

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Republic has been proclaimed in all the great towns. Paris is quiet.

The Journal Officiel de la Republique publishes the following:—

The French people, anticipating the Chamber, which hesitated to save the country, has demanded a Republic. It has placed its representatives not in power, but in peril. The Republic conquered invasion in 1792. The Republic is now again proclaimed. The revolution has been accomplished in the name of the right of the public safety.

There was a great agitation in Bordeaux yesterday. The statue of the Emperor was thrown from its pedestal and the National Guard refused to support the Prefect or Imperial authorities.

A despatch from Lyons gives identical advices as to the situation in that city.

Full amnesty is accorded for all political crimes and offences against the press laws committed since December 3rd, 1852, to August 1st, 1870. All condemned persons still detained, whether by judgment of correctional tribunals or Cour d'Assises or Council of War, shall be immediately set at liberty.

The Tribune correspondent telegraphs from Brussels on Monday afternoon that the Prince de Joinville, Duke d'Annam, and Duke de Chartres left Brussels yesterday for Paris, to offer their services to the Republic.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Declarations have already reached Paris from the foreign committee of the several states of Europe congratulating France on the peaceful and successful formation of the Republic. Republicans are already leaving London in great numbers for France.

Victor Hugo reached Paris last night.

OSTEND, Sept. 5.—The Empress Eugenie arrived this morning at Braine-le-Comte in Hainault. She was quite ill and exhausted by the night's journey and the dreadful emotions of the last few days. She was received with much respect by Col. Count Von Daritraton Pontose, Aid-de-Camp of the King of the Belgians, and proceeds at once to join the Prince Imperial, who is lying ill at Namur.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Count Bismarck telegraphs officially to London:—Venez, Sept. 3.—I have spoken with the Emperor Napoleon about peace, but he has answered that as a prisoner he has no power, and that all depends on the Regency in Paris. Thus the capture of the Emperor has no influence over the continuation of the war.

The International Workmen's Society, in their address to the Social Democracy of Germany, says:—Prussia made war against the Emperor not against France, who now asks the withdrawal of your armies, otherwise it will be the universal duty of Frenchmen to rise and re-enact the scenes of '93. Frenchmen will make no peace with the enemy on their soil, but they are the friends and allies of all free peoples. We protest against the intervention of the powers, and implore the Prussian forces to recross the line. Let us, with grasped hands, forget the crimes prompted or perpetrated by despots.

Dr. Russell writes from Sedan the 3rd as follows: "At 11:30 the articles of capitulation were signed as agreed upon by Gen. Wimpfen and Gen. Von Moltke, and I believe Bismarck took part in the deliberations. The terms are that the garrison and army of Sedan be surrendered as prisoners of war to be sent into Germany, the officers to be liberated on parole and not to serve again during the war; all horses, guns and munitions of war to be given up. The Emperor's detention in Germany is understood to be part of the stipulations. About two o'clock, the King with his body guard and escort of cuirassiers attended by the Crown Prince and staff of general officers proceeded to the chateau outside Sedan and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff, in charge of an escort which was ranged on the other side of the avenue facing the cuirassiers. The King and his captive retired into the glass house of one of the saloons on the drawing-room floor, and they could be seen by the staff outside engaged in an earnest dialogue. After the interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments' conversation with the Crown Prince, during which he was much agitated when alluding to the manner of the King. His great anxiety seemed to be not exhibited to his own soldiers. The result was, however, that his Majesty wishing to avoid one mischief, was exposed to a great humiliation, for his course had to be altered to avoid Sedan and thus he had to pass through the lines of the Prussian armies.

I yesterday informed you of the impression made upon an English gentleman by what he had seen during a ten days' ramble in central France, by the patriotic spirit of which he on all sides saw evidence, and of the arming and active preparations to defend the country against the invader. Probably he derived his information chiefly from what he witnessed in the towns and larger villages; from some of the strictly rural districts we get accounts of a rather different complexion. I have received a letter to-day from a friend now residing at his chateau far in the country, who writes as follows:—

"The misery this war has already brought upon France is appalling. The peasantry (Napoleon's best supports) are by turns furious against him or in despair—the young men, many of them married, are all gone to be butchered. We had an act of incendiarism last night near here. It is almost to be wished that Prussia may be able to give a finishing stroke in a war of which the final result now seems scarcely doubtful, in order that peace may become a necessity for France. As long as she thinks she can continue the strife of course she will, and the miseries of the present hour will sink

into insignificance compared with those of two months hence. Fathers and mothers are coming in all day long and imploring us to get back their sons under different pleas, such as their being married and having children, or being the sole support of a family, or having weak eyes or a bad leg. But it is all of no avail.—The moral misery of all these poor people, who cannot understand what the war is about is very distressing to behold. The glory, if any glory ever comes from this horrible war, will not be theirs."—Times Cor.

About writes:—To-day it is Paris that I wish to exhibit to the provinces, such as it presents itself to me after a month's absence—Paris transformed by a flash of lightning, and profoundly disturbed in its sentiments, ideas, and manners. Paris takes no heed of the change which has occurred in itself; it is as the eye which sees not itself. Youthful men alike were exercising themselves in the use of arms. I met yesterday a member of the Institute, a house porter, and a gay liver of the Moulin Rouge, who had been together receiving a lesson in the management of the Chassepot. Bodily exercises have revived in favor. The Paz Gymnasium is always crowded. A population which had only nerves desires henceforth to acquire muscle. The children who will be born next year will come into the world under better conditions than their seniors, and will become substantial men. Paris has made immense progress in politics; it no longer troubles itself with politics. The discussion of internal affairs is put off; all parties have signed an armistice in the presence of the enemy. The state of siege is accepted without discussion. Pleasures which formerly constituted the great business of life in Paris are no longer. Drilling, working, meditating, there is no longer time or inclination for amusement. The capital of European good living, whither M. Haussman attracted all the eaters, the drinkers, the flutters of the world, has within a few days assumed a Spartan aspect. The theatres are closed, except four or five, which play to empty benches. Dress has become plainer and more subdued; a gay toilet would be as discordant as a false note. To complete the picture of this proud and happy metropolis I will tell you that Paris, but lately too rich, has suddenly become poor. All those documents representing shares and stocks—the pieces of paper, blue, pink, or green, which M. Roulher pompously estimated en bloc at 40 milliards—become reduced to their real worth. The bank-note has undergone the logical depreciation entailed by a forced currency, gold and silver are scarce, and each keeps by him the little that he may possess in case of possible contingencies. An entire population which hitherto had the foolish habit of living upon its capital, discounting the future, and making extravagant abuse of credit has returned to habits of foresight, of saving, and of that worldly simplicity which constituted the strength of our forefathers, and which unhappily now constitutes that of our enemies. For 20 years we have been, or we fancied we were rich; luxuries had been forced upon the most modest tastes and fortunes; parvenus being permitted to set the fashion it was almost discreditable not to spend 100,000 a year. War has restored the credit of poverty. We may now venture to walk, and we no longer fear to ask our friends to dine off beef and potatoes. When I think that only last winter, scarcely six months ago, the humblest bourgeois of Paris would have lost caste had he failed to offer his guests sham Chamberlain and disguised Chateau Yquem with a pheasant stuffed with woolly balls. Vive la misere if it makes us more wise at the same time that it makes us more manly. Paris is beginning to comprehend that it can dine sufficiently well without truffles, and that a woman may look as pretty in a 50f. dress as in a gauzy wave which cost 30 louis. We shall emerge from this crisis better than we began it, and France will gain in elevation without any diminution of her surface."

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The head of the Prussian column halts apparently at Laon and Epernay. Reports having been circulated that the Municipal Guard was averse to defending the city, the officers and men have published a statement to the effect that they will fight to the last.

The Moniteur says:—Orders have been given to barricade the streets to render an assault of the enemy more difficult. The people are quitting the city with the utmost haste now that the Prussians have approached so near.

One of to-day's papers says:—The King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee a sum of three thousand millions. Among the names cited are those of Messrs. Rothschilds, Rouland, Gallera, and other bankers, the presidents of the Great Railway and other companies of France.

The city is very quiet, singing in the streets has entirely stopped, as the enemy draws near the people evince a quiet but firm determination to fight.

A conviction reigns that some fearful national calamity will be drawn on France by the abandonment of the Pope, for which the war was only the pretext, for as far back as April it was known in every diplomatic circle in Rome to hang on the Definition—to be the vengeance of the powers of Europe on the decisions of the Council—the intended means of fettering its future action, and its meeting again in November.

A friend, now with the army of the Rhine, writes to me thus:—"One might imagine oneself in the Great Revolution. Everywhere I hear cries of 'A bas les aristos,' 'Les noirs a la lanterne,' while the Marseillaise is being replaced by 'Ca Ira,' and other songs of '93. Catholicism is a great part of the army, there is a fearful element of democratic and anti-social feeling in many regiments, and in the working populations of the great towns, and we are

likely to pay a fearful price for the ambition of the man who has lashed the passions of the country to fury, and if a reverse comes God help France! Nothing but unvarying success could sustain our present pitch of tension, and the reaction will in the first place be fatal to the dynasty (which few would regret), and what is far worse would paralyze France as effectively as a second Waterloo."—Cor. of Catholic Times.

The French Bishops have been received on their return to their dioceses with demonstrations of joy and gratitude, no reference being made to any vote which they may have given in the Council. This is a proof, were any needed, of the spirit that actuates Catholic France; and these are the men who, according to our well-informed English journals, were about to cause a mighty schism in the Church. There has been no question of the devotion of all alike to the Holy See and to the interests of the Church, or of filial submission to the decrees of the Council.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—News from the vicinity of Metz announces its capitulation imminent.—Travellers arriving at Brussels from Luxembourg say the surrender is already effected.

The Prussian Moniteur says the Emperor so exposed himself in the battle before Sedan as to leave no doubt of his intention to seek death.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Every French armory is now overhauled making and repairing arms, those on hand being generally worthless.

Not a single French flag was captured at Sedan. One of the officers burned every French flag before the capitulation was completed.

M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of departments, bidding them think only of war and the restoration of calmness and security. "Postpone every thought," says he, "save that of national defence."

Paris is provisioned for two months for two millions of men.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—London, Sept. 7.—A special despatch from the Tribune correspondent at Florence, Sept. 3, says:—A deputation from Nice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived here this morning. They announced that Nice is tired of enduring the tyrannical yoke of France. The young men of the town and country have refused to join the Garde Mobile, and daily conflicts are occurring between the military and the people. Secret societies have been formed. The city is crowded with the agents of Mazzini, and a general rising of the people is imminent. Re-annexation to Italy is considered indispensable. The Minister declined to reply to the deputation, which leaves, declaring that henceforth the Republicans, who have heretofore been opposed, will have their own way.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The Giornale di Roma announces that several Bishops who were absent during the definition of the dogma of Infallibility, including Cardinals Schwarzenberg, Mathien, Rauscher, and Hohenlohe, have since sent in their adhesion to the new doctrine. The Official Journal also publishes a notification of the ecclesiastical authorities, ordering prayers for peace to be offered up during three days in eight churches in Rome.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The proclamation of the French Republic causes the most profound sensation here. The arrests made by the authorities, which were numerous before this event, have now become innumerable, hundreds have been imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy.

RUSSIA.

WHY PRUSSIA MADE WAR.—The Moscow Gazette, which, like the other principal Russian papers, has during the war been a steadfast adherent of France, declares that although France commenced the present conflict, it was really originated by Prussia.—War with France, it says, was absolutely necessary to Prussia for the final unification of Germany. She felt this fatal necessity hanging over her for more than three years, and at last seized the opportunity when it was ripe. The war was prepared by the astute policy of Berlin, not only at home, but also in the enemy's camp; and when all was ready, when France was isolated abroad, and disorganized and betrayed at home, and consequently quite incapable of entering on a great war, she was goaded into fighting, and in such a manner that it seemed the provocation came from herself. The Prussian declaration of war was put into the mouth of irritated France, who knew not what she said.

CHINA.

DOMINA, August 23.—According to intelligence received here from China by the last mail Count de Rochechouart, the French Minister, had urgently demanded the execution of three Mandarins and the liberation of many native Christians. Benkwofaw, the Viceroy, had agreed to the French Minister's terms, except as regards the execution of one Mandarin who was his lieutenant. The alternative offered was the immediate bombardment of Tientsin, and the final result of the negotiations was not known at the time of the mail's departure.

BE IT KNOWN

What is said by one who has tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal: GENTLEMEN.—It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the Bristol's SARSAPARILLA bought from you. A severe and painful Rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called Liver Disease. Mr. KENNEDY, my neighbor, on whom the Bristol's SARSAPARILLA produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so; taking at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills occasionally. I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the SARSAPARILLA and the PILLS to any one suffering with the same troubles.

MRS. CROSBY.

Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St., Montreal.

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. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

(Continued from 3rd Page.)

friends. Toward 9 the broad facts were known to a few persons only, but a general uneasiness prevailed, and angry groups assembled. At 11 o'clock on Sunday, while the Mobles, on their way to camp at Saint Maur, accompanied by a small crowd, were proceeding up the Boulevards toward the Bastille, they sang the Marseillaise, and some shouted La Decheance. This cry had been already heard in other localities.

BLOOD SPILLED.

Opposite the guard-house of the Police Sergeants, on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, the police charged a crowd with drawn swords and revolvers, killing a Garde Mobile, a National Guard, and injuring several people. The mob turned upon the police and drove them back. The news of this act excited great indignation, and cries of "Down with the Police Sergeants!" were heard everywhere. The crowd had also assembled in the Place de la Concorde and about the Chamber of Deputies. This crowd was also charged by the police, and many individuals were hurt. The bridge was barred to the public and guarded by the police, and troops till midnight.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE TUILERIES.

It becomes known that the Emperor is deposed by the Chamber and that the Republic is declared. The people rush upon the police sergeants and disarm them. One National Guard has his head gashed with a sword and is led away. The police assail the gates of the Tuileries. The guards after a menace consent to a parley. The men clamber up and wrench off the eagles from the gates. The gates are presently opened and the people flock in, going towards the palace. The flag is still flying from the top of the Central Pavilion.

The crowd approaches the private garden. There is a detachment of troops there. The officer is summoned to open the gates. He refuses, but says he can let his men be replaced by the National Guard. This is done and the officer saves his honor. The people walk in and immediately invade the interior of the palace. The flag is torn and handed down. The Empress has left. The Mobles and people amuse themselves looking at the albums and the Prince Imperial's playthings. They notice that the draperies of the windows are partly removed. The people write with chalk, "Death to thieves." They respect property. The whole palace is visited, but nothing removed.

THE PEOPLE INVADE THE CHAMBERS.

Meanwhile, in the morning at an earlier hour the Deputies were returning to appoint a committee to consider the three proposals submitted by Palikao, Thiers and Favre. A company of National Guards having charge of the gates shouted "La Decheance," and as the Deputies passed, some few Nationals mounted the steps of the Palace of the Corps Legislatif, and signalled their comrades from the Pont de la Concorde. Presently the latter rushed forward followed by the crowd, all classes intermixed and shouting "Vive la Republique!" Once inside the palace gates, the people spread themselves all over the building except the hall where the sessions of the Deputies are held. The next hall was occupied by troops, who fraternized with the people.

GOUGH'S COLLECTOR.—On one occasion I had made an appointment in a small town in Massachusetts, and accompanied by a friend, I rode seven miles, and arrived at the church as the people were assembling. Not knowing any one, I approached a plain-looking man, and asked if there was a lecture there.

"Yas." "Who is the lecturer?" "Gough." "Can you tell me where I can find the president of the society?" "I spect I'm the president." "Ah! my name is Gough." "Waal, it's time to go in." "So in we went, and I sat in the pew till he came to me and said, "You'd better go in the desk." "Is there no one here to offer prayer?" I asked. "No, the minister's away." "Is there no deacon?" "I spect I'm a deacon." "Can't you pray?" "No, I don't spak in meeting." "As I passed into the desk, he stood below and announced, "Mr. Gough is in the desk, and is going to lecture." "So I lectured as well as I was able, and had no sooner taken my seat, than I heard from below—" "We'll now proceed to take up a collection for the benefit of the lecturer." "As no one seemed inclined to move, he passed around with his hat, while the people were going out, and dumping the contents on the table in front of me and shaking the lining of his hat, said: "Thurs! that's all for you, and we shan't take nothing for lights." "The amount did not exceed a dollar and a half, principally in cents, some of them the tokens that were in vogue, and passing as current coin, stamped on one side with a jackass running away with the sub-treasury." "I said, "I don't want it." "Why, there's a lot of them." "I don't want them." "Yer don't." "No." "Waal, then I'll take them." "And sweeping the coins into his hat, and holding it before him, dipped his head into it, exclaiming, waal, I guess I can carry it." "I said, "you've got more cents in your hat than usual." "Waal, yas, I don't generally carry cents in my hat." "But some of it is in these cents." "Waal, yas, I see; there was some bungtowns in the heap." "And without another word he marched off, leaving me to laugh, which I did most heartily.

Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie but he used to relate this: He was standing one day before a frog-pod—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter-snake make an attack upon an enormous big bull-frog. The snake seized on the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakebit, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carnivorous operation, until nothing was left of them.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies—his SARSAPARILLA that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of those agencies but feels grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior.

PURIFYING, YET INVIGORATING!

By means of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alternative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines.—Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization. Bristol's Sarsaparilla the most remarkable of all agents for renewing the vitality of the blood, is indispensable in such cases.

429

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Perfumes are the poetry of the toilet, and persons of elegant tastes and refined perceptions are always more or less fastidious in the choice of these articles. The ladies of Spanish America, who are critical in such matters, have for a number of years given the preference to this odoriferous Toilet Water. Until lately it has been manufactured almost solely for South and Central American consumption, but its superiority over the oppressive perfumes of Europe having been discovered in this country, demand has been created for it which the proprietors are now using their utmost exertions to supply. Besides its merits as a delicious fumigant, it is, when blended with water, an excellent preparation for the skin and an admirable dental wash.

204

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, 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.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this desideratum.

44.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec } In the Superior Court.
District of Montreal. }
In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG, trader of the city of Montreal, as well in his own name as having been partner in the firm of "N. Patenaude & Co." as belonging actually to the firm of "Craig, Chabot & Co."

Insolvent NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said act.

F. X. CRAIG.

Montreal, 15th August, 1870.

Pro. of Quebec, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
Dist. of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of FRANCHERE, QUINN & Co., Insolvents.

ON Saturday, the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, Aug. 8th, 1870.

by LETTE, ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, Their Attorneys "ad litem."

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PARADISE OF THE EARTH; or The True Means of Finding Happiness in the Religious State, according to the Rules of the Masters of Spiritual Life. Originally Published with the Approbation of several French Bishops, and many Religious Superiors and Directors. It is full of the choicest selections from Bourdaloue, Massillon, St. Jure, F. Guilloire, St. Alphonsus Liguori, St. Bernard, St. Teresa, and others. Translated from the French of L'Abbe Senon, by the Rev. F. Ignatius Sik.

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