

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FEAST OF ST. HENRY.—LYONS, July 19th.—The feast of St. Henry, on the 15th, being that of the King of France, was most devoutly celebrated not only in Lyons but in all the great cities. Thousands of persons of every class approached the Sacraments and assisted at Mass for his Majesty's intentions, and innumerable telegrams were despatched to Frohndorf.

The political situation continues to be a very anxious one, and the Left, who were temporarily stunned and confused by the adverse votes of the 20th of May and the 2nd of July, are making up for lost time by increased acrimony of attack on the National Assembly. The energy of the Government in accepting the challenge of M. Jules Favre for his interpellation on its internal policy, has, however, had an excellent effect, and the public indignation against the man who, of all others, most contributed to the loss of the provinces, who now comes forward to attack the executive through whose zeal and efforts the reconstruction of France can alone be hoped for, is so great that it is doubtful if he will obtain a hearing. The whole line of conduct followed by the Left and prompted by M. Thiers, as a miserable vengeance on the Assembly, is so unpatriotic under the circumstances that the country is universally irritated. To prevent the re-establishment of public credit, industry, and financial balance: to maintain a feverish and fatal agitation at all costs, and this, at the very moment the call for tranquility is most imperative, is the system of the Left, and the effect will be, unless Government has the necessary energy to cut matters short, to cause a delay in the evacuation of the territory.

The absolute necessity of firmness and even severity on the part of the executive has never been more apparent than now, when class hatred is excited by M. Gambetta's menaces of destruction, nothing short of social demolition will satisfy him and his partisans, however they may try to disguise it, and a staunch opposition to such a programme is a mere instinct of self-preservation on the part of every one having anything to lose. Six weeks of a Gambetta administration would entail a repetition of the worst horrors of the Paris Commune, and a certain renewal of civil war and foreign invasion, and, knowing this better than any man, M. Thiers accepts the invitation of the Left to preside at its banquet, with no other purpose than overthrowing the Government of MacMahon and the Right.

The prominence of the Duc d'Aumale at all the recent fetes, a prominence which he evidently sought and assumed, has been much commented on. The Bonapartist journals make very severe remarks on it, and the Radical papers are also full of virulent abuse, a sure sign that both parties fear the advent of the Duc d'Aumale. This, however, would never be accepted by the Legitimists. Ernoul, Lucian Brun, Baragnon, Defreyre, are drawn from their ranks, and they have, above all, the universal recognition as the most honest and uncalculating body in France. Again and again they have drawn over to their ranks the various floating shades of Conservatism, and so would it be again.

Save the Duc de Broglie, the Orleanists are really theorists rather than men of active or administrative capacity, and something of the doctrinaire clings to the utterances of nearly all their speakers. Though the old party of Philippist intrigue has nearly died out, or passed into the ranks of the revolution, the head and chief, the Duc d'Aumale, is known to be working hard to reconstruct it, but, so far, the patriotism of the Right has been strong enough to sway its colleagues of the Centre, and prevent the intrigue spreading.—Catholic Opinion.

It is said that in consequence of the progress of the Carlists the French Government has notified to the Government at Madrid its intention of recognising them as belligerents as soon as they shall have taken possession of a fortified city.

M. FAVRE'S INTERPELLATION.—The great event of the week has been the interpellation of M. Jules Favre respecting the home policy of the Government. The Left Centre would have nothing to do with it, and it was known that M. Thiers entirely disapproved of it—a disapprobation which he marked by staying away from the debate. It was left to the advocacy of M. Favre himself, probably the most unpopular member of the Assembly, who had already received a telling blow from M. d'Audiffret Pasquier, when he demanded in his bureau that the Assembly should adjourn only till September—the time for the liberation of the territory—on the ground that a coup d'etat was to be feared. "The Government of Marshal MacMahon," said M. d'Audiffret, "counts no conspirators among its members; every reproach may be made against the majority rather than that of conspiracy; we have never driven away the representatives of the nation; we have never seized and retained supreme power in opposition to the will of the country." On Monday M. Favre was listened to with considerable patience by a very crowded house, though every now and then he was interrupted by a sharp repartee. His line of argument was that the Parliamentary revolution of the 24th May was a virtual consecration of the Republican principle, which was also the only bond which held together the component parts of the majority. He accused the Government on the other hand of treating Republican opinions as a disqualification for office, and prophesied that, in spite of its professions, it would be unable to avoid making a coup d'etat. And the authors of coups d'etat were the worst of revolutionists. He proceeded to castigate the Bonapartists, alluded to the attitude of the Legitimists at the time of the decree for the abolition of the Empire, and, seeking to sow discord in the ranks of the Right, called on the

Government to declare which dynasty it preferred, concluding with the announcement that, if the explanations were not satisfactory, he and his friends would "fight for a Government with Republican institutions which would save France." The Duke de Broglie stated in reply that no specific charge had been brought against the Government, and that he should therefore not reply to the speech. The Government was merely carrying out the views of the majority, which was this, that the social danger revealed by the late elections is not to be combated by a proclamation of the Republic but by the grouping of all the Conservative forces of the country round the Government, the rights of the Assembly being maintained, and the ultimate form of Constitution held in reserve. As to the charge of heterogeneous composition, the majority was agreed on all great questions, whereas the minority was divided on most important social and political principles, which would render cohesion impossible if it should ever arrive at power. M. Louis Blanc then attempted to prove that the interpellation had not been answered, and called on the Government to pronounce for one dynasty or the other, but the House was terribly impatient and began to talk, so that M. Louis Blanc had to leave the tribune, protesting that discussion was stifled, and having, like M. Favre, completely failed in eliciting a declaration which might serve as a topic of accusation against the Government during the holidays. The Assembly then divided, adopting General Changarnier's resolution of confidence in the Government by 400 votes to 270—a majority of 130, on which voices were heard on the Right exclaiming, How about the majority of 14? the smallness of which has been a favourite topic with the Left.—Tablet.

THE FRENCH MONARCHY.—It is stated upon the highest authority that the Count de Chambord has announced his resolution to accept the constitution for France prepared by the members of the Right of the Assembly and himself, and he will rule by the will of God and the good will of the people, and that a proclamation of the monarchy will be made in about six weeks.

The son and heir of the late Emperor Napoleon has been refused admission to the Military Academy, Vienna, and must seek for the completion of his tactical studies elsewhere. The refusal may be wise on the part of Austria, but we doubt it. The Prince Imperial would be untrue to the traditions on which his family exists, were he not to become a practical soldier, and if he cannot gain the requisite experience in Europe, he will go elsewhere in search of it, and perhaps return with new fangled notions which may one day upset the Austrian slow-coach. Will not Don Carlos give him a command?—Catholic Times.

SPAIN.

The real struggle will commence after the fall of Madrid. Estremadura, Murcia, and other provinces of the South are in the hands of the Communists. Town after town has already fallen into the power of the enemies of religion and society, and the strongest places in Southern Spain are rapidly ringing their citizens under the red standard of the International. It is with these infamous and blood-thirsty wretches that the final struggle has to be made. On the one side we have Faith, order, and the Catholic monarchy; on the other atheism, disorder, and the Revolution. Spanish Republicanism has already received its death-blow. It can offer no barrier to the Carlists; but in its place there has arisen the anti-Christian Commune, which, before it can be subdued, has it in its power to make a desert of the garden of Europe, to involve in destruction, blood, and rapine the beautiful cities, towns, and villages of the southern provinces of sunny Spain. But we are nearly confident that the cause of Right will ultimately triumph, and we observe with pleasure that the vast majority of our countrymen are alive to the great issues depending on the Spanish contest. In England, neither Palmerstonian legislation nor the long-continued exertions of the Radical press have succeeded in introducing a revolutionary spirit, and, when left to themselves, the people are sure to find out in the long run the magnitude of the issues at stake in Continental wars. Now that the conflict is becoming one between order and anarchy, every right-minded man wishes success to King Charles VII., and we feel assured that in the Peninsula a blow will be given to the unholy Commune as great and as effectual as that administered by Marshal MacMahon to the would-be-destroyers of social order by whom Paris was disgraced and laid in ruins. The time is fast approaching when, from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar, an emancipated people will join in the anthem by which Spain ever welcomes the coronation of her legitimate kings—Viva el Rey Carlos!

The "Spectro Rouge" is evidently frightening the people of France and Spain back into their political senses. The wild and reckless demagogues, falsely called "Republicans," have had rope enough; and the frantic game of Communists in France, and Internationalists in Spain, is nearly played out, leaving behind bitter memories of social anarchy and national degradation; and black ruins to remind posterity that a handful of fools in one generation may speedily undo the laborious work of ages. Their plausible theories have not stood the practical working test; and they are at length known "by their fruits." The massacres at Alcoy, and the atrocities which followed the revolt of Cartagena—even as described by English organs, which sympathise with Continental Radicalism—are faithful repetitions of the horrors of the Paris Commune, another branch of the same "International." The dread of the Red Republic, or tyranny from below in a less destructive form, is compelling true patriots of all shades of political principle both in France and Spain to the conviction that only in the compromise of a monarchical restoration is there hope of civilized government. The restoration of the legitimate heir to the throne of Spain, an event now happily almost assured by the force of the royalist arms, and the strength of the inevitable reaction from the anarchy of misrule by rival partisans, will vastly strengthen the cause of Constitutionalism in France now enjoying a quiet interval of transition under the strong rule of MacMahon. In both these old Catholic lands the right men are at length coming to the front; their presence at the helm is the best guarantee of genuine progress, and skilful pilotage towards the resumption of their natural position among the great Powers of Europe, by the two States, always great and happy whilst they were true to the Catholic traditions on which their greatness was built, and politically unfortunate only when they exchanged principle for that expediency which has led to the disasters of France, and the degeneracy of the chivalrous land of Ferdinand and Isabella.—Cath. Opinion.

LONDON, August 14.—The vessel which landed a quantity of guns and ammunition at Fontarabia for the Carlists, and was afterwards captured by a Spanish man-of-war, is the British steam yacht "Deer Hound" well known in connection with the fight between the "Kearsage" and the "Alabama." After thirty-six hours' hard fighting the town of Igalada has been taken by Don Alfonso and Saballs. The new Government of Senor Salmeron has removed several governors for incapacity, and has struck off the army list Generals Contreras and Pierrat. As these gentlemen are in the ranks of the Commune, we fear that they will not attach much importance to the efforts of the present Ministry to convince them of the error of their ways.

ITALY.

FRUITS OF LIBERTY.—The Ferrara papers announce the murder of a poor lay-brother, Luigi Degli Eposte, belonging to one of the suppressed houses, an old man of seventy who lived on alms. Three young "patriots" of the city met him outside the walls, and stopping him, asked him with great insolence for a pinch of snuff, which he gave them. While he was handing them his snuff-box one of them took out a knife and stabbed him in the side. His murderers left him on the roadside dying, and some peasants passing by carried him to the hospital, where he expired after making a deposition to the civil authorities, who it need not be said have not succeeded in arresting the assassins, who, being noted Liberals, are free from censure or conviction. In Palermo murders of the worst kind are of daily occurrence, and the same at Messina, and all through the Romagnas.

A correspondent from Naples assures us that the Italian government has ordered the Church of Our Lady of Graces in that city to be given over to the Freemasons for a hall. We are not surprised at this. What we do wonder at is that a single church is left open in this unfortunate country, when the hatred of God and religion seems to be the chief end and object of its government.—Catholic Review.

In answer to a recent address made to him by the head of the Roman Societa Piana, his Holiness the Pope said: "Although all the powers of hell are unchained, I will conquer," said St. Peter. Yes, I will conquer through the protection which God always accords to His Church, by the powerful intercession of Mary Immaculate, and by the prayers of my faithful children throughout the world, who form my crown and my joy."

The Journal de Florence states that in a recent interview with his new Minister, Marco Minghetti, Victor Emmanuel was earnestly recommended to try a conciliatory policy towards the Papacy. Some time since a military envoy was sent from the Italian king to Marshal MacMahon, and on his return from Paris could not help expressing himself as somewhat humiliated by the cold but courteous manner in which he was received. The result of this visit was that Minghetti declared to his sovereign that "Italy had better be careful and not excite France too much." She must keep on good terms with France, as although promised the help of Germany, she is not too certain of her alliance.—The Italian government cannot help noticing with uneasiness, the growing popularity of the cry, Savez la France a Rome, which has become so general at the innumerable French pilgrimages. The multiplication of those pilgrimages is naturally a source of disquietude to the Italian government, and the position of the Pope is of such a character that it must be a continual cause of uneasiness throughout Europe and of difficulty not only to France, but to England, Austria, and in fine every country in which there is a strong Catholic Party. "Italy," continued Marco Minghetti, "has a very large and formidable Catholic party within her own territory and ought not to forget that it is increasing daily."—Catholic Review.

ROME.—SACRILEGE AT ST. PETER'S.—Along with the alarm of cholera and earthquake, and the reality of scarcity—another pest has broken out at Rome. The Catholic journals exclaim with indignation at a four-fold act of daring iconoclasm, committed about a fortnight since, but only discovered it would seem on the 12th inst. The fingers of the well-known colossal cherubs, a chef d'œuvre of Bernini, which hold up the magnificent holy-water vases on either side of the nave of St. Peter's, have been broken off by some miscreants; and the same sacrilegious ruffians have seriously damaged the pedestal supporting the majestic bronze statue, Michael Angelo's masterpiece: of sculpture. Not being able to get the statue itself, they have torn down and broken to pieces a large piece of the alabaster cornice which ornaments the pedestal on the side fronting the Papal altar. Some of the leaves of the lamps of the sanctuary have also been broken. The damage must have been done with a hammer, though how it could have been effected without attracting the attention of the officials in charge of the Basilica, remains a mystery. No clue has yet been found to the detection of the perpetrators. The Osservatore with great reason characterizes the act as one that would have disgraced the Turks and Vandals in the most savage periods of their history; and attributes it to that fierce hatred of every symbol of the Christian faith that is one of the most distinctive features of the Italian Revolution.—Tablet.

ARMENIAN SACRILEGES.—The Correspondence de Geneve publishes a series of addresses from the Armenian Catholic laity and clergy to the Holy Father. These documents prove unanswerably how completely the neo-schematics in Turkey have isolated themselves from Christian sympathy by raising the standard of rebellion against the Holy See and against Mgr. Hassoun, their lawful Patriarch. The addresses also exhibit in a clear light the infatuation of the Ottoman Government in dispossessing the Catholics and expelling their Bishop to please a miserable handful of schismatics.—Id.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.—On Monday, 21st July, another shocking tragedy was enacted in Sheffield, England, in Weston-street, situate in a part of the town called Philadelphia. William Maples, aged 43, a retired machine knife manufacturer, and his wife Ann, three years older, have been married some 25 years, and had, until latterly, lived comfortably together. Maples retired from business last Christmas, and since that time had appeared to become quite miserly and cruelly harsh to his wife. This would appear to have gone on increasing until Mrs. Maples broke down, and six weeks ago had to take to her bed, suffering, it is stated, from dropsy.—Maples refused to engage a nurse, and was in other respects so penurious as to deny his wife proper food; and farther, frequently assaulted her in bed. On Saturday a woman engaged in cleaning, missing Mrs. Maples, inquired for her, but Maples, appearing agitated, immediately sent her away. On Sunday nobody was seen about the house, and this morning Inspector Moore entered the premises. The wife was found dead in bed with marks of strangulation on her throat, and Maples himself was discovered hanging from the banisters, also quite dead. A favorite dog refused to quit the bodics.

Sir D. Stilemon, M.P. for Greenwich is dead. He was the first Jewish sheriff and Justice of the Peace in England. A Portion of a cliff near Minster, Sheppy, slipped and two persons had to be dug out of the ruins, both fearfully injured. It is said that negotiations are being carried on between the Liberal and Conservative Working Men's Associations of Liverpool, with the object of bringing forward two working men candidates—one of each party—at the next election. The damage caused by the late storm to the seawall of the Chatham gunwharf proves to have been so extensive that to reinsta it will cost £15,000 or £16,000.

Dr. Andrews, a London physician, has sent to the Times an account of a case of Asiatic cholera which he alleges, to have occurred at Limehouse. The patient a strong robust young man, died in six hours after being attacked.

It is resolved to establish a national federation of employers of labour, whose object shall be "the promotion and maintenance of such relations between capital and labour as will secure perfect freedom to both, and conduce to the welfare of the whole community."

In a field near Tadcaster has been found an antique ring, inscribed "Ethelwita." It is believed to have belonged to the wife of Alfred the Great.

By an explosion of molten metal at the Dowlais Bessemer Works, Merthyr Tydfil, sixteen persons were injured, one seriously.

Fresh coal fields have been found near the river Dee, and at Saughall Massie, Cheshire.

FEMALE LONGEVITY.—The obituary of the Times of the 18th ult., contained some remarkable illustrations of prolonged existence in seven ladies, whose united ages amounted to 625 years, giving an average of 89 years and more than three months to each. The following were their respective ages—viz., 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, and 96 years. The same obituary recorded the deaths of five persons whose ages ranged from 71, to 79 years.

SORCERIES.—English Tourist (having arrived at Greenock on Sunday morning).—"My man, what's your charge for rowing me across the Frith?" Boatman.—"Weel, sir, I was just thinkin' I canna break the Sabbath-day for no less than fifteen shill'n's!"—Punch.

The Countess of Loudoun has purchased the estates of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington for £167,000.

A Memorial cross is to be erected in honour of the late Bishop Pitterson, at Spence Cross, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire.

ATTACKED BY A SHARK.—James Green, a Baltimore fisherman, had a narrow escape from death early on Monday morning. He was assisting in drawing a seine in Chester River at the time, and when within thirty feet of the beach, jumped overboard with another, the more easily to drag the net up, as it seemed filled with large fishes, and the water was comparatively shallow; but as he took hold of the seine his left leg was seized by a shark, and he was dragged under, and a terrible struggle ensued between him and the shark. His companions were so frightened that they stood still and gazed with horror at the scene. In a few moments Green came to the surface, and uttered a cry for help. This roused his friends, and they went to his assistance, when the shark retreated further into the depths of the seine. Green was taken into the boat, where he became insensible, and remained so for some time. The shark had caught the calf of his left leg, and completely stripped the flesh from the bones from above the knee down to his foot. He was bleeding profusely from several of the larger arteries that had been severed. His companions knew enough about surgery to bind a handkerchief tight around the mangled limb, and prevent his bleeding to death. It seems that a fishing party had surrounded a number of sharks, as there were more than one in the net. They succeeded in killing two of them, the largest of which was eleven feet in length. The injured man was removed to Lombard Street Infirmary, where the torn limb was amputated at the knee, the bone of the leg having been badly shattered by the teeth of the shark. It was a very singular adventure and narrow escape.—Baltimore Sun.

AMERICANS AND FRANCE.—We clip the following paragraph from the New York Tribune:—"The sorriest of many sorry features in the embarrassed situation of the French Republic to-day is what has always been sorriest for us Americans abroad—that ninety-nine in a hundred of all American republicans in Paris to-day are what their kind always has been; first of all anti-Republican, next of all Imperialists in their poor, native, and pitifully uneducated sympathies. This is said, bad, disgraceful; but it is true. That our poor sham-superior, high-vulgar monarchical classes, anxious for degradation in Europe, are Monarchists in general, and, for France, passionate Imperialists, is a notorious fact. Some intelligent French Republicans appreciate the fact.

A young man whose moustache was visible by the aid of a microscope, was the victim of misplaced confidence a short time ago. He had been particularly sweet on a very young lady, and had previously paid her several visits. The girl's parents thinking both too young to be keeping company with each other, gave them a gentle hint to that effect—first by calling the girl out of the room and sending her to bed; and second by the lady of the house bringing into the room a huge slice of bread and butter, with molasses attachment, and saying to the youth in her kindest manner, "There, Bubby, take this and go home; it is a long way and your mother will be anxious."

The people of the United States are actively preparing for one of the greatest birth days the world has ever seen. On the 4th July, 1876, the Republic will have completed its hundredth year, and the centenary is to be celebrated by magnificent fetes in all the cities of the Union.

The University of Notre Dame opens on the first Tuesday of September, and also, St. Mary's Academy, South Bend, Inda.

A Kentucky man purchased a coffin fifteen years ago so as to have it handy, and the other day he was buried up in a limekiln, and the coffin was a dead loss.

This is the height of the preserving season. We saw through the window of a Wooster-street house, Saturday, a shirt-sleeved man trying to pull on a pair of boots, and heard him, say quite plainly; "Jam the jam stuff to jell!"—Danbury News.

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman pointing to a bust of Kentucky's great statesman. "No, sir; that's Clay," quietly replied the dealer.

A Pottsville man, who says he hasn't attended church for twenty years, boasts that he can remember the preacher's text on the last occasion of a visit to the sanctuary. And this is the way he remembered it when asked what it was: "It is easier for a camel to enter a circus than for a man to eat a package of needles."

ANTIPATHIES.—Some curious instances are on record of the antipathy displayed by individuals towards certain articles of food. Erasmus, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish that even the smell of it threw him into a fever. Joseph Scalfiger and Peter Abono never could drink milk; and Curdan was particularly disgusted at the sight of eggs. Philip II. of Spain gave a whimsical reason for his dislike of fish: "They are nothing but elements congealed, or a jolly of water." Usually the odors of flowers are agreeable; but instances occasionally occur where they exercise a totally different effect. The jonquil and the tuberose are insupportable to some; others cannot bear the fragrance of the lilac; even violets, the last flowers to be suspected, have excited the greatest antipathy. Hysterics have been brought on by the marsh-mallows; saffron has been known to produce swooning. Others have shown aversion to certain animals. Henry III. of France, though he had driven his enemies before him at Jarnac, trembled from head to foot at the sight of a cat. When a hare crossed the celebrated Duke d'Epemon's path his blood stagnated in his veins. Albert, a brave field marshal of France, fell insensible to the ground on discovering a sucking-pig served up at his own

table. Ambrose Pare mentions a gentleman who could never see an eel without fainting. There is an account of another person who could fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp. A French lady always fainted on seeing boiled lobsters. M. De Lanere gives an account of a man who was so terrified at seeing a hedge-hog, that for two years he imagined his bowels were gnawed by such an animal. The same author was intimate with a very brave officer who was so frightened at the sight of a mouse that he never dared to look at one unless he had a sword in his hand. The author of the "Turkish Spy" tells us that he would rather encounter a lion, provided he had but a weapon in his hand, than feel a spider crawling on him in the dark. Two English sailors, who had been left in charge of Dr. Livingstone's steamer at Tette, had a curious method of dealing with the traders there. Having ascertained the market price of provisions, they paid that and no more. If the traders refused to leave the steamer till the price was increased, a chameleon, of which the natives have a mortal dread, was brought out of the cabin, and the moment the natives saw the creature they at once sprang overboard. The chameleon settled every dispute in a twinkling.

TOO BAD.—On Saturday Mr. Jones gave each of his boys twenty-five cents to be expended as their inclinations might dictate, but at the same time he intimated that it would be well for them to donate the money to the cause of foreign missions on Sunday. The boys, with a perversity hardly to be credited when we reflect on the advantages they have enjoyed from the cradle, went to a disreputable shop and bought—one five cigars and the other twenty-five cents worth of fire-crackers. Sauntering home, the one smoking and the other toying with the fire-crackers in his coat-skirt pocket, they met their kind father on Chancellor square. The smoker threw away his cigar which lit on a bench, and the boy with the fire-crackers, feeling sure that his father would see right through his coat-skirt, sat down on the same bench. The father commenced the kind and instructive remarks which he had hastily prepared when he saw his boys coming, but had not finished when, without any warning, his son on the bench suddenly became the centre of a brilliant and rapid series of pyrotechnic explosions. The unhappy youth gave one yell, which in its vigor surpassed the finest vocal efforts of Captain Jack, and immediately left his affectionate parent, disappeared down Bleeker street with the fireworks still in progress, and that is all we can learn concerning the disappearance of the boy Jones. What makes the affliction doubly sad for Mr. Jones, is the fact that the lad went off before the parent had finished the instructive observations he was delivering when the affair occurred.—Utica Herald.

ACADEMY OF MARY IMMACULATE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GREY NUNS. PEMBROKE, ONT. THE Scholastic Year commences on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. Every facility is given for the advancement of pupils in the French and English languages. For particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL.

THIS Institution is beautifully and healthfully located about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language. TERMS: Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

VILLE MARIE LOTTERY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has thought it proper, at the request of its Agents, to postpone the day chosen for the drawing until the First of October next. All the Agents of the Lottery are requested to send in their reports to the undersigned from this date to the Fifteenth of September now next ensuing, for the reason that at that date all tickets, the report whereof shall not have been made, shall be sold to other parties. Consequently all persons who have purchased tickets must make themselves sure, either by referring to the Nouvelles Mondes, or by addressing themselves to the undersigned, if their numbers are entered in the registers, for otherwise they shall not take part in the drawing; and it is for the purpose of allowing time to the holders of tickets that the drawing is postponed, so as to give the least rise possible to criticism. An official list of all winning numbers shall be sent to all holders of tickets immediately after the drawing, which shall definitely take place on the First of October, 1873. (By order.) G. H. DUMESNIL, Manager. Montreal, 28th July, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, Pro. of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ROBERT BYERS DODDS, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, An Insolvent. On Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

R. B. DODDS, per his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug. 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, Pro. of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, trading at Montreal, under the name and style of HUGH MCGILL & COMPANY. An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his Creditors, and on Thursday, the Fifteenth Day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. HUGH MCGILL, per his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug. 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of MICHEL PLOUFFE and OVIDE LACAS, of the City of Montreal, Grocers and Traders, as well individually, as doing business together under the name of "MICHEL PLOUFFE & CO." Insolvents. The undersigned have made an Assignment of their Estate to me, and their creditors, are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 343, Wolfe Street, Montreal, on the 26th day of August, instant, at Ten O'clock, A.M., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 12th August, 1873.