

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS.—PARIS, April 16.—The moderate republicans in the National Assembly have advised President Thiers to withdraw Remusat's candidacy for the vacant seat in that body from Paris, as they believed his defeat is certain.

At present the world is chiefly occupied in trying to make out what the word "gandlich," used by the Emperor of Germany the other day in his speech, implies. Hitherto the impression has been that, although the provinces would all be evacuated on the termination of the negotiations for the payment of the last milliard, Verdun would not be given up by the Germans until the last franc was actually in German hands. The effect of the Emperor's speech has been to produce the impression that Verdun also, as well as Belfort, would be evacuated on the completion of the negotiations. I have reasons for saying that public opinion is mistaken in this.—There will probably be no very long interval between the conclusion of the payment, because the Government has got the money for the payment nearly ready; but there is no chance of Verdun being evacuated before the whole amount of the actual cash has been poured into the German coffers. The fact is that the whole financial pressure here is only now really beginning to be felt. France was so very rich that she has borne this drain with a facility which has astonished the world, just as a reduced lady with a large wardrobe can keep up appearances for a long time before buying new dresses. But that time must come at last, and the question then arises—Where is the money to come from?—This question forces itself very unpleasantly on the Finance Minister in regard to the Budget of 1874.—There is nearly 100 millions of deficit in consequence of the impossibility of levying the tax on raw materials, and that is only one item which goes to make up a total deficiency which will amount to much more.—Times Paris Cor.

The Committee appointed to report on the Column of the Place Vendôme has decided to erect the monument as it stood when it was destroyed, and to record by two inscriptions the date of its demolition and that of its reconstruction. The work will be carried on so as to terminate at the time of the total evacuation of the French territory.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times in a letter treating of the great distress now existing in Paris, and the philanthropic labors of the Protestant missionaries, lets out the fact that the phrase of Protestantism known as spiritualism is making progress in France as in England.—

I was present at a meeting of women in a room in Belleville which was crowded to excess, and which was lent by the French Protestant Reformed Church in the neighbourhood, who were receiving sewing work, for which they were paid at the rate of 5d. for three hours' work. These sewing-classes are held twice a week at Belleville and La Villette, and, in addition to them, Mission meetings are held twice a week in Belleville and La Villette which are attended by nearly 200 men, women, and boys; night-schools twice a week for men and boys, and also for women and girls, are well attended and appreciated. Many of the men are released Communist prisoners, and, in spite of their tendency to scepticism, are not averse from listening to any Christian teaching they may receive. Curiously enough, there seems to be a propaganda of spiritualism by working men from America going on among them.

A GENTLEMAN.—Count de Waldeck, who has just completed the 107th anniversary of his birthday, is about to undertake the management of a new entertainment in Paris. The registry of his birth, in due form, bears the date of March 16th, 1766. He was a contemporary of Louis XV., and perhaps the only one of them in France who has seen the third Republic. Born in Prague, he is a naturalized Frenchman. He devoted 40 years of his life to scientific travels in different countries—Nubia, Abyssinia, Mozambique, and Mexico. Apart from a slight deafness, he is affected by no infirmity, is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, and his memory has faithfully retained the different episodes of his long career. He has, however, preserved a rather sad recollection of Austerlitz, where he was captain of the 4th Hussars, as a ball received there, and which has never been extracted, causes him much suffering on certain occasions. Everybody may have remarked his pictures at some of the late exhibitions, entitled "L'Année d'un Centenaire." This veteran still forms plans for the future, and now returns to his first vocation, as he was director of the Porte-Saint-Martin Theatre in 1793.—Globe.

SPAIN.

MENOTTI GARIBALDI IN SPAIN.—THE CARLISTS.—BAYONNE, April 8.—It is reported that Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Barcelona, and offered the Republicans his services against the Carlists. The latter have received a battery of artillery, and resumed active operations in Navarre. They destroyed with gunpowder an arch or the railway bridge at Puebla, interrupting communication between Meranda and Vittoria.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.—MADRID, April 10.—A detachment of reinforcements of 400 strong, embarked at Cadiz to-day for Cuba.

LATER ABOUT THE CARLISTS.—BAYONNE, April 10.—The Carlists continue to bombard the town of Puycerda. A relief for the garrison has been sent from Girona. General Camanos has beaten a band of Carlists under Saliva. General Miras at the head of a considerable force of insurgents has levied a contribution of 100,000 francs on Villafranca, and demands its immediate payment by the municipality, threatening the town with the fate of Berga, if the money was not forthcoming. The place being well defended, the authorities refuse to yield.

The latest accounts from Spain represent the state of Catalonia, and especially of Barcelona, as very discouraging. The partisans of the Internationals are very active and the troops are completely disorganized. The Carlist bands are becoming more numerous in the northern provinces, and have entered into the town of Ripoli, in Catalonia.

Crossing endless bridges or burrowing under tunnels, the railway stretches through a series of mountain basins, behind which the Carlists can muster and manoeuvre pretty nearly as they please, every inch of the ground being so well known to them that they can easily baffle the pursuit and even the observation of the troops. They enjoy the advantage—of having the peasantry of the district, almost to a man, on their side, so that they run little risk of having their movements betrayed. The towns are naturally far less Carlist than the rural districts, and yet at San Sebastian, where, just at the moment we entered it, a Carlist priest was being brought in prisoner by a troop of the "Volunteers of Liberty," it seemed to astonish everybody that a few of the lookers-on, chiefly small boys, shouted "Matarle; matarle!" ("Kill him; kill him!") I was assured that no such cry would ever have been raised by the most bloodthirsty of small boys in the country outside, where, as a French resident of San Sebastian phrased it "there was not an old woman who would not let herself be cut to pieces for Don Carlos." Being thus able to rely on the peasantry, the Carlists muster out of reach and sight of the troops behind one of the interminable mountain ridges which bound the line on either side, and suddenly cross over and swoop down on what they believe to be the least protected point. If the troops happen to come up in numbers, the Carlists usually run, not necessarily from want of pluck, but because it is rather their policy to worry the regulars than to fight them. If the numbers are pretty equal a skirmish ensues, which is reported in the papers of a battle, each side publishing

its own account of its own victory, and the public distrusting both.—Times Cor.

SWITZERLAND.

MGR. MERMILLOD ON THE PERSECUTION.—A Belgian deputation to Rome has stopped on the way to receive the blessing of Mgr. Mermilod, who, in reply to their address, spoke of the reasons which he had for believing that the Swiss and Russian Governments are acting in concert. "After every great Council," he said "there has been a violent attack on the Church; after Nicea that of Arianism, after Trent that of Protestantism, after the Vatican that of Liberalism." And while Mgr. Lachat is the confessor who witnesses to the fourth Constitution of the Council defining the Pope's infallible magisterium, he himself is called to witness to the third "in defending the sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy See, that is, of the Church itself."

Several Catholics of Geneva have written to the ex-Pere Hyacinthe, stating that it is false that he has been summoned by 300 Catholics, and that "the whole number of those who attended the meeting was at the outside 180, 50 of whom were French immigrants, most of them refugees from the ranks of the Commune."

ITALY.

ROME.—The great international deputation to the Vatican is the most energetic protest which has yet been made on the part of the faithful laity of Christendom against the present sacrilege. It consisted of 164 representatives of nobility, burghers, and working-men, from France, Belgium, Austria, England, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and America.

The Liberal press is furious at the protest against the sacrilege and spoliation, and calls for the expulsion of the deputies. A very violent scene took place between Lanza and the King on this subject, and it is understood that Victor Emmanuel said that to prevent Catholics using what language they chose within the walls of the Vatican was beyond his competency. Most of the delegates have returned home, but several others will remain till after Easter.

The English Protestants in Rome, with the infidels whose numbers the former are daily adding to by means of bribes—panem et circenses—unable any longer to enjoy the glorious music of the Church, are "secularising" the choicest and most solemn strains of her services by turning them into mere music-hall pieces, and "performing" them as such in the Sala Dante concert room. Such a profanation is well worthy of the present Iconoclasts of Rome.

GERMANY.

Pope William of Germany is doing his work clean. There is no negligence, no litter, no delay about his style of business, he has made up his mind that no one in his Empire shall have a choice of religion; but himself, and accordingly he is "abolishing" every thing and everyone that ventures to differ from his unholiness. Even his soldiers are to march heavenwards to the nasal strains of Lutheranism, and the better to compass that end William has taken it into his august head to "abolish" the Catholic Bishop of his army. In fact if the hoary-headed old slaughterer has time he will "abolish" everyone in turn, until his "Church" is fully established, with Bismarck, for its prophet, and the emperor himself as its infallible Pope. In reality he now claims infallibility pure and simple, and we do not see the slightest difference between the position the Emperor seeks to attain to, and that which the Sovereign Pontiff really occupies. How do the Old heretics at Cologne like it?

PARCE DOMINE.

An old man knelt at the Altar foot And wept, and prayed, and wept, Father, he cried, cast them not off, Let them not be the vile one's scoff, The scoff of him who Thee defied, Who swore—though Thy Son for them died— To bring them down to his direful side, In Hell. Pity, Lord, for the loved One's sake, Rescue them from that fiery lake, Which even Thy Saints above behold With horror, and with fear untold! Shall it be said I plead in vain, Mercy for these, in Jesus' name? Whose blood for them has flowed; Or shall Thy anger cast away Thy children who have gone astray, Despite his dying prayer? Mercy, O Lord, have pity still, Many have contravened Thy will; Yet has Thy loved one paid the price Of all their souls: let that suffice, Turn Thou their hearts to Thee. The old man knelt at the Altar foot, And wept, and prayed, and wept, And lo! the prayer was still untold, When angels, clad in robes of gold, By dreams the future did unfold— The old man slept— But liv'd in sleep, and beheld a sight, Which made him glad—as well it might: The youth he loved, his hundred souls, Were purified by living coals— (Such as Elias lips had burned, When God to him his heart had turned)— Withdrawn from them Jehovah's ire, And ransomed from eternal fire; E'en though in sleep, his heart rejoiced, And said: I thank Thee, Lord. The old man, was a Priest of God,— Again prayed,—Yet without Thy rod Of anger; others need Thy care, Hear yet again Thy servant's prayer, I ask it in a Maiden's name, Who, though a mother, did remain A virgin pure;— And in the name of Joseph, too, Whom, holier, the world ne'er knew, Save the Great One, Whose main desire, As from his words and life transpire, Was mercy to mankind.

"Parce Domine," spare my flock, Strengthen them 'gainst every shock, That, as Thy Church, built on a rock, They may be strong. An Angel choir rehearsed his prayer Before the Great Eternal Chair, Harmoniously the angels sing The prayer before the Lord their King. The good Priest woke—though still in prayer. He bowed: his heart was free from care; For God to him a sign had given, His flock from demon bonds were riven, And thrice five hundred souls restored. The loved One: To His grace restored. (Communicated.)

SMYNN IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The sale of livings in the Church has long been one of the notable disgraces in the English system. Yesterday a great action, as it is truly called, was held in London. The advowson of Ovington-cum-Tilbury with Albright's has apparently been in the market for sale by private treaty for three years. In the agent's list it has appeared for a long time, with the age of the rector as 52, though he is now said by his auctioneers to be 55 years of age. It is worth 600£ per annum, with 70 acres of glebe; but it has not found a buyer, though the price quoted has only been 2,500£, or about four years' purchase. The advertisement, however, states that there are two adjoining parishes which have to be supplied by the rector of Ovington, so that the net income will not be nearly so much as 600£. The reverend gentleman who offers this "cure of souls" is the

Rev. C. J. Fisher, the rector as well as the patron of the living, and he has been rector for thirty years. The Rev. Mr. Fisher displays neither religious prejudices nor bigotry. He advertises "capital hunting, fishing, and good society in the neighbourhood; capital rectory house, coach house, stabling, green-house, and 'good water.'" It is a noticeable fact that few of the landed proprietors are forcing sales of livings compared with clergymen who are patrons. All the sales at recent auctions have been by clergymen or the representatives of clergymen although they hold, as patrons, only one in thirteen of the livings in the Church.

Time out of mind there has been a dark suspicion about sausages. The other day the Times very pointedly inquired of what they were made? The answer has come quite terribly. An eye witness says:—The most wholesome beef sausages you can purchase at 5d. per pound are made from horseflesh and soaked bread; those which are most pernicious are composed of soaked bread, and the flesh of cows and oxen, but mostly all worn out cows which have died from disease. If any person wishes to ascertain the truthfulness of this, let him take the trouble to watch the arrival of meat early in the morning at any of the "respectable" sausage shops; he will then see some tolerably good-looking meat, sides of beef, also clods and stickings, carried in. He will imagine these are for sausages. Not so. The clods and stickings are boiled and sold hot, the sides are cut up and sold as cheap meat. If he watches, he will also see a dirty cloth carried in; this cloth contains the sausage meat. If he could be present when this is opened, he would be sick at the sight and odour. It is this dreadful beef, white as veal, impregnated with physic, of which the sausages are composed. The next question—Then how do you account for the fresh, bright colour? I reply, by using red ochre and other colouring matter. Such, Sir, is the food of our poor, and hence the enormous amount of disease.

"PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT."—The editor of a London newspaper, namesake, had a very narrow escape, the other day, from being brought before the bar of the House of Commons in custody of the sergeant-at-arms, charged with libelling one of the members. It seems that a statement appeared in the paper we refer to to the effect that a member of Parliament named Eykyn was to bring in a Bill to legalize incest. Mr. Eykyn naturally took exception to this rude description of the Bill which has just been before the House of Commons for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and was very indignant. He consulted the Speaker of the House, with the view of getting the editor brought to the bar, but the Right Hon. Speaker threw cold water on the proposal. It was with great difficulty, however, we are told, that Mr. Eykyn was induced to forego his privilege; but eventually cool reflection and the advice of his friends prevailed, and the House of Commons was deprived of an incident that might have relieved the monotony of their proceedings in a rather amusing way.

The Ritualists are expressing their deep regret at hearing that the Irish Church's Revision Committee have resolved to recommend the adoption of two new rubrics, one being in effect against Baptismal Regeneration; and the other the doctrine of the Real Presence. They are also said to be in a state of high commotion about the anticipated marriage of a nobleman of high rank to a daughter of one of the most eminent Jewish families naturalized in England.

The Rev. Vivyan Henry Moyle, late vicar of Easton, near Middlesborough, pleaded guilty at York assizes to a charge of forgery. The sentence was deferred.

SAW-DUST SWINDLERS.

At last New York has, in earnest, pitched into the saw-dust swindling ring, and two of them have already been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a payment of a fine of \$1,000. It is unnecessary to explain that the scamps known as saw dust swindlers are dealers in counterfeit money; and with the two men just sentenced were taken four barrels full of confidential circulars ready for mailing to their correspondents. These circulars state that the counterfeit money, which it is impossible to detect, will be sent to any person at the rate of \$1,000 for \$100, with a liberal discount on larger orders. The circular continues: "When a large amount is sent I pack it in a box and mark it in such a manner that no one would suspect its being money, and send it by express. Always state when you order how you wish the money sent, and give us the name of your nearest express office. I will send you a sample package, assorted, on receipt of \$5, so you can see how it passes; then you can order a large lot. By all means come and see me at once if possible, and bring all the money you can possibly raise with you, so you will be prepared to buy a large stock, for this may be the last chance you will ever have to make fortune at a single stroke." It is not a very flattering commentary on American honesty to be informed that thousands of persons in every part of the United States annually send for this money, and although the trick has been over and over again exposed through the public newspapers, yet dupes are still found who send their five or ten dollars, and receive in exchange, C.O.D., the valuable box of saw-dust and nothing more. The following paragraph closes these circulars:—"I hope that after I have placed confidence enough in you to send a circular of this kind relating the nature of my business, that you would not be so treacherous as to even breathe the contents of this document to a living being; should you betray me I will find means to be avenged in a way, perhaps, you would not dream of. If you do not wish to enter into this confidential business with me, all I ask is, that you burn this circular, and let the secret die with the flame. On the other hand, if you conclude to enter into this speculation, that will in a few weeks make you a wealthy man, I would also advise you to burn the circular and preserve the secret, as when this circular is destroyed all evidence against you and me is obliterated."

Massachusetts is rapidly changing its population, and the Irish and Catholic element largely preponderates. A Catholic Church now overlooks Plymouth rock. The state librarian, or the official that gathers statistics in that state, says in a recent report, that Massachusetts has gained more than fifteen per cent, in five years and at this rate in the year 1900, there will be more than three million people in the state, making a country more densely populated than England now is. But he says this is due to the emigration of the foreign born while the natives go to other states. The births are greatly in favour of the Irish born. In that state in 1870 there were 32,259 births, of which only 15,563 were of American parents, the balance of foreign parents, the greater part Irish, and the official gets so convinced by the figures of births and immigration that he concludes by saying: "That the character of our population is undergoing a great change, surely and not very slowly, a mixed stock of Irish, Germans, and Canadians are taking the place of the purely English stock which has possessed Massachusetts for more than two centuries." In Connecticut we get no information as to the nativity of the parents in regard to births each year, as in Massachusetts. Just look around and see if what is true in regard to Massachusetts, does not produce the same result in Connecticut. In Maine the Irish were early settlers, French Catholics settled there as early as 1613. In New Hampshire Irishmen were among the first settlers, but were not Catholics. Horace Greeley was a descendant of the Scotch Irish who settled in New Hampshire. New Hampshire contains 12,190 natives of Ireland and 44,562 persons born there of foreign parentage, out of a total population of 218,300, Rhode

Island contains but 217,363 inhabitants in all; 21,534 were born in Ireland, and 95,090 persons born of foreign parentage. Yet a property qualification is permitted to rest upon the statute book of that state in regard to suffrage; and in New Hampshire the laws proclaim no Catholic shall hold office. Even here in Connecticut, some Irishmen are disfranchised because of the reading qualification. And these Irishmen are those who have been longest in the country.—Lecture Reported in Hartford Courant.

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—The superior advantages offered to advertisers by the religious paper over that of any other class of publications are too generally admitted to require a lengthy rehearsal of them here. In brief, its character influence and generally large circulation gives it the first position of value and worth as an advertising medium. The fact that it is frequently the only paper taken by the family should not be overlooked in estimating its claims. It is also carefully preserved when the secular paper is destroyed, showing how highly it is valued by its owner.

Religious papers are circulating among the best class of people—best in being the most reliable and enterprising, and therefore the most desirable class to be reached by advertising. Hence, such papers are of more value to the advertiser than a score of publications that have no hold upon the interest or regard of their readers.—American Newspaper Reporter.

SLEEPING ROOMS.—The air which passes out of the lungs is wholly innoxious. If re-breathed without any admixture of another air, it would induce instant suffocation. It contains a large amount of carbonic acid gas. This gas is condensed by cold, and falls to the floor; heat carries it to the ceiling; hence the practical fact that in warm weather those who sleep on the floor breathe the purest air while in very cold weather the higher one sleeps above the floor the better is the atmosphere. Hence in a warm room, sleep as near the floor as possible; in a cold room, the higher the bed is the better. A striking illustration of one branch of the statement is found in Dr. Hall's new book on sleep. When the jail fever was raging in England, it was the custom to hand the food and water to the prisoners through a hole in the floor above them. A case is mentioned where the jailer and his wife died in one night, in consequence of the effluvia of the prisoners' cells below; while the prisoners themselves continued to live, showing conclusively the concentrated malignity of the air at the ceiling, as compared with that on the floor. The same principle has an illustration in the narration in the same pages of the terrible incidents in connection with the "Black hole of Calcutta" where it was speedily noticed that relief was given by sitting down on the floor. From these statements it is clear that it is better to have a fire in the fireplace in a close room in winter than to have no fire; and for two philosophical reasons—the fire rarefies the carbonic acid gas, and compels it to seek the ceiling; besides, it creates a draft up the chimney, thus causing cold air to come in more copiously through the crevices of the room; the inevitable effect of which is, a more copious supply of fresh air. Another incidental benefit from having a fire in the fireplace of a close room in winter is that less bed clothing is needed hence the body is less smothered and sweated; less oppressed by its own emanations, which are necessarily kept in more or less immediate contact with it, as the bed clothing is heavier. When it is not convenient to build a fire in the fireplace a good substitute is found in a large lamp or jet of burning gas, brought into the fireplace by a flexible tube. These suggestions merit special reflection, as there seems to be a very prevalent opinion that cold air is necessarily pure, and that warm is a synonym of impurity.—Hall's Journal of Health.

NECESSITY OF VENTILATION.—I hold that the breathing of impure air is a fruitful source of disease of the heart occurring after middle age. How many people ignorantly favor its occurrence when confining themselves to close shut, non-ventilated, hot stifling rooms, in which the carbonic acid has accumulated to two or three per cent. of the air they respire! How many are thus destroyed by being compelled, through the exigencies of life, to pass the greater part of their time in pits and manufactories where ventilation is defective, or in which the air respired is poisoned by noxious fumes and offensive emanations from the materials undergoing the process of manufacture! How many are falling victims to the poisonous influence upon the heart of the atmosphere of the underground railway! What do these facts suggest? How are these evil results to be prevented? The simple answer is—let the rooms in which you live be effectually ventilated by an incoming current of air filtered by all adventitious impurities, and so divided that no draught shall be felt; and by an outgoing current which shall remove from the apartments the carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, sulphurous acid gas, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other noxious compounds, as rapidly as they are generated. Apply the same principle to public buildings, theatres, schools, manufactories, pits, and to all places in which people are accustomed to congregate.—Popular Science.

BLISTERS IN PNEUMONIA.—Dr. C. J. B. Williams says: My experience teaches me to put great faith in large blisters, both in asthenic pneumonia, and in bronchitis, and I am confident that I have seen many lives saved by their means. Instead of being lowering, they give a salutary excitement to the circulation, and the copious serious discharge which they produce from the skin tends to relieve the congested lung without wasting the red blood that is so needed to sustain the functions. Small blisters are far inferior to their relief.

TO REMOVE WARTS.—A correspondent asks if we know of any easy and painless way of removing warts. We have it in our power to tell how a wart can be removed cheaply, simply and efficaciously. It is to apply to the wart the end of a knitting-needle a little fuming nitric acid, to be had of the apothecaries. Repeat the application once or twice, and in two or three days the excrescence will come off, without pain or leaving any mark. A few cents' worth will remove a thousand warts. It is a liquid, and should be used with care. Another simple and harmless method of removing warts is, to tie a piece of silk thread around the wart to be removed, which will prevent the circulation of blood in it, and cause it to fall off in a few days.—Exchange.

Extract from a Letter of Messrs. Avery, Brown & Co., one of the oldest and most respectable Firms in the Maritime Provinces. HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 4th, 1871.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Our sale of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been very large, and notwithstanding its high price, has far exceeded that of any other medicine. We have had from you within the past year six hundred cases of one dozen each, which have gone into almost every part of the Province, and given, so far as we know, UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. As it is no "quack medicine," but compounded, as we believe, upon the sound principles of Pharmaceutical science, we trust you will not allow the public to lose sight of a remedy so well calculated to be of PERMANENT VALUE. Very respectfully, AVERY, BROWN & CO.

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine purest coffee, Mr. Eppe has provided a breakfast table with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe's & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal. MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873. 26-2m

HEAD TEACHER WANTED, FOR THE SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., Ont. 31

JUST RECEIVED NEW SPRING STYLES, GENTS, YOUTHS, and BOYS' HATS AT R. W. COWAN'S, Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's. SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME. COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES—NEAR MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada; besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience. Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

- TERMS: 1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first week of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs. 6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing required. 10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.—3m27

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK.—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000.—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

- For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per cent For sums over \$500 00 lent at short notice 5 " For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, Upholsterer of St. Jean Baptiste Village, in the Parish and District of Montreal, as much as in his own and proper name, as having done business in co-partnership with James McCloy, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & McCloy," and also as having done business in co-partnership with Joseph Rousseau, as Upholsterer, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & Rousseau," an Insolvent. THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge duly executed by his creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby granted. MONTREAL, 10th March, 1873. FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, By LUCIEN HUOT, His Attorney ad litem.