FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 8.—The payment of two milliards of the war indemnity, together with interest to date on the remaining three milliards was completed yesterday at Strasbourg. This gives France entire control of six Departments, in which she is allowed to maintain as large a military force as she desires.

The Assembly to-day rejected the proposition of Deputy Brunet, to erect on the hill of of Trocaicro, a temple to Jesus Christ, as a testimony to belief in God necessary for the national regeneration.

A telegram from Rome states that a letter has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Papal Nuncios, in which he explains that the abrogation of the Concordat of 1801 with regard to Alsace and Lorraine was a necessary consequence of the recent transfer of territory. The letter also declares that a German Sovereign in no degree possesses the rights which had been granted to French Sovereigns, and that consequently fresh arrangements must be made.

PARIS, March 5.—There are reports that two regiments of the line which have shown Bonapartist tendencies, have been removed from the city.

THE INTERNATIONALS.—A telegram received in England stated that the Commission appointed by the National Assembly to inquire into the organization and operation of the International, has just issued its report. It proposes a penalty of from three months' to two years' imprisonment for complicity in any organization intended to provoke the suspension of work or to attack the rights of property. A *projet de loi* accompanies the report, which would subject all Frenchmen continuing to be members of the International after its promulgation to imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than two years, with further liability to fine.

In the Assembly there was a stormy debate on the bill imposing penalties on members of the International Society. Deputy Totain made a lengthy speech in defence of the Society, which, he said, in placing the principle of solidarity above the country only imitated religious associations in all parts of the world.

SPAIN.

SPANIARDS AND ANTI-CATHOLIC LAWS.—Amadeus I. some time ago consented to a law, by which the issue of all marriages celebrated in church, and not before the civil authorities, are to be considered as bastards. Every bishop in Spain has protested against this iniquitous legislation. The Bishop of Cadiz further states that, in that city of 70,000 souls, there has not yet occurred one civil marriage; and that, having suggested to a young man he had just married, and who was notorious for his advanced ideas, that he could go then to the civil authorities, he received the reply "Not at all, you can dispense me from that requirement which I don't intend to comply with."

ITALY.

THE FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF ANNEXATION.—The people of Rome are gradually learning the meaning of the words liberty and economy, as understood by their self-styled liberators. The budget for the city of Rome has already risen to the enormous sum of 20,558,756 francs (about 802,350 pounds sterling) and the mere administration expenses of the new Municipality amount to 1,187,780 francs, or to something like £47,500 a trifle the Romans have to pay in the midst of decreased trade and in the presence of starvation, notwithstanding the expropriations and robberies of Church property.

It is stated in Rome as a positive fact that the Bulgarian nation desires to return to Catholicism, if the Sultan should refuse to do them justice.

It has been ascertained from an official source that Austria has made no offer of an asylum to the Pope, and the reports that his Holiness intends to leave Rome are discredited.

ROME, March 5.—It is said that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, while in this city recently, on his way to Egypt, declared that if France made an attack upon Italy the latter would be defended by Germany.

CHOOSING SIDES.—Garibaldi has written a letter to the editor of the *Antichrist*, which begins thus:—"Many thanks for the well-written *Antichrist*, which I shall read with the greatest interest;" and ends his letter saying:—"Success to the *Antichrist* for ever!"

SWITZERLAND.

The *Swiss Times* publishes the following, which speaks for itself:—The Genevese pastors are not slow in availing themselves of the liberty recently accorded them of making alterations in the Liturgy and occasional services, *according to the bias of their own views*. Very recently Pastor Henry declared to the consistory that in the Baptism service he omits those clauses which bear reference to hereditary corruption, as well as the Apostles' Creed; and Pastor Chautry intimates that he suppresses in the Doxology the words which bear reference to the Third Person of the Trinity, as well as those in the Communion Service which condemn unworthy communicants.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, by an Imperial Decree just issued, declines to recognize the old Catholic Bishops, or opponents of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, as a portion of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical body of Austria.

HUNGARY AND THE POPE.—Count Andrassy, when he flippantly replied to the deputation of Vienna Catholics that he could not see in what the Pope was not free, and that Austria was bound to maintain friendly relations with Italy, little thought of the commotion his speech would create in his own country. The *Magyar Allam* says that that thoughtless, impolitic, and tactless reply has spread consternation amongst the most zealous partisans of Count Andrassy. Coming just before the elections, the words of the President of the Ministry have done serious injury to the Hungarian Government, for the Catholics of Hungary are becoming convinced that Count Andrassy is but an imitator of Count Beust, and that Count Longay is only an imitator of Count Andrassy.

THE TATTOOED MAN AT VIENNA.—In the *Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift* for January 13, a full account is given of the tattooed man whose case has created such interest both in and out of Vienna. This man states that he is an Albanian, 40 years of age, and unmarried. Besides Greek—his native tongue—he speaks Arabic and Persian fluently, French, Spanish, Italian, German, and English with various degrees of fluency and correctness. His accounts of his life vary somewhat. Accordingly to one statement he has been for the last five years engaged, together with 11 companions, in fortune-hunting, in the shape of working gold mines in Chinese Tartary. During a rebellion which took place in that country he supplied the rebels with arms, and upon the defeat of the insurgents was, with his companions, taken captive. Nine of the prisoners were put to death; the remaining three, including himself, were sentenced to the "punishment of tattooing," in order that they might ever hereafter go about as "marked men." One of the victims died, either in consequence of the severity of the operation or from disease; a second, blind, lives yet at Hong Kong; while the third, the subject of the present communication, managed to make his escape through China to a port on the Indian Gulf. From thence an English ship brought him to Manilla, thence to Hong Kong, from which place he returned *via* Suez to Greece. According to another account, he engaged, together with some Frenchmen, in hostile operations against the Chinese, by whom he was taken prisoner and tattooed. The operation was thus performed:—The victim was held fast by four strong men, his struggles being further quieted by threats of instant death, while for three successive hours daily, the artist—always the same man—worked away at him. In less than three months he was tattooed from head to foot. When the man, who is of middle height and beautifully and strongly built, is stripped, it seems as though the whole of the body was tightly enveloped in a webbing of richly-woven Turkish stuff. From the crown of his head to the tips of his toes he is covered with dark blue figures of animals and plants, in the interspaces of which appear to be characters in blue and in red cinnabar. The hands are tattooed on both surfaces, but only with inscriptions. The blue figures stop short at the insteps of the feet, but the tattooing is continued along the toes to the root of the nails in the form of red characters. Through the very hairs of the scalp and of the beard appear also designs in blue. On the forehead, one on either side, are two panthers, "regardant," as heralds would say, and separated in the middle line by red characters. There are altogether on the body no less than 388 figures. All of these are of a blue colour, and represent apes, leopards, cats, tigers, eagles, crowned sphynxes, storks, swans, men, women, elephants, crocodiles, snakes, fish, lions, snails, fruit, leaves, flowers, bows, arrows, and quivers. Some of these are fairly done after nature; others are "conventionalized" (*stylisirt*). The inscriptions on the surfaces of the hands belong, according to Professor Muller, to the language of Burmah. The man states that he has been in the region of that country. The skin is everywhere, even over the figures, smooth and supple, and, moreover, freely perspires. The figures and characters may be analyzed into single blue or red points, of about the size of a pin's head, in the centre of each of which is a whitish scar-like pit. It appears extremely probable that the tattooing has been done with the juices of plants, and not with the usual agents—*e.g.*, powdered charcoal or gunpowder for a blue colour, and cinnabar for a red; and for the following reasons. Barensprung and Virchow have shown long ago that after tattooing with agents such as cinnabar, some of the particles remain entangled between the meshes of the true skin (corium), while those which find their way into the lymphatics are arrested at, and become encapsuled in, the nearest lymphatic glands. As the man will not submit to the removal of a small piece of his skin, the absence of the former of these conditions cannot be proved; but as the lymphatic glands are in no part of his body swollen, the absence of irritating particles may fairly be inferred. The instrument, moreover, with which he was tattooed, and which he has brought away with him, is split, like a steel-pen, at the tip, so that fluid substances could easily be taken up by it. The man has, of course, been photographed. Copies of parts of the body, of the natural size, will, however, appear in part eight of Professor Hebra's "Atlas." In a short time he will leave Vienna, it being his intention to visit other towns, among them Berlin and London.—*Lancet.*

GERMANY.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BISMARCK'S ATTACK.—Referring to the speech of Prince Bismarck, the *Constitutionnel* says, that one need not be a Catholic or friend to the Pope to be able to recognize the fact that the Catholic Church has very little to thank the new German Empire for. First, the destruction of the French Protectorate over Rome, the consequent perfidy of the Italians, and the painful and humiliating position in which the Holy Father has been, and still is placed, are results directly proceeding from the German policy. Then the recent changes in Germany itself have turned the balance heavily against Catholics. The *Constitutionnel* goes on to admit that the Catholic party in North Germany are not the aggressors; they simply stand on the defensive. They are obnoxious to Bismarck and the Liberal unification party, because they are supposed to stand in the way of the schemes of universal domination now in vogue. They have not really done anything to merit the caustic lesson read to them by the German Chancellor. The Church has not meddled in affairs of State; it is the State that is meddling in those of the Church.—There is no pretext, the *Constitutionnel* declares, for treating the Catholic deputies as traitors to the Fatherland. The complaint about the dogma of the Infallibility is a mere stalking-horse. The Vatican decree is nothing but a declaration of abstract principles it has in no way interfered with the progress of German unification, or of Prussian legislation.—Looking at the matter from a purely French point of view, the German Catholics were indeed felt to have shown an unfriendly spirit towards France at the beginning of the war, and to have allowed themselves to be carried away by the fanaticism of the hour; they have since seen their mistake; they have found that the ruin of France is the worst blow that could have been inflicted on Catholicism. In their present struggles, the German Catholics deserve—says the *Constitutionnel*—the sympathy of all right-minded men. "It is something to have the courage to utter an independent opinion in the midst of crouching flatterers who defy mere material success."

DEBATE IN THE BAVARIAN CHAMBER.—Minister Lutz has been carrying matters with a high hand at Munich. The Catholic deputies had intented to hold a meeting in order to concert measures amongst themselves for organizing a Parliamentary support to the appeal made by the Archbishop to the Chamber against the arbitrary proceedings of the Minister in persecuting the real Catholics, and taking from them their churches to hand them over to the new sect of *soi-disant* "Old Catholics." When Lutz heard of the intended meeting, he immediately issued his prohibition against its being held, and ordered the police to inforce the same in the most summary manner. When questioned in the Chamber on this illegal proceeding, he ordered one of his subordinates to attribute it to an intemperate expression, uttered by one of the speakers at a former private meeting held by the Catholic deputies. A debate followed upon the Archbishop's appeal, Lutz spoke for two hours, and several other members of the Left took part. Their addresses consisted simply of abusive personalities and wholesale insult against everything Catholic; but they seem to have had the effect of intimidating the Catholic representatives into silence; for nothing was offered by way of reply on the other side. On a division it was, however, shown that the Catholic party had no need to indulge in such excessive timidity. The votes were at first equal; being 76 for, and 76 against the motion; but before the close of the division, the casting vote was given for the rejection of the Archbishop's appeal by a Radical deputy who had been prevented by an accident to his leg from being present at the debate, and was wheeled into the House in a chair just in time to vote, and thus to save his friends from defeat. When we add, that three Catholic senators on whose support reliance had been placed, were absent from the division, it will be seen how much the good cause must suffer in Bavaria from the want of staunchness and resolution on the part of its reputed friends. A letter in the *Courrier de Bruxelles*, from which we have extracted the foregoing facts, says, that there exists grave uneasiness in Munich, and throughout the kingdom, on the subject of these unhappy Church dissensions. The Catholics, who are the vast majority of the population, deeply resent the flagrant aggressions committed on their constitutional religious rights by the existing administration, and it is well understood, that, in the event of disturbances taking place, the administration dare not resort to force for the purpose of maintaining themselves in power.

A PROTESTANT ALLY.—A Protestant jurist of position in Germany, Herr von Gerlach, President of the Court of Appeal of Magdeburg, has attended a meeting of the Catholic deputies at Berlin, and made an eloquent speech expressive of sympathy with the objects for which that party is contending in the German Parliament. He called upon Catholic and Protestant Christians to labour in concert for the defence of the sanctity of marriage and in support of Christian education. He also blamed the Prussian Government for their desertion of the Pope to his Italian enemies, in spite of the promise made by William I. at Versailles.

INCREASE OF IRRELIGION IN PRUSSIA.—During the past year the burials which occurred in the parish of St. Thomas, in Berlin, numbered altogether 1960, and of these no less than 1897 were conducted without the slightest pretence at any religious ceremony. The funerals in which the services of religion were used amounted to exactly 63. Again out of 730 marriages, there were no less than 358 cases where the legitimation of children, previously born, was necessary. This is not a bad commentary on Prince Bismarck's declaration that "The Catholic Party was an army on a war footing to combat the Prussian Monarchy;" and on his new policy of secularising the public schools.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Government has discovered that the Pope has secretly appointed the Archbishop of Posen Primate of Poland. This Primacy has long been extinct. When Poland was a kingdom, one of the functions of the Primate was to act as regent in case of the death or absence of the Soverign.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDLINESS TO THE POPE.—The establishment of a friendly understanding with the Holy See turns out to be more than a sensational canard, and to be the work of negotiators of the highest rank, probably a personal achievement of the Grand Duke Michael. It is certain that it was concluded over the head of Russia's accredited agent at Rome, M. Capenitz, direct from St. Petersburg. Grand Duke Michael, it will be remembered, also succeeded in securing to the Pope, by his personal intervention, the possession of a chapel which the Italian government proposed to expropriate

On account of the compulsory introduction of Russian, as the language in which all instruction is to be given, into the schools of Lithuania, these institutions are nearly deserted. Both Jews and Catholics prefer to sacrifice the advantages of school education, rather than expose their children to the proselytising influences of the Russian teachers.

CATHOLICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We can only qualify as impertinent the coolness with which these scribes of the Messrs. Harper talk about "receiving" Catholics "hospitably into this free Protestant land." When and how were these gentlemen constituted the dispensers of the hospitalities of this free country? When and how did this country become a "Protestant land?" At what period of the history of America were Catholics strangers here?—Under somewhat similar provocation, the great Montalembert, from the tribune in the Chamber of Peers, told certain Frenchmen: "We are the sons of the Crusaders, and we fear not the progeny of Voltaire." And we, Catholics of the United States, say to these gentlemen who seek to inaugurate another Know-Nothing campaign, that here in America we are neither strangers nor new-comers of yesterday. We came in the caravels of Columbus, we came with the Cartiers and the La Salles, the Brebeuts and the Jogues, the Joliets and the Marquettes, with the men whose blood of martyrdom moistened the soil of New York, with the men whose bones had mingled with the savannas of the South and the prairies of the West long before Plymouth Rock was heard of. We came—not with the Hessians of George—but with the army of Rochambeau and the fleet of De Grasse, with the arms of Catholic France and the gold of Catholic Spain, to aid our American struggle for liberty. The largest fortune risked in signing our Declaration of Independence was a Catholic fortune.—*Catholic World.*

DEMOCRATIC RULE.—The *N. Y. Sun* in recording a new instance of municipal rascality, tersely sums up the moral features of New York public life thus:—"fraud and lies all around." [What can you expect from a Democracy?]

SPREADING MANURE.—In going through the country we see much of the manure drawn out lying in heaps, and it is apt to lie there until spring. Will people never learn the great error of treating manure in this way? Here is the principle: Take a lump of manure, apply it to the soil. What comes in contact with its outside—the only part that can come in contact—will receive some benefit from the manure; but the rest, the greater part by far, remains bound up in the lump. If on the top of the ground much of the strength goes off; the atmosphere gets it; the rest goes into the soil immediately in contact with it, making this part of the land too rich, the other side not rich enough. If the lump is buried much the same is the result, only the ground gets all the strength, but only that part coming in contact with it and immediately below it, thus giving the subsoil part which should have gone into the soil above.

It will be clearly seen that this is an evil. This same lump scattered, pulverized thoroughly, mixed intimately, all its parts would act at once and give all the benefit to the soil, whether applied at the top and left there, as in the meadows, or harrowed in, as in the popular and good way. It is the contact of all the manure at once that is wanted. Then it is secured; then it is immediate in its effect.

Now, to draw manure out and let it remain in heaps, as is done, is to treat it as the "lump" was treated, giving part to the soil that is in immediate contact with it, the rest all the while going into the atmosphere, so that these manure heaps are but bigger "lumps," enriching too much what they come in contact with, showing lodged grain or lodged grass where they were. The rest, faded and deprived of strength, goes to the rest of the soil, but to do it little good.

The way is, *to spread as we draw, and draw as it is made*, if possible. This is the way to get the strength. If the fluid parts in the stable have been secured by absorbents, the full strength will thus be obtained. Close to the soil, in a fine (pulverized) condition, the ground will hold what the atmosphere otherwise (in lumps) might get. The rains will ram it into the soil, and in the spring there will be a fine condition. With the heaps left till the spring, the ground only in immediate contact with the manure will be benefited, the rest of the land receiving nothing during the winter. In the spring the heaps will be frozen; there will be a difficulty of reducing them finely, and it is a piece of work we never like to do them. The other land—manure spread in the fall—works up mellow and black and rich, all of it. Here you get the benefit; in the other case you certainly do not.—*Rural New Yorker.*

COWS FOR MILK.—Every year witnesses some new improvements in farming; and every year some new man appears on the stage of rural progress, making advances in stock breeding, or in farm management, or some special line of culture. In the breeding of stock America is now second to no country on the globe except England; and there is indeed not much doubt, that in the United States and the Canadas there is now material for, not only keeping up the present high standard of excellence in cattle, horses, sheep and swine, but for making improvements, if desirable, equal to any to be found in the Kingdom of Britain, whether blood in the animal or skill in the breeder.

But we have neglected too much the breeding of cows for milk. The dairy interest is on the increase, though not disproportionately to, or beyond the real and enduring needs of the country. Dairying must always be a large and profitable interest, and we may look for a steady increase of profits from this source, as our exports of these products are larger every succeeding year.

In the improvement of milkers we must depend on native cattle. The material is all around us and not difficult to be obtained. The first move is to weed out the poor, unprofitable cows—those that are ill formed and yield but a small supply of milk and that of poor quality, perhaps. A poor milker should not be retained any longer than is necessary to fatten or exchange her. A farmer who breeds for milk has no business with animals for show. A show animal is seldom a good milker, therefore he needs to look only to milking qualities. To keep a poor cow is obstinate waste and loss, for her expenses are equal, if they don't surpass the best of the herd. Every farmer now keeps three to ten cows—some more, some less. In every lot of half a dozen, one third of them is of inferior quality. These are easily got rid of in the course of a year; and continuing this severe weeding process for a few years, and using extreme care in the introduction of new individuals, a herd can be brought to a high standard of excellence without great expense.

There are hundreds of cows in our villages scarce worth what they consume during the winter months. They are long legged, gaunt creatures, with high heads and thick necks. If there is a good milker in the herd—and any one knows what a good milker is, else he is not fit to own one—raise her calves, whether male or female, for there is something in the sire as well as dam, when an improvement is contemplated of this character. You must have a bull from a well known line of good milkers, else half the labor and half the time is lost. A poor bull will run a good class of milkers into oblivion in a few years. Discard the poor and retain and select the best, are cardinal rules in dairying.—*Exchange.*

POSITION OF THE HORSE'S NECK.—The shape and position of the horse's neck should be particularly observed by the person who trains, rides, or drives the horse. It is rare to see two horses formed so exactly alike that they can bear to have their heads elevated to the same height, without painfully interfering with the action and power all parts of the body. How unseemly and how barbarous is it, then, for some ignorant trainers, riders, and drivers to screw up all the horses, no matter how diversified their shapes, that unfortunately fall into their hands, to the same point, for the purpose of giving them what they are pleased to call a graceful carriage! Do such people ever imagine that gracefulness results from a peculiar and appropriate adaption of the different parts of the animal to each other, and not from a partial distortion, such as we often see exhibited under the influence of the heavy bit, or that most brutal invention, the bearing-rein? Were it not for its cruelty, it would be very amusing to observe the manner in which some men in riding or driving prop themselves up, for the purpose of pulling with might and main, at the poor animals' mouths in the foolish hope of being thus able to keep them from falling, at the same time that they render them so much more attractive to the passers-by. Their task is certainly a very anxious and laborious one, and, if persevered in, it is sure to end with broken knees, and perhaps a broken nose. The horse is placed in such an unnatural position that his entire action is interfered with, and he gets such a habit of leaning on his bit, instead of watching for himself, that he is nearly certain of dropping the first moment his governor forgets the pulling process. A sweet rein, with a quick hand, will have far the best chance for keeping a stumbling horse on his feet. He will then depend on his own vigilance and exertion, in the same way as he would if he were running at freedom.

The head and neck of every horse should be raised just into that position which will comport with the exact balancing of all the other parts of the same animal. The poor creature will then be permitted to do his work with gracefulness and ease, and the feelings of the looker-on will not be harassed by the compassion which he must feel for a noble animal that is constrained to assume an unnatural and in-onsely painful attitude.

Children whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with the body, are most frequently singled out for a premature final resting place. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain consequent upon active intelligence. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body. 36

Forty Years' Experience have tested the virtues of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and it is now generally acknowledged to be the *best* remedy extant for pulmonary and lung disease; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to a settled Consumption. Were it not for its *merits*, it would long since have "died, and made no sign." 52

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for Act to incorporate the "Canada Guarantee and Investment Association."

Montreal 23rd February, 1872.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE, PROPHECIES and REVELATIONS of the VENERABLE MARY ANNE TAIGI. Her recently supposed connection with the Prophecy of the 3 days darkness will make the Life of this Venerable Woman a most entertaining book at this time.

VERONICA—or Devotions to the Holy Face of our Lord, with Prayers and Indulgences.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PRAYER and HYMN BOOK, with 36 beautiful illustrations of the Mass, the most perfect book for Children yet published.

CATHOLIC WORKS and articles of every description at lowest rates.—Address,

EUGENE CUMMISKEY, *Publisher*,
1037 Chestnut Sreet,
PHILADELPHIA.

Or D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
Montreal.

WANTED

Immediately for the Male Separate School of Belleville, A FIRST CLASS R. C. MALE TEACHER, must be of good moral character, and be well recommended by his Priest. Salary $400 per annum.

Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made to

P. P. LYNCH, Sec.
R. C. S. S. Trustees.

Belleville Ont., Dec, 18th 1871.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, ST. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

PETER M'CABE,

MILLER,

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attended to, which can be forwarded in Bags, Barrels, or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and flour dealers that require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their advantage to send me their orders.

Price list on application.

PETER McCABE.

Ontario Mills, Port Hope, Ont.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE
MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,
AND THE DIRECTION OF THE
REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

TERMS.

Full Boarders	per month,	$12.50
Half Boarders	do	7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending	do	1.20
Complete Bedding	do	0.60
Stationery	do	0.30
Music	do	2.00
Painting and Drawing	do	1.30
Use of the Library	do	0.20

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT,
President of the College.

Toronto, March, 1 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of JOSEPH NAPOLEON DUHAMEL, Grocer, of the City of Montreal.

An Insolvent.

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 55 Visitation, Cor. Lagauchetiere St., in Montreal, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, instant, at ten o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE,
Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 4th March, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal }

No. 985.

In re.

JAMES McCARTHY,

INSOLVENT.

ON the twenty seventh day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES McCARTHY,
By his attorney *ad litem*.
J. J. CURRAN.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

In the matter of ADOLPHE DESEVE,

an Insolvent.

ON the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Insolvent by his undersigned attorneys will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

DOUTRE DOUTRE & DOUTRE,
Attorneys *ad litem* of the Insolvent.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY

QUARTERLY.

The Edinburgh Review, *London Quarterly Review*
North British Review, *Westminster Review*.

MONTHLY.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can afford to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies *Blackwood* holds the foremost place.

TERMS.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00	per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	"

Single numbers of a Review, $1; single numbers of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents a number.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

For Sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
New York.