FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Legitimists and Bonapartists have agreed upon Liepina as their candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Paris in the National Assem-1 bly.

RADICAL LYONS.—There are many points of resemblance between the first city and the second city of France, between Paris and Lyons. Both are decidedly Radical and both have divisions encamped outside the walis to protect property and watch over turbulent population within. Marshal MacMahon keeps watch and ward over Paris, and General Bourbaki observes Lyons with a vigilant eye. When the question of regional recruitment for the active army was raised the other day, it was never contemplated that the system should be applied to Paris or Lyons; it was proposed that there should be so many corps d'armee, divisions, etc., and that each division should furnish a brigade to form an army of Paris and an army of Lyons. The boldest innovator never suggested that there should be a corps d'armes of Parisians and a division of Lyonese. Ever since the fall of the Empire, Lyons has assumed an importance intolerable to the Conservatives. During the war Lyons had serious thoughts of setting up as the capital of the South of France, and separating from the invaded provinces. It is the headquarters of Federalism, Socialism, and all kinds of wild ideas. During the Commune it treated with the Government of M. Thiers, as one power treats with another, and even since then it has maintained an attitude of the most vexatious character. The maire became a kind of potentate, and constantly thwarted the action of the Government official, the Prefect of the Rhone. The other day the Minister of the Interior, in a moment of irritation, declared that the municipality of Lyons must be crushed, and it seems to be the calm intention of the Government to assimilate the municipality to that of Paris or in other words, to break up the central maires, and have some half a dozen maires instead of one.

SPAIN.

OPERATIONS OF THE CARLISTS .- MADRID, April 18. -The railway between Barcelona and Tarragona has been cut by the Carlists, and travel between those cities is temporarily suspended. The Carlists have seized Mamarite, in Huesca, and the insurgents announce their intention of holding them until a sum of money which has been demanded of the town shall have been paid.

For the present the Carlists have taken the field with their usual boldness, and, it is said, with their usual atrocity. They have taken advantages which they never possessed before. As against Amadeus or the Republic Don Carlos represents the principle of Legitimism. The cause of his grandfather as against Isabella was not so plausible, for, according to old Spanish laws, Isabella was the legitimate Sovereign of Spain. Numbers who stood by Christina and her child would prefer a member of the old House to an alien Prince or a Republic. Isabella is personally unacceptable, and if the prejudice against her children be not removed by some display of spirit on the part of her son when his time comes it is possible that the whole Conservative spirit of Spain may gather round the descendants of Ferdinand's brother. A more immediate advantage is that the Spanish Republic has virtually no longer an army. The spirit of indiscipline which has been growing for years, fostered by the sight of sudden and shameless promotions and by an increasing dislike of the conscription, has now undermined the principles of authority, and, even where the men stand by their colors, the Government cannot depend upon them. Probably they would be more trustworthy in face of the enemy than in the idleness of a democratic city, but there can be little doubt that the supposed temper of the troops has had something to do with the slackness which has been displayed in opposing the Carlists. In the meantime the latter are carrying on the war with real energy. They do not appear to have any great number of men in the field; a few thousand peasants, badly armed, commanded in many cases by men of their own order or by priests very little higher socially or by education, keep the whole North of Spain in alarm. The capture of Berga is an incident which raises the insurrection to the dignity of Civil War. Four hundred prisoners, a thouifles besides munitions of war, were taken and the houses of the town are said to have been burnt with petroleum. According to the latest news, the Carlists are pushing their advantages. In some places they are worsted in others they obtainsuccesses which terrify as well as enrage their opponents. They are accused of sullying their victories with the crimes which have always disgraced Spanish Civil War. The Government, in a proclamation signed by all the Ministers, calls on the nation to unite against those who "destroy the communications, cut the telegraphs, devastate the fields, burn the archives, impose tribute on the rural population, rob like brigands, immolate inoffensive and unarmed persons, and shoot heroes who are obliged by superior force to surrender to them." It is said that the Government, at the urgent entreaty of Senor Castelar, is making new efforts to crush the Carlist Rising. Little has been done as yet, but the circumstance that Marshal Serrano has been brought into consultation shows how grave is the crisis in the opinion of those who expect to be held responsible for the result .- Times.

SWITZERLAND.

THE SITUATION AT GENEVA .- We (Tablet) learn that at the popular voting on Sunday for the confirmation of the new civil constitution of the Genevese Catholic clergy, the Catholics were unanimous in their abstention from the poll; thus protesting in the only way in their power against a law which would have been forced upon them whether they had voted or not. There was a practical coalition of strong anti-Catholic Protestants, Freethinkers, and Communists, and the result was that 9,081 votes were recorded in favor of the Bill, and only 151 against

PRACTICAL ORTHODOXY .- A new form of argument against the Old Catholics has been introduced in the Canton of St. Gall. A number of young women belonging to Tablat have resolved to banish all young men from society who incline to Old Catholic opinions; not only, as they phrase it, will they not marry them, but they will not even dance with them. Such an excommunication is likely to be more effectual than one severely theological; for an earnest Reformer could more readily support the anathema of a priest than see his friends carry off all the pretty girls in a ball-room. It is of course to be presumed that the young ladies of Tablat are desirable partners, as otherwise their defence of orthodoxy would take another and less self-mortifying shape. Swiss Times.

ITALY.

The Minister of Finance has just declared the deficit of the Italian budget to be 130 millions for 1873. The taxes cannot be increased, for the country. is already overwhelmed. No reduction in the army can be made, for Italy lives in terror of the Crusade, as soon as France shall have regained her position and is free to act. No loan can be raised, so universal is the distrust in her solvency, and their seems nothing for the minister to propose save an enermous issue of worthless paper, which may any day fall to, the value of assignats and entail a national

All illusion of the superior material prosperity of the country under the revolutionary regime is now thoroughly dispelled, and ourses loud and deep are heaped on those rulers who have drained its resoureven the shadow of military glory as a compensa-

War budgets which give Custoza and Lisca as their sole results are not likely to be quietly tolerated in a nation whose hatred of the conscription. is driving thousands into foreign emigration.

This new feature in Italy is greatly on the increase. The flower of the population are going to America, because they prefer exile to forced military service, and because the taxation weighs so heavily on the poor man's food, that even in those patriarch. al and simple neighbourhoods, where a loaf of bread and a few bunches of grapes suffice for a family, it is becoming impossible to live.

The per contra of gain is cheap and immoral newspapers which sap faith and pervert youth—layschools—the suppression of every humanc and charitable institution, and the name of Italian unity, which is a dead letter to the enormous majority local attachment to the city, district, or village, being the only form of patriotism an Italian of the people understands or cares for.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S BIRTHDAY .- The celebration of the birthdays of Victor Emmanuel, who completed his 53rd year, and of Prince Humbert, who on the same day completed his 27th, was a very poor affair It appeared to the jury that the deceased had shortindeed. The King left Rome the night before for a | ened his life by excessive drinking, and the verdict hunting box in Tuscany, at which the Liberta, the semi-official paper, grumbled and said Lanza ought fortunate for the man's family, but a few decisious of to have advised his Majesty to stay in Rome for the kind will probably assist policy holders in occasion. In a matter of this kind, however, most people think Victor Emmanuel knows his own mind, and as he notoriously detests being in Rome, nothing but a political necessity would be likely to induce him to forego his field-sports for the sake of a meagre display of lukewarm "enthusiasm."

Suicipa is the offspring of irreligion, and regenerated Italy, is at present, suffering from a complete suicidal epidemic. Not a week passes, but dozens of cases of self destruction are recorded.

MAZZINI.—The anniversary of Mazzini's death was observed with solemn pomp in Genoa. The body of the decaesed, which is being embalmed, was exposed to the public gaze. It was quite dressed with patent leather boots, black trousers, and wrapped up in a large dressing-gown. The right hand on his breast; the left straight by the side of the body; his looks turned towards the visitors; his face of a brown yellow colour, and on the face and head the natural hair neatly dressed. The articulations were flexible, and the flesh soft. The preparation, however, is still in its first period; in a year according to the physician who has undertaken the performance the articulations will become stiff; the flesh stony, preserving its nature and proportions; and the face from brown yellow will assume once more its natural colour. The corpse was exposed for three days, and was guarded by two members of the Club Pensieroed Azione, two Freemasons, and two members of the Commission of the Anniversary. The crowd of people, Italians and foreigners, who respectfully visited the body, was immense; it is supposed that more than sixty thousand persons entered the chapel during the three days, without reckoning the immense crowds assembled on the day of the conmemoration.

In the Roman Trastevere a society has been founded, entitled the "Infernal Society." Money is paid to poor parents to prevent them from baptizing their infants, who are handed over to the Liberals, and are "named," as the Internationalistic rite is called. The festivities on this occasion are described as perfectly abominable. "A group of women," says the *Unita*, "dressed as bacchantes, surround the crib of the child and dance, while they sing a horribly sacrilegious parody of the baptismal service." This reads like a scene from the "terror" of '93. Is Italy coming to that?—Catholic Review.

At the last Veglione, or masked ball of the season at Milan, a number of prostitutes appeared disguised as Sisters of Charity! At Rome a group of half-drunken men and women, dressed in dominos and pierots, broke into the Church of Santa Maria in Monticelli, and danced about the sacred edifice, singing, all the while, lewd and blasphemous songs. The people, at last, hearing of this horrid act of de secration, came in crowds to the church and expelled these wretches, who had a narrow escape from being torn to pieces by the indignant Romans.

Rome, April 18.—The Pope is somewhat better, he arese from his bed to-day, and remained up several hours, during which time he transacted business.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.—The Pope is better, by still confined to his bed.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government has summoned all religious school teachers of the Catholic persuasion in the province of Posen to state explicitly whether they will adhere to the Cultus Minister's decree respecting the sole use of German as language of instruction or no. If not, disciplinary proceedings will be at once instituted against them, to end in their dismissal.

A DISGRACEFUL WAGER -A very curious storywhat the German papers call a Scandalgeschichtehas just cropped up in Cassel, touching a bet made between two officers there. One of these gentlemen, a Count and an Adjutant, was talking to his friend one evening about marriage, and laid down the proposition that a man of rank and title could, whenever he chose, marry a rich heiress. He proposed a bet, indeed, that within eight days he could get himself engaged to a certain young lady who possessed the highly-desirable qualification described. The bet was accepted. This young lady was the daughter of the widow of a man who had been the proprietor of a gambling-house, and she was said to have half a million as her dowry. Whether the half million was in thalers, florins or francs, the German papers do not say, but in any case it was a pretty little fortune. The Count forthwith undertook the more easy than honorable task of winning the girl's affections, and succeeded. They were engaged. Now, an engagement in Germany is a very solemn affair; it is published in the newspapers; it is considered about as irrevocable as marriage itself. However, as soon as the engagement was arrived at, the Count claimed his bet, and then wrote to the girl to say that, on account of her father having been a gambler; it was impossible he could marry her. The engement was annulled; and the final results of this humourous affair, in the laconic words of the German chronicler, were; "a large quantity of champagne and a broken heart." Rather we should say that these were the results which the officer in question hoped would be final; but the Emperor William heard of the little romance, and did not like the look of it at all. Probably before the large quantity of champagne had been drunk, both the officers in question found themselves under arrest. At present, according to the commands of the Emperor, they await their trial by court-martial, and it is highly probable they may find serious cause to repent of having engaged in that merry jest.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND .- The return of the number of criminals in prison in Scotland in 1872 shows an increase over the number in the preceding year,— These annual returns present successive series as of ebb and flow of a tide. In 1840 the average daily number of criminal prisoners in the prisons of Scot land was only 1,940; but there then followed an almost uniform increase year by year until in 1849 the numbers reached 3,143. A steady decrease then set in until, in 1861; the number had fallen to 2,083. At that date another rising series began, and there has been again a gradual increase. The daily average in 1872 was 2,777, which is the largest number in the present ascending series, though still not reaching the number in any of the five years 1848-1852, the period of the last climax. The popuThe number of females in criminal prisons in Scot.

land has for some years been very large. A parliamentary return shows that the number of persons sentenced to death for murder in England and Wales during the year 1872 was thirty, seven of whom were women. The number executed was tourteen all of them men. One condemned prisoner strangled himself in prison, two were sent to the criminal lunatic asylum and thirteen had their sentences commuted to penal servitude.

The Courts of Cincinarti have just been occupied with a life insurance case of some peculiarity. One Francis M. Davison held a \$5000 policy in a mutual company, and, as the company refused to pay the amount on his death, his administrator sued them. The defense of the company was based on these words, inserted in the policy: "I do not, nor will I, practice any bad or vicious habit that tends to shorten life," and it was alleged that the deceased had been addicted to drinking. The judge charged the jury that this was in the nature of a contract, and if, in their opinion, the deceased had been in the habit of drinking to excess, he had broken the contract and forfeited his claims on the company. was for the insurance company. The result is unchecking their desire for strong potations.-Gazette.

THE GREAT WRECKS OF THE 19th CENTURY. The following list of great wrecks will be interesting at this time:

In February, 1805, the Abergavenny was lost on the Bill of Portland : 300 perished. In October, same year, the Ameas, lost off New-

foundland; 340 perished. December, 1805, the Aurora foundered on the Goodwin Sands; 300 perished. October, 1806, the Athenian, lost near Tunis; 347

perished February, 1807, Ajax was burned off Toredos 250 perished.

December, 1810, the Minotaur was lost on the Haak Rank; 360 perished.

December, 1811 the Saldanha was lost on the Irish coast; 300 perished.

December, 1812, the St. George, Defence, and Hero, lost on the coast of Jutland; 2,000 perished. January, 1816, Scahorse, lost near Tramore Bay 365 soldiers of the 59th Regiment perished. August, 1831, Lady Sherbroke, lost near Cape

Ray, 273 perished. August, 1833, Amphitrite, filled with female convicts, lost on Boulogne Sands; all lost.

November, 1838, Protector; 178 perished. March, 1841, the President, of New York; lost in ı gale, never beard from,

December, 1847, the Avenger, lost on the coast of Africa; 200 perished. April, 1847, the Exmouth, bound for Quebec, lost,

with 240 drowned. March, 1850, Royal Adelaide, lost on the Tongue

Sands, off Margate; over 400 perished. February, 1852, the Birkenhead, troopship, lost on

the coast of South Africa; 454 perished.
February, 1853, the independence, lost on the coast of California; 140 persons drowned or burned

September, 1853, the Annie Jane, lost west of Scotland; 348 lives lost. January, 1854, the Tayleur, lost, with 389 per-

SODS. April, 1854, the Favorite, lost in a collision; 201 drowned.

May, 1854, the Lady Nugent, lost in a hurricane, with 400 persons. September, 1854, the mail steamer Arctic, lost off

Newfoundland, with 300 lives. In the same year, the Citylof Glasgow disappeared

with all on board. January, 1856, the Collins steamer Pacific disappeared with all on board. Never since heard of.

August, 1857, the Central America foundered at sea; lost 450 persons. September, 1858, the Austria burnt in mid-ocean:

471 lives lost. April, 1859, the Pomona wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the light; 400 lost. October, 1859, the Royal Charter, wrecked on

Anglesea coast; 446 lives lost. February, 1860, the Hungarian, wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, with all on board (205) lost.

September, 1860, the Lady Elgin, lost on Lake Michigan, with 287 persons, April, 1863, the Anglo-Saxon, wrecked on a reef off Cape Race, Newfoundland, about 137 out of 449

January, 1866, the London, foundered in the Bay of Biscay; about 225 perished. In February, 1871, the City of Boston disappeared

and was never heard from.

February, 1873, the emigrant ship Northfleet, lost

by collission, with 300 lives.

April, 1873, the emigrant ship Atlantic, wrecked

on Sambro Head, off Halifax, 590 lost.

IRISH BEAUTY.-Ireland was anciently called the Island of Saints and pretty women." The collocation is somewhat strange according to our modern notions, inasmuch as a super-abundance of pretty women is not considered favorable to the growth of saintly communities. But let that pass. In the olden times sanctity was doubtless impervious to the glances of beauty, although it would appear from the metrical story of St. Kevin, that the Irish girls would not have been averse to a flirtation with the saints had the latter given them encouragements.

fishing one day in a lake, when a certain young Irish woman gave him the following hint: "You're a rare hand at fishing," says Kate, "It's yourself, dear, that knows how to hook 'em.

According to the legend in question, St. Kevin was

But when you have caught 'em, agrah! Don't you want a young woman to cook 'em?" Modern opinion seems to coincide with that on the subject of Hibernian beauty, for a French writer has recently passed a most enthusiastic eulogium upon it. After complimenting the Irish girls he saw in Dublin on the freshness of their color, the rare purity of their complexion, the rich abundance of their brown hair, he goes on to say with the characteristic modesty of his country, that they resemble French girls more then the feminines of any other nation on the face of the earth. "Irish women," he says, "especially resemble the French in that good taste of their toilet, the ease and flexibility of their movements, and the gracious, frank cordiality of their manners." Then they know how to walk, which, in his opinion, English women do not. As we think all ladies have a right to know what is said in their praise, and as the Frenchman's article has never to our knowledge been translated we give the pretty Irishwomen on this side of the Atlantic the benefit of the pith of it.

AIRING BED ROOMS.—The most desolate-looking sick-smelling, and every way repulsive room in most houses in cold weather, is the cold, unventilated bed room. The prevalent, notion is, that if it is cold, it does not need ventilation; and the next thing is to caulk up the windows, so that they do not get opened by any chance. That is all wrong. Other things being equal, cold air is more invigorating than warm air because more condensed, and therefore cold air. in the bed room is to be preferred during the night. It is also true that cold air may be impure; and rooms need ventilating even in the winter. If a room is warm, the air, being colder than in warmer heaped on those rulers who have drained its resour- lation has been increasing all the time, and has weather, rushes in more eagerly, and we feel it more ces to the last extreme of poverty, and give it not grewn from 2,620,184 in 1841 to 3,360,018 in 1871. keenly, and that misleads us to think that we need

not take pains to ventilate bed rooms in cold weasleep with the window open, begin with a very small opening, and then gradually increase it, but do not let the wind blow directly upon you. If you feel it and cannot avoid it, turn your face to it. In the morning, just as you are vacating the room, throw it open, and all the more if there has been no fire in it. As for the bedding, hang that out of the window. It will air three times as fast as it can in the room. Try it, and then smell of it, if you would know the difference. Let your bed and room air thus an hour or two, according to wind and weather-and in the summer much longer. Do not fear that this will make you appear untidy. The best housekeeper is the one who knows how best to make the house and its work serve the health and the comfort, as well as the taste of its inmates, not the one who makes up her bed as soon as she is out of it, covering up all the foul exhalations of the night previous, and then sleeping in them the next night. Some of the chamber work cannot well be done too carly, but the beds may be left until ten o'clock. Then protect yourself with head sontag and gloves, and make them up and tidy the rooms, but do not allow yourself to become chilled. The latter result will not happen so readily as you might expect. With a room well ventilated and sunned, you can work comfortably with the thermameter eight or ten degrees lower than in a room where these two items are lacking. This is the direct advantage of fresh air and sunshine. The indirect, but still greater economy, is found in the fine spirits and the elastic vigor that increase your ability to wash, and in diminishing the doctor's bills .- Science of Health.

RAISING BETTER HORSES .- There are scores and hundreds of horses throughout the country-no words in the English language can describe their meanness-which are used for agricultural purposes and pronounced good, but the last vestige of which ought to be exterminated from the regions of civilization. Why? Because they have vicious dispositions. They never can be relied on in a difficult place. They will never take hold of a heavy draft steadily. They will jerk, fly back, plunge forward, stave shead a few yards, and then bolt suddenly. Hitch them to a draft of a few hundred pounds and bid them go on, and they begin to dance and prance and champ their bits, and away they go like a tornado. Hitch them to a decent load, and they will not walk until they are well nigh jaded out. In plunging with them, the ploughman is obliged to exert far more strength to make them go as they should than he does in holding the plough. Everything connected with them must be in prime order, or they will kick, rend the harness and rave, and nothing will induce them to be quint. They have strength sufficient to perform any labor desired of them, but their refractory, sullen, intractable dispositions never can be subdued except by age or starvation. From their early colthood they are tricky and kicky, restive and impatient. Attempt to drive them through the snow when they will sink in nearly leg deep, or in the mud a few inches deep, and they will flounce and flunder, and down they will drop. We have seen them balancing themselves impatiently on their hind feet, and often obstinately darting ahead before the load was half ready to be started.

SHIPPING BUTTER IN SEALED CANS .- For many years butter has been sent from Copenhagen to all parts of Europe in hermetically sealed tin cans. Although the business was commenced originally as an experiment, it has expanded to such a degree that, during the last two years, it has occupied several of the largest butter dealers of Copenhagen. The object of packing the butter in this manner is to protect it against the action of air and heat, and this s so completely attained that butter has been sent from Copenhagen to China and back again, without the slightest detriment to its edible qualities. The Spain, and other countries, generally through London or Liverpool houses. The packages vary in to exert a very important influence in the preservation of the butter.

WHAT EAR-WAX IS FOR .- Dr. Dio Lewis, in one of his lectures, which he was addressing the boys, singled out a red-headed little fellow, and asked him what the wax was in the car for. He said he selected a red-headed boy because red-headed boys are generally the smartest. The boy stood up and said he did not know. The doctor would not take such an answer. If the boy didn't know, he must tell, at least, what he thought the wax was in the ear for.

"Well," said the boy, "the wax is in the car be-cause—because it wants to be in the car." He questioned another boy, who claimed distinc-tion by having a red-head, and his answer was that it kept the passage from the drum moist. That was correct; but it had further uses. Ear-wax is a deadly poison to insects, and its presence in the ear effectually protected the ear from insects. It sometimes accumulated and became hard, causing partial deafness, but a little warm castor-oil, mixed with spirits, would remedy that; or an injection of soap-

GRAIN FOR POULTRY .- There is no other grain that is relished so well by fewls as Indian corn. It must always continue to be, as now, the American poulterer's main reliance, for, although too fattening to use in certain cases, it possesses more nutriment for the price then any other grain, and is always to be obtained. Corn can be given ground, and un-ground, raw and cooked. Oats we prefer ground fine, as otherwise the hulls are too harsh and bulky. With wheat, bran and middlings, wheat in the kernel, barley and buckwheat, there need be no difficulty in avoiding monotony. Rye, though the poorest grain of all, may be given occasionally, and brewers' grains, if convenient.—Poultry World.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which, in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave,

A late number of the St. John Morning News thus concludes a lengthy article culogizing Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites: "Mr. Fellows is certainly entitled to high credit for his energy and enterprise in working up his valuable discovery so successfully, and the presence of such gentlemen in any cemmunity is a matter on which that community should congratulate itself."

The St. John Telegraph and Journal says, "The invention of Fellows' Hypophosphites has become one of the valuable industries of the country, unique of its kind and a credit to the Dominion of Can-

INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY Carpenter, who left Cobourg in June 1870, and has no since been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA, who resided in Glanworth, Co. Middlesex, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J. Gillies, True Witness Office, will confer a favor.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPOST not take pains to ventuate beautiful a room helps ther. All this being true, a fire, in a room helps ventilation, especially an open fire, and it is well to have fire enough to take the chill off the air and the bedding every evening. It may even be kept going bedding every evening. It may even be kept going our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors hills. erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills, Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Ce, Homoopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED, FOR the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co.

WANTED, FOR the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Cornwall, a MALE TEACHER holding a second class certificate.

Testimonials of good character required. Applications to be addressed to,
MICHAEL MCENIRY,

Cornwall, April 7th, 1873.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, Anthony Osselm Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands— Montreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

Secretary.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEREC In the Superior Court. District of Montreal.

In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on basiness at the said City of Montreal under the style of E. Coote and Company.

Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal 15th March 1873.

EDWARD COOTE by A. POWER his Attorney ad litem. 30-5

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTREAL,

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is

both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada; besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience. Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution

an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and proprincipal places of demand are China, Brazil, Java, tected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds size up to 28 pounds, although those of 4 pounds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received beare generally preferred. The cans are lined inside tween the ages of five and twelve; the discipline with wood, saturated with salt pickle, and, when filled, are soldered up. This treatment is thought the control of teaching will be adapted to their tender the age of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender the control of the contr age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

TERMS:

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children

in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

quarterly in advance, bankable money.

4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month.

5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs. 6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra.

7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piane, will be \$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid

entire without any deduction.

9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing required.

10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.-3m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CELESTIN IMBAULT di MATHA alias MANTHA,

I, the undersigned have been appointed Assigned in this matter; creditors are requested to fyle their claims within one month, at my effice, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, and are hereby notified to meet at my said office on the twentieth day of May, next, at ten o'clock, a.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

Montreal, 15th April, 1873.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER TESSIER.

I the undersigned have been appointed assignee in this matter. Oreditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and notified to meet in my office No. 5 St. Sacrament street,

Montreal, on the 13th day of Maynext, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignee. $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{r-1}\}$

Montreal 10th April 1873.