

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

At Versailles President Thiers held the usual New Year's reception. The diplomatic body was first received, but no speeches were made. The President only exchanged a few words with each foreign representative.

The members of the National Assembly followed, and the deputies of all shades of political opinion were cordially welcomed and heartily congratulated.

Paris, Dec. 14.—It is now beginning to be pretty generally admitted even by the Left that they have entirely mismanaged their Dissolution campaign. The whole affair has fallen flat, and, worse than that, has incurred a certain amount of ridicule. The Communists of Paris on whom the Radicals depended for support have turned a cold shoulder upon them; they are still surly and vindictive. "It is something more substantial than petitions we want," they say, "after having passed a year in the hulks." They look with a certain contempt upon these champions of democracy, with their milk-and-water politics and legal or Parliamentary devices for bringing about a new order of things. They shrug their shoulders at the mention of Gambetta, and are biding their time. The Radicals in the Assembly are doing no harm to their cause, they admit, but they are moving too slowly and constitutionally to obtain much sympathy with a class whose whole political programme takes its departure from barricades. The Right say in a panic, "Next time we shall have the Commune legally." This was M. Batbie's charge against Gambetta, but the Communists themselves do not believe it. "We shall never have our rights excepting by violence," they maintain; "constitutional methods are a delusion and a snare; we will wait till these stupid politicians get to loggerheads between themselves, and make our game out of the civil war into which, sooner or later, they will inevitably plunge the country." It happened yesterday that anxious to see what was doing in those haunts familiar to me in the days of the Commune, I accepted the invitation addressed by a number of the most Radical members of the Municipal Council to the citizens of the most Communist arrondissement of Paris to go and sign petitions for the Dissolution of the Assembly. In a very quiet street was situated the very quiet house in which the petition was lying for signature; an old gentleman, who had a sort of official cap on, was standing at the door, and in answer to my inquiry, informed me that I was not mistaken as to the number of the house, and that on the first floor I should find the petitions. Ascending a deserted staircase, I passed through two or three little rooms which seemed to be the dirty little antechambers of a quack doctor, and finally found a Jewish-looking little man who might have passed for the quack doctor himself, excepting that he had a pen behind his ear, which gave a commercial cast to his countenance, and suggested that he was more probably in the old clothes line. He asked me whether I had come to sign the petition, which I observed contained about forty or fifty signatures. I declined, which seemed to excite his suspicion, and I felt that he was scrutinizing me narrowly. This was at half-past three in the afternoon, in the most democratic arrondissement in Paris, and this was the result of an hour and a half's signing. I expressed myself astonished at its magnitude in tones of deep sympathy, and took my hurried departure to avoid further questioning; but, considering all the agitation and fuss which have been made, and that there are only three public petitions lying for signature in all Paris, I expected to see eager crowds and a very different kind of demonstration from that which was made by the gentleman in charge of the document, and who seemed to be rather surprised at any body coming at all. However, I hear that they have got thirty-five thousand signatures in Paris altogether, though where and under what circumstances they may have been obtained I cannot imagine.—From Times' Special Correspondent.

ITALY.

The best friends and the warmest admirers of Italy must at times be tormented by doubts whether her people are fit for Parliamentary Government, and whether what is commonly called an enlightened despotism would not be better suited to their character and requirements. One of the chief grounds of such doubts is the difficulty of finding representatives of the people who will take the trouble seriously to attend to their duties. Many of the Deputies seem to think that the only object of their election is to confer on them the dignity attached to a seat in the Chamber (whatever that may be worth) and the right of travelling gratis by railway, of which they largely avail themselves since Parliament met, on the 20th ult.—Times.

Rome, Dec. 30.—The German Charge d'Affaires informed Cardinal Antonelli last week that he had been instructed to take unlimited leave of absence. He has since closed the legation, and quitted Rome for Berlin.

Rome, Jan. 2.—The Pope, on receiving the Palatine Guard yesterday, made a brief address, alluding to the persecution of the church, and declaring the cities of Europe were dancing on perilous ground.

WEALTH OF ROMAN RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Roman correspondent of the Cologne Gazette points out that the religious establishments at Rome are far from being so wealthy as is generally supposed. The magnificent decorations in the churches are for the most part due to the generosity of private benefactors, and the extent of the territory possessed by the religious bodies is generally a very insufficient test of their actual wealth. Thus two-thirds of the Campagna belongs to Roman monasteries and convents, but this represents a very small income, and even in the more fertile parts of the country the produce of the land

AN ENGLISH RADICAL AT ROME.

One of the English delegates who went to attend the universal suffrage meeting at Rome, which was not held, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Swiss Times:—"Sir, I want to complain of the conduct of your reporter in his Report of the meeting on Sunday. Casting a slur on the appearance of the London Delegates I dare say Mr. Editor that you will not publish this letter but I wish to tell you some plain truths. Your paper seems given up to printing the names of Rich Americans and Titled Aristocrats who are living on the Fat of the Land. Your Reporter had no need to refer to the size and appearance of the delegates but ought to know if he is English that the people have been so ground down between the Mills of English Aristocracy and Plutocracy that it is a wonder we exist at all. You seem to be backing up your Reporter in your Leading Article, but you write for the Aristocrats and what can the people expect I can only say that after coming all the way from London to attend a meeting it was too bad that the People was muzzled by an Armed Force. The Statements you have made about the intentions of the Delegates is Wrong, and if we had been in London we would have had our meeting in one of the Parks, but in this Country the people want for Leaders such as George Odger and Charles Bradlaugh you seem to think it such a enormous crime to remove the Obstacles out of the Way of the Peoples Progress, but as one of the speakers at the Argentine Theatre said, this as it was told to me he said. They who try to found a new government without slaying Brutus and the sons of Brutus will have their Work to do again before long. If I find out before I leave Rome the name of Your Reporter I shall make it Warm for Him.—I am, Mr. Editor, for self and Co. Delegates with Very Much Ofence Yours etc. M. O. S. Committee Room Rome November 25."

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Dec. 16.—Yesterday the Consistorial elections were held, the number of voters being 3,777. The list of the so-called Evangelical party was beaten by 400 votes. The average majority of the Liberals amounted to 2,090, that of the Orthodox party to 1,690; thus, of 31 members, of whom the Consistory is composed, 15 belongs to the old Evangelical and 16 to the new Liberal party.

The authorities of Soleure, Switzerland, have ordered the Catholic Bishops of Bale to declare against Papal Infallibility. We need hardly say that the order has been treated with silent contempt. In consequence a civil prosecution of his Lordship has been decided upon. The priests and people of the diocese have met, and have resolved to stand by their Bishop. The authorities of Berne, Bale-Campagne, Argovie, and Thurgovie, have united to support the authorities of Soleure. All these places are are Protestant, Zug and Lucerne have taken part with the Bishop.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The journals of Konigsberg and Posen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish the insulting references to Germany in the recent Papal allocation.

The Charge d'Affaires of the German Government at Rome will probably be instructed not to attend the reception of the diplomatic body of the Pope on the 1st of January, on account of the allocation.

There are now in Germany two sects of new Protestants the "Old Catholics" and the "Protestant Union." Professor Bluntschli is the Dollinger of the Protestant Union. The Protestant Unionists go much farther and have much better prospects than the Old Catholic Brothers. Their creed and new doctrines are more suitable to the German Liberals, as they rest, though they do not speak it out openly, on new apostles, like Strauss, Renan, and other heroes of modern anti-Christian science. Old Christian Protestants who still rely on Luther and his Bible are getting very much affrighted at the consequences of this new Protestantism. At the Pastoral Conference in Pomerania, a resolution was passed that Lutheran clergymen should abstain from becoming members of the Protestant Union, and of the order of Freemasons. However the Unionists care little for the warnings and opposition of the old Lutherans. They are confident in succeeding in establishing one National German Church; a project which would find great favour with Prince Bismarck. A State Church, like the Prussian Orthodox Church, without infallibility at the Vatican, but with infallibility at Berlin, is just what forms a principal part of Prince Bismarck's policy.

Under the title "Prince Bismarck and the three Emperors Meeting," the Belgian Minister, Deschamps, has published a pamphlet which causes a great sensation. Nowhere have Prince Bismarck's views, his principles, and objects, the great dangers and probable results of his policy, been described and exposed more successfully. A German translation of this little work of Minister Deschamps, has already appeared, and it is to be hoped that in England

PERSECUTION OF GERMAN CATHOLICS.—Some of the London papers (the Spectator especially) have published articles pointing out the folly and weakness of the Prussian Government in its persecution of Catholics. They point out that to resort to the old fashioned method of persecution proves that fear exists, and that the result will probably be that impartial Germans will begin to suppose that there must be truths behind a system which is so formidable as to call for an attack on the part of the State, also a translation will be published.—Catholic Opinion.

The Catholic nobility of Westphalia has resolved to testify its sympathy with the persecuted Church by abstaining from all customary fees and social rejoicings in the approaching winter.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Empire now abuts upon our possessions in India, and is more immediately affected by outbreaks of cholera in that distant quarter than any other country, and is, therefore, more directly concerned in endeavoring to ascertain the cause of

the pestilence with a view to its prevention. In the Western world Russia is the gate through which cholera is most likely to find its way to Europe, and in Russia itself the disease seems to be becoming permanently localised. The thoughtful, prescient, and logical letter of Mr. Notken Radcliffe, on the recent diffusion of cholera in Europe shows how much the former danger is increased, how pressing it is. A valuable volume recently published by Dr. Hubner, of St. Petersburg, exhibits the statistics of all diseases in that capital in 1870, and among others of cholera. Careful records of cholera in St. Petersburg have only been kept since the taking of the Census of the city in 1869. In 1870 and 1871 there were three distinct visitations of cholera in the capital of Russia. The first began in August, 1870, and lasted until March of the succeeding year. It caused 980 deaths. The second visitation lasted three months, March, April, and May, 1871, and caused 1,310 deaths. The third visitation commenced in June, 1871, and caused 1,910 deaths. The death-rate from cholera, to general population in the two years was 8.27 per 1,000. In 1872 there was another visitation, which was gradually dying out when Dr. Mouatt was in St. Petersburg in September last. Dr. Mouatt feels assured that Asiatic cholera must now be regarded as an epidemic disease in St. Petersburg, and that in regard to the necrodesences of the disease there, it is not necessary to look for fresh importations of the disease from distant sources. His grounds for believing that this wandering and migratory pestilence has abandoned its nomadic character in Europe, and found a resting place at St. Petersburg, rested upon the neglect of sanitary precautions in that city. The soil upon which the houses are built is so saturated with sewage matter, that it would scarcely be an overstatement to say that the capital floats upon a bed of sewage. The majority of the houses have porous cesspits into which excremental matters are cast, the liquid portions soaking into the earth beneath the foundations of the buildings. The canals which intersect the city are grout open sewers, and at the same time sources of water supply to a portion of the population. The amount of filth deposited in these canals is so great that the authorities, it is said, are afraid to disturb it for the purpose of removal, lest the attempt should cause a pestilence. There is no pretence of drainage in the city, and the drinking water is almost universally most impure. The Russian authorities are now fully alive to the existence of these evils, but it is to be regretted that they do not deal more energetically with them.

RUSSIA AND THE HOLY SEE.—Many of our English journals have lately filled their columns with extracts from the Russian press, by which it would appear that the most friendly relations exist between the Government of the Czar and the Holy See. This is not true, and although the accounts are particularly amusing to the better informed they are likely to mislead the unsuspicious and the ignorant. About two years ago the Russian Government was anxious to enter upon friendly terms with Pius IX., but before any amicable arrangements could be made, his Holiness insisted on his right to elect and approve of the Bishops nominated. This the Czar was unwilling to accede to, as many of the bishops nominated were mere creatures of his despotic will. Accordingly, official communication was broken off, and so the matter rests to the present day. The only gain was, that five or six bishops, elected by the Pope, were allowed to govern their dioceses, whilst many schismatic bishops were appointed by the Czar but never approved of by the Holy See. The same journals have constantly repeated that an agreement had been concluded with the Sovereign Pontiff and Czar, to the effect that the Russian language should be used in the Church services. This is totally untrue. The Pope has not forgotten that in 1833 the substitution of the Russian language was the cause of many Greek Catholics entering the Russian Church. Again we are told that a Papal Nuncio is to be appointed at St. Petersburg. This is also a pure invention. It is true that during the last Polish insurrection the Czar made proposals to the Holy See to send a Nuncio to St. Petersburg but the proposition came to naught when the insurrection was quelled. In conclusion, the fabricators of lies assert that an envoy has been accredited to the Holy See by the Russian Government in the person of M. Kapnist. This is false; for though M. Kapnist is in Rome at the present time, and on intimate terms with the members of the Papal Court, he is there in no official capacity.

SPIRITUALISM.—A novel Spiritual seance was given in New York, recently, at which Miss Thackerbury, a Cleveland Spiritualist, figured as the medium. She was placed in a cabinet, her mouth tightly sealed up with rolls of sticking-plaster, and her body securely fastened to a chair with ropes. The room was then darkened. A murmuring sound followed. Strange lights appeared in different parts of the room, and the cabinet moved about in a mysterious manner. One of the audience then inquired who was present, and a voice in the cabinet replied that a spirit had come; whereupon there was a long conversation between the audience and the spirit. At the expiration of an hour, the cabinet was opened, and Miss Thackerbury was found untied, with the ropes in her lap, but with the sticking plaster still on her mouth. The cabinet was then closed for another hour, during which new lights and spirits came on the scene, and there was much talking and singing. At the expiration of the second hour, the cabinet was opened, and Miss Thackerbury was this time found tied up again, and with her mouth still tightly sealed. The rope-trick is a dodge known to jugglers long before Spiritualism was invented by the Fox sisters, and as to the sticking-plaster, every one at all acquainted with the peculiarities of the sex knows that all the sticking-plaster in the world cannot prevent a woman from talking, if she wishes to do so.

The following letter from a probable future President to his sister, which is now going the rounds of the newspapers, is classified as an "Epistolary Effort."—DEAR SISTER, The horses is all got the epigramic very badly. Us boys had so much fun the other day! Little Frank's hobby horse had glue running out of his nose, so we knew he had it, and we took him into the bath-room, and got some of Ma's fine towels and wrapped his legs up in hot water, and burned sulphur matches under his throat and swinged his mane off, and the paint came off of his legs, and all the glue come unstuck, and Frank can't ride him any more. Wasn't it jolly? Then the matches put us in mind of havin' a Boston fire, so we coaxed sister Sadie to give us her box of Swiss houses you brought her from Uri; and we set 'em up, and teached 'em off, and let her rip. The town, went like blazes, and we throwed some of Sis's dolls in for dead bodis, and then saved thermas and legs for trofys. But you bet we got scared when the flames went so high, so we turned on the hose, and that fool Jim Blain let the water run all over the floor and down the kitchen on the cook's head, and she thought the pipes had busted, and run for a man to fix 'em, so Ma caught us in there, and the boys run home, but I got a thrashing. It didn't hurt much, cause I had on thick clothes. Our Frank is in pants. He went in last Sunday. I've got a new girl. I don't like Jennie Bird any more, cause when I give her a handful of peanuts she throwed 'em in my face, and I expect Jim Blain told lies about me. I'd lick him, only his father keeps a candy store, and I get all the candy I want for nothin'. Your affectionate brother, CHARLES. P.S.—Please bring me a goat.

THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE LAW.—Lord Gifford has for some time past been engaged in the trial of a cause which illustrates the peculiar features of the

marriage law of Scotland. The case (since dead) of one of our oldest baronets, and to a splendid Highland estate, fell in love with the daughter of an Edinburgh fish-brook, baker, and one evening, in support, in her father's house, in presence of the assembled family, offered marriage to her. He was accepted, and the parties declared themselves man and wife there and then. The law requires no formal ceremony for the completion of a marriage, holding it sufficient that the parties did, with a matrimonial purpose, interchange their consent. Marriage, is thus allowed to be proved precisely as other contracts may be proved. The real question in dispute is, whether there was a matrimonial purpose in what passed between the parties, and whether the subsequent cohabitation was matrimonial. A son was the issue of the alleged marriage; but the case has lost much of its interest through the boy's death, the money state being very much reduced, and nearly all the poetry taken out of the case in consequence of that untimely event.—Law Magazine.

Kansas is doing up divorces with a promptness and despatch which threatens to interfere with the custom of Indiana. A lady who was somewhat pressed for time the other day was unmarried, licensed, married, and off on her second wedding trip, all within a quarter of an hour.

It is an established fact, that Consumption can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy like Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This standard preparation will speedily cure a cough or cold, and even Consumption often yields to its great power.

DR. S. JACOBS, ON APHONIA, OR LOSS OF VOICE. Orange Street, St. John, N.B., 1869.

MR. FELLOWS—Sir: I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say, it proved to be all that you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction. I feel called upon to publish the fact, that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. Yours, very truly, S. JACOBS, M.D.

THE ALMANAC Publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern or the numerous local almanacs when they get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—Anti-Slavery Standard, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. ANDERSON, P.O. Box 369, Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED,

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED.

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

READ THIS! All persons having leisure and wishing to increase their income, please send address to undersigned. Occupation easy and honorable, suited to all, and especially TO LADIES. \$2 to \$10 per day without risk or expense. C. L. BOSSE, Montreal.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, FOUNDED, 14TH AUGUST, 1872.

Office, 55 St. James Street,

PRESIDENT:—Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P. Donnelly, Esq.

DIRECTORS:—La. Belanger, Esq., Chas. Lamoureux, Esq., M. H. Brissette, Esq., L. W. Teismose, Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq.

First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock, \$100,000.00. Second issue \$200,000.00 now open for subscription in Books of \$2,000 each, payable \$1 per week with an entrance fee of \$1 and 25 cts for the book. \$8,000 to be given in appropriation on the 8th of January, 1873.

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

On no consideration can payments of weekly fees be made on the day of an appropriation. To participate in the drawings of the first issue, members must have made their 22nd weekly payment, unless they shall have paid in advance. It is a feature peculiar to this Society alone, that by paying in advance you are qualified for double the time actually paid for. Thus the payment in advance for two weeks qualifies for four.

Permanent Stock-shares, \$100.00, payable ten per cent. every three months dividends half yearly; in this stock there remains only \$12,000 open for subscription.

MONEY TO LEND AT SEVEN PER CENT.

On mortgage repayable yearly or half yearly or by monthly instalments. Also on collateral securities repayable on call or at short dates or by monthly, half yearly or yearly payments to suit borrowers.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per cent shall be given on all loans under \$500, made to the Society on call or short notice, as in a Savings Bank.

Five per cent shall be given on loans of over \$500, but arrangements can be made to obtain six or even seven per cent, on amounts lent to the Society for stated periods.

For further information apply to A. GUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED

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

WANTED

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

SUBSCRIBE FOR

"THE LAMP,"

THE ONLY

CATHOLIC MAGAZINE

IN THE DOMINION.

CHARGE—50c. PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Parties wishing to subscribe, will please forward their names and subscriptions to the Proprietor, Mr. C. DONOVAN, 92 Walnut Street, Hamilton, Ont., or J. GILLIES, True Witness Office, Montreal.

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

LOCK-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SASH-MAKER

AND

GENERAL JOBBER,

No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN MORRIS, the younger of the City and District of Montreal, carrying on business under the name and style of M. W. Avery & Co., as well individually as having been in co-partnership with the said M. W. Avery.

On the seventeenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act,

JOHN MORRIS, Jr.,

By ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & TERRILL, His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 18th Dec., 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

THE undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Monday, the seventeenth day of February, next, A.D. 1873, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation to the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 18th December, 1872.

CHARLES F. PERRIN,

By CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of SYLVESTER BONNEVILLE and ALFRED GARIEPY, Traders, of the City of Montreal, and there doing business together in partnership under the name and style of BONNEVILLE & PARADIS,

Insolvents.

The insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 62 Common Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Fourth day of January, 1873, at eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

I. JOS. LAJOIE,

Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 16th December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PRO. OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

Dis. of Joliette.

In re FRANCOIS FOREST,

Insolvent.

On Monday, the Seventeenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Superior Court for a discharge under the said Act.

FRANCOIS FOREST,

By GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attorneys ad litem.

JOLIETTE, 4th December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of GATJEN BERNIER, Shoe-maker & Trader of Montreal,

Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal on Monday the Thirtieth day of January 1873 at Three o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignee.

Montreal, 11th Dec., 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOHN PATERSON, of the Parish of St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire, as well individually as co-partner of the partnership of PATERSON & WURTELE,

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims to me, within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, and to meet at my office on the 3rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Official Assignee.

MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of CHARLES ASSELIN,

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims to me, within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, and to meet at my office on the 3rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Official Assignee.

MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1872.