

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Senate is now holding its fifth and last sitting. As you may have perceived the short Session has not excited very strong interest with the public. It has been languid throughout. Apparently the senators came to their task with no keen relish, and most certainly they are in haste to depart. The Prince's speech was needed to lash them into an evanescent animation. On the whole, the Session of September, 1859, has been characterized neither by animation nor by eloquence. M. Michel Chevalier and M. de Maupas made excellent speeches, MM. Lagueronniere and Sartiges spoke well, and so, it seems thought by some, did M. de Chasseloup-Laubat, although he clearly was wide of the question during nearly the whole of his speech. One word that he said attracted attention, and has been repeated, "The stream of which we follow the course," thus did he conclude his harangue, "cannot be reascended, even though it should sweep people and Government onwards into the stormy ocean."

The Legislative Body, some of the papers say, will not meet until the latter part of October, in order to form its bureau and complete the verification of its powers, and, doubtless, that is the present arrangement; but there are persons who think it may, perhaps, be found desirable to alter it to an earlier date. The health of the Emperor continues to inspire uneasiness, and is, indeed, the one great anxiety of the moment. Whatever may have been the case two or three weeks ago the public has by this time learnt the value of the news given by the Paris papers on that subject. One portion of the Press points to what is set down for it by official directors, another portion accepts the rumours of the day, and tries to colour them pleasantly, while a third class of journals—and perhaps the best informed—limits itself to copying the official bulletins. In reality the Emperor's state is not satisfactory. He is better of the two principal maladies from which he was lately suffering, but there are some apprehensions of a third supervening, of a more serious nature than either of those. He has little appetite, and is confined to the house. The walks he has lately been made to take in the columns of various newspapers are entirely imaginary. The terrace upon which he has been represented as issuing forth from his apartment is upon the other side of the chateau. When up he lies habitually upon a sofa, and is equal to but very little exertion. If he were as well as the papers have represented him we should have seen him by this time driving in the Bois, were it only to ease the anxiety of the public. I do not say that he is in danger, but his health is by no means good, and it would not be surprising to hear that it was thought desirable to accelerate the constitution of the Corps Legislatif, which at present is incomplete. It is reported to-day that the Emperor's medical advisers wish to send him to Algeria for the winter, as they fear the effect of cold upon his system. I know nothing of the truth of this report.

LONDON, Sept. 23rd.—The Times of to-day says:—If the Emperor is now recovered his conduct cannot easily be accounted for. The new constitution may be regarded as already virtually in force. The granting of an amnesty, the tolerance extended to the press, every circumstance contributes to foster the conviction that a new era has dawned. Yet the Emperor remains inactive, as if he considered everything undone. Meanwhile, public opinion demands the convocation of the legislative body. The uneasiness at the delay causes some members to contemplate the invasion of their own premises next month with the view of deliberating with out the consent of the Executive. No one, however, expects a resort to such extremes. The legality of the Emperor's conduct, in allowing six months to elapse between the dissolution and reconconvocation of the chambers depends on a technical quibble, although the legislative body separated before it was constituted. Still it had given formal signs of its existence by several divisions.

There is hardly any infirmity, physical or moral, that need unfit a Sovereign from reigning.—Charlemagne signed his decrees with the pomel of his sword, because, as some of his historians have stated, he was reader with that instrument than with the pen, and the ex Queen of Spain, who certainly knows how to write, avoided the trouble of signing her name by sending forth her public acts merely "marked with the Royal flourish," or, as the Spaniards say it, "rubricado por la Real mano." We have not forgotten for many years a Prince afflicted with blindness governed Hanover, nor how deeply his rule was regretted; and we hear no complaints of another Royal personage, whose days are spent mainly in retirement, with a musical composer as his only companion. But the Emperor Napoleon cannot afford to be ailing. It matters comparatively little whether his malady is acute or chronic, or, finally, whether it all arises from shattered nerves and depression of spirits. The fact is, he does not preside at his Council, and every one can imagine what the Imperial Council is without an Emperor. Not that the Emperor's absence from the Cabinet is an occurrence unprecedented in the annals of his reign. During his campaign in Lombardy and his tour in Algeria the Emperor took the head of the Council Board. But at those epochs both wind and tide befriended the Imperial vessel. Success waited on Napoleon both at home and abroad, and from his camp at Solferino or from his tent at the foot of Atlas the wires were easily pulled. At this juncture, however, no attempt is made at this mere pretence of a lady's lieutenancy. A great crisis is impending. A momentous change is in progress. One can almost imagine the Emperor meeting the members of the Cabinet in the Council-room, and, addressing them in Lady Macbeth's words, telling them that her lord "grows worse and worse," and bidding them "stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once."

Yet the Government of France cannot, under present circumstances, be carried on upon these terms. Were the Emperor's absence from the Council to be prolonged for a week or so, no one could calculate the consequences.—Times.

A letter from Paris in the New York Times, says that much of the enthusiasm exhibited toward the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress, while in the public places of the city, is manufactured, and comes from persons specially engaged and paid for the purpose. The government has in its pay a body of 1,200 men, who precede or accompany the Imperial family on all its expeditions. They receive about \$3 a day besides

their travelling expenses, and they continually change their disguises so as to avoid observation. Their business is to prepare for the reception of their Majesties, to get up an enthusiasm when the population is discontented or indifferent, to watch for the first evidence of plots against the life of the Emperor, and to surround his person when they have reason to apprehend that an attempt is about to be made against it. This force is quite distinct from what is called the secret police, and has a separate organization and chiefs of its own. When, therefore, the Minister talks of "the noble example of courage and confidence," which was given by their Majesties on the occasion of the recent riots, the fact was that at every step of their progress they were surrounded by a little army of spies and defenders, who not only made themselves hoarse with observing, but kept a lynx-eyed watch on the movements of all the persons in the crowd whose manner or appearance suggested motives for suspicion.

From his Swiss retreat M. Edgar Quinet has sent an article to a French provincial paper on the question of the day. He says:— "When a nation has been long deprived of liberty, the temptation is great to palm upon it the false for the true, the past, for the pure diamond. Individual liberty and personal security, and freedom of thought, press and assembly, are in politics what 2 and 2 make 4 is in mathematics. How, then, shall we get over this insurmountable A B O? How is to be born the first element, the liberty and inviolability of the individual? I see only heaps of obstacles, among which it has a hundred chances of perishing even before birth—official candidates, Legislative Body, Council of State Senate, &c. &c. And he concludes with an apologue:—

"There was once a fairy, who said to a knight, 'I am about to make you several presents. First, I will make what we call a lake of anguish; you will try to swim across it, and probably you will be drowned. Should you get across you will find upon the other side a lake of bitterness, a hundred times more dangerous than the first, and in that you will certainly perish. If, by some miracle, you reach the shore on landing you will find an army of giants, friends of mine waiting to finish you with their iron clubs. Let us imagine what is impossible—that they let you escape; in that case you will find in the donjon of the castle a beautiful princess lying upon a sofa, and whose name is Liberty.'"

"Ah!" exclaimed the knight, "why not begin there, since to you everything is possible?"

"You are very indiscreet," replied the fairy. "Another word and I change you into a reptile."

Paris, Sept. 24.—The "Gaulois" asserts that France has sent a note to Prussia and Baden, declaring that she will regard the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden as a *casus belli*. The French academy annually makes up a purse for its most needy member, and, in order to do the thing delicately, first tenders it to the eldest member, who passes it to the next younger, and so on till the proper member receives it and keeps it. This year Jules Sandeau was to be the recipient. The purse went safely on its way till it reached the member above Sandeau who happened to be Victor Hugo, and he, with characteristic modesty, accepted the purse and returned a letter of thanks! The disgust of the Academy was immense.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Epoca says Gen. Sickness has withdrawn his note. The statement is not generally believed.

The Republican journals are agitating in favour of Placitum.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The meeting of the Republican Club have been suspended by the authorities because a resolution was adopted condemning the monarchy.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Cabinet of Victor Emmanuel is at cross purposes; its members being very far from being at accord on some of the leading questions of the day. Ministerial negotiations are spoken of, but the exact cause is not reported.

Sept. 21.—It is officially announced that the committee appointed to investigate the grist mill riots, has reported in favor of granting an amnesty to all implicated in those disturbances.

Rome.—Numerous foreign recruits are arriving at Rome for the Pontifical army. Peasants from Abruzzi are being enrolled on the Neapolitan frontier and the foreign committees are urged to renewed exertions. The Pontifical officers are constantly practising with the Remington rifle. The Canadian recruits will small powder before long.

The preparations for the Council are continuing actively in St. Peter's. Either in consequence of secret warnings received by the police or as mere prudential precautions, gendarmes are on guard night and day around the Council enclosure, and the most scrupulous care has been taken in the selection of the workmen employed. In fact, everything is being done to avert the possibility of conflagration, whether malicious or fortuitous, and that the danger of such a catastrophe happening through atmospheric agency may be diminished the lightning conductors on the great cupola are being thoroughly repaired. His Holiness is occupied with the future material comforts of his Episcopal guests, and is visiting the palaces and monasteries in which apartments are being prepared for them.

GERMANY.

Austria possesses at present 263 nunneries and 4-390 nuns. Besides these there are 287 monasteries in the empire with 5,318 monks, 3,441 of whom are priests, 1,877 lay brothers. Thus 10,208 persons in Austria have devoted themselves to a religious life. Of such a country, which can show so many souls devoted to a life of self-denial and of service to God, we have in spite of its transient madness, every reason to be hopeful. The war which at present is being carried on by the revolutionary and irreligious party against monastic orders convinces us more than ever of the extreme importance and value of monasticism. It is in Austria the great bulwark against the spread not only of immorality, but of unbelief. The Revolution, wise in its generation, knows its enemy, and Catholics in Austria ought to avoid the pusillanimity of yielding an inch of ground. To save Austria they must needs maintain the religious orders.

Military eye witnesses of the autumn evolutions of the North German army speak with wonder of the improvements since the war of 1866. If their descriptions are faithful, the force at the command of Prussia is prodigious. The conventions which Prussia has with Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden enable her in time of war to summon a disciplined host of 3,212,000—the largest force in Europe after Russia. The display is witnessed with uneasiness by some of the European States, for the camps in East Prussia are regarded as the counterpart of Obolons. What can Denmark do with a power like this?

Two young men, says the Central Med. Zeit of Berlin, died at Sena after eating raw pork. The meat had not been subjected to microscopic examination, and this being an infringement of the law the proprietor of the animal was punished with two months' and the butcher with four months' imprisonment.

RUSSIA.

Rumours are afloat as to the condition of the Emperor of Russia. Mental alienation, melancholy madness, is attributed to him. His Majesty is said to seclude himself for days together refusing to see any one whatever.

STRANGE CONFESSION OF IDEAS.—A Protestant paper advertises for sale a pew which "commands a view of nearly the whole congregation."

THE BAKE DEPARTMENTS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Daily News says:—Detectives from Quebec ar-

rived here yesterday morning, in pursuit of Harris, the absconding defaulter of the Branch of the Montreal Bank at Quebec, whose disappearance was noticed in Sunday's papers. It is understood that Harris in company with a broker, who also disappeared from the city about the same time, leaving liabilities to a large amount, arrived in this city on Sunday, and they were seen riding through the Central Park on Sunday afternoon. Their whereabouts was discovered immediately after their arrival here, and a police officer, dressed in citizen's dress, placed in a position to arrest them when they returned to their place of concealment, but as they did not venture back again where they breakfasted, no arrest was made. It is said, however, that the detectives are close upon track and are confident of recovering a large portion of money not already squandered. It is said the amount of funds abstracted will reach nearly \$200,000.

THE DIVIDED DUTY.—It is often said that the age of heroic deeds is past; but on September 10, one of the noblest acts of which we have ever read was performed by a poor employe of a railroad company, and within a few miles of New York. Albert G. Drecker is the bridge tender at the Passaic River drawbridge, on the Newark and New York Railroad. On Friday afternoon, just previous to the time for a passenger train to reach the bridge, the draw was open. Mr. Drecker knew that the train was coming. He began to turn the bridge, so as to close the draw before its arrival. At this moment he saw his little son, who was only ten years old, and who was not far from him, fall from the bridge into the river below. The agonised father looked down the track. He saw the train coming swiftly toward the bridge, and knew that to do his utmost there was barely time to close the draw. In the water below him his boy was struggling for life. A leap into the stream at this moment, and he could save his child. But the train came thundering down, and he knew that if he left his post for even a single instant, a hundred lives might be sacrificed. He stayed. Slowly the bridge was swung into position, and the train passed safely over; and none of the passengers knew what their safety has cost the poor workman, who sprang into the river only to take thence the lifeless body of his boy.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America from the Andes to the Atlantic coast that do not have and use Dr. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—[Sentinel, Liberty, Va. 145]

The passages of the body must be unobstructed if the animal fabric is to be kept in a pure and wholesome condition. The health of a human being, like the health of a city, depends in a great degree upon the state of those waste-pipes of the system—the channels of discharge. One of the uses of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills is to keep these outlets free. This object is accomplished without pain or diminution of physical strength, and at the same time the stomach and liver are toned and brought into perfect working order. If the blood is corrupt, as well as the internal viscera disordered, purify the venous system with Bristol's Sarsaparilla. 443

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

FLOWERLESS PERFUMES.—It may be true that Chemistry can eliminate perfumes from noxious sources, but it is impossible to obtain an exhilarating, refreshing aroma like that exhaled by Murray & Leman's Florida Water from anything save the fragrant products of the floral kingdom. A sickly crudeness characterizes all the essences and extracts made from foul materials, and when the first odor passes away, a most unpleasant and insubstantial one succeeds. This exquisite preparation, on the other hand, is as fragrant as the living flowers the aroma of which it contains, and continues so from first to last. The counterfeit Florida Waters are made from deleterious animal and mineral oils. Beware of them 584

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LEMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lamman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R S Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

GLANDULAR DISEASES.—Many of the maladies generated by virus in the blood faster upon the glands. This is especially the case with those of a scrofulous type. Whenever these important organs are affected, either directly or sympathetically, the only medicine that can be relied on to effect a cure is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the great secretive gland, the liver, is chronically disordered, this balsamic preparation should always be resorted to. It is the only specific for ulceration in that tender and susceptible organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wonderful controlling influence in fever and ague, dumb ague, remittent fevers, and general debility.—as an auxiliary, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, in cases of this nature, cannot be too highly recommended. 393

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose 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, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, SERRANOS, DRIED FISH, 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 unparpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompts returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market, June 14th, 1868. 12m

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN. Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust

health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly, thin and pale. That great specific *Devins' Vegetable Worm Paste*, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

BOARDING SCHOOL

AND ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, for Day Scholars only.

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only.

3rd. Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non-Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street.

The Classes will be opened on THURSDAY, the 12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, ONT.

THE cheapest Educational Institution in Central Canada. A complete course of Classical and Commercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of September.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance in Bankable Funds. Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed and Bedding may be had at the College—charges extra. Ottawa, August 9th, 1869.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 104 MONTHS.

TERMS:

PER MONTH. Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$6 00 Music, Drawing and Painting, 2 00 Bed and Bedding, 1 50 Washing, 1 00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters.

Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, ug. 15th 1869. 5-53

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. O. Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P. Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869. 5-53

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address,— "A G., Teacher," office of this paper.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$80 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. O. McLORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act.

ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAVY, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 6th Sept. 1869. 2m5

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to,

J. KNOWLSON, Sec., Lindsay, Ont. 2m61

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Dist. of Montreal. }

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Furriers of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as having been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvent.

The seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act.

JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act.

ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie de Dagniere, in the District of Richelieu, trader, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ANDRE PONTBRIANT, By T. & C. O. McLORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of MARCOU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers, Insolvent.

On the Seventeenth day of November next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

MARCOU & HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Their Attorneys, 2m2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, } PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of JOSEPH DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 17th September 1869. JOSEPH DUHAMEL, By ALPHONSE JACQUES, His Attorney ad litem. 1x5

JUST PUBLISHED

BY BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York:

BIBLE HISTORY, Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR.

Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati.

8. 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound.

PRICE—Free by Mail—70c.

APPROBATION.

The 'Illustrated History of the Bible,' Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents, and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible.

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

J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Messrs. 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 aimed 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. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4m5