

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

"L'ORDERE" AND NAPOLEON'S HEIR.—A MANIFESTO.—Paris, January 15.—L'Ordere, a Bonapartist journal of this city publishes a special English edition this evening containing two leading articles. The first thanks quiet England for the kindness which she has shown to the exiled Imperial family. The other is a manifesto headed "No Surrender," signed by Grahier de Cassagnac and Dugris de la Franconeri. It concludes as follows:—The Emperor is dead; the Empire lives, because France feels the want of a popular and energetic action. In her, unblameable as he is irresponsible, in the clever mother, in the love and respect of France, the Empire will be re-established.

NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.—LONDON, Jan. 16.—Careful estimates of the number of persons at Chislehurst yesterday fix it at 60,000. Many stores in London and throughout the country were partly closed while the funeral procession was moving. While the Prince Imperial was returning to the family mansion he was saluted with the cry, "Vive l'Empereur!"

A somewhat improbable coalition between the Orleansists and Bonapartists is spoken of as already effected. Will the leopard change his spots? The French Minister of War has issued to Marshal McMahon orders prohibiting the circulation of Bonapartist addresses among the troops, under severe penalties.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a letter from the Duc de Grammont announcing an early refutation of Count Von Brest's statements as to Austria's policy towards France at the beginning of the Franco-German war. The Duke says he will prove that Austria, after the declaration of war, promised France material support, saying that she only required time to arm herself and find a pretext for hostilities with Prussia. An opportunity was to have been furnished by the ultimatum to Prussia, demanding the observance of the stipulations of the treaty of Prague. This would be refused and Austria would then join France in alliance, offensive and defensive.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—During the session of the National Assembly at Versailles to-day M. Belcastel moved an interpellation of the Government with regard to the resignation of Count Bourgoing, the French Ambassador to the Holy See. He insisted upon the continuation of the protectorate at the Vatican. The Minister of Justice explained the circumstances which caused the resignation of Count Bourgoing. The explanation was regarded by the Right as satisfactory, and the matter dropped.

SWITZERLAND.

The authorities of Solence have notified the Bishop of Bâle that if the sentence of excommunication on the apostate Gochwind be not recalled within three weeks, his Lordship will be escorted across the frontier. The bishop smiles at such a threat, and meanwhile the people are organizing a force to protect their pastor and to defy the government. In a pastoral, his Lordship declares that he fears no earthly power, and exhorts his people to stand firm to the principles of the Church and their forefathers. The pastoral is signed "Eugene, Bishop of Bâle," and is dated on the feast of St. Eugene, bishop and martyr.

ITALY.

MILAN, Jan. 15.—Obsèques for the late Emperor of France was celebrated in this city to-day, and participated in by immense crowds of people. The Mayor, Prefect, and the troops stationed in the city also took part in the ceremonies.

THE NEW GENERATION THE VANDAL.—King Victor Emmanuel was poaching last week on the Campana and caught a feverish cold that laid him by the heels for some days. The wires all over Europe were twittering away at a great rate over the most melancholy (?) news, and amongst other items of intelligence, the Daily Telegraph informs us that the royal animal—should we not use a more expressive word?—is likely to die of gluttony; here are words:—"He is a bad subject for such a seizure, however slight, since he has grown so stout and fleshy that it is with the greatest difficulty that horses can be found in the royal stables to carry his weight far afield."

Prince Humbert has warned his father that he will leave Rome, if the latter declares his marriage with the Countess Marfiori legal. The Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Justice and other ecclesiastical officers have resigned. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

The long delays of criminal procedure in this country are ground of constant complaint. The state of the prisons is also, the Government is unable to deny, far from satisfactory. A great deal has been done, M. Lanza says, since 1862; but he admits that some of the Italian prisons are in a deplorable and shameful state. Many persons seem to think that in ten years more might have been accomplished. A Deputy declared that at the end of 1871, out of 46,587 prisoners languishing in the judicial prisons of the kingdom, 28,293 had not undergone any condemnation. And he affirmed that the number of criminals in confinement in this country had largely increased of late years and had risen from 58,000 in 1845 to 80,000 at the present time. Allowance must be made for some increase of population, but still this is a great augmentation.—Times Cor.

courts for serious charges, 273 boys under 16 years of age, and 26,507 men, 49 girls under 16 years of age, and 1,464 women over 16. The year was too short to try all the cases, 18,294 cases were tried and the same number were found guilty. A large number of cases were not tried.

UNITS CATHOLICA.—And now finally how much does it cost Italy to keep all these rogues and vagabonds?

Lanza.—I can only tell you through the reporter of the financial statement for the Home Department. In his report, p. 14, he says that it will probably be a sum rather more than 18 millions of francs.

Rome.—A telegram dated Rome, Dec. 23, gives the following:—The Pope to-day held a Consistory, at which 22 Cardinals were present. His Holiness, in his Allocution, spoke as follows:—"The Church continues to be sorely persecuted. This persecution has for its object the destruction of the Catholic Church. This is manifested by the acts of the Italian Government, which summons the clergy to serve in the army, deprives the Bishops of the faculty of teaching, and heavily taxes the property of the Church. Above all it is manifested by the law presented to Parliament on the subject of religious corporations, a law that deeply wounds the rights of possession of the Universal Church and violates the right of our Apostolic Mission." The Pope added, "In face of the presentation of this law, we raise our voice before you and the entire Church, and condemn every law which restricts or suppresses the religious communities in Rome or the neighbouring provinces. We consequently declare every acquisition of their property made under any title whatsoever to be null and void."

His Holiness recalled to the minds of the promoters of this law the censures directed against those who encroach on the rights of the Church. He said:—"But the grief we feel at the injuries inflicted on the Church in Italy is much aggravated by the cruel persecutions to which the Church is subjected in the German Empire, where not only by stratagem but even by open violence it is sought to destroy her. In that country, men who not only do not profess our holy religion, but who even do not know it, arrogate to themselves the power of defining the teachings and the rights of the Catholic Church. These men, adding calumny and mockery to the other means they employ, do not blush to inflict persecution on Catholics, by bringing against the Bishops, the clergy, and laity the accusation that they refuse to place the laws and the will of the State before the sacred commands of the Church. The men who are at the head of public affairs have cause to know that none of their subjects better than the Catholics render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and for that very reason they render to God the things that are God's." The Pope added that some cantons of Switzerland appear to be pursuing the same path as Germany, and he recalled to recollection the events that have occurred at Geneva. His Holiness further spoke of Spain, declaring that the Clergy Donation Law was opposed to the Concordats and to justice, and he protested against that law. The Holy Father spoke of schism among the Armenians of Constantinople, who persist in their rebellion, and who by a ruse have deprived the Catholics of their immunities. The Pope rejoiced at the constancy and the activity displayed by the episcopate and clergy of all countries, where, jointly with the faithful people, they defend the rights of the Church. His Holiness enjoined the Metropolitan to assemble their suffragans for consultation, in order to battle against iniquity, and concluded by invoking the Almighty to come and aid the Church.

The Journal de Rome mentions a report, which has not yet reached me, that a large number of Garibaldians, including some superior officers, have left for Spain to reinforce the ranks of the Republicans and aid a fresh outbreak. The rumour may be unfounded; but it would not be the first time that Spanish Revolutionists had been reinforced by kindred spirits from Italy. In 1864, behind the barricades in Madrid, an air was often heard which certainly was not one of the old stock melodies handed down from one Spanish war to another. It fell upon my ear as new and foreign-sounding. In 1839 I found it was an old Garibaldian tune, which doubtless, had often been heard within the walls of Rome in 1849, and possibly had come over from South America with the daring leader whose red shirt has since become a banner and a rallying point in Europe. There must be many Garibaldians out of work just now, and perhaps, short of bread, especially since the Colosseum fiasco, which has so damped their hopes and it would not be surprising if some of them were to make their way to Spain to fight against Victor Emmanuel's son, having found the father too much for them.—Times Cor.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Crown Prince has just chosen a pastor of the name of Persius, a brother of the minister who so valiantly defended the new "Kreis Ordnung" laws. The following paragraph on the subject has gone the round of the German official and official papers, and we therefore reproduce it, although we hardly believed it to be true, when we first heard it. We must previously instruct the reader—if he does not know it already—that the "Protestant Union" is composed of the most extreme rationalists, and that one of its first principles is the denial of the Divinity of Our Lord. The paragraph is as follows:—"It is well known that the Crown Prince of Germany has chosen Pastor Persius to be his eldest son's tutor. As a member of the Protestant Union, Pastor Persius had scruples on the subject and openly avowed them to the Crown Prince. The answer he received consisted in the appearance of the Prince in person at the little church where Pastor Persius officiates, on the day of the Reformation Feast. After the conclusion of the service, the Crown Prince expressed to Pastor Persius his full concurrence in, and approval of, everything he had said in his sermon, and his entire agreement with the pastor in principles. After such a speech, Pastor Persius had no longer any objection to acting as the tutor of the future King of Prussia." It would be well if the "future King of Prussia," poor little soul, had other instructors, but at the rate at which things are going now there may perhaps be no such individual by the time he has sat at Pastor Persius's feet the proper number of years.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN FORBIDDEN TO GO TO MASS.—The directors of the Gymnasium and the Colleges at Bromberg issued an order to the effect that "on the 8th of December (Sunday) it was forbidden to any of the Catholic scholars of the said establishments to attend divine service in their own churches. It was on that day that, by order of the Archbishop, contained in his pastoral, the parishes were to be consecrated to the Sacred Heart. Accordingly, on the day named, in place of the Catholic scholars there appeared police agents in uniform. "The Catholic parents of this place," says the Cologne Volkszeitung's correspondent from Bromberg, "are about to send a letter of enquiry to the authorities, to know whether the Protestant directors of schools and colleges can really assume the right to issue orders to their Catholic children in matters of conscience?"

Herr Lutz, Bismarck's henchman in Bavaria, has issued the following school regulation for a girl's school, Munich:—"Prayers must not terminate with the words 'through Jesus Christ our Lord.' Because such words may scandalize certain Jewish scholars and also because 'Christ' is recognised as an historic name but not 'Our Lord.' The Ave Maria and the Angelus must not be recited, as certain Protestant scholars might be offended. Prayers can only be said once each day." It is worthy of remark that this school contains two hundred Catholic scholars twenty-five Protestant, and two Jewish scholars. What do the admirers of German liberty think of this?

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE.

Continued from 2nd Page.

State to give even one cent of the public money for the education of Catholic children in Catholic schools. See all the land they are buying; see all the churches they are building! Oh, what is to become of America if this terrible Catholic Church gets any footing at all in this land; for she is an enemy of the State!" Thus they speak. Now, my friends, if America cannot get on without intelligence and manhood and energy, I ask you, is it not the interest of America to see who it is that can supply her most intelligence and most energy?—who it is that can supply the national market with the very articles that it requires? Will it do for America to have her young men faddles, laughing and scoffing at all religion? laughing and scoffing at the idea of the immortality of the soul of man? of eternal reward in Heaven, or eternal punishment in hell? Will this do for America? If the merchants and the statesmen, the governors, and the magistrates, and the working men of this land, are to become infidels if they are to lose all faith by reading bad, infidel books; if they are to laugh at the idea of a future state of punishment or reward,—are they likely to be honest men for this? Is the national property safer in their hands! Are they likely to be better merchants, more reliable, more trustworthy? Tell me,—suppose you have to deal with two men, and you want to trust your money to one of them; and one told you there was no devil, no hell, no Heaven, and that he very much questioned if there was a God, for he had been reading in his youth bad books, which completely upset his faith; and the other told you that he believed in God, and Heaven, and hell, and said, "I believe, myself, that I shall be in Heaven or hell through all eternity,—I believe I shall be in one place or the other according to the way I behave myself in this world;"—to which of these two men would you trust your money? Would you give your money to the fellow that told you; "I don't believe in anything. If I choose to rob you, there is no hell to punish me," or to the man who said, "I believe in God, and that if I rob you of your money, I shall go to hell for it? If America wants intelligence of an honest kind,—and remember that intelligence without honesty is worse than no intelligence at all,—I would rather, any day, have to deal with a fool than a sharp man without any conscience,—if America wants honest intelligence, I tell the citizens of America, that the best friend America has to lean upon, is the Catholic Church, which, by creating faith, creates a conscience in the heart of man (applause). Does America want strong hands, strong, energetic manhood, the pure integrity of an unstained youth, husbanding all its resources, not scattering them all in that course of early dissolution,—does she want the man of thirty or forty, vigorous strong in mind and body, noble in purpose, straightforward in all his dealings, and bringing with him, into the sacred relations of the father of a family, that purity which will insure a strong and healthy generation from him,—who is the best friend of America, if not the only Church that not only teaches men to be pure, but obliges them, through the confessional to be pure, and consequently to respect their blood and their manhood; and thus brings them, through a robust and vigorous middle age, until the head of the old man, bending towards the grave, is crowned with the honour and the glory of an unstained, immaculate purity of life (applause).

The want of an Association that would provide for all this, was felt in Brooklyn,—felt by your zealous priests;—and I congratulate you, citizens of Brooklyn, upon your priesthood,—felt by your holy, energetic Bishop (applause); by the man who has covered your city and his diocese with glorious and beautiful churches, with splendid hospitals and schools, and all the institutions that are necessary for your spiritual welfare and that of your children after you (applause). It was felt by that man who quietly, unostentatiously, but with a power sent to him from God, has been enabled to do all this, and to claim the glory, that having done it all, he is a poor man, as he ought to be (applause). This want was felt by the Catholic youth of Brooklyn themselves; and for their feeling of this want, and for their coming forward to associate themselves together to meet this want, I honor them, I give them glory, and I promise them the future that the Church of God and the glorious land of America hold in their hands for them. And so they have banded themselves together to provide a Catholic hall, where the young man, after his hours of business, may find every attraction to draw him away from evil companions; to draw him away from the darkened streets, the by-roads of the devil; to provide every reasonable amusement, there to make the evening pass lightly and pleasantly ever his head; to provide for him a library, where, in his hours of rest, after the day's business, he may acquire that knowledge and information which at some future day, will bring him forward as a prominent man, and as a worthy descendant of the Clays, the Websters, the Sewards, and the Greeleys of this glorious country. But before he enters into this Association, he is asked to express his willingness to conform with one essential rule; and that is to go to his sacramental duties of Confession and Communion, at least twice a year; while he is recommended to go four times in the year. The consequence is that all this land demands of him of intelligence is provided for here; all that this land demands of him of energy is provided for here, and all the Church of God expects from him, as her son, she has reason to hope for; because the man will be preserved, by his associations and by his reading, in the strength of his Catholic faith, and in the energy and power of his Catholic purity. And this is all the more necessary, inasmuch as this country is rising every day, not only in National power, but also in intellectual power. It is a keen race, not only of the man of business with his fellow-merchant, but it is a keen race of mind with mind, in America. Never in the history of any people, since the world was created, has there been such wonderful, such high, magnificent, intellectual development as has taken place in America within the last few years (applause). She has produced her statesmen, rivaling and surpassing those who pretended to have the accumulated wisdom of hundreds and hundreds of years in Europe. She has produced poets as lofty in their inspiration, as grand and melodious in their expression, as tender in their sympathy with everything that is high and beautiful in nature, as any poet of the old lands. She has produced orators whose names will go down into history upon the golden flow of their splendid eloquence. She has produced soldiers capable of doing, in the late wars of America, what no soldier of France, I regret to say, was found capable of doing during the late war with Prussia,—capable of manoeuvring two hundred thousand men upon the field. She has produced in every walk of science and of art men whose names are known not only upon the annals of their own age and land, but whose names are engraved upon the annals of other lands, as very giants of intelligence, as miracles of ingenuity, of science, and of art.

Young citizens of America, if you wish to keep pace, you must feed your intelligence with every kind of knowledge. If you wish to keep up, in this gigantic race of intellect, in America, you must become clever, learned men, as far as your means will permit; and you must drink, as deeply as you can, at the unpolled fountains of science and knowledge. If you do this, I promise you that the historian of the immediate future will write down the names of Catholic youth,—names, perhaps, savoring of the old green land of Ireland,—side by side with the names that are foremost to-day among the statesmen, warriors, historians, poets and journalists of America. And this is certainly the issue to which we are growing; and I am proud to see it. I am proud to see, that amongst the intellectual efforts of America, Catholics are not behind; that we have our monthlies, our weekly papers, equal to any that the land produces for purity of style, for energy in working up their materials, and for high tone and purpose (applause). If I wanted to instance this, I have only to point to that Catholic paper which has so lately begun amongst you, and which certainly has been to me a source of admiration and joy since its first number appeared, I allude to the Catholic Review, of Brooklyn. It is the work of a young Catholic gentleman and it is an illustration of all that I am saying of the necessity of keeping pace with our age in this great intellectual race which is going on. And I am, also, proud to say that, amongst the fruits of that Catholic Irish University, which was founded a few years ago in Dublin, there is nothing that has yet sprung up, as the immediate fruit of that University, which does more honour to the Alma Mater from which it came, than this Catholic Review, of Brooklyn, edited by one of the graduates of that University (applause).

Now, my friends, I have to apologize to you for the length of time I have detained you, and for the dryness of the subject I have propounded. There is not a man in the world fonder of a joke than I am. But you know, the Scriptures tell us there is a time to be serious and a time to laugh; and the subject upon which I have addressed you this evening did not admit of much laughter. But, if you come here on Tuesday evening, I think we can have a quiet laugh or two together (laughter and applause). We will be laughing at Mr. Froude (renewed laughter and applause); and it is better to laugh at him than to get vexed with him. But the reason I ask you to come here on next Tuesday evening, however, is not so much for the laugh, after all, as because the lecture will be for one of the most meritorious charities of your charitable city,—St. Mary's Hospital. You know, my friends, the Sisters of Charity are not in a position to give lectures. Perhaps if they were, some of them might come here and deliver a better lecture than I can. But, the Catholic Church, as a rule, does not like to see her woman-kind speaking in public. She likes the woman,—whether she be a nun or a married woman,—to stay at home and mind her work; to make the Church of God happy, to make the poor of God happy, if she be a nun and to minister unto them; and to make her husband and children happy, if she be a married woman. And, indeed, my dear friends, ladies who go out to lecture are not likely to make either God or man very happy (laughter). The Sisters therefore, not being able to come here and lecture for themselves, asked me to come and lecture for them: and I will come with pleasure and joy, to help to support this great charity. But, remember, I cannot support it alone. Come, then, in the name of God, on Tuesday evening, and put your shoulders to the wheel, and help us in the work of this grand mission, this magnificent institution founded by Christ,—the great Catholic Church,—the great mother that tries to spread the light of knowledge, to save her young men, to save and sanctify the whole world: but at the same time, while she is thinking of this and doing it, she never lets out of her mind the poor, the stricken and infirm; but tries to wipe away every tear from their eyes, and bring joy to every bleeding and wounded heart. (Prolonged cheering, amid which Father Burke retired.)

The lecture here alluded to was published in the True Witness of the 16th inst.

CAMP MEETING INCIDENT.—Our readers may remember the story of the "soaping" of the signal horn. The story runs, that when a certain revivalist celebrity took up the horn to summon the worshippers to service, after dinner one day, he blew a strong blast of soft soap all over the astonished brethren. It is also said by the chronicler of this "item" that the brother was so wroth at this joke that he cried out loud:—"Brethren, I have passed through many trials and tribulations, but nothing like this. I have served the ministry for thirty years, and in that time never uttered a profane word, but I'll be— if I can't whip the man that soaped that horn."

Well, this is a strong story, but we have from a reliable authority, something a little stronger in the sequel to the same story. This is given to us as follows: Some two days after the horn soaping a tall, swarthy, villainous-looking desperado strolled the grounds, and leaned against a tree, listening to the eloquent exhortation to repent that was being made by the preacher. After awhile he became interested, finally affected, and then took a position on the anxious seat, commenced groaning "in the very bitterness of his sorrow." The clergyman walked down and endeavored to console him. No consolation—he was too great a sinner, he said. Oh, no; there was a pardon for the vilest. No, he was too wicked; and there was no mercy for him. "Why, what crime have you committed?" said the preacher. "Have you stolen?" "Oh, worse than that!" "Worse than that?—oh! worse than that?" "Murder, is it?" gasped the horrified preacher. "Worse than that?" groaned the smitten sinner. The excited preacher commenced "peeling off" his outer garments:—"Here, brother Cole!" shouted he, "hold my coat,—I've found the fellow that soaped the horn!"

ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS OF NINE YEARS' STANDING CURED BY THE SYRUP.

St. Johns, N.B., 11th August, 1869.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—Dear Sir: I consider it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have been, for the last nine years, a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffering intensely. I have had, at different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians. The least exposure to either damp or draught was sure to result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and have great reason to thank God for the result. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me. Were I to write upon the subject for hours, I could not say enough in praise of your invaluable Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, because I hope its publicity may be the means of benefitting other sufferers as much as it has me. I remain yours respectfully, Mrs. HIRWELL, Exmouth St.

WANTED
A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Montclair and Herchel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

WANTED.
AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER, desires to obtain employment in an Academy, or other Institute of Education, where a proficiency in Latin and Greek Classics with a perfect knowledge of French would be required. Satisfactory references can be given. Address to "M. F." Buckingham Post Office, Co Ottawa, P. Q.

WANTED,
FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of PICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal.
J. BRENNAN, P. P.
Picton, October 28th, 1872.

WANTED
For a School at St. Columban, a MALE TEACHER, (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

WANTED.
A THIRD CLASS TEACHER wishes a SITUATION will be ready to commence in January; satisfactory Testimonials given if required.—Address (Stating Salary given) "S. K. T.", Martintown P.O., Glengarry Ont.

JOHN CROWE,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
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AND
GENERAL JOBBER,
No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,
Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO
DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,
FOUNDED, 14th AUGUST, 1872.
Office, 55 St. James Street,
PRESIDENT:—Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P. Donnelly, Esq.
Directors:—L. Bélanger, Esq., Chas. Lamoureux, Esq., M. H. Brisette, Esq., L. W. Tellouse, Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq.
First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock, \$100,000.00.
Second issue \$200,000.00 now open for subscription in Books of \$2,000 each, payable \$1 per week with an entrance fee of \$1 and 25 cts for the book. \$5,000 to be given in appropriation on the 8th of January, 1873.

Owing to the rapidity with which a greater portion of the second issue has been subscribed, the Directors have been enabled to give \$4,000 in appropriations for the 8th of January next, at 8 p.m., in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, No. 327 Notre Dame Street, Montreal; and at the same time they have declared the 19th and 20th, appropriations on the first issue.

On no consideration can payments of weekly fees be made on the day of an appropriation. To participate in the drawings of the first issue, members must have made their 22nd weekly payment, unless they shall have paid in advance. It is a feature peculiar to this Society alone, that by paying in advance you are qualified for double the time actually paid for. Thus the payment in advance for two weeks qualifies for four. Permanent Stock-shares, \$100.00, payable ten per cent. every three months dividends half yearly; in this stock there remains only \$12,000 open for subscription.

MONEY TO LEND AT SEVEN PER CENT.
On mortgage repayable yearly or half yearly or by monthly instalments. Also on collateral securities repayable on call or at short dates or by monthly, half yearly or yearly payments to suit borrowers.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per cent shall be given on all loans, under \$500, made to the Society on call or short notice, as in a Savings Bank.
Five per cent. shall be given on loans of over \$500, but arrangements can be made to obtain six or even seven per cent. on amounts lent to the Society for stated periods.
For further information apply to,
F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.
In the matter of JOHN MORRIS, the younger of the City and District of Montreal, carrying on business under the name and style of M. W. Avery & Co., as well individually as having been in co-partnership with the said M. W. Avery.
On the seventeenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act,
JOHN MORRIS, Jr.,
By ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & TERRILL.
His Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 13th Dec., 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.
THE undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Monday, the seventeenth day of February, next, A.D. 1873, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation to the discharge thereby effected.
Montreal, 13th December, 1872.
CHARLES F. PERRIN.
By CASSIDY & LACOSTE,
His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dis. of Joliette.
In re, FRANCOIS FOREST,
Insolvent.
On Monday, the Seventeenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Superior Court for a discharge under the said Act.
FRANCOIS FOREST,
by GODIN & DESBOIS,
his Attorneys ad litem.
Joliette, 4th December, 1872.

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. ANDERSON, Box 360, Montreal, P.Q.

FOUND AT LAST!—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous stollities which revolve around it in the shape of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son Boston.