

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's accession appears to have ended France's "thirty sad months of mourning," for gloom and austerity have succumbed to gaiety and brightness, and Paris is almost itself again. Perhaps the change of humor denotes a change of mind, born of the conviction that the advent of Gambetta and an advanced Republic are not indispensably necessary to "the resurrection of France." The soldier-President seems resolved to deserve popularity by honestly setting the advantage of the country above party politics, for he has appointed General Chanzy, who made so brave a stand against the Germans, to be Governor-General of Algeria. In the present state of affairs a good, honorable soldier cannot be of the wrong party.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—It is affirmed, by persons whose social opportunities should render them well-informed, that the Empress Eugenie lately passed three or four days in Paris, on her way to Switzerland. Her *incognito* was so strict that she is said to have preferred staying at a small hotel to accepting the hospitality of friends who would most gladly have received her, and some of whom were certainly not informed of her presence. It is also said that she did not land at one of those ports at which persons coming from England usually disembark, but preferred a circuitous route and a longer sea passage. If the story be true, it will probably find confirmation.

A writer in the *Gaulois*, describing one of MacMahon's receptions, says:—"Before me is the flower of the Legitimists even to the old feudal marquises, such as Madame de Ch—, who have not set foot in an official salon these twenty years. There are a crowd of pretty women and generals. I have seen Duerot, Bourbaki, Martimprey, l'Herillier, and a hundred other valiant swordsmen, the terror of Democratic cads and Communist advocates. In this salon, still ornamented at its four corners with gigantic eagles with outspread wings, I have inhaled a perfume of high society, an atmosphere I know not what of loyalty, honor, and security. Countenances are open and frank; people have the happy air of men who congratulate themselves on the escape from a great danger. One breathes at ease, women smile, there is a light-heartedness in the shake of the hand which men exchange, a light on the brows of military men, and the manly joy of triumph. It is that France was there, the true France, the honest, the courageous, she who shed her blood, prays, fights for her hearth and her God. She was there represented by the glorious defeated of Sedan, by the heroic wounded of Pourvaux-Beis, who on his couch of pain, surrounded by *la maréchale*, a saint, his son Patrick, a brave youth who is about to enter at Saint Cyr, and the excellent Leonard, his devoted friend, had but a sole thought, that of France torn by two implacable vultures, the Prussians and the lawyers."

SPAIN.

The gallant Republican, Novillas, who so lately undertook to drive the Carlists into the sea, has experienced a sad reverse of fortune. From Biarritz and Bayonne we learn that the General has been defeated and taken prisoner in an engagement with the Carlist leaders Olló and Rodica near the city of Pampeluna. In every village along the frontier the church bells were rung, and everywhere the people manifested great joy. Senor Pi y Margall has suppressed the Spanish Legation to the Holy See as a first instalment of the religious liberty he intends to introduce into the country.

Another instance of God's judgments has just happened. The Spanish Government had induced an ambitious priest to accept the post of Bishop of the Philippine Islands. He left Madrid to take possession of the diocese, and was perfectly well on the voyage. On landing at Manila he was seized with sudden apoplexy, and died in a few moments, and, needless to say, without the Sacraments.—*Cath. Opinion*.

WITH THE CARLISTS.—The following letter from a gallant young Irishman in the service of Charles the Seventh, the Chevalier William Nash Leader, has been published in the *Cork Examiner*:—"My dear sir,—Since my last letter to you from San Esteban there has occurred nothing of note or worthy of record in the Northern Provinces. At a council of the Generals of the Royal army, held at San Esteban on the 20th ult., it was resolved to make a tour through the Basque Provinces, and Navarre for the following reasons:—First to show Novillas, the Republican General, that he was incompetent to fulfill his promise made on the 18th ult., that he would bring the Carlists to a decisive encounter before the end of May; secondly, to draw the attention of the Republicans to our march, the easier to pass arms across the frontier; thirdly, to show the untruth of the Republican statement that there were not more than 6,000 Carlists in arms in the Northern Provinces. With these objects in view we united the forces of Dorregaray, Elio, Lizarraga, Rodica, and later, Velasco, composing a corps of 10,000 men with cavalry and artillery, and made a triumphal march through Navarre, Alava, Old Castile, Bisay, and Guipuzcoa, passing within view of the Republican General-in-Chief at Vittoria; but, as he had not more than 4,000 with him, he thought discretion the better part of valor, and remained quietly in Vittoria; and we, for our part, did not possess sufficient artillery to attack an enemy entrenched in a town. The enthusiasm was immense along the route of our march, the inhabitants of the towns lining the streets and shouting 'Vive la Religion' 'Viva Don Carlos VII.' 'Muera la Republica.' At Segneiro the enthusiasm surpassed all bounds. The peasantry, hearing of our approach, crowded into the town and lined the streets and Place d'Armes, and as each regiment defiled on to the Place (in better order than I have sometimes seen British regiments

of the line) to the music of the combined bands of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Navarre. I really thought the cheers would have deafened me, but it was nothing compared to the cheering when all the Generals appeared with an escort of two squadrons of cavalry. I am afraid that this war will soon become one of reprisals in self-defence. Clergymen murdered, women and children cast into prison, the property of defenceless citizens destroyed, and Carlist prisoners executed in cold blood!—These are the returns we receive for treating all Republicans with every consideration possible. These last facts I vouch for on my honor. A clergyman was arrested near Bilbao a few days since and imprisoned, his servant was shamefully abused and dangerously wounded, and his house given to the flames—and for no other reason than that he was a suspected Carlist. Santa Cruz attacked a detachment of forty Republicans near Irun a few days ago, and as he had five hundred men with him he sent forward a deputation with a white flag, in reply to a white flag shown by the besieged, and when within twenty paces the Republicans fired a volley, killing one and wounding five others. Santa Cruz immediately ordered a general attack, and took the fort by storm, and refusing quarter, killed all but one man, who escaped by swimming a river; and now the Republican papers howl over the brutality of the Carlists, and of Santa Cruz in particular! I have taken great pains to examine the truth of the statements of the horrible cruelties committed by Santa Cruz, and I have arrived at the conclusion that in no case has he exceeded the stern law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." We had a skirmish at Aspetia on the 2nd inst., in which we dislodged the enemy from all his positions, and forced him to take refuge in the fortified town of Aspetia. I was wounded by a rifle ball in the leg, but, thank God, I am doing well, and will soon be able to fight, as, like the Kilkeny cats, they will kill each other. In Granada the soldiers and volunteers fought for five hours, and the killed and wounded amounted to a considerable number. To-day there came to our camp here two soldiers, and yesterday four, wishing to join us and our forces. We have now more than five men who, sickened with the chaos and bloodshed which have existed since the proclamation of the Republic, have come to join those who, though sworn not to oppose the national and necessary progress of reform, are also sworn to fight for "Dios, Patria, and Roy."—I remain, dear sir, yours most sincerely,

WILLIAM NASH LEADER.

In consequence of a vote of the Cortes empowering Pi y Margall to control the crises of the future, by giving him the selection of Ministers, the members of the Cabinet have handed in their resignation, thus giving him an opportunity for proving that his ability is not equal to his ambition. The Carlists report an important victory near Pampeluna. As a set-off, the Republicans claim a victory in Lerida. The most formidable enemies of the Republic, at present, are the "Republican Volunteers."

ITALY.

ROME.—THE HOLY FATHER AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.—The Holy Father had the consolation of receiving the address of the religious orders on the 16th of June, which was read by the Father-General of the Company of Jesus. The Pope said, "I firmly join in the just complaints which you have hitherto made as to the present deplorable situation, and the power which God has, for a moment, given to Hell. It really seems as if He had once more said, 'This is your hour and the power of darkness.' Whence indeed comes it, if not from the Prince of Darkness, and those who are inspired by his spirit, that there should be this cruel mania for attacking inoffensive persons, who live quietly in their cloisters, praying, studying, embellishing the Church, which, surrounded by these her assistants and defenders, appears *circumdanda varietate*. Whence comes the hatred that drives these same men to deprive the Holy See of its firmest supporters, and the faithful of good and pious ministers, administrators of the Sacraments and dispensers of the Divine word, if it be not Satan himself and his satellites in human form, who seek to uproot faith from the hearts of men, and if possible to destroy Catholicity. Two reflections, however, present themselves to me, and are a motive of encouragement in the midst of my great desolation. The first is that all souls dear to God must be proved by tribulation. It was thus that the angel explained to Tobias the mystery of his sufferings. Now, once more will the Church, purified by tribulations, rise more vigorous than ever, and the religious orders fight the battles of the Lord with greater courage after having vanquished the present efforts of Hell which tend to the destruction of all that belongs to religion and to the Church. I find the other motive for encouragement and hope in the spirit of prayer which is awakening and extending itself on all sides. There is not a corner of the earth where the name of Jesus is not known, where prayer is not making for the termination of the sufferings of the Church. This spirit of prayer is an evident proof of the approach of mercy. And since God has been pleased to raise us from our lowliness to become his co-operators in the administration of the Church, we should feel our hearts redoubled in confidence towards Him, that He would give us the necessary strength, not only to fight but to conquer. The censures of the Church which are accumulated on the heads of our spoliators are also a powerful arm of which God will make use for the defeat of his enemies. I remember an anecdote which I have already related, and which I will now repeat, regarding a person I once knew. When I was director to the house of poor apprentices in the institute called *Inta Giovanni*, a man presented himself to me, to ask alms, a man belonging to a family in easy circumstances. 'How is this, I said, 'do you not belong to a very rich family, and are not you member of a society which bought up Church property to the amount of several millions?' 'Ever since that day,' he replied, with tears in his eyes, 'ever since that day our riches have disappeared like smoke, and I come to ask you for a small sum

to enable me to go back to my native province, that I may there do penance for my sins, in retirement and with my own family.' I relate this fact because it is not isolated, but is on the contrary analogous to many others which have happened in the past, and because it contains the prediction and warning of many others to come. Please God, that as it is the example of the consequences of spoliation so also it may be one of repentance on the part of the spoliators. Finally, let us raise our eyes towards God, and in order to gain greater strength and courage let us implore His grace to support with patience all He may be pleased to order in our regard. Let us recommend to Him the wants of the whole Church, and those of the old man before you that he may have the strength to pray for all of you, for Germany, for France, for Switzerland, for England, for Spain, for Portugal, and for poor Italy. May God come and calm the tempest—bring the ship to safe harbourage, as we doubt not that He will! It is in this hope that I raise my hand to bless you and all the orders you represent."—*Catholic Opinion*.

ADDRESS OF THE ROMAN PATRIARCH.—The Roman Patriarch presented an address to the Pope on the 27th anniversary of his election (16th June), to which the Holy Father replied in the following words:—"I welcome, with all my heart, the noble sentiments you have expressed towards me, and in return, I will say a few words to you before giving you the Benediction you ask. None of you are ignorant of that which the Holy Scripture relates of an Eastern prince, great by his power and his riches, and who desired to display them at a solemn feast, to which he invited all classes in turn beginning with the great and the noble. All accepted the invitation with joy, and admired the furniture, the exquisite taste and abundance of the viands, the delicacy of the wines and liquors. It is not so in your case, nobles and patricians of Rome! You enter this Palace, not in order to sit down at a table abundantly served, but to partake of the bread of sorrow with your Father, and thus you are infinitely more noble than those of whom I have just spoken. You have visited me willingly, and by this visit you have put in practice the sentence of Holy Scripture, 'It is better to go into the house of mourning than that of joy.' It is better to enter the dwelling of the Vicar of Jesus Christ than the tabernacles of sinners. It is better to protest again and again with him against the unjust usurpation of the temporal power, the possessions of the Church, and the liberty of association so loudly proclaimed, but which, in point of fact, is only granted to all that is anti-Christian, opposed to morality, and hurtful to society, while it is refused to all institutions within the Church of Christ. Oh, yes! Far better is it to repeat our protestations against these unjust violations than to participate in the false pleasures which the violators hold up before the eyes of the world, to try (although vainly) to destroy in the popular mind the impression of the evil committed.

May God bless you, since you come to console His unworthy Vicar, and to unite yourselves to Him, at least tacitly, in condemnation of the great sin now committed. The most powerful means to oppose to these evils is prayer, and the Church now invites her children to unite themselves and to accompany her divine Founder, whom the faithful bear in triumph through the squares and streets of Catholic cities. Sad to say, while just honour is thus rendered to Jesus Christ in all countries where there are Catholic populations, and even where they live under the rule of infidels, in Rome, incredible though it be, in Rome, the centre of Catholicity, the faithful are not allowed to unite around the Blessed Sacrament in the public streets without exposing themselves to shameful and cowardly insults, and this has rendered it necessary to limit this holy ceremony to the interiors of the churches. We read in Scripture how the Ark of the Old Testament could not during a certain period, be borne in procession through the streets of Jericho, and that all that could be done was to carry it round the outer walls; but we also read, that after the seventh day, the walls fell, and the Hebrews took possession of the city. Let us imitate this example. Let us also pray and accompany our divine Saviour in the modest processions which we are permitted to make. God will take care of the rest. If my sins be not an obstacle (here the noble auditory could not contain its emotion, and exclaimed with one voice, "No! No! Holy Father") "I hope that we may all repeat with the Psalmist, 'We have suffered in the past, and endured tribulation, but the dawn brings joy, and peace will at length shine on us.' May the benediction which we should at the present time implore from the goodness of our Heavenly Father be the pledge of this future joy, but in order to merit it and obtain from it greater fruit, let us prostrate ourselves before Him, as Jacob before Isaac, who smelling the good odour of his son's clothing, raised his hand, and called down on him a heartfelt and ample benediction. We also should be in the good odour of Christ, *Christi bonus odor*, and in order that His blessing may dwell for ever with us, let us approach him with the humility which becomes His children, and with the firmness and constancy proper to combatants, and let us ask of Him the necessary provision of virtues, in order to hold in abomination and condemn all the evil which is now wrought in this veil of tears, and especially in this poor city. May the Benediction I now give you in the name of God, be with you and your children during life and at the hour of death, in order that you may all be saved, and may bless and praise God in all eternity."—*Id.*

GERMANY.

The Berlin official *Gazette* contains the composition of the Royal Court for the trial of ecclesiastical questions. It consists of seven members of the highest provincial courts, Chief Burgomaster Forckenbeck, Dr. Dove (of Göttingen), professors of ecclesiastical law, members of the superior Evangelical clergy of Coblenz, and a prominent Rhenish jurist. Several of the members are Catholics.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE GERMAN LIBERALS.—Prince Bismarck, in introducing his law concerning the press, has brought a hornet's nest about his ears. Almost all the provincial press and twenty-six Berlin papers, have taken up a position of decided hostility. Herr v. Windthorst has brought before the Chamber a rival motion, intended to be provisional, by which the caution money and the stamp are abolished, the other provisions of the existing law being left in force, and though Prince Bismarck declared with some warmth that the Federal Council would never adopt this scheme, the Assembly gave leave for its introduction, and placed it on the order book. Nor are the relations between the Chancellor and the National Liberals, who have hitherto supported him through thick and thin, at all what they were; the Bill on the press has profoundly disquieted that party. There was quite a passage of arms the other day between M. Lasker, their leader in the House, and the Prince. The former complained that the Government took no account of measures initiated by Parliament, and the latter retorted that the Parliament did not receive with sufficient respect Bills which emanated from the Federal Council—"that is, from the Emperor."

The illness of the Emperor of Germany appears to be very serious, and Bismarck is said, on Protestant and German authority, to be drinking himself mad.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN GERMANY.—The Bishop of Paderborn first, and then the Archbishop of Posen and the Bishops of Fulda and Treves have successively replied in the negative to demands that the programme of studies in their theological seminaries should be submitted to the Government for approval. The Prussian Government has accordingly put forth a notice that no one studying in the Paderborn Sem-

inary will be eligible for a Prussian benefice, a blow which will in all probability be inflicted on all the seminaries in succession. At the same time a Government official has been sent to inspect the institution.

We believe that the Jansenist See of Haarlem was already vacant at the death of the Archbishop, so that the hopes of an episcopal succession for this schism, as well as for the "Janist" schism in Germany, depend entirely on the Bishop of Deventer. It is said that this prelate will be the new Archbishop, and that he has promised to consecrate Dr. Reinkens, who is to fix his residence at Bonn. The statistics of the sect, however, are not very imposing; only thirty-five priests, instead of the thousands of whom Dr. Dollinger spoke two years ago, are forthcoming throughout the whole of Germany. And the *Neue Freie Presse* acknowledges that "now, with or without Bishops," Anti-Catholicism "has no future whatever before it."—*Tablet*.

The President of the German Court of Appeals, Herr Gerlach, pronounced a speech in the German Parliament, in which we find the following curious paragraph in praise of Pius IX.:—"Let us consider the present Pope and the Emperors and their respective powers. On the one side we see Prussia victorious, and the German Empire in which these laws (those against the Church) have put confusion; we see in Prussia both the Catholic and Evangelical Church reduced to a state of slavery, and on the other side, ecclesiastical liberty reigning in the remaining States of Germany. Gentlemen you have already taken into consideration the disorders that will spring from this state of things. Prussia, with all her millions, and the aid and friendship of two Emperors, one of whom is a Catholic, is in opposition to Pope Pius IX. If you wish to form an idea of the Pope's weakness, look at me; I am an old man, and Pius IX. is three years older than I am. Once upon a time, Pius gave himself over to the Liberals, who soon drove him from Rome, and turned the Holy City, to use the Pope's own expression, 'into a den of evil beasts.' He has been now officially despoiled of his temporal power; he has no army or money; he lives on alms. Well, for all this, this old man reigns over 200,000,000 of men, and has a greater power than any of his predecessors possessed. The unity of the Catholic Church is wonderful, and he finds obedience, even in this empire, from thousands and hundreds of thousands from Metz to the frontiers of Russia, and from Lake Constance to the shores of the Baltic. In the midst of his agony, Pius conquers souls, and is the only sovereign who is obeyed, and who holds firmly to the Cross; and the Cross means victory."

TURKEY.

In reference to the report that eight Turkish men-of-war are on their way to Sumatra to help the Sultan of Acheen against Dutch aggression, the following from the *Jawaib*, the most influential Arabic journal published at Constantinople, may be of interest. After announcing that the Ambassador from the Sultan-Prince of Acheen had delivered to the Grand Vizier of Turkey a letter with which he was charged, setting forth the grievances of the Acheenese, it gives the following particulars of the past political history of Acheen:—

Acheen was conquered by the Sultan Ghazy-Jauhan Shah, on the 14th of Ramadhan, A. H. 611 (19th of January, 1215), since which period its inhabitants have professed Islam, of the Shafaiy rite. Three centuries later, A. H. 922 (A. D. 1510), it placed itself under the protection of the Sublime Porte. The Seyyid Farman-Shah, who was then Prince of Acheen, applied to Sinan Pasha, the Grand Vizier of Sultan Selim I., requesting to be recognized as a vassal of the Ottoman Empire. The Sublime Porte readily accepted the proposal, and conceded a firman to that effect. In the year of the Hijrah 1267 (A. D. 1850), the Sultan A'la-eddin Mansulah, then Shihul of Acheen, applied again to the Imperial Government and renewed his oath of vassalage. On that occasion the Sultan 'Abdul-Majid sent the Prince a decoration in diamonds, together with a firman acknowledging him as a vassal of the Empire. Ever since the country has been placed under the protection of the Sublime Porte, all Acheenese vessels carry the Ottoman flag. From the Muslim conquest under the Sultan Ghazy-Jauhan Shah up to the late ruler, A'la ed Din Mahmud Shah, thirty-five Princes have succeeded to the Government of Acheen. It was in A. H. 1155 (A. D. 1742), during the reign of Sultan Mustafa, that a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Constantinople between Holland and Acheen. By a provision in this treaty the Dutch were permitted to enter Acheen for the purpose of trade. In A. H. 1141 (A. D. 1728), during the sovereignty of A'la-eddin-Jauhan-Shah, a treaty was made with England, which is still in force (it expired in 1870). A. H. 1180 (A. D. 1767), the Dutch violated their engagements by seizing several parts of the Island of Sumatra. A. H. 1241 (A. D. 1825) they attacked some other districts of the kingdom of Acheen, and replied to the protests of the ruling Prince that they had not trespassed beyond their own limits. Finally in A. H. 1238 (A. D. 1871) Holland demanded the cession of certain islands belonging to the Prince of Acheen, and also permission to erect lighthouses on several parts of the island. To these demands the Acheenese replied that they could grant nothing without the authorization of their Suzerain, the Ottoman Porte. As to the lighthouses, the Prince engaged to erect them at his own expense. To this the Dutch objected, then resorted to threats, and ultimately to aggression in order to attain their own object, which was nothing less than the conquest of Acheen. Under these circumstances the Acheenese Government determined to appeal to the Court of the Suzerain, and confided its mission to the Sultan 'Abdul-Ishman-Zahir Effendi, who is accompanied by Hajji-Abbas Effendi, one of the notables of the country. It was after the departure of this envoy, who is Prime Minister to the Sultan of Acheen, that the Dutch commenced their hostile operations. Their repulse by the Acheenese is well-known. The *Jawaib* hopes that the Imperial Government, in concert with other Powers, will protect the Kingdom of Acheen from the aggression of the Dutch, and that the Sublime Porte will issue a new firman confirming its existing relations with Acheen.

SLENS ON WOMEN.—Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than to speak slightly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken, as the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters. As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one, and deep rooted. If young men are some times thrown into the society of thoughtless and low women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of these, than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in our police court. Let our young men remember that their chief happiness of life depends upon their utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the rock of God itself—for it is nothing else than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightly of women.—*Exchange*.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between ROBITAILLE & BERNIER, Tinsmiths and Plumbers, No. 432 1/2 St. Catherine Street, has been dissolved by mutual consent, on the Twentieth of June, 1873.

Montreal, 14th July, 1873.

48-1w

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45-1y

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45-3m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of SAMUEL REDDY EVANS,

An Insolvent.

A final dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until 19th day of July, 1873, after which date the dividend will be paid.

Montreal, 30th June, 1873.

JAMES TYRE,

Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned, Tutor to the minor children of the late Joseph Deschamps, in his lifetime of the Parish of Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle, Blacksmith, and of the late Basile Charlebois, his wife, has been this day duly authorized, in his said quality, to accept the estate of the said deceased, and also of the late Joseph Olivier Deschamps, brother of said minors, under benefit of Inventory.

Montreal, 4th July, 1873.

ANDRE CHARLEBOIS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of CHARLES TISON of the City of Montreal Grocer & Trader,

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned JAMES TYRE Official Assignee of Montreal have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Monday the 28th day of July 1873 the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

JAMES TYRE,

Official Assignee.

Montreal, 10th July 1873.

48-3

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