

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Royalist party in France is very sanguine that the Monarchy will be proclaimed by the National Assembly immediately after its meeting in November. The Comte de Chambord is accepted by the entire party as the future Sovereign, subject to certain reservations which the Constitutional Monarchists make in respect to a Charter to be adopted by the Chamber and assented to by the King. It is believed that the Comte de Chambord will eventually make some concessions in the that direction. The Paris papers Le Seir and the Dix Neuvieme Siecle are about to appear as Royalist organs. The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects, directing them to prevent any political manifestations on the 4th September in commemoration of the institution of the Government of National Defence. The trial of Marshal Bazaine is to be held at Trianon.

The anniversary of the downfall of the Empire and of the establishment of the Republic was celebrated privately by the Democratic party in many towns of France, but no public demonstrations were made and no disturbances seem to have occurred. A rumor was current yesterday in Paris that, upon the recommendation of the Pope, the Comte de Chambord had consented to accept the tricolor flag, but it does not appear to have any substantial foundation.

As an instance of the remarkable activity which Marshal MacMahon has succeeded in infusing into every department of the administration, we may state that the important question of eight field guns for the army has been already settled, and Colonel Remy has been ordered by the Marshal to commence the delivery of the guns in batteries within three months. The Colonel has replied that he can undertake to deliver six, or even eight batteries every week, if necessary. Thus the "last arguments" are being prepared for the next great European controversy. God speed the right!

Letters received state that the English pilgrims, contrary to the experience of the French pilgrims, have been everywhere received in the most respectful manner.

SPAIN.

The Pall Mall Gazette thus sums up the present condition of revolutionary Spain:—

"A couple of years ago, while comparatively peaceful and prosperous, she had to estimate the deficit at five millions—a deficit which, as it was confessed in the Cortes, was doubled in the reality. Now the returns from her rich colony of Cuba are very different from what they used to be, and a great part of the peninsula itself is altogether inaccessible to the Government tax collectors. The Carlists have taken the North into their own hands; in the South the Communists have often anticipated the Treasury. Commerce is contending against difficulties which are daily increasing. In the Mediterranean, the ironclads that break away at intervals from Carthage make the trade with Malaga, Cadiz, and Almeria worse than precarious. In the north, where Madrid is still in command of the seas, the insurgents have everywhere cut the communications which open the markets of the interior to the seaports. It is out of the question for Senor Salmeron to come upon the foreign exchanges for accommodation. We know that the most hopelessly embarrassed Governments do succeed in negotiating temporary loans; yet we should say that the most speculative of usurers would hesitate to treat with the Ministry on any security it can offer them. Senor Salmeron is making a very good fight of it, but his personal position is extremely doubtful, and he cannot possibly answer for his successors. Any one who lends to him backs the success of that body of moderate Conservatives which answers perhaps to the old Union-Liberal, and must assume that he can answer for any Government that shall repress anarchy without adopting legitimacy and ultramontanism. That is a doubtful chance to count upon. But besides that there is the triumph of the Carlists or the Communists or the probability of a pronouncement by some successful general to be taken into consideration. The Carlists announce officiously if not officially that they will be responsible for no loans which have been undertaken by the ephemeral Governments of the existing period of anarchy. The Communists will infallibly repudiate every liability contracted while Spain was still a nation. A military autocrat will be likely to cut with his sword illusory obligations which would seriously embarrass him. Consequently, if Senor Salmeron has succeeded in persuading financiers to help him, we can only suppose he has played most dexterously on the Spaniard's love for gaming; and even in that case he must have taken for the motto of his Ministry, Apres nous le deluge."

Intelligence from Carlist sources states that, according to official documents communicated by the Spanish Minister of the Interior to some friends, the Carlists have 40,000 men under arms in 19 Provinces of Spain. They are constructing a cannon foundry at Areso, three leagues from Tortosa.

The Carlist forces in Valencia and Aragon are stated to number 8,000 men.

The Carlist troops do not require much time to turn out in marching order. A man is considered equipped when he is provided with arms, 60 rounds of ball cartridge, his food for the day, and a spare shirt. As for marching, I have never seen their superiors, four miles an hour in six continuous hours being frequently accomplished by them, the men looking as fresh at the end of their journey as when they started. The rations are good and ample; in fact, the Carlist receives a quarter of a pound more meat than the British soldier, the daily allowance for the former being one pound of meat, two pounds of bread, and two pints of wine, which is of fair quality and far superior to average French

vin ordinaire. In addition to this he is paid one real, or 2d., a day. The officers, on the contrary, have but a pittance, a captain receiving but little more than a sergeant in an English cavalry regiment. However, as they are almost all persons of some position, money is not so important to them as to the individuals in the higher ranks of the Republican army. There is one great drawback, speaking of the Royalist soldiery; for although they are all volunteers, who love fighting for fighting's sake, and are as brave and fine-looking a body of men as a General could wish to command, they hate the idea of drill, and very little instruction is given them, as, if much time were occupied with this particular, the Carlist troops would soon dwindle away. Their Generals are aware of this weakness, for they do not press the point too closely.

ITALY.

The Italian Government has issued instructions to the provincial authorities to enforce observance of the laws in the event of a contemplated general workmen's strike being attempted. The agents of the International Society are known to be actively engaged in arranging for a general strike in all industrial establishments.

A WARNING.—Deputy Billin, well known to all readers of the debates in the Italian Parliament for his violent hostility to the Religious Orders, has just added another instance to the long list of victims to an awfully sudden death. He died yesterday at the Baths of Santa Caterina. The Milanese gives the following terrible details of Billin's death. He had just been present at a political dinner, at which he had indulged in the most blasphemous language against the Church, and, on his return home to the Baths, where he was staying, was caught in a violent storm and drenched to the skin.—Seized with a severe colic, he nevertheless joined in a dance which was going on, and is said by those present to have danced like one possessed, and indulged in the most frightful imprecations on his own illness, which at length, however, showed itself so severely that he was obliged to go to bed. Next day he died in agonising pain, his cries being so dreadful that the doctors and assistants fled and left him, and his body after death turned black, and decomposed so rapidly that it was with difficulty that the undertakers could remain in the room. The parish priest of course refused to perform the rites over a professed enemy of the Christian religion, but the Freemasons forced their way to the oratory near the Baths and placed the coffin there till his relations came for it. The Bishop of Como has ordered the coronation of Purification to be performed in the Oratory before the Holy Sacrifice is again celebrated in it. So passed to his place another enemy of Pius IX.

FATHER SECCHI.—An instance of stupid intolerance has just occurred which will be the everlasting shame of Italy among men of science. The illustrious astronomer, Padre Secchi, S. J., who is now residing at the College of Mondragone, proposed giving a course of lectures and instructions not only to the inmates, but to any without the College who might be capable of understanding his conferences. The Italian Government has actually refused the necessary authorisation save on the condition that Padre Secchi submits to the examination of a jury to determine his competency! It is to be hoped after this we shall hear no more of Galileo and the Inquisition.

SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland matters are getting worse and worse. In the Canton Berne, the parish priest of Trimbach, Herr Haubler, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and two years' banishment for having baptized a child, and priests are constantly being denounced and punished for the performance of purely spiritual duties. Five priests in one parish are summoned for having heard confessions; one for having given Benediction with the "Zyroire," as the gendarme who informed against him spells it. A young priest arriving from the German College at Rome, is immediately summoned before the judge to declare his views, and to state whether he has received any facilities from the Bishop. A parish priest preaches to his parishioners in his own barn, and is informed against. The Abbe Stouder being turned out of his parish at Courgenay, retires to his native place, Delemont, and there he is severely treated by the Protestant prefect for having appeared in choir with the other clergy and once or twice sung Mass. The same prefect instructs a mayor to prevent a priest, who had recently arrived to administer a parish deprived of its cure, from exercising his functions, as he had not been appointed by the State, observing that if the parishioners really feel an urgent want of a cure or vicar, or other ecclesiastic, they must apply to the Direction of Public Worship, "which is at present the superior ecclesiastical authority." This "superior ecclesiastical authority" is Herr Tousscher, a Protestant, and the prefect who issues this decree is the identical lawyer who insulted the procession of Corpus Christi last year.—Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

CHOLERA.—VIENNA, Sept. 19.—It is officially reported that there have been 2,755 cases of cholera in Vienna since the outbreak of the disease, and of this number 1,110 were fatal.

GERMANY.

FRANCE BIEMARCK'S NEXT STRIKE.—The Spectator does not think it impossible that the Crown Prince of Germany may have recently carried with him to Copenhagen a proposal which might strike the King who is a purely German Prince, as it would not strike the patriotic among the Danes, to restore Sleswick-Holstein, or at all events Sleswick to Denmark, if the Danes would enter Germany on the terms granted to the Bavarians—that is, with their autonomy preserved on all but Imperial questions. That such an offer might be made, or rather hinted at, we can (the Spectator says) readily believe, for Denmark, small as she is, might become a great danger to Germany, giving all her enemies a landing-point in very disagreeable proximity to Berlin. There would, it is true, be Sleswick to give up, and the present Hohenzollern gives up nothing; but the Imperial Crown Prince may be German even more than Prussian, and the immense addition to German safety may weigh with him more strongly than his father. The real point of resistance to such a project would not be found in Berlin, but in Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and Europe generally, and it may be worth while to study a little how much resistance is to be expected in either quarter. A year ago we should have said that the Danes would have died in arms or have submitted to emigration en masse rather than accept such a proposal, but we are not so clear just now. They would as

lief be governed by Berliners as by devotees of the Sacred Heart. Then the sense of smallness has been growing in Denmark since the plan for a Scandinavian Union died away, and since they felt their sudden but utter powerlessness in 1870; while there has arisen a new fear—a fear of socialism, which is growing powerful in the little State, and seems everywhere that it exists to kill out nationalism among the upper classes. But Russia would oppose? If Russia could; but Russian zeal would be cooled readily by the despairing impression among her statesmen, that if they quarrel with Germany they will never be allowed to occupy Constantinople. And Europe? Europe in such circumstances means France, England, and Austria, and we doubt if the latter would be trustworthy in any anti-German conflict. The difficulty, on the other hand, of inducing England to fight a great war, such as a war with Germany would be, in order to resist a parliamentary vote in another country and a Federalist project would be almost insuperable, certainly insuperable with the existing Government; while France, would thus be left to do the one thing she will not do without an ally—fight Germany before she is perfectly prepared. There would be little aid, we fear, for Denmark in the world, and if her course were taken slowly with her own parliamentary consent, there would be none. We write with the utmost detestation of the idea which, if realized, most extinguish one of the oldest nationalities in Europe, and another of the small States where alone they dare experiments in living, but we cannot bind ourselves to the many and powerful motives which oblige all parties to consider the chances of such a solution.

That "the devil takes care of his own" is generally supposed to be a truism. The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung does not, however, so accept it, for in a recent number it printed a labored appeal in favor of the protection by the State of "irreligiosity," and "unbelieving philosophy." It finds these matters constantly attacked from the pulpit and by the Catholic press, and calls upon the Government to punish the assailants with becoming severity. The latter has forestalled the appeal of the Allgemeine Zeitung and is at present actively punishing—or persecuting, rather—both pulpit and press, and there is small reason to doubt it will continue that course. But none the less for that will Catholics cease from attacking with tongue and pen the beastly—we use the word designedly, and in its true meaning of those pertaining to the lower class of created animals—secularism of the day which threatens to swamp all religion in a sea of infidelity. "Irreligiosity" is, thanks to such people as, for instance, form the majority of the Liverpool School Board, rapidly growing in England where, beyond all question, the devil is taking uncommonly good care of his own.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Addresses, signed by a large number of Catholic clergy of the United States, have been received by German priests, approving of their attitude in opposition to the Prussian Government.

A new farce has been brought out at Cassel under the title of "A Conference of Professors of Canon Law." In other words, some nine or ten heretical professors recently met at that place to decide amongst themselves the whole religious matters as at present pending between Church and State in Germany. They came to many very deep and no doubt very philosophical resolutions, but as they happened to start by begging the whole question in declaring that the Old Catholics are to be considered members of "the Old Catholic Church recognised by the State," such resolutions are null, void, and of no effect. "Old Catholics" are not members of the Catholic Church, and until the Professors prove they are, their further proceedings are utterly useless.

THE DEVIL NEVER HOWLS TILL HE IS HURT.—We congratulate the Catholics of Jersey City. The two or three miserable little daily papers, over there, are greatly excited. They say there has been a great meeting of Catholics at, or near St. Peter's Church. And they plainly intimate that these Catholics, somehow or other, have heard, and heeded, the voice of the Catholic Church, saying that "Catholic parents cannot, with a safe conscience, send their children to any schools where the Catholic religion is not taught as the principal thing, in primary schools especially, or which the Catholic priests, as such, cannot visit at any time, to examine both pupils and teachers!"

We very much congratulate the Catholics of Jersey City on their manly, public Catholic spirit. We congratulate, also, Jersey City, and the real estate owners there. If the Catholics of Jersey City, priests and laymen, take this stand, and act on it, there will be a very considerable accession to the population there of Catholics who wish to live in just such an atmosphere.

And as to our left-hand friends, the bigots, we inquire, without any special anxiety to know, what they are going to do about it?

The day that Catholic children are, universally, withdrawn from the Public Schools, the fate of those schools is sealed. They have proved a cumbersome, extravagant, wasteful and unsatisfactory machinery. The good practical sense of Americans would have abolished them long ago, except for the belief, and the hope, that they will prove—as they are doing—the deadliest enemy to the Catholic religion.

So far as we learn, the Catholic clergy of Jersey City, so far from being frightened at the "Stage thunder" of the little papers of their town, took the occasion of the beginning of the School year to warn parents against sending their children to Godless schools, under any pretext—and to point them to Catholic schools.

Among others, Father Moynihan, of St. Patrick's New Orleans, preached for Father Hennessy, who is building the splendid new St. Patrick's, of Jersey City. Here is part of what Father Moynihan said, as partially reported in the Herald:

"He took for his text from St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, v. 8.—'But if any man have not care of his own, and especially of those of his house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel.' By these words Jesus Christ, speaking through the lips of the Apostle Paul, lays a solemn injunction on all men to care for those of their household—not merely to care for them in a temporal sense, by furnishing them with food and raiment and making them proficient in human sciences, which are of little value in fitting them for eternity, but by exercising over them a spiritual care and advancing them in the science of God, that they may become worthy to serve Him forever in the better world beyond the grave. This being undeniable, it is not difficult to perceive that the words of the text refer to the great obligation which parents owe their children as regards their early training. From time to time it has been given out from every pulpit—because it is the mission of the ministry to preserve the deposits of the faith and to hand down from age to age the doctrine pure and unadulterated that has been received from Christ—it has been given out that parents should, with all earnestness,

CONSIDER THIS GREAT CONTRACT.

that they have made with God to bring up their children in the ways of righteousness, to make them faithful members of the Church and of society, and worthy heirs of heaven. If a man possess a noble horse, or even a dog, he will not suffer that animal to grow up to an old age without breaking him in—say, he will give him to the best trainer. And if this be admitted (with regard to animals), is it not infinitely more true of young children? The young mind is like the melted wax, which, if not moulded in due time, becomes unuseful to impressions. Unless you educate the child in his younger years, you cannot teach him when he grows old the duties he owes both to God and to his fellow-man. 'Train up a young man according to the way in which he

should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' Now the State pretends to attempt so to train children in her common schools, and I doubt not that in many cases the State does so in good faith and with the best intentions. Hence I yield to no man in giving the State full credit for her efforts in this direction, and I applaud her for the interest she takes in our youth. But I contend that no State can feel as great an interest in her children as the Catholic father feels in his children in obedience to the command of Christ. But if we Catholics believe that we cannot conscientiously obey the solemn injunction of Christ by sending our children to schools as they are at present constituted by the State, it is wrong to make us pay taxes to support such schools. The avowed and sole object of the State in educating our children according to present system is to make them good citizens of the State. But surely we can make as good citizens of the State as she can."—N. Y. Freeman, Sept. 6.

New York, Sept. 13.—Professor Wise publishes a card defending his theory of the easterly air current, and announces his readiness to start for Europe at any time in a gas-tight balloon. He also censures attempts to turn great scientific experiments into an enterprise for money getting.

The London Gazette announces the elevation of Mr. Bruce to the peerage, by the title of Baron Aberdare of Duffryn, Glamorganshire; and also the appointment of Mr Ayrton as Judge advocate General.

A NEWSPAPER GRANTS.—We have occasionally come across adepts in the arts of advertising: we have seen scraps on this line of business from Barnum and from Josh Billings; and we have also taken a glance at the productions of the Joker who runs the Danbury News, but for real honest puffing, we think we can commend the genius who owns the Floreville, Miss., Star, who gives his journal the following elaborate puff:—

"A weekly newspaper, published in the city of Floreville, Bolivar county, Mississippi, by one of the most elegant men in America, at the extremely low price of Three dollars a year—cash in advance, or hands crossed over the bloody chasm. As freemen who know our rights, and knowing dare maintain, we shall yield obedience to no order that is not accompanied by the cash; but will always 'rally' round the flag, boys, when the greenbacks are unfurled.

"The Star will shine brighter than a pewter dollar on a black stump, and will be a blessing and a guide to all who shall walk in its light. We shall lead the people from the graves of buried mistakes out into the clear paths of living progress and reform. No animal is so happy as a hog on corn, and no human being can be 'great, glorious and free' unless he has the Star to comfort and cheer him. There are degrees of excellence in Newspapers, as there are of beauty in women and virtue in whiskey—but no home is perfectly furnished where the Star does not weekly lend its wondrous way, and on the table its light display.

"We advocate the education of the people, and an appropriation of millions of circulation of this paper would not cause us to shed a tear because the light shed among the people by the free circulation of the Star would be too sweet for sinners. We shall make this paper so marvellously interesting that the good children will cry for it with their morning bitters, and the bad be encouraged to goodness by the hope of securing its virgin sheets for kite-flying.

"As Bolivar is one of the most fertile bodies of land in the world, and Floreville the future great city of the Mississippi delta, so it is our firm conviction, 'unawed by influence or unbribed by gain,' that the Floreville Star is the most wonderful production of human genius that ever flickered on the face of time, and we don't care if three hundred thousand more citizens of great respectability slap up three dollars apiece to prove their faith in this declaration. We know the great value of this journal, but we are not going to blow about it, because self-praise is half scandal and sufficient unto the evil is the day that he eat thereof.

"Any man of ordinary intelligence can read this wonderful paper and be happy for three dollars (oh! shameful sacrifice of sense!)—a year in advance; that is to say, brethren, you can pay the three dollars instant, and worry out the year in reading the paper if your spelling propensities are not equal to the effort in a week.

"Taking for our motto the time-honored maxim that gold is greater than glory, we shall consider it not labour to count cash, and will spare no expense of mind or muscle to induce the currency of the country to come and see us. Our paper will be finely illustrated (with patent medicine cuts) and will contain several stories (whoppers) every week, either from the cultivated pen of the raving maniac who does the regular editorials, or from some other gifted inklingler.

"As an encouragement to agents who may wish to embark in the highly lucrative and honorable occupation of roping in subscribers to this paper, we are authorized by the heavy stockholders in Europe, to offer the following startling premiums:— "To any first-class fool sending a thousand dollar advertisement we will remit by return train, c. o. d., a picture of the editor, and a lock of hair from the lye brush.

A DANBURY MAN'S ADVENTURES.—A Danbury man started for Greenwich, Friday, to see an iron fence. What he wanted to see an iron fence for we don't know, and it really makes no difference. He went. He wanted to go on the 9:50 train, so he hurried home to get ready. His wife and a vicious outside woman were cleaning house, and it was some time before he could get his society suit ready. In the meantime, he opened fire on the largest half of a custard pie, holding it in his hand, and dancing around and yelling for his things. When she brought his overcoat, he set the pie in a chair to put on the coat, but in his nervousness stepped on the end of a long-handled whitewash brush which was balanced across a pail, and the other end flew up and discharged about a pint of the awful mixture over the sofa, wall paper and his panting and indignant wife. She made a remark, and he contradicted it; then he sat down in the chair where the pie was, and got up again with a howl that would have melted the stoutest heart. She wanted him to wait while she scraped off the surplus, but he was too mad to converse in words of more than one syllable, and started for the depot, and boarded the train, and in the seclusion of the baggage car removed the offensive lunch. He got to Greenwich all right, and looked at the fence. We hope he admired it. Then he started for home, but missed the train, and as the train was an express, and didn't stop at Greenwich, he was obliged to walk to the drawbridge at Cos Cob or stay in Greenwich all night. So he walked up there in the rain, but didn't mind it much, as he had an umbrella and the pie was pretty well dried in. When he got to Cos Cob he stood up on the fence to look on the scenery, when a sharp gust of wind took his hat and carried it across a bog lot. Then he stepped down on the other side, too amazed to express himself, and another gust of wind came along and turned the umbrella inside out. A brief conversation here ensued between himself and the umbrella, and he again started for the hat. When he got up to it he kicked it around several times and then jammed it down on his head, and started once more through the bogs as the train drew up at the bridge. It was a terrible struggle, as the bogs were uncertain, but he strained, and coughed, and spit, and howled, and it did seem as if he would catch it after all. What he thought as he stood on that fence and waddled

that train sail across the bridge, no human being can tell. An hour later he appeared in Stamford, wet through to the skin, splashed with mud, and with an expression on his face that would have scared a hydrant. Basking himself against the depot, he stood there until near midnight, and then went up on the owl train to Newwalk, falling asleep in the meantime, and narrowly escaping being carried by the depot. Here he took the freight train for Danbury, arriving at home just before daylight. His wife was abed, but not sleeping. She lay there torn by forebodings and harassed by suspense. Perhaps he is dead, and lying on the cold ground, in the rain. Then she thought of his lifeless body, and groaned; and thought of the pie, and groaned again, and rushing down stairs in the costume appropriate at that hour, she threw herself into his hair and hysterically shouted "Oh, you old rascal, come in here!"—Danbury News.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, OF MONTREAL.

PARENTS' ENTRANCE; NO. 699 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

PUPILS' ENTRANCE; NO. 846. ONTARIO STREET.

The re-opening of Classes will take place on MONDAY, the First September next. Former pupils should present themselves on the first day; otherwise, they expose themselves to be crowded out by the new applications, who are unusually numerous for the next year.

BUSINESS CLASS.

Youths somewhat advanced in age, or having special reasons, to be submitted to the approval of the Principal, may be admitted to follow the classes of Arithmetic Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence and Penmanship only.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves for industrial pursuits, Civil Engineering, Mining, &c., are invited to follow this Class, in which Physics and Chemistry will be taught in the most practical manner, and ably illustrated by the aid of experiments performed with the most perfected instruments.

Mathematics applied to science and industry, Architectural Drawing, Logic, &c., &c., will likewise be taught with the greatest care.

For terms and other particulars, apply to the Principal, at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

2-4

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LADIES of the HOTEL DIEU, of this city, want to borrow two hundred thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum. The said ladies would borrow by sums of one hundred dollars and over, payable after one month's previous notice to that effect.

Apply at the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, to Rev. Sister BOSNAIC, or to the undersigned. J. G. GUIMOND, Agent to said Ladies.

August 22.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Pro. of QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dis. of Montreal. } In the matter of ISAAC EBBITTS,

An Insolvent. On Wednesday, the Twenty-Fourth day of September now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 14th August, 1873. ISAAC EBBITTS, By his Attorney ad litem, L. N. BENJAMIN.

1-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THEOPHILE LEBRUN, of the City of Montreal, Contractor and Trader, Insolvent.

The Insolvent having made an assignment of his affairs to me, the Creditors are requested to meet at his business place, No. 254 St. Joseph Street, Montreal, on the 32nd day of September next, at 10 A.M., to receive statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 8th September, 1873. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

4-2w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Pro. of QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dis. of Montreal. } In the matter of JOSEPH DION and CYRILLE J. B. DION, both of the City of Montreal, Traders, heretofore Copartners under the name of DION BROTHERS,

Insolvents. The undersigned have filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by their creditors, and on Wednesday, the Twenty-Fourth day of September now next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 13th August, 1873. JOSEPH DION, By his Attorney ad litem, L. N. BENJAMIN, CYRILLE J. B. DION, By his Attorney ad litem, L. N. BENJAMIN.

1-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec, } Dis. of Montreal. } In the matter of ROBERT BYERS DODDS, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, Insolvent.

On Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 6th Aug. 1873. R. B. DODDS, per his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON.

5-52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec, } Dis. of Montreal. } In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, trading at Montreal, under the name and style of HUGH MCGILL & COMPANY.

An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his Creditors, and on Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. HUGH MCGILL, per his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON.

5-53