

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following extraordinary letter from M. Raspail, addressed to the Ministers, is published by the *Reveil*—

'ARCUEIL-CACHAN, October 3.—Messieurs les Ministres,—The *Journal Officiel* of this day has inserted the decree for convoking the Senate and the Legislative Body on November 29. Why not on the 26th of October, the day marked as the limit of delay in the Constitution granted by the power of which you are now again become the responsible agents? Has this postponement been suggested by a caprice of bad temper and infirm health, to preserve the idea of personal power, which henceforth no longer exists? But then, why not have indicated a date anterior to the 26th instead of deferring the opening of the Chamber to November 29, without any apparent motive? In swearing obedience to the Constitution we had raised it to the height of our popular mandate; you teach us to consider it as a dead letter, since you are the first to violate it. As soon as the Chamber shall be organized you must expect to be interpellated on this subject; and afterwards a demand of impeachment for a breach of the Constitution will be made by the majority, if that majority shows itself worthy of its prerogatives. You can avoid this disgrace by convoking the Assembly on or before the date of October 26.

'F. V. RASPAIL.'

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The opinion is very general and partaken by not a few habitual staunch supporters of the Empire, that the French Government has grievously blundered in postponing the meeting of the Legislative Body until the 29th of November. "The preparatory labours of the Session," says a paper, rendered the delay necessary; but the general belief is that Ministers are quite as ready to meet Parliament now as they will be in two months' time. When the Chamber comes together there are 50 elections to examine and approve, and the election of the *bureau* must be held, so that there would be time enough to get ready the promised Bills, which many declare will be no further advanced in two months than they are now. It will be February or March, say the pessimists, before the real business of the Session begins, although there will be a good deal of talking before then, and some pretty loud talking, too. Of course, all the papers have their say, and some of them might almost as well have left it unsaid. The *Temps* sensibly urges that if it was considered really necessary to prolong the present provisional and uncertain state of things for two months, it would have been wise and by no means *infra dig.*, to state the motives. This would have been merely a proper deference to public opinion. The *Journal de Paris* remarks that the Chamber will have barely a month to discuss the Bills that must be voted this year—among other things, the extraordinary Budget of the city of Paris, which demands attentive study. The *Moniteur* declares it was impossible to run more completely counter to the wishes and hopes of public opinion than by this postponement; and the *Liberte* says that if one judged the Government by appearances he would be tempted to suppose that the Government no longer knew what it was about, and that it had "run off the rails." Then there is the usual discussion as to whose fault it is. Nobody doubts that M. Magne was for convocation on the 8th of November, the date which it was thought would be fixed; and M. Forcade's friends say that he was on the same side, but this is very much doubted. A baneful influence in the question is attributed to M. Chasseloup-Laubat. The *Liberte*, as usual audacious in assertion says that four Ministers were for a very early convocation, and only three against it, but that the Emperor desired 'a long day,' as he wishes to open the Session by a speech from the Throne. But surely the Emperor, who was at the races again last Sunday, walking about and looking well, will be equal to delivering a speech in five weeks' time, as well as in eight? What is to be feared is that His Majesty was not sufficiently decided in the matter, for, of course, things might have been just as he pleased.—Times Cor.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The Emperor will visit the Prince of Romania to-day. An article published in the *Electeur Libre*, and signed by M. Ernest Picard, advises the people to wait and to accept the convocation of the Corps Legislatif on the 29th of November.

This evening's newspapers publish a letter from Count de Kersaty, in which the writer announces that he abandons the idea of an isolated manifestation. He concludes as follows:—"It is the duty of the Opposition to adopt those measures which best befit its own dignity and are the most calculated to serve the purpose of vindicating the public liberties, but the interests of the country require that the contest which is being carried on between the representatives of the Nation and personal power should not end in popular riot." In the *Journal National* M. Peyrat, the chief editor, combats the project of a manifestation for the 25th inst., which he looks upon as fatal or inopportune, adding that most of the members of the Democratic party entertain the same opinion.

The distant date for which the French Chambers have been convoked (Nov. 29), has excited great excitement in Paris, and extreme Republicans are urging an earlier meeting in defiance of the Imperial decree. M. Kersaty, however, who had suggested the assembling of the Deputies on the 26th inst., has withdrawn his proposal, on the ground of indisposition to provoke disorder. The Emperor left Venice yesterday, and proceeds to Athens, Prince Charles of Romania has arrived in Paris, and has been received by the Emperor. A fire in the shipbuilding yards at Bordeaux has caused damage to the extent of £40,000.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day says the Government regards with regret the violent attacks that have been made on Prince Napoleon in the *Pays* newspaper.

Radical voters propose to summon the deputies from Paris, to resign their seats in the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that they have not fulfilled their duties.

Paris Oct. 20.—The book-binders of Lyons are on the strike.

Journeyman gilders of Paris have struck for high wages.

The Emperor at home.—Of Napoleon's home at St. Cloud a Paris correspondent writes: "His Majesty's private apartments are most simple, and

comprise a bed-room, a dressing room and a cabinet de travail. If it were not for souvenirs of Napoleon I, and Queen Hortense nobody would suspect this to be the Emperor's cabinet. His Majesty indifferently uses quill or steel pens; and while he writes he catches the *residu* of his cigarettes on the inkstand plate. No people can be more united than the three chief inmates of the Palace of St. Cloud; and when politics and etiquette can be laid aside, no happier father, mother, and son can anywhere exist. The Emperor and Prince enter the Emperor's room as soon as Felix, the first valet de chambre, has let them know that his master is up—which, just now, is generally between 7 and 8 a.m. M. Combes—a friend rather than a physician—M. Comte—both a friend and a secretary—and Gen. Malherbe, follow soon after. The latter comes to take orders for the day, including the 'bill of fare' for the breakfast and dinner. But at all times the dishes are of the simplest description, chiefly roast meats, and whatever they are Napoleon III. is always content."

When Eugene started on her journey to Constantinople, she wore a brown travelling costume, with a hat of the same color, and was accompanied by the Emperor and the Prince to the station constructed in the private park. The Emperor entered the railway carriage and the Prince stepped in after her and remained until the last moment, when the Emperor, who had been standing at the door, said: "N. V. Louis, say good-bye to your mother and come down." A moment more and the imperial train had sped on its way.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The insurgents who abandoned Rens and Valles after committing several assassinations and many robberies, violating laws in the convents, and levying forced contributions upon the inhabitants, were attacked yesterday by General Beldrich, and defeated with a loss of 80 killed and 300 wounded; many prisoners were also taken. The troops had 23 killed and wounded.

Oct. 6.—The Republican minority retired from the Chamber before the vote upon the Bill for Suspension of Individual Liberties. General Prim urged them to remain in a speech partly of entreaty and partly angry, intimating that he should regard them as enemies, and that he would meet them with iron, force with force. Senor Castelar said they might reconsider their determination in deference to judicious counsels, but they would never yield to threats.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Official despatches state that everywhere the insurgents are giving in their submission to the Government.

The band under Deputy Moguera has been defeated and Moguera himself has surrendered.

The Volunteers have been disarmed in all the capital towns of the provinces with the exception of Madrid, where they expressed a desire to maintain public order.

Gen. Prim in a circular to-day conveys the thanks of the Regent to the army and to the loyal volunteers, for the suppression of the insurrection. Additional troops have been sent to Bajor.

A special Madrid cable dispatch says the insurrectionary movement, inside the city of Valencia, was recommenced by the Revolutionists when the Government troops proceeded to enter the town after the capitulation. The soldiers were received on marching into the place, with a volley of musketry, and the fire being returned, hostilities were renewed. At latest advices fighting continued with unabated violence.

The Republican insurrection in Spain is not yet at an end, although the Government organs assert that the insurgents have been completely defeated at all points. Sympathizers with the Republicans, on the other hand, declare that the movement is extending, and that the insurgents have suffered but slight checks. The Bill for suspending individual liberties was passed by the Cortes after a protracted and stormy debate—the Republican deputies refusing to vote, and denouncing the threats of General Prim as tyrannical and unlawful. Telegraphic communication with the provinces is still interrupted, and intelligence is scanty and doubtful. Admiral Topete has declared his preference of the Duke de Montpensier as King of Spain. Madrid is quiet, but closely watched.

The reports spread that the Cortes or the Committee have rejected the Duke of Genoa as a candidate for the Throne are unfounded. The latest telegrams from the Spanish Government are to the effect that the Republic insurrection makes no progress. The reconquering of Rens is considered to have been a fatal blow to it.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The *Diario de la Marina* publishes three important documents intercepted in their passage through the Island, which prove that the Republican rising in Spain is the work of the Cuban insurgents.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—It is reported that Captain General D. Rodas has informed the Home Government that the rebels in Cuba have all along had active relations with the Republican insurgents in Spain, and that arrangements have been made between them for mutual encouragement and assistance.

ITALY.

Florence, Oct. 6.—A Royal decree has been published reorganizing the financial administration of the kingdom, instituting a Comptroller of Finance for each province, and concentrating in their hands the collection of direct and other taxes, the control of State property, weights and measures, and land survey. The decree leaves untouched the service of the public debt and the administration of deposit and loan banks connected therewith. The Minister of Finance anticipates from this reform to effect an economy in the administration, and greater efficiency and promptitude in the collection of the taxes.

Florence, Oct. 20.—Menotti Garibaldi is recruiting the Volunteers of Calabria.

Rome, Oct. 21.—Ninety-six recruits for the Papal army arrived from Canada yesterday.

The Pope and the King of Prussia.—The particulars of the handsome presentation to the Pope by the King of Prussia are as follows:—Some months back the Pope decided that the floor for the hall in which the Council is to meet should be covered with carpet made expressly for it. He requested some carpet manufacturers in Belgium, with whom he had dealings, to take the measures and tell him the price. "Six thousand pounds!" said they. "Six thousand pounds! that is a great sum for a poor Pope, but I will pay it in three instalments!" The making of the carpet was commenced, and a few weeks back the Nuncio at Brussels, Monsignore Cattani was to pay the first instalment. "We are already paid entirely," said the manufacturers. "Paid and by whom?" "We are forbidden to tell!" Inquiries were instituted, and the discovery was made that the money had come from—the King of Prussia!

AUSTRIA.

Austria having within the last three years aimed at securing a French alliance for a Prussian war, this Government cleverly profited by the illness of the Emperor Napoleon, and the consequent decline of the Austrian hopes, to improve its relations with the hostile Empire. The proposal to take this sensible step was submitted to King William by Count Bismarck during the Pomeranian manoeuvres, and His Majesty, being as anxious to get on better terms with his Imperial neighbour and former ally as his prudent Premier, immediately approved the plan. To both these exalted personages a move in this direction probably appeared the more promising, inasmuch as Count Bismarck happened to be absent on his mysterious circuit in Southern Germany, there was a chance of the Kaiser answering their proposal with out previously consulting that avowed friend of the French and too notorious enemy of the Prussians. Accordingly, a courtly message went from Berlin to Vienna, announcing that the Crown Prince of Prussia, if agreeable,

would pass through the Austrian capital on his way to the East. The reply proved the Prussian calculations to have been laid with a shrewd appreciation of circumstances. His Austrian Majesty immediately answered that the Crown Prince was very welcome, and, to show these were not idle words, ordered the most hospitable preparations to be made for the reception of the illustrious guest. After this, and taking all circumstances into account, we are justified in thinking that the Kaiser, from the change that has recently supervened in France, deems it as well to conclude a temporary truce with this Government. The latter, on the other hand, trusting to time and events for the formation of more solid and reliable ties, is happy to effect a preliminary approach towards a Power that yesterday full of sinister purposes. Whether the armistice thus arrived at will ripen into a genuine and *bona fide* peace, or be out short by a relapse into diplomatic or military warfare, mainly depends on the evolution of things in France. I believe I may say the above few lines contain the essential features of an incident about which so many spurious versions have been set afloat by ill-informed or interested persons.

Slight as is this modification in the Austro-Prussian relations for the observer of international politics it is not a little instructive to notice the impression produced by it upon the various parties affected. Count Beust at once perceived that, under the circumstances, there was nothing left for him but to conform to the Sovereign's wishes. As the Emperor Napoleon no longer seemed above consulting the interests of his people, the prospect of a French attack upon Prussia had clearly diminished; and though Francis Joseph, had been guided by his Premier, would have delayed a while before accommodating himself to this new phase, still, his having done so forced Count Beust to approve what was at once a demand of the times, an order of his Sovereign, and above all an accomplished fact. But in doing this Count Beust had no wish entirely to break off the connexion so long the pivot of his policy. He would assume a more conciliatory attitude towards the Government, but stand by France while there was a distant hope of her ruler's recovering lost ground, and again coming forward as the great antagonist of German unity. Hence Count Beust's Vienna papers instead of graciously accepting the outstretched hand of Prussia, even now grumblingly assert that Austria's favour will be accorded to this Government only on condition of its renouncing all idea of incorporating Southern Germany. His German organs, harping upon the same theme, and varying it according to the approved method employed to veil matters from vulgar ken, represent Prussia as having already gone through the process of eating humble pie, given up the South, and thereby regained the goodwill of the Austrian Premier, whose policy is thus crowned with a complete and most signal victory. He who knows that Prussia since the Treaty of Prague never had the slightest wish to extend the influence she legally exercises over Southern Germany possesses the key to what is mysterious in these asseverations of the Austrian inspired press. They can have no other object than to nourish a fictitious grievance, to be avenged at some more favourable opportunity, should it ever occur.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived shortly after 9 p.m., and was received by the Emperor and the highest military and civil authorities. Upon the Prince leaving the train the Emperor advanced, and gave him a most cordial greeting. The Emperor wore the uniform of a colonel of a Prussian regiment, while the Crown Prince of Prussia was dressed as an officer holding a similar rank in the Austrian army. The military bands struck up the Prussian National Anthem. The Prince having reviewed the guard of honour appointed to escort him proceeded with the Emperor and his suite Court carriages to the Imperial residence at Hofburg.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—A fourth German Protestant Congress was opened to-day by a sermon from the chief Court chaplain, Herr Schwarz of Gotha. Professors Bluntchli, of Heidelberg, and Hiltzendorf, of Berlin, have been elected Presidents. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:—"The visit of our hereditary Prince to the Austrian Court is rightly regarded everywhere as an important indication of the value which both the Prussian and Austrian Governments attach to the renewed realization of friendly relations." The King of Prussia will shortly return to Baden Baden, and will remain there with the Queen until the end of October.

The speech by which King William opened the Prussian Chambers exhibits the same pacific tone which has invariably characterized all Addresses of the same nature since that monarch appended his signature to the Treaty of Prague. King William obtained all he wished for at Dippel and Sadowa, and so long as no man interferes with the gain he secured by those deeds of arms, he declares himself fully satisfied. On two or three occasions he looked upon himself as a threatened man, and, although anxious that no one should think of him as a quarrel-seeker, he also took good care to acquaint the world with his readiness and determination to defend himself if attacked. But this time the very shadow of any possible outbreak of hostilities is dispelled. "His unremitting endeavours to maintain and consolidate peace, and to guard his relations with foreign Powers, from being interrupted, have been crowned with success." He expresses his trust that all his future efforts to the same effect will meet with equally happy results, and that they may contribute to the maintenance of German authority and independence.—Times.

WALPOLE, N. H., Oct. 21.—The Walpole and Westminster Bridge across the Connecticut river, was carried away last night. About two thirds of the bridge and one pier were rebuilt a year ago. The old pier, which had stood firm for thirty eight years, appeared to have crumbled and caused the bridge to fall. The cost of reconstruction will amount to \$8,000 or \$9,000.

The best evidence of the merits of a perfume is that it is found in the dressing-rooms of nine-tenths of the fashionable from the icy regions of the North to the heated tropical countries of the sunny South. When all persons of refined taste delicate culture, and ample means have decided that Murray & Lanman's genuine Florida Water is the perfume, *par excellence*, equally adapted to all seasons and climes, fragrant on the handkerchief, delicious and soothing for the toilet, and refreshing and invigorating in the bath, you may rest assured their verdict is valid and final, and feel convinced that this is the perfume you require and ought to use.

Be not deceived with worthless imitations, but ask for the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harle, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

WILD CHERRY BALM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who his Balm of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

To Sufferers with Colic.—It is a fact verified by thousands of successful experiments, that bilious colic, even when it is a chronic disease may be radically cured by a course of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. Two of the vegetable components of these pills act as powerfully upon the liver as mercury itself, without producing any of its deleterious effects; and the tonic and restorative elements which are intermixed with the cathartic and alterative principle, impart such vigor to the stomach and alimentary canal, that no recurrence of the attack need be apprehended when the system has been thoroughly cleansed and regulated by this potent remedy for all forms of biliousness and indigestion.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harle, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

Ulcers like Volcanoes, are fed from below the surface. It would be useless, even if it were possible, to put a cork on Vesuvius and it would be equally futile to skin over a deep-seated sore. Nothing short of extinguishment will cure an ulcer. The only way to get at the "hidden fire" is through the blood; and the only antiphlogistic agent that will do the work thoroughly, is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. By what chemical action it neutralizes the fiery venom which produces eruptions, sores, abscesses, tumors, carbuncles, and the like, it is impossible to say. Enough for the sufferers that it never disappoints their hope.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harle, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly thin and pale. That great specific Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIEF BRAND, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
443 Commissioners Street
opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1868. 12m

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address—"A. G. Teacher," office of this paper.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 10½ MONTHS.

TERMS:

	PER MONTH
Board and Tuition in the English and French languages.....	\$6 00
Music.....	2 00
Drawing and Painting.....	1 50
Bed and Bedding.....	1 00
Washing.....	1 00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

Reduction made for Sisters.

Classes RE-OPEN ON FIRST OF SEPTEMBER

Williamstown, Aug. 15th 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
Dist. of MONTREAL, } and its amendments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Partners of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as having been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvents.

The seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act.

JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON,
By J. N. MONGEAU,
Attorney at Law.
Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau,

An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act.

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.
ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT,
per LEBLANC & ASSIDY,
Her Attorneys ad litem. 2m3

JUST PUBLISHED

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BENZIGER BROTHERS,
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OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

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APPROBATION.

The 'Illustrated History of the Bible,' Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Burquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in France, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catholicism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catholicism of the Bible.

This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

J. B. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Messrs. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school.

Rev. W. H. HILL S. J.,
President of St. Xavier College.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, trader, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ANDRE PONTBRIANT,
By T. & C. C. DELORMIER,
His Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE,

An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act.

ADOLPHE COUVRETTE,
per MOUSSEAU & DAVYD,
His Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Irberville, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER,
By T. & C. C. DELORMIER,
His Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.

The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the thirtieth of August instant, at NINE o'clock, A.M.

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Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early application.

WM. DORAN,
Principal.