INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The report that the French Government had sent a note to the Holy See declaring that the proclamation of the Dogma of Papal infallibility would release France from the political obligations of the concordat, is a fabrication

Men. Durantour.—The late unhappy letter is generally stiributed in well informed quarters to an interview Mgr Dupanloup had with the Emperor Napoleon at Completon, a few days before, in which his Majesty offered to present Mgr Dupanloup to the see of Lyons in considera tion of his taking the lead of the Gallican party. It is stated on very high authority that Mgr. Darboy is again being put forward by the Euperor as the recipient of a Cardinal's hat, as the price of the withdrawal of the obnoxious nomina kons to the sees of Agen and Martinique.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF THE EMPRESS EUCEN'R -The special correspondent of the Figuro writes from Constantinople that when the Empress was leaving, one of her maids was attacked with typhus fever and that a bed was made up for her in the saloen of the Aigle:-On the Sultan coming on hoard to take leave of the Empress, her Majesty apologized for receiv ing him on deck, and said she could not take him into the saloon because there was an invalid there. After the Sultan left, the Empress went to watch by the bedside of the sick servant, but just as the yacht got under weigh the Turkish ships in the port began to fire a salute. She then rushed upon deck, and entreated that signals should be made to cease the firing. Finding it impossible to make her wishes understood in time by the Turkish fleet, she gave orders to put on all steam, and get out of the noise as soon as possible. The poor servant died abortly afterwards, and her body was sent ashore in the Dardanelles, to be transported to Paris.

The 'Figaro' says that Count Daru has held a conversation with the Emperor on the subject of his entering the Cabinet. He made as a condition of receiving: the appointment that the Oleans Princes should be permitted to enter France. The Emperor replied that it was the Republic who exiled them. He concluded his remarks to the Count in these word :- See me again on this interesting subject.'

A French writer, summing up the blessings of Christianity, upon the Sandwich Islanders, says that a century ago they were naked cannibals, while now they wear paper collars and carry umbrellas.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid represent that the question of the Sovereignity is rapidly approaching a definite and satisfactory solution. It is asserted that all the necessary measures have been taken to proclaim the Duke of Genoa, King of Spain, and that the proclamation will be made soon after

The Carlist insurrection continues quite active on the French border. Yesterday several cases of arms, supposed to belong to them were seized at Bayonne and other places in that neighbor

Paris, Dec. 17th.-Queen Isabella in answer to the resolution of investigation adopted by the Cortes denies that she carried away the crown zewels when she left Spain.

MADBID, Dec. 17 h .- The Cortes has adopted a resolution instructing the committee on the constitution to prepare a bill providing for the

election of a monarch. NERONIAN CRUELTY OF GENERAL PRIM.-The whole country is burning with holy indignation to see the difference of treatment to which Carlist and Republican prisoners are subjected. While so many thousands of the late Radical insurgents, who were so deservedly imprisoned for their complicity in the innumerable murders, in cendiarisms, and criminal ravages which accompanied their late rebellion, are being set at full liberty, and even their most guilty leaders treated with marked indulgence, the comparatively innocent Carlists continue to be the victims of Minesterial cruelty and miustice. Many hundreds of them, and not a few priests among them, have now been several months pining away in loathsome gaols, buddled up with cut throats and the vilest ruffings, without even having been told the reason of their illegal apprehension in their peacefol homes. On the 20th inst., the Carlist deputy, Senor Vinader, in the course of an eloquent interpellation, reminded General Prim, among his other arbitrary and illegal acts, of the cruelty with which nine legally innocent men and boys were last summer shot in Montealegre, without the slightest form of a previous trial, in pursuance of his savage and secret order to Colonel Casalis. Such barbarity struck even Liberals dumb with horror; it was instinctively and rightly called murder, by every Spaniard, and cannot have been effaced from the memory of your read. ers. Senor Vinader drew an eloquent contrast between leniency shown towards the criminal Republicans, and the stern cruelty of which so many harmless Carlists were still the victims, and he implored simple justice in behalf of these latter, and at least more activity in bringing their cases to trial. Four months have now elapsed since the innocent blood of the chivalrous and Christian Balanzategui, of the victims of Montealegre, and of other Carlists, is calling to beaven for vengeance against our murderous Premier. Do your readers imagine that the Neronian cruelty of our Liberal and conceited Minister has been mollified during that interval? 'If you believe, sir,' replied General Prim, ' that the Minister of War (that is Prim himself) regrets having issued that order you labor under a very serious error, I accept whatever be my share of responsibility for those executions, and I now add, that as often as similar circumstances occur, I shall act as I then did, heedless of the terms in which you may qualify my conduct?'. These words I have copied from the official re-

port of Prim's speech, and he pleaded in his

rustification his 'guess' that the whole of Cata

PERMORE. - It is remoured that the King of Italy recently told the Spanish Ambassador at Florence that he would refuse his consent to the cornetion of the Duke of Genos.

THE REVOLUTION. - The crisis at Florence continues and seems certain to end either in a Garibaldian Chamber, which will infallibly be returned on the new elections, or in a coup detat. The great obstacle to the latter course is that the army is corrupted by the Seet, is officered by ex-Garibaldians; and is ready to join in proclaiming a republic. The finanoial embarressments being insuperable and no one being willing to assume the responsibility of the abnormal taxation, it is difficult to see anyway out of the impante save another revolution. An attack on Rome is then a matter of course, not this time made by ill-armed hordes of red-shirted vagabonds but by the entire Italian army This is the issue before us. It may be deferred or precipitated by events in France and Spain but the day will come when the revolu tion will gather its forces and, casting aside all official or dynastic control, will attack Catholicism once more in its atronghold. The possession of Rome is the idee fixe of Massini; his age makes him impatient, and he has never been more powerful in Italy than he is now that constitutional monarchy has fallen mto ntter discredit, thanks to the revolutionary and irreligious basis it was founded on .- Corr. of Tablet.

ROME.-PARIS, Dec. 17. - The apprehensions in regard to the health of the Pope were caused by a report which was circulated throughout Europe that he had an apoplectic attack and remained incapable of motion. The report is pronounced atterly without foundation. The health of the Pope is at present re markably good.

Rome Dec. 16 .- There was a brilliant review of Pontifical Zonaves in this city yesterday by General Kansleor, Minister of War. The weather was spiendid and everything passed off nicely: There were 60,000 spectators present including 500 bishops and many foreign and military officers.

THE Pore's Successor - No unessiness exists in regard to the health of the Pope. The recent decree providing for the election of a successor, should the Pope die during the session of the Council, was formally addressed to all the members of the Council. The statements that any modifications will be made in the regulations of the Council are inexact. It is officially settled that no discussion on this point will

The Empress Eugenie has written a letter to the Pope expressing her regret at being unable to visit His Holiness.

An important Papel Ball has been issued under he seal of strict secresy, establishing regulations for the Œcumenical Council. In the exordium his Holiness exhorts the bishops to live in the practice of charity, humility, sobriety, and pious contemplation during the ression of the Council He declares that although the right of making propositions for the Council be longs only to himselt, and the Court of Rome ad nos et ad sanctam sedem, he desires and exharts every father to thing it his duty to make propositions, but on these conditions :-

lst. That the proposition be made in writing, and submitted privately to a council of bishops named by

the Pope.

2nd. That the proposition have for its object the general interests of the Church, not of a particular diocess.

3rd. That it be accompanied by a statement of the motives which have led to its presentation. 4th. That it be comformable to the spirit and tradi-

tions of the Roman Catholic Church. His Holiness imposes secrecy on every condition of

the concislary labors. The order of precedence is fixed as follows :-

Oardinal bishops, cardinal priests, eardinal deacons patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops, abbots, and generals of monastic orders. The tathers are authorized to designate ten of their number to be charged with the judicial settlement of the contesta tions arising among the fathers themselves. The Bull appoints the officers of the Council, naming as Legati or Præside over general congregations Cardinals De Reisache de Luca, Bizzare, Bilio and Capol ti. Fathers who desire to harmon se the Assembly must obtain an authorization from the Legati. The evening preceding the day on which they intend to speak; those who intend to propose Canons, mus: first submit them to one of four commissio feith, discipline, religious orders and Oriental affairs. These commissioners will be chosen by the fathers, but each will be presided over by a cardinal named by the Pope. The Bull probibits the Fathers from absenting themselves before the conclusion of the Council, and authorizes them to reside outside of their dioceses during the entire period of the Coun-

A private letter from Rome (the writer is an Auglican gentleman) says that the union in that city of bishops speaking all tongues, and born of all races under the sun, is one of the most wonderful sights it is possible to imagine. 'I met in the course of an hour in and near the Yatican two bishops, one of whom I had known in San Francisco, and the other whose guest I had once been on Mount Lebanon .-The former was an active, shrewd American, the latter a dignified Oriental. This universality of the Roman Oatholic Church bas, I confess, made a deep impression on me, as it has upon every thinking man here. There certainly never was, and I doubt whether there ever will be anything like it again in the world. It reminds me of the meeting of all nations at Jerusalem, which we read of in the Acts of the Apostles. How utterly different it is from the Pan Anglican Synod at Lambeth, of which we male so much two years ago I was told that priests speaking twenty eight different languages had applied for faculties to say Mass at the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome's office within the last fortnight, and that confessors knowing eighteen different tongues have been ap pointed to hear confessions in St. Peter's. There are some few Anglican clergymen here too. They wander about without any very defined purpose, and seem lost in astoniament at the vast concourse of strangers from all parts of the world. One of them told me that he had got acquainted with some of the Jesuit Fathers of the Gesu, and was astonished to find how very liberal they were, and how litt'e they came up to the ordinary received opinion in England of what an Italian Jesuit must be. As there are various men, so there are different opinions here as to what the Council will do, but all seem perfectly of one mind with respect to obedience to what it will promulgate. Whatever the Council decides we must as Oatholics accept, is the aniversal voice of every R man Catholic I have met. whether Gallican

GERMANY

It is reported that Archduke Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has refused the overtures made to him by Spain in connection with the throne.

THE CRACOW CONVENT .- The preliminary examination of the nuns of the Carmelite convent at Cracow has been concluded, but no decision has yet been arrived at by the authorities as to what further pro ceedings are to be taken in the matter. The local court has recommended that the name should be released, on the ground that as Barbara Ubryk was insane they had not committed any illegal act in keeping her in confinement. The Government prosecutor, on the other hand, proposes that the runs should be brought to public trial in order that the affair may be thoroughly investigated. Meanwhile Barbara Ubryk has been placed in a lunstic asylum.

conia would have risen in arms had be not ordered the Carmelite Convent at Cracow, which is ar indi- for recovery, but God's will be done. Let an alter

ITALY. injured by the salmunies which were so industriously circulated respecting them.

AMERICANS IN DEESDEN.-The ill feeling between the Americans residing in Dresden and the society of that city continues. The customs habits, a men-ities and proprieties of that old established com munity are set at defiance, it is alleged, by the rapidi ty, loudness and license of the Americans. Some time since a German lady of rank commented in very severe terms upon the efforts of the Americans to Americanian society, and alluded to the fact; of the Dresden-people being very much shocked by what they considered their pushing impudence and presumption. There are some eighty, families resid ing in Dresden principally for the purpose of educating their children, the advantages to be had for a small sum being much greater than any where is this country. It is to be regretted that our people cannot live in any of the foreign citles without incurring the disrespect of the natives . Of course this is not the case with all, but very many Unfortunately there are just now swarming abroad the most offensive type of Americans, creatures with more money than manners. They think, like all volgar rich pecple, that they can do as they please. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that in flying in the face of all of the customs of the people among whom they are thrown, they should often find themselves aboord.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec 15 - News has been received from gt. Petersburg that secret political societies have been discovered at Moscow, and in the interior Provinces of European Russis, and that they were plotting an insurrec ion to take place on the 17th of February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the

The Russian papers are beginning to talk again about an alliance of Austria, Russia, and France. against Prossia. The cause of this sudden awakening is the alliance of Prince Charles of Roumania with a German Princess, which Russia chooses to regard as a blow to Russian inflience upon the Lower Dacube.

THE SURE CARAL -We (' Montreal Gazette') take the following interesting particulars of the Suca Canal and its probable uses from an English paper A great deal has been recently published about it, but nothing so clear as the narrative which follows: -The Suez Canal is nearly 100 miles in length. It ruge from Port-Said, on the Mediterranean, about 150 miles east of Alexandria, in a direction at first due south, then tending slightly eastwards, to Surz on the Red Sea. Great cost and difficulty arose at Port-Said, where it has been necessary to erect two piers or break-waters, one of two miles, the other of one and a half mile in length. As illustrating the difficulties encountered at this point, look at the facts that the very ground on which the new town stands was sea and had to be made land, and that the stones had to be artificially manufactured by comcounding lime and sand the lime having to be brought from Eu rope, the sand locally superabundant. One of the great langers of the Canal - the silting up of the port of eatlet by the Mediterranean sand, has already begon to be experienced. The first part of the course of the Canal, beginning at the north is through a large but shallow lagoon called Lake Mensaler, which has three communications with the sea through the strip of land on which Port Said stands. The average depth of this lake is about 6 feet, but varying from 1 to 10 feet; and the plan adopted, employing enormons efforts brought against scarcely less encrmous difficulties, was to dredge out a channel of the required depth, and then hem it in with two embankments rising 15 feet above the surface of the water The Can-1 than proceeds through two smaller lakes, the soil of them all being very ine sand, which had to be worked through, of course under water, for about 30 miles. The next 25 miles or so are through another small lake of the same character as the others, called Timsah - where, instead of cutting out channel by dredging, the device has been resorted to of filling up the lake itself to the necessary level -and then through another region of sand. At this point, having completed about two-thirds of its course, the Canal enters upon the region known as the Bitter Lakes,' but which are the beds of ancient lakes now dried up. There, as at Lake Timesh, the plan adopted is artificially to fill the beds of the old lakes with water, and to indicate the route of the Cinal-i.e., the deeper past of the channel - by buoys. is part of the course is about twenty-two length. The few remaining miles, about thirteen from the southern end of the Bitter Lakes, to Suez. runs through a rocky region, which presented great obstacles in the construction, but threatens, no den-ger in the maintenance. The difficulties of obtain ing perfectly adequate port accommodation at the junction of the Canal with the Red Sea has not yet been overcome. For the latter or southern half of its course, the Canal runs parellel with at only a short distance from the railway between Alexandria and buez. For about two thirds of its entire course the Canal runs through natural wa'er or old water channels.

The depth is about 26 feet throughout, which will give admission to vessels of about 24} feat draught The width is 72 feet at the bottom of the Canal, and at the surface of the water is about 327 feet for part of the route, and rather less than 200 for the other The maximum speed to be allowed is 6} miles, and vessels will make the passage from sea to sea in 16 hours. There are no locks, the average level of the two sees being almost the same, though there is more tide in the Red Sea than in the Mediterranean by about 4 feet - a difference not sufficient to cause any material flow for any considerable portion of the 24 hours in any part of the Canal, and, we should sap pose, never affecting any part of it but the few miles between the Bitter Lakes and the Red Sea outlet. The dues to be charged are 10 francs, or about 84.,

per ton and per passenger.
In considering the uses or calculating the possible profits of the Oanal, two facts require to be taken into account-it will be of no very great avail for passengere, or at least for passengers to and from India; and it will be of comparatively small service to sailing vessels of any considerable tonnage. The reilway already supplies the wants of Indian passengers better than the Canal is likely to do. In point of time, the railway will always have a great advantage over the Canal, as Alexandria is reached nearly a day sooner on the route from Europe than Port-Said, and the journey by railway occupies lit le more than balf the time likely to be required by the Canal. All that the Canal can save passengers is transhipment, and to those who have been weeks at sea, and have weeks of sea before them, landing is a pleasure, and a day or two in the famous land of Egypt is a coveter advantage. The difficulty as to sailing is, that they cannot safely navigate the Red Sea, where many of the channels or fair ways are too narrow and tortuous to admit of tacking The traffic through the Canal is likely, therefore, to be confined chiefly to cargo carrying steamers. That class of vessels, however, is rapidly on the increase, and we are soon likely to see a greatly extended use of vessels using steam only as an auxiliary in a degree add manner suited to overcome the difficulties of the Red Sea viviga-

LAST MOMENTS OF NAPOLEON -At 4 o'clock in the morning General Moutholon entered the apartment. Napoleon spoke with great emotion; 'General, I am happy, I have done my duty; I wish you the same happiness at your dying hour. I stood in need of this, for I am an Italian—a Corsican. The sound of bells affords me the liveliest joy, and the eight of a priest gives me infinite happiness I wished to make a mystery of a'l this but I cannot. The Princess Marie Czartoryska has just entered I must and shall give the glory to God. I hope not

crament be exposed, and let there be forty hours' well as the numerous satellites which revolve around aderation.' As Count Montholon was about to de-part, he called out, 'No. General; you have many, Throat, Influence, &c. The remedy we always part, he called out, 'No. General; you have many. Throat, Influence, &c. The remedy we allude to is enemies. The people will say you gave these orders. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by without my knowledge. I shall order it myself.'— Seth W. Fowle & Sov. Boston. The General retired to his room and threw himself, dressed as he was, upon his couch. A loud noise awoke him, and starting up, he saw Bertrand enter, who rudely asked, " How is this, an alter near the Emperor, and the Abbe and his ceremonies never "You can ask himself," calmly responded Montholon. The former then strode to the Emperor's room, and bluntly told him his condact would be sneered at in Europe, and more becoming a monk than a soldier. Napoleon raised himself on his couch -the fire of returned vigor flighed in his eye : 'General. I am master! You are here to obey, not to command. Meddle with my affairs no more? Bertrand sneaked out of the room completely creat-fallen, and sa he glided along the corridor, the single word ' Capuchin' could be heard between his gusshing teeth Death was feet approaching. Conscioneness again and again abandoned him but again and again returned During these intervals he spoke of what he had do e for religion. 'I had the intention,' he once remarked, 'of uniting all religious parties. Alexender and I had agreed upon it at Tileit, but misfortune came too soon. Still I have done, at least, one good thing: I have removed Catholicity; for without it what is man? Death, said he on another occision, 'hes nothing terrible for me; for three weeks he has been my constant companion, I would wish to see my wife and child once more, but God's will be done' On the 21 of May he received the visticum for the second time. When he had taken leave of his generals, he solemnly uttered these words: 'I am at peace with the human race.' He clasped his hands, exclaimed 'My God l' cast a last dying glance on the bust of his son, and expired on the evening of the b.h of May, 1821. Such was the end of Napoleon.

A capital story of Sainte Beuve appears in the Lyons journal, the Decentralization. He was dining is company with Pere Licordaire, and the conversation turning on religion. Stinte Benve said: 'I don't inderstand your revelation, and I make a point of believing nothing I do not fu'ly understand. Pardon me, sir,' said Lacordaire, 'you do not understand why fire hardens eggs and mel's butter, but I perceive that you believe in omelettee!' Sainte Benve treated the Pere Lucordaire with the greatest deference ever after, and always spoke of him with the utmost

One pleasant Sunday morning in the City of New York, a boy neatly dressed with books in hand, was seen walking briskly along the avecue on his way to Sanday-school. As he approached the corner of the street which led to the c'urch, he heard the voices of several boys and on turning found them busily playing at merbles. They at first tried to persuade bim to join them; they then ridiculed him; and finally, as he went on, they shouted after him : 'You dare not stop away from the Sunday-school !' No. said the boy, turning round and looking at them fuli in the face, 'no; but I dare go, even il you do laugh

Two old gentlemen recently were complimenting each other upon their habits of in emperance. Did you ever, neighbor,' said one, see me wi h more than I could carry?" ' No, indeed,' was the reply; 'but I have seen you when I thought you had better go twice for it.'

A Scotchman and an Irishman had only one baked chicken between them which was not enough for both, so they agreed to go to bed, and the one who had the most pleasant dream should have the chicken in the morning. In the morning Sawney told his dream: He thought angels were drawing him up to beaven in a basket, and he was never before so harpy, upon concluding his dream, the Hibernian exclaimed Och sure and be jaboers, I saw ye goin', and thought ye woulin't come back, so I got up and ate the chicken meseit.

REMITTENT FEYER. - No medicine that does not operate specifically upon the liver is of any real use in bilious remittent fevers. The old practice was to give large doses of calomel; but a safer and surer remedy has been discovered. Podonbyilin and Leptandria, two botanical substances, effect the de sired object with greater certainty than mercury, and eave no sting behind. These two medicinal blessngs are combined in the exact proportion necessary to produce the most salutary effect possible, in Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills Wherever remittent fever, or any febrile disease arising from malaria prevails, they should be kept on hand as a family medicine, and resorted to when the first symptoms of biliary derangement appear

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Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the egitimate Murray & Lannan's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

THE BREATH OF LIVING BLOSSOMS - Photography can give us only the images of the flowers, but in Murray & Lacman's Florida Water chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the world. In no other toilet water are the fulness, richness, and delicacy which characterize the perfume of growing flowers perpetunted in an equal degree. Artificial wreaths and blossoms are made so skilfully now that the eye is decrived by them. Sprinkle them with this exquisite perfume and another sense will be chested, for they will send forth a fragrance which belongs to nature, though it has been fixed and rendered permanent by science. Of all perfumes for the toilet and the bath this is the most healthful and refreshing. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water

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MERCURY IS A FAILURE. - Physicians admit this fact at last; but their materia medical offers no efficient substitute for the discarded miner-1. No single root or plant comprises all the properties required to cure the malignant disorders for which mercury at one time was universally prescribed. It would be still necessary to resort to it as the least of two evils, if Bristol's Sarsaparilla were not in existence. This combination of vegstable extracts acts upon the liver and the blood much more favorably than calomel or blue moss, and is free from all their drawbacks. The necessity for using mineral medicines has been entirely removed by this pure and genial specific for all diseases of an ulcerous, scabious, or bilious type.

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. Found at Last! A remedy that not only relieves, Those nine men to be unceremoniously butchered. cation that the reputation of the nuns has 1. 'een be erected in an adjoining room; let the blessed and but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as | Oincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869.

Seth W. Fowle & Sov, Boston.

CIRCULAR.

MONTENAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the surpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, OATMEAL, CORMERAL, BUTTER, CHESCE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED Fise, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying

the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Janada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to

two thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messir. Tiftin Brothers. D. SHANNON. COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868,

AFRICAR WIRES. It is not generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines grown on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Aver & Co. contains several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Atrica. [Boston Journal.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching Freuch and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred. Address,-

PATRICK CAREY, Sec -Treas, St. Sophis, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sous, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully re. ceived at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham-Doly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson. Galveston, Texas, U. S.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master. One holding a First Olass Normal School certificate preferred, Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January nert.

> JOHN KNOWLSGN, Secretiay.

Nov. 12th, 1839.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Pathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, have the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupils, and friends of Education in general, that the commencement of the different Olasses, in the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Cote des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St Catherine, and anniversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Bister Bourgois. ble Sister Dourgote.
CH VILLANDRE, S.S.Q.
20215.

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This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

J. B. PUROELL. Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Talak kalendaran dari baran dari ba

MRISES. BENZIGER BROTHERS. - I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator simed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant, it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We

will adopt it in our school Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College.