

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—“Communiqués” have been simultaneously sent to the Liberte, the Union, and the Bien Public, the office of the first having been the publication of a letter from M. Ollivier, stating that people would soon find out that the present transitional regime is unsatisfactory, and that a plebiscite is “the only real way of asserting the national will.” The Monarchists, “white or tricolor,” would then be reduced “to their insignificant minority,” and the only competition would be between the republic and the Empire. If the Republic prevails, the Imperialists will accept the decision without reserve. If the Empire succeeds, the Republicans will be able to accept without humiliation a Government “which is not the result either of violence or surprise,” and will be admitted to a share in its administration. In either case, there must be no proscriptions, and “a cordial oblivion of the past;” only “one law of public safety”—severe punishment, say perpetual exile, for those who attack, repudiate, or even discuss the national verdict whatever it may be. Such language, observes the Minister, “is in direct contradiction to the letter as well as the spirit of the law of the 20th November, and expose the journals who use it to repressive measures, which the Government is desirous of avoiding.” But the Monarchical journals do not seem disposed to submit quietly, for an attempt has been made to get M. Buffet to summon the Permanent Committee to discuss the question. The Union quotes M. de Broglie’s own words in the tribune—that “when the Constitutional Bills came on for discussion, it would have to be considered whether the state of public opinion rendered the establishment of a definite Government possible,” and concludes thus, “the door, therefore, remains open to the Monarchy. So long as a gag is not put upon our mouth, it shall not be closed.” The Temps declares that the effect of the circular will be to restrain the Extreme Right, to flatter the Moderate Right, and to make the Republicans distrustful, which they had ceased to be since the Marshal’s last letter. “It would be idle to suppose that we are on solid ground. We are in a quagmire up to our very ears.” And the Gazette de France sums up the matter thus: “All we can make out is, that no one will be allowed to say that the Marshal’s powers have not been prolonged for seven years. No one ever has. As for all the rest, it remains open to discussion.” For this view there is a good deal to be said. It is impossible to see how the question of the definite Government can be excluded from the debate on the Constitutional laws, if anyone chooses to introduce it; or how the press can be prevented from discussing even now what it is to follow the Septennate.

SPAIN.

The Carlists have been compelled to raise the siege of Bilbao, which has been relieved, and entered by the revolutionary troops. MADRID, May 6.—Marshal Serrano arrived in this city at one o’clock this afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm. Marshal Serrano says the Carlist movement is only shaken, not entirely destroyed. Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his followers, expressing his confidence in the ultimate triumph of his cause.

SWITZERLAND.

The general object of the new Constitution submitted to the cantonal and popular vote throughout Switzerland on Sunday last is the introduction of the modern European system of national organization. The settlement of 1815 was a simple fact, the tie between the different Cantons being loose. Even the Constitution of 1848 left the 22 Cantons in the possession of many of the functions of free and sovereign States. At that time there were many advocates of a closer union among the Cantons, and in the progress of years the party which demanded that Switzerland should be made a nation, and not a mere confederation of semi-sovereign States, grew in numbers and in power. In proportion as it gained strength, the Conservatives, or those who were for “letting well alone,” rallied in support of the existing Constitution. The struggle was ripe for an issue in 1872, when a revision of the Constitution was proposed by the National Party. Then, as now, the priests were opposed to the change, and headed the opposition to the measure. On the 12th of May in that year, the proposed new Loi Federale, which aimed at a concentration of authority in regard to the military resources of the Confederation, the laws, religion, education, &c., was put to the vote. In amendments of the Constitution it is necessary that a double vote should be taken—that of the Cantons and that of the people at large—and a majority of each is necessary to the adoption of the proposed changes. The voting in this instance was hostile to the reformers.—Nine Cantons voted “Oui” and 13 “Non,” while in regard to the popular vote the numbers were—“Oui,” 255,609; “Non,” 200,859, making a majority of 5,250 against the change. The defeat of the Nationalists was not so severe as to induce them to abandon the hope that they might not succeed at a future time, and since the year 1872 active preparations for renewing the struggle were made.—These exertions culminated in the scheme of reform submitted to the vote on Sunday. This scheme differs in many respects from the one proposed in 1872, which was, in many of its features, a more sweeping and radical measure. It was found necessary to conciliate the opponents of the reform by making concessions to their feelings and prejudices. Yet, still the Constitution of 1874 constitutes a vast reform, and makes serious changes in the revised Constitution. It makes Switzerland a homogeneous nation, raises it to the rank of a respectable military power, equalizes its laws, establishes secular and compulsory education, deprives the priests of much of their power and

privileges, and completely subjects ecclesiastical authority to the civil power. Every citizen is liable to serve in the Army; the right to call them out and dispose of them is given to the Central Government. The warlike material—arms, stores, fortifications, &c.—can be claimed and transferred to the central authority. In religious matters the changes are of equal importance. The civil authorities are entitled to “take the necessary measures for the maintenance of public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of ecclesiastical authority on the rights of citizens.” (Article 50.) By the same article the civil power can interfere in all matters relating to the creation of new religious communities or the division of old ones; and by subsequent articles it is provided that no bishoprics shall be created without permission, that no new convents are to be founded or old ones re-established, that the burial grounds are to be at the disposal of the State, that the performance of marriage is not to be refused on any grounds of religion or morality, that children born before marriage are legitimized by the marriage of their parents, that the old law of expulsion and exclusion against the Jesuits is maintained and extended to all other religious orders “the conduct of which is dangerous to the State or disturbs the peace between creeds.” There are other remarkable features in the new Constitution, though inferior in importance to the foregoing. Among them are the uniform application of the law of bankruptcy and other laws, compulsory primary secular education, and the abolition of the penalty of death and of corporal punishment. In short, the new Constitution is a measure on a scale almost equivalent to a revolution.

ITALY.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW MARRIAGE BILL.—The Archbishop of Turin and sixteen suffragan prelates to the Italian Parliament against the proposed law, which imposes penalties on any priest who shall celebrate the sacrament of matrimony before the civil ceremony. This protest exposes the absurdity of imposing punishment upon the administration of sacraments, and points out the inconsistency of maintaining the Catholic religion as the religion of the State, and at the same time inhibiting the performance of the rites of religion. It claims a divine institution for marriage, and asserts the priority of the family ties before those of civil society. God ordained the union of man and wife before civil government was thought of, and Christ declared the indissoluble nature of the marriage bond before Christian Kingdoms were formed. The Bishops declare that the proposed bill will only encourage immorality, and they also assert that the clergy in Italy have always striven to make the people comply, as far as practicable, with the requirements of the law concerning marriage. They appeal to history and the examples of France for proofs of the mischief arising from attempts to degrade the sacrament of marriage into a civil contract.

THE SCHISM IN MANTUA.—The Bishop of Mantua has formally and by name excommunicated those two or three priests who suffered themselves to be uncanonically elected by certain laymen to parishes in the Diocese of Mantua. The Bishop has also excommunicated those priests who assisted the schismatic priests in their unlawful course. New incumbents have been nominated to the vacant parishes by the Bishop, who makes appeal to the civil authorities to maintain the laws of the Church according to the Constitution and the Statute.

GERMANY.

THE BISHOPS OF PADERBORN AND ERMLAND.—The Bishop of Paderborn has been fined again, and the Bishop of Ermland has been condemned for resisting the laws. After having deprived him of the Government allowance and made him thus their first victim, they have left him in peace for some time. But it seems probable that he too will soon be committed to prison. He was condemned to pay 500 thalers, or in default to eighteen months’ imprisonment.

The undersigned Catholics of Prussia and Germany are deeply moved by the lively and cordial sympathy which found expression on the part of the Catholics of Great Britain in the grand demonstration of February 6. They recognize the resolutions adopted on that occasion in St. James’s Hall, and in the speeches introducing them, conspicuous as they were both for eloquence and fervour, a weighty testimony to the importance of the conflict which the Catholics of Germany have been forced to accept. Strengthened and encouraged by the fraternal sympathy of their fellow Catholics in England, the undersigned will continue to fight the good fight to the end, on the path of legality; and in union with all true sons of the Church in Germany, in order that the right of the Church to freedom and independence may be once more acknowledged, and that the exceptional legislation against that freedom may be repealed.

In the meantime the undersigned hereby address themselves to the illustrious Duke of Norfolk, and request his Grace, as President of the honoured Assembly of February 6, to accept the cordial thanks of the Prussian and German Catholics, and to communicate this expression of gratitude to all who share his feelings.

INDIA.

The Bengal Famine is extending, and the number of persons employed upon relief works continues to increase. Extensive fires, believed to be incendiary, have occurred near Durbunga, and a considerable quantity of Government grain has been destroyed. Rajshaye, Burdwan, and North Geruckpore have become worse, and disease has broken out among the cattle.—Times.

The Rev. Dr. McMullen lately preached an eloquent panegyric on the late Cardinal Barnabo, in St. Stephen’s Church, Chicago. We take the following extract from the concluding part:—“Whilst we see these great columns of the Church turn away as it were, we cannot but turn our gaze to that great central pillar which, rough and rugged, seems as firm as ever, as it were, alone capable of sustaining the mighty mass. Whilst we see the noble oaks of the forest scattered and laid low, we stand in amazement and wonder before the majesty of that holy tree which seems to defy the attack of the storm and the waste of time. Whilst we see the great ones whom God has raised to direct His people pass away, we cannot but admit that Pius IX. himself engrosses the attention in a great degree of every considerate Christian mind. His life has extended as it were into futurity to meet the mighty events of this the strangest age since the time that the Son of God appeared upon earth. His mind, calm

and strong amidst the infirmities and decrepitude of age, is a marvel of strength—a tower rising firm, raised and sustained by the hand of the Almighty. But we may live to see him also taken away. The Church renew herself and her members; yet, still living, young and fresh, generation after generation sending her noble and glorious children away to the futurity of eternity, she gathers up new pillars and new materials wherewith to perform the great mission that was left her, of taking the place of the Son of God amid men on earth. And when we consider the lives of the glorious ones passing away, we are cheered with the brilliancy of the endless day of eternity, reflecting on the words with which I opened my discourse, that although their bodies indeed are “buried in peace,” their fame and their glorious name deserve to live generation after generation. “Let the people narrate their wisdom, and let the Church sound forth their praise.”

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The New York Herald draws a dark picture of the situation in the Southern States. It says:—“The painful fact remains that the condition of affairs in Arkansas is a misfortune to that State, a sad evidence of misgovernment, of crime, folly, corruption and shame; but it is only another in the series of scandals that have marked reconstruction in the South since the close of the war. We have closed the war, but we have not made a peace. Chaos remains, but chaos is not reconstruction. The major general has been withdrawn, but the adventurer has taken his place. Military severity has been succeeded by untrammelled license. The natural leaders of the South are disfranchised, banished, silent, dead. The new rulers have gone, like the English to India or the Spanish to Cuba, to wring wealth out of the people, and leave when enriched. Splendid States like Arkansas, Louisiana and the Carolinas, rich in natural resources, climate and all the blessings that nature can bestow, are plundered. They have no enterprise, no growth, no prosperity, no encouragement to industry or enterprise, no security at home, no credit abroad. It is indeed a sorry sight, a disgrace to our Republic more marked than even Poland or Ireland. Poland has a government which keeps the peace and protects property, and Ireland is ruled by men who may despise her history, her traditions and her hopes, but who do not plunder the treasury and oppress the people for their personal gain.”

Joaquin Miller, the wild Californian poet, found Geneva full of his countrymen, and asked to be taken to some place where there were no Americans. The boatman looked at him for a moment, then hopelessly up and down the lake and away across toward Mount Blanc, and at last shook his head; but suddenly a new idea seemed to strike him, and he lifted his eyes toward heaven.

The notorious California robber, Vasquez, has been overtaken near Los Angeles and has been compelled to take the mountains, closely pursued. This Vasquez is one of the most romantic of bandits, an old-time highwayman, polite at times and at times ferocious; a man who robs with a grace that deprives robbery of half its disagreeable features, and murders with a calmness and promptness which secures admiration. It is to be hoped he will be caught and, when caught, hanged.

Extensive frauds of a very disagreeable character have been discovered in butter in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Boston. The Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York, at their last meeting, denounced the spurious compound which is called oleomargarine. Tons of the stuff are said to have been sold, and large quantities are shipped to the West Indies. Eating it is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. It is composed of gess gathered from dwelling-houses, fat from butchers’ shops, suet from slaughter-houses, and other ingredients. Pressure under warmth extracts the oil, and it is then churned with a small quantity of milk; the product colored with annatto, and so like the ordinary butter is it that inexperienced dealers are deceived.

A life of Washington is issued by a Yeddo publisher. This literary novelty, says a correspondent, is brought out in no less than forty-four volumes in the Japanese characters, and is profusely illustrated in the clothes and fashions of the present day, and with a moustache, carrying a cane, and accompanied by a Skeye terrier. He is gazing at a lady with a train, Grecian bend, and a hideous veil.

METHODISM IN MEXICO.—We notice in the Organs of the Methodist Church occasional paragraphs and correspondence upon the “remarkable growth of Protestantism” in that region. Rev. J. T. Daves, under date of February 23d, has a correspondence in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from which we make the following extract, which clearly establishes the invincible vitality of the Catholic Church in ever faithful Mexico. Speaking of the slow progress which his peculiar sect is making, Brother Daves thus honestly expresses his experience:—“Your readers must not imagine that the Catholic Church is dead in this country; that priest and people are not at work. They are at work. They are vigilant and watchful. They are as painstaking and laborious as in our own country. Though all Jesuits have been expelled from the country, and the charm broken, though convents and churches have been confiscated, and though the ringing of bells and foolish processions are interdicted, yet Catholicism with its old spirit muffled and hooded is still alive and at work. Myriads, firm and unshaken, sincere, bow at her shrines yet. The prestige of the mellow past is with her. Yes! Brother Daves, truly “the prestige of the mellow past” is with the Catholic Church, for did not our Saviour promise to be with His Church “even to the consummation of the world?” And He will be—per omnia secula seculorum.—Catholic Sentinel.

“FRATERNITY MORE.”—Hon. T. J. Daily, of St. Louis, a member of our National Immigration Board, at the Convention of Societies at St. Louis, in an address, concluded his remarks by saying that it was almost notorious that Irish fathers did not pay as much attention to their children as they ought and this was why so many of their young men went astray. This should be amended, and parents should keep their sons more at home, and under parental guidance. The Irish people should fraternize more; there should be more sociability, and thus there would be a mutual defense that would enable them to resist the calumnies and sneers of the world. If a German was worth \$100,000 he was still on an equality with the poorest of his country; men; but if an Irishman was worth the sum he had but little to do with the poorer classes. It might be the fault of both sides, but it ought to be broken down; they should be one people, and stand together in defense of this common cause.—Catholic B. U. Journal.

A Richmond lady advertises, under the head of “Strayed or Stolen” for a “long, lank, lean husband, six feet high, broad shoulders, thin beard, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, and about 46 years of age, being about 20 years younger than myself.”

A CURS FOR NEURALGIA.—A Newark gentleman, who suffered horribly from pains from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany who invariably cured the disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after a short sojourn, and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but poultice and tea made from our common field thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts affected, as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down to a pint, and a small wineglass of the decoction drunk before each meal.—The gentleman says he has never known it to fail of giving relief, while in almost every case it has effected a cure.

AN UNCHANGABLE CHURCH.—Look at the river. The exile returns to the haunts of his early years, and there, emblem of the peace of God, the river flows as it flowed when his life was young. The liquid atoms, the component parts of the river, have been undergoing perpetual change. Even so it is with the church of Christ. The stream of time bears on to eternity, and the stream of grace bears on to glory successive generations, while the Church herself like a river fed by perennial fountains, remains unchangeable in Christ’s immutability, and in his immortality immortal.

Pestered with “contributions in verse” from a persistent thymester, till his patience gave out, an American editor wrote to his correspondent thus:—“If you don’t stop sending me your sloppy poetry, I’ll print a piece of it some day, with your name appended in full, and send a copy to your sweet-heart’s father.” That poetical fountain was spontaneously dried up.

A man at Bridgeport, Conn., has named his two canaries “Wheeler” and “Wilson” because neither of them is a “Singer.” The only historical parallel for this case is offered by the old farmer who called his rooster Robinson, because Robinson Crusoe.

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 properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables 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 & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.”

MANUFACTURE 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.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., March 2d, 1869.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—DEAR SIR: While in Windsor on a visit, in December last, I fell in with an old friend—Captain II Coffill—and finding him looking so hearty and robust, was led to inquire what had produced the great change, for when I last saw him (two years previous) he was a mere skeleton. He informed me that your very valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites had effected a perfect cure. He persuaded me to try the Syrup for Bronchitis, from which I had suffered much during several years. I purchased one dozen of the Syrup, and have used only three bottles, and my health is now better than it has been for years. Not requiring the balance of the dozen, I sold it to different parties, and now there is a general demand for it from all parts. Respectfully yours, W. J. NELSON. Capt. H. Coffill was cured of Consumption in 1863, by Fellows’ Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; his letters were published some time ago.

CONSUMPTION.—Many say that this disease cannot be cured. But the proprietors of Allen’s Lung Balsam will satisfy any one that it has been cured in very many cases of the worst description. They have hundreds of testimonials from thankful individuals who willingly admit it has saved their lives.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Don’t fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW’S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Be sure and call for “MRS. WINSLOW’S SOOTHING SYRUP.” For sale by all druggists.



Thirty-two pages every month, bound in a neat paper cover, for \$1.50 per annum. “THE HARP.” A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

PROSPECTUS.

“THE HARP” will be devoted to general literature carefully selected, and of such a character as will be at once instructive and interesting; each number will contain one or more well-chosen pieces of music and will be illustrated in the most approved style. As may be expected from the title of the magazine, Irish topics will occupy a deserved prominence in its pages; and the question now of paramount importance to Irishmen, “Home Rule,” or self-government for their country, will be advocated, not only by occasional articles of an original character, but by a fair proportion of selected matter from Irish publications, and others, of established respectability.

It is presumed that a periodical thus conducted will commend itself to the support of a numerous class of intelligent readers, of both sexes throughout the Dominion. The time has arrived when that large body to whom we chiefly address ourselves, should be regularly supplied with reading matter of a higher and more approved order than that generally derived from newspapers—a species of literature nearly always ephemeral, often dangerous, and seldom, indeed, prepared with conscientious care. The taste which demands higher toned productions is much on the increase, at home and abroad; and the publisher hopes to have soon accorded to him the honor of having rendered at least moderate aid to the happy Catholic Work of the day.

THE HARP will be published on the 25th of every month; each number will contain 32 pages, and will be bound in a neat paper cover. Price, \$1.50 per annum.

Specimen numbers mailed to any address for 15 cents. Subscribers may remit the amount in postage stamps or otherwise.

Parties wishing to secure the first number will require to send name and address before the 25th of May.

Articles for publication solicited. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted on the cover, at 20 cents per line for each insertion. All communications to be addressed to

F. CALAHAN,

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,

28 St. John Street, Montreal

Agents wanted in every town in the Dominion.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pno. of QUEBEC, } Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ARTHUR M. COHEN, An Insolvent. On the twenty-third day of May next the said insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ARTHUR M. COHEN, By his Attorneys, ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

FINE DEPARTMENT. LIFE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.

Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department.

W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. L. ROUTE, W. TATLEY, Chief Agents. Montreal, 1st May, 1874.

FOR CONSUMPTION

AND ALL DISEASES THAT LEAD TO IT; SUCH AS Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

ALLEN’S LUNG BALSAM

IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY.

IT IS WARRANTED to break up the most distressing Coughs in a few hours’ time, if not of too long standing. IT IS WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! IT IS WARRANTED not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. IT IS WARRANTED to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen’s Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Price \$1 per Bottle. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. April 24, 1874.

To Nervous Sufferers.

Dr. J. BELL SIMPSON’S Specific and Tonic Pills, the Great English Remedy for all nervous debility from whatever cause arising, have already been so thoroughly tested in Canada as to require little to be said in their favor—as a certain cure for those distressing symptoms arising from errors of youth. Dr. J. Bell Simpson was a pupil and friend of the late Dr. Willis Mozely, of London, England, the most celebrated authority in the world on this subject. His partner is now visiting Canada, and is prepared to give advice free to all, and forward circulars, etc. If applied to—addressing Dr. J. Bell Simpson & Co., Drawer 91 E. O. Hamilton. Two boxes of Pills will also be sent by mail to any part of Canada, securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of \$1.00. Special treatment if desired. Pills sold retail by all Retail Druggists, and wholesale by all wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pno. of QUEBEC, } Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON, An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 16th April, 1874. WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON, By his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON.

DAME HONORINE EMILIE SORMANI, wife of VIRGILE VICTORIN VOISARD, watch-maker, both residing heretofore at Paris, in France, and now of the City of Montreal, duly and judicially authorized to prosecute her rights and actions against her said husband, has instituted an action for separation of property against him, returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal on the first of May next (1874).

Montreal 15 April (1874.) D. D. BONDY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of ARISTIDE PINSONNAULT, of the Parish and District of Montreal, heretofore of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his domicile in St. Jean Bte. Village, No. 5 Cadieux Street, Monday the eleventh day of May next, at 10 o’clock A.M., to receive a statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

St. Jean Bte. Village, No. 112 St. Lawrence Street, 21st April, 1874. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } COURT.

DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff.

vs. The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her husband, Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April next. Montreal, March 26th, 1874. THEO. BERTRAND, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT. Pno. of QUEBEC, } Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ARTHUR M. COHEN, An Insolvent. On the twenty-third day of May next the said insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ARTHUR M. COHEN, By his Attorneys, ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON.

Montreal, 14th April, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pno. of QUEBEC, } Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ARTHUR M. COHEN, An Insolvent. On the twenty-third day of May next the said insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

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Montreal, 14th April, 1874.