FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S PROGRAMME. -PARIS, Sept. 30 .- Count de Chambord, in a letter to his supporters in France, says his object is the union of the parties in France and the restoration of her glory, greatness, and prosperity. He repudiates the intention of introducing extreme reactive measures, or of attacking Italy.

doubling their efforts to thwart the designs of 'I have a favour to ask.' 'What isit?' 'For mising to submit to the guidance of Moderates. Republican journals of every shade of opinion support all candidates for the Assembly who pleage themselves to vote for the Republic without regard to their antecedents. Petideputies and urging them to support the Republic. M. de Remusat, at the request of ex-President Thiers, has consented to contest an election in the Department of Garonne against a candidate of the Monarchists. The programme of the Conscrvatives on the meeting of the Assembly will be the restoration of royalty, constitutional and parliamentary government, a division of the country into electoral districts, and an immediate nomination of a Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.—The Republicans, who used to laugh at the principle of fusion. and who denied its probable results, have now altered their opinion. The articles now appearing in the Republique Française, the Siecle, and the Temps, which are the organs of the leading sections of the Left, prove the truth of my remark. Those papers are now putting forth all their strength to create a reaction against the idea of monarchy by representing its advent, not only as putting the country three centuries backward, but also as certain to land it in a war with Italy and Germany. Unfortunately for the Opposition, it has shown so much ill-will against the middle classes, and has so grossly outraged their feelings and their interests, that it has lost all credit with them. The present Republican homilies are therefore regarded as so much empty declamation.

EVACUATION OF VERDUN.—There must and touching in the sight which Verdun witnessed on Saturday morning. The slow and stately gravity of the German movements seem to have irritated some Frenchmen, as though they were meant to show a careless contempt for the vanquished; but this is surely a refinement of self-tormenting national vanity. The German troops marched out with all the formalities of military parade, but with no unseemly display of exultation, and with the silence which is an essential part of military troops. At last, after a short but anxious in-terval of suspense, General Manteuffel, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Occupation, and not be pulled up too soon. arrived, and, calling for a cheer for the Emperor-King, placed himself at the head of the line of march, which moved slowly towards the gate of the town. In ten minutes more the last Uhlan had left Verdun, and the emancipated city broke into a frenzy of joy. Everywhere the tricolour streamed from windows, towers, and spires; bands playing patriotic airs and cheering crowds sent from beyond the walls a parting message of defiance at the retreating Germans. But this enthusiasm was as nothing compared with that which welcomed the French troops at noon. For three years the inhabitants of Verdun had not seen a French regiment, while the military organization of victorious Germany had been obtruded every day upon their notice. No wonder that the city is beside itself with joy; that the banners, the decorations, and the patriotic inscriptions, the fireworks and the illuminations are quite without parallel in quiet Lorraine. The French soldier has always been something of an idol among the civil population; but the troops who are now in the garrison at Verdun will be exceptionally devoid of conceit if their heads are not turned by the vehemence of the worship of which they are becoming the objects.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Cartagena says the insurgent frigates were not injured during the bombardment of Alicante, and no one on board was killed. They are now making preparations to house I was quartered, had been a colonel in attack Valencia.

The correspondent of the London Times tells the following story as illustrative of the discipline and morale of the Carlist Army;-"Look at Escala," said my companion, a Ger-man Baron, formerly an officer in the Prussian for the King?" We halted at the monastery geant had distinguished himself in several ongagements, but, alas! he sometimes demanded marched in and the soldier's presented arms, more than the just number of rations in the after which they went down on their knees as villages, where his company was stationed. one man, awaiting each his turn to receive the This was discovered, and on the first occasion holy wafer. On the right of the church, which he was pardoned; but, having been detected a is beautifully adorned with carving and lapidary ness is discovered. Of this sort is the conception public schools. The only impediment to the pro-

by two soldiers, one of whom carried an order for the immediate execution of his prisoner. The poor fellow knew what the sentence was, and did not wait till I had read the document, but saluted and said, 'Sir, I have come to be shot.' Close by Escala there are a few holes in the mountain; they are very deep, and only 3ft. or 4ft. wide at the surface. After the sergeant and spy had confessed to the priest they were marched by a platoon of our men to one side of the chasms, and placed side by side at its mouth. I was just going to give PARIS, Oct. 3 .- The Republicans are re- the word 'Fire,' when the Carlist called out, sections of the Left are united, Extremists pro- mix with his.' The request was granted, and the spy was taken further off. In the meantime the sergeant stripped himself of nearly all his clothes. 'They are new,' he remarked, and will do for a good Royalist. Vica Carlos Setimo!' A volley was fired and the body tions are in circulation addressed to wavering disappeared. It grieved me very much to have to execute the sentence. But what could be done? Orders must be obeyed." "Theft is severely punished," observed another officer. The General who commands our Division in Alala has just given out that any soldier who steals an article of the value of one real-21d--shall be shot."

THE MONASTERY OF LOYOLA.—ROYALIST HEAD-QUARTERS, ASPEYTIA, Sept. S .- When we were quartered at Vergara I had the honor of dining one evening with Don Carlos. The house which he inhabited was surrounded by an English-looking garden, and had an air of comfort about it unusual in most of the dwellings I have previously seen in Spain. It belongs to an Alfonsist Count, whose children, however, are Carlists. "Their father," observed the King, " is quite right in maintaining his allegiance, for he owes everything he has to Queen Isabella, but his sons have elected for me, and are among my warmest partisans." On my expressing some surprise that we did not attack Tolosa, it was remarked that the Carlist To the ignominious pass of suing for such a favour forces were now in a state of equilibrium with the Republican troops, strong enough for defence, but not sufficiently organized for continuous aggressive steps. "However, we shall soon be able to attack the enemy in all his strongholds," observed my neighbour, "but Rome was not built in a day, and the Royalist movement only began 10 months ago, when 27 have been much, indeed, that was impressive men crossed the frontier. At that time we were always being pursued by the columns, but now, although Sanchez Bregna knows that we are within four leagues of him and his 10,-000 troops he does not dare attack us."

Don Carlos is evidently himself the soul of his party. He has from his boyhood been impressed with the idea that he will one day be on the throne of Spain. When the Carlist insurrection failed two years ago, many of his followers lost heart. "We have no soldiers." silence which is an essential part of military discipline. It was not to be expected that they would slink out of the place, as if they were no arms." "Never mind, we will take them ashamed of themselves, by the back ways, or from the enemy," retorted Don Carlos. "It without a certain amount of ceremony. There will all come right, but we must bide our thou shouldst drag a fool in the mortar.

The Republican journals of Madrid his folly would not be taken from him." Simuldoes not appear to have been any demonstration | time." The Republican journals of Madrid on the part of the retiring Army which could have described the Head of the Royalist Party fairly give offence either to the town of Verdas being a mere tool in the hands of designing dun or to France. Early in the morning the agents. This is an absurd fabrication. There German troops, in marching dress, gathered on are few men less easily led either in politics or the esplanade of the fortress. A few minutes military matters, for with sound common sense later the German guard was relieved by French and a keen knowledge of character he adds a gendarmes, and the soldiers of both nations certain amount of Teutonic obstinacy and perfor some time stood side by side within the severance, qualities which make him either a citadel. Then the Prussian Commandant for | friend to be esteemed, or a foe who cannot be mally surrendered the keys and the custody of trifled with. Very liberal in his opinions, and the fortress to a French officer, while on the far from being a bigot in religious matters, his terrace General Linzinger paraded the German | favourite maxim is, that with Spaniards "two and two do not make four," and he says the nation must be taught its mistake by degrees

The following day we rode to Placencia and Erlar to see the manufactories of small arms. These towns can under normal conditions turn out 1,700 rifles a week, but previously to the retreat of the Republican troops they destroyed part of the machinery, and so at the present moment not more than 90 breechloaders can be supplied within the 24 hours. The firearms are all carbines on the Remington system, which is the one most in favour with the Carlists. There was little enthusiasm displayed on our arrival, and in Erlar a worker in mosiacs had concealed nearly all his stock-in-trade. However, on discovering that Don Carlos and his staff paid for everything they bought in ready money, fresh boxes of goods were brought down, and I heard one shopman whisper to another, "Why, they are not the thieves the Republicans make them out at all events." We left Vergara yesterday and marched about 14 miles to Argostea. Here everybody was Carlist to the backbone. Performers on instruments somewhat resembling the bagpipes in their harmonious strains came out to meet us, and nearly succeded in breaking the drums of our ears with Royalist marches. Cries of " Viva la Religion-Viva Carlos setimo," were intermingled from time to timo with a shout. "Viva los fueros"—the provincial privileges. For the Guipuzcoans are a canny race, like the Scotch, and with all their loyalty never !orget to look after number one. The Cura, in whose the army during the former Carlist war, and he took great pleasure in showing me a pass. port describing his rank and services. "I am too old now," he said, shaking his silvery locks Garde Schutzen, but now one of General Elio's of Loyola on our way here, and a religious Staff, pointing to a little village on a mountain | ceremony was performed, the Bishop of Urgel | It is now perfectly evident that the International to our left, "I saw two fellows shot there last administering the Communion to the King's April," he continued. "One was a Carlist officers and all the troops in a large church sergeant, the other a Republican. The ser- which forms the centre of the building. It was an imposing sight as battalion after battalion

lefty that its rich chasing is almost lost upon the spectator, stands the monastery, once a castle belonging to the family of Lovola Here castle belonging to the family of Loyola. Here was born the founder of the Jesuit Order, who was seized, said my informant, an old priest, with feelings of remorse, and retired to his home, afterwards converting the castle into a whole of the building. The vast refectory, once the dining room of 150 monks, was at the library, which should contain 35,000 choice volumes and manuscripts, but, alas! is now empty as the books are hid away and buried with the pictures and silver image of Loyola for fear of the Republican Government. The Marquis next led us through the school-room. "It was here that I finished my education," he said, and, reanimated by his boyish recollections, my companion hastened from recess to tower and from tower to dome, then down to the ruins and up again to the highest pinnacle for me to have a better view of the old convent garden and rich domains formerly belonging to the Jesuit Order .- Times Cor, with the Carlists.

ITALY.

A VOICE FROM THE VATICAN .- ROME Oct 3 .- The Pope yesterday in an address to a delegation of 300 faithful used the following words, "Confusion has entered the enemy's camp, they strive to induce me to leave Rome; but I never will."

PASSING EVENTS IN ROME.—Observers of human nature, accustomed occasionally to dine out, will have met that disagreeable personage, the middle-aged voluptuary, who squats on the easiest chair in the warmest corner, grumbling for the dinner signal and glaring veromously at each guest who fails to recognize his comic dignity. Victor Emmanuel has long filled such a position and has endured the mortifying neglect incident to such a situation. What then must be his delighted amazement when he finds an Emperor "making up to him"-to use a phrase more expressive perhaps than refined-an emperor suing for the honour of escorting the royal husband of the Countess Mirafiores, the robber-king of Italy to the festal board in Vienna? have the Austrian Ministers, Andrassy and Beust brought their emperor; while rapture spreads through ministerial circles in Rome because Victor Emmanuel is going to visit the monarch who destroyed the Italian army at Custozza, and the Italian fleet at Lissa. Leaving bankrupt Italy behind him the usurper will not leave all his cares; for the Austrian capital is the residence of more than one of his victims. The courtesy likely to be extended to Victor Emmanuel by the dispossessed princes, and in fact by members of the imperial family may be pictured by the dullest imagination. Speculations upon the diplomatic results of the proposed interview are valueless. The king who trampled upon the treaty of Zurich, after signing it in the name of the Huly Trinity and who violated his faith in regard of the convention by which the remaining rights of the Holy Father were guarded, is a king who may be depended upon to sign and break, with readiness, ten thousand treaties. Victor Emmanuel has grown grey in dishonour, and neither scruple of conscience, nor sentiment of honour will induce the veteran traitor to regard any compact as sacred. Probably, after leering about Vienna, he will seek an early opportunity of betraying to Bismarck the designs of the Emperor whose guest he is about to become. The misguided Francis Joseph affords a new proof of the proverb that "though taneously, the revolting perfidy which has marked each phase of the Italian revolution receives a new proof at the hands of Lamarmora. The book which this well-known general has just published must be added to the list of confessions volunteered by men who revenge their own personal ruin by the publiturn to the subject when the work "upon the mili tary and political events of 1866 " shall have been completed by Lamarmora. Public criminals, among whom the general may fearlessly range himself, appear at the present mement to extract undue attention. The reporters excluded from Montgomery's supposed execution at Omagh console themselves by proclaiming to all whom it may concern that his trial cost the public £10,000. The Times, by way of demonstrating what correspondents can do when admitted to an execution, informs its readers that the struggles of the young man hanged this week at Liverpool were "brief, as in a few seconds body and soul were severed forever." Italy, however, has its own hero in this department. The brigand Manezi has at length been hunted down, after costing the country the enormous sum of two millions, six-hundred and three thousand francs. The details of the expenditure are given in the Roman journals, which furthermore represent a large portion of the Italian army to have been for years endeavouring to effect the capture of this one brigand and his small gang. No wonder that the district of the kingdom of Naples so long harried by these miscreants should have broken out into festivities which threaten never to end. But what of the stock calumny against the Papal government, that it encouraged, or at leart utterly failed to repress, brigandage? That lie, for the present, has done its duty and is laid to rest; but it is instructive to re-member the favour it once enjoyed when one hears of Manezi's exploits in a country which the new government has ruled during half a generation .-Operations in the money market, which the first Napoleon characterised as "an organized brigandage," have resulted in frightful disasters during the present month in Italy. To the gigantic failures which he recorded as having taken place in Rome, must now be added others of equal magnitude in Genoa, Florence and Turn. The selling-day for September will, it is anticipated, bring new disasters and augument the misery prevailing in Rome. The Romans groan under the unprecedented weight of their taxation. The Roman journals contain a list rf exactly fifty new taxes which have been imposed by the invaders. The Monte di Pieta, or State pawn-broking establishment, screws the pence out of the poor by usurious practices such as no Pope ever tolerated. Prosperity will not return under the

present reign of rascaldom. SWITZERLAND.

A GENERAL STRIKE .- The Congress of the International at Geneva justly attracts less attention than it did some years ago, before the experiment of the Commune at Paris and the quarrels among the ignorance and folly of the party and the weak hold which it has among the working classes themselves. only rallies to itself a weak section of the working classes upon whom the vague promise of some improvement in their condition has a certain effect, conviction among the bulk of the so-called adherents. The characteristic of the party is the adoption of the crudest economical heresies, based upon second time, the sergeant was sent to us escorted | work, culminating in a magnificent dome so of a "general strike" which has figured so much in | gress which the Christian Brothers are making, is

a given day. The movement, it is recognized, must be universal on account of the international charserved for some years as an officer in the acter of trade, but some of the Internationalists cavalry, but on being wounded at Pampeluna think it would answer if it could be organized. The discussion all turned upon the possibility of this organization, and it is amusing to find that even a slight discussion brought the dawn of a conviction to the Internationalists that organization was not monastery. By the kindness of the Marquis possible; but it does not seem to have occurred to de Valdespina and Senor Paraguirre, Don any one that the conception of a general strike is in Carlos's secretary, I was permitted to visit the | reality self contradictory. What it means is that all the various participators in production shall stop production on a certain day until they can the Monarchists. MM. Thiers, Dufaures, Say that fellow,' pointing to the Republican, "to that moment occupied by Don Carlos and his that the capitalists, qua capitalists, are to be exclud-suite taking chocolate. We passed then through that the capitalists, qua capitalists, are to be excluded and Perier hold a conference next week. All be shot elsewhere. I do not want my blood to the shares that the capitalists, qua capitalists, are to be excluded altogether from the division, how are the shares settle what their share in the produce will be. Say of a collier and a cotton-spinner, of a ploughman and an engraver, of a scavenger and the captain of a mail steamer? All the various labourers in different countries must agree on something before they can resume work again, and how is an arrangement conceivable? The truth is that the adjustment is now effected by means of partial strikes, or threats to strike. A particular class of workmen thinks it is entitled to a larger share of general produce, and strikes to obtain it; but, pro tanto, this is an injury to all the rest of the world. As machinery and invention increase all may come in time to have higher real wages than now, because the whole produce will be larger; but a general strike is inconceivable as a substitute in the distribution of the gross produce, for the higgling of the market by which that distribution is now effeeted. The Internationalists seem to forget that to organize the industry of modern society so as to produce the results it does even for the poorest labourer; is an immense achievement, and that, although better results are desirable, the difficulties of the problem are so great that no other conceivable system for distributing the gross produce of labour on a large scale has yet been suggested, which would not introduce, in some form or other, the evils of slavery or serfdom. The superiority in equity of the present system over many other schemes suggested might also be shown, but it is not useless to remember that the strong footing it has in the world depends not so much upon choice as upon necessity.—Economist.

GERMANY.

The persecution in Germany seems likely to become general. The Bishop of Fulda has notified to the government of his province the impossibility of complying with the demands which it is bent on enforcing, or admitting its competence, and he evidently foresees imprisonment at least. The clergy of his diocese, immediately after the sentence pronounced on him, waited on him with an address of sympathy in the trials which had fallen on their pastor at so advanced an age, expressing their unalterable determination to preserve their fidelity to him should he be cast into prison, to share their bread with him and their persecuted brethren, and, f their duty should require it, to follow his example. To this the aged Bishop replied that, "after the signature of the collective address, it was easy to perceive that the Bishops would have to endure chastisement, imprisonment, and even more rigorous treatment. And the Courrier de Paris publishes in a despatch from Berlin the following serious intelligence, which seems to require further confirmation: "Last night [the 3rd] an officer of police signified to Archlishop Ledochowski an order from the Minister of Worship to the effect that if he did not recognize the new ecclesiastical laws of the Empire within the delay of one month, he must resign his Archbishopric, and that, in case of his refusing to do so, he would be expelled by force." Whether the Prussian Government is really prepared to proceed to the same lengths as the Berne and Soleure Governments, and actually to attempt a pretended deposition of Bishops from their sees, is not as we have said, as yet quite clear, but that they intend to go as far as imprisonment seems certain. All the Catholics, however, Bishops, clergy, and faithful laity, have made up their minds to a calm and passive resistance.- Tablet.

The Daily Telegraph's special despatch from Bercations of the state secrets tainting the character of all lin says: Trade and speculation are almost at a their works in the Euston Road, London."-See arconcerned. There may be, however, occasion to re- stand still, and a crisis is apprehended on the ticle in Cussell's Household Guide.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN AMERICA .-AN APPRECIATIVE NOTICE FROM IRE-

LAND. The history of human effort and of human charity as no nobler chapter than that in which the work of the Society of Christian Brothers is recorded. Our readers need not to be told of the wonderful zeal and labors of these great teachers of youth and faithful guides over the oftentimes dangerous paths of knowledge. The course of true progress, of that enlightenment which does not undermine religion while it bestows learning, has never been better served than by the brotherhood, now recognized, even by the enemies of that creed which inspired their heroic exertions, to be the most successful instructors of the growing mind in the world. We have seen how, upon occasions, the Christian Brothers could leave their quiet Seminaries, and their peaceful educational routine to minister to the wounded on Franco-German battle-fields, and how, in the panic of a Continental plague, they alone dared the deadly influence, and ministered to the wounded and hungry, risking and losing many lives

of their fraternity by the pestilence. A splendid episode of Irish faith, Irish devotion, and Irish intellect is furnished by the career of the brotherhood in America. This is a work regarding which considerable ignorance exists in this country, though the status and work of the Christian Brothere is already palpably felt among the masses of

the population of the United States. Thirty-six years ago—in 1837—four French Brothers opened their first school on the American Continent, at Montreal, Canada, with an establishment of two hundred pupils. Their first establishment in the United States was opened in Baltimore, in the year 1846. The rapid growth and development of the institution in the New World is one of the phenomena of the age. In the United States alone, the Brothers are now educating fifty thousand pupils. There are at present in Canada 239 Brothers, 43 novices, and 25 houses. In the United States there are 511 Brothers, 70 novices. and 51 houses; and in the Republic of Ecuador, 40 Brothers, 40 novices, and 6 houses The government of the institution in America, is divided into six provinces—Canada, New York, St. Louis, New Mexico, California, and Ecuador. The Brothers have Colleges endowed with University privileges, in all the great centres of wealth and of civilization in the United States. Chancellor Pruyn, of the New York University admitted. after attending an examination of the students of leaders had occurred to throw light upon the utter | Manhattan College, conducted by the Brothers, that in a course of thirty years connection with University education in the State of New York, he had never witnessed such admirable proficiency in science, languages, and literature, as that displayed by the students of Manhattan. Encomiums equally flattering, and equally conclusive as to the method though we doubt very much any general ardency of and the quality of the education imparted by those good men, have been bestowed by many distinguished persons upon the teachers and graduates of the Colleges administered by the Brothers in St. Louis, the most superficial observation of the complicated Philadelphia, and San Francisco. The secular relations of industry, and the ideas are so vague knowledge imparted in their parochial schools is that in the first attempt at application their hollow- also allowed to be superior to that obtained in the

the weakness of their numbers. Over seven hundred of the devoted band are Irish. It is Irish zeal and self-sacrifice that is leavening the masses of the United States with a better spirit. It is the Christian Brothers of Ireland who are doing the most to rescue the youth of the Catholic people from the terrible effects of the implety and irreligion at present rampant in the United States of America. Theirs is a mission to utilize emigration—to rescue the bright and gifted children of the Irish race from the public schools, which are hotbeds of Infidelity and of atheism, and to elevate the condition of the Irish race beyond the Atlantic—socially, politically, intellectually and morally. It is admitted on all hands that of all the influences which affect mankind, education is the mightiest. Though Irish genius has asserted, and is still asserting its supremacy in the New World-although Irish names are the brightest and most honored in the history of the Catholic Church in the States-though the eloquence, learning, courage, patriotism, and zeal of a Hughes, a Kenrick, and an England extorted the admiration of the American people still it must be admitted that the masses of the Irish in America are suffering from the ignorance which an infamous penal code entailed upon them. The direct result of ignorance at home or abroad, is social or political degradation. It is only a sound religious education that can make the Irish in the States assume that attitude which their strength, numbers, and intellectual gifts would justify. The Christian Brothers have done and are doing much for the Irish Catholics in America, and it may be truthfully said that never did religion, never did patriotism present a grander field for the exercise of both, than the Order of the venerable De La Salle in the United States .- Dublin Freeman.

The entire herd of short-horned cattle owned by Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills, was sold at auction on Soptember 10. Buyors were present from England, Canada, and all parts of the United States. One hundred and fifteen cattle were disposed of, the total receipts being about three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The highest figure paid was forty thousand six hundred dollars. Thirty-five thousand, twenty-five thousand, and twenty thousand dollars were bid for single cows. One seven months' old calf sold for twenty-seven thousand dollars, and another for ten thousand dollars. The sale is probably the largest on record.

A New Jersey Justice of the Peace is not to be with impunity disobeyed. A J. P., named J. R. Bruster, walking the other day through the streets of Lambertville, called upon a policeman to arrest a number of disorderly boys. The officer disrespectfully declined. The squire swore at the officer, to the extent of a constructive assault and battery. The officer collared the squire, and walked him off to jail. Procuring bail, out rushed the squire as fresh as paint, collared the officer, and walked him off to jail, where he now languishes. The administration of justice in New Jersey must be rather mixed.

With a gravity which is well nigh preternatural, the Genesco (III.) Kerublic makes the following startling statement : "But little doubt exists as to the fact of their being bad boys in this town." There is still greater solemnity in the assertion which follows :-- "What will become of them remains to be seen." The occasion of these remarks was the plunder of several graperies in Genezeo by juvenile admirers of fruit. Poor boys! All that will happen to them doesn't remain to be seen. Several of them ere this have doubtless writhed under the earthly retribution of a colic.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ing.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Guzette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-" James Epps & Co, 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

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED .- " Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere.

To the Weak, the Worn, and the Weary, the editor of the Boston Recorder, " We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solu-tion of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor."

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

THIS Institution is beautifully and healthfully located about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

TERMS:

Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the 48-2m LADY SUPERIOR.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal. October 2, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CLIMENTINE DESJARDINS, of the Parish of Vandreuil, in the District of Montreat, sues for separation of property her husband, CHARLES WHITLOCK, of the same place, gentleman, by an action returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal, on the first of September next, under the number 2571.

Montreal, 14th August, 1873. D. D. BONDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader,

Insolvent

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 73. St. Paul Street, Montreal, on the twentieth day of October instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 4th Oct., 1873.