

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE CRISIS.—Paris, Dec. 3.—The unanimous expression of public opinion in England in favour of the President and his mode of government has caused a good deal of surprise and disappointment to the Conservatives of France. They cannot understand how the aristocracy of Monarchical England should side with Republicans against French Monarchists; how it comes that the plutocracy of England, who have so much more to lose than the bourgeoisie of France, should not be as much afraid of Socialism as they are; why Puritan England should not show more sympathy with the Clerical party, since, although they differ vitally in religion, both have at all events one common enemy in infidelity; why Parliamentary government should not approve to attempt the establishment of responsible government; and, lastly, how it comes that Constitutional England does not encourage the desire to get rid of personal rule, of the indispensable man, who has always at the end of each Revolution possessed himself of the liberties of the nation and left it politically more demoralized and stupefied than he found it. In spite of the proximity of the two nations and the constant intercourse which is maintained between them, it is on occasions like this that one perceives the essential difference of their genius in the appreciation of questions of this sort. It is as impossible to expect an Englishman to take a French view of domestic politics as to get a Frenchman to apprehend an Englishman's. Thus an English Monarch is such a very different institution from a French Monarch that it does not follow that a Monarchist in the one country need to be a Monarchist in the other, more especially in the face of the antagonism which exists between the rival dynasties. In England the first political instinct is the patriotic one; here it is the party or dynastic one; hence there is a divergence at starting. Again, Englishmen do not sympathize with the social view which French Conservatives take of what to us is merely a political question. Englishmen do not realize that Radicals are enemies to society, and must be treated, not as political opponents, but as public nuisances; they cannot realize it because they are not the descendants of beheaded ancestors, they have not the prospect of another *Jaquerie* ever present to their imagination, and the gaunt ruins of the public buildings of Paris ever before their eyes. So the political programme of the French Radical contains horrors altogether unknown to the English politician, but of which a fatal experience has inspired those in France with a mortal terror. With us secular education means the absence of denominational teaching; here it implies an active materialist propaganda in the schools; it implies an open war with the Church, and not merely with its special dogmas, but with Christianity or even Deism in any form. It may seem an exaggerated dread, but it is only fair to the Conservative majority in the Chamber to explain that this bitter antagonism to M. Thiers is not wanton or factious, but has only sprung into existence since they became convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the loss of their properties, to say nothing of their heads, was only a question of time, if they permitted him to carry into effect the arrangement into which he had entered, according to his own showing, with the Radical party at the price of his success against the Commune, and their only object now is to secure themselves against this danger.

—From Times' special Correspondent.

Here comes a very curious revelation made by M. Thiers himself. When he was engaged in putting down the Commune, the Radicals from the great provincial cities came to him and asked him whether he was working for the Monarchy or the Republic? He answered "for the Republic," and on this understanding they agreed to keep their towns quiet. If they had not done so, the President would have had to detach 20,000, or 30,000 men from the army of Paris to maintain tranquillity in the provinces, and would probably have failed in suppressing the Paris insurrection. The Radicals in fact forced him to pledge himself to the Republic lest "agitation" should be "created" in the other towns. The disclosure does not place M. Gambetta's friends in a very enviable light, and is not likely to make the Right more yielding.

The Perfect of Pau has issued an order forbidding Spaniards to sojourn in the Department of the Basses Pyrenées without written permission.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.—It is stated that Marshal Bazaine will be tried not merely for failing to do his duty as Commander of the Army at Metz, but also for high treason against the French Republic—in having attempted to negotiate with the enemy in the name of the Emperor, who had been declared no longer Sovereign of France, and having made overtures to the Empress, as Regent of France, to gain better terms than the German military authorities offered to the garrison. The military part of the instruction has, it is said, broken down altogether. Of evidence given by honest well-meaning witnesses there has been enough to suffice for a court martial that would last a couple of years. But it is affirmed that nothing tangible or definite enough upon which to found the charges has been made out. One fact, however, became plainer and plainer as the questioning and cross questioning went on: namely, that if Bazaine was found guilty of not doing his duty at Metz, there would be some twelve or fourteen Generals of the French army—including Marshal Canrobert himself—who would have to be tried on charges much akin to those laid at the door of the Marshal. Commander-in-Chief. Now, since nearly all these officers hold high commands—one is Governor of Paris; another commands the *corps d'armee* now in the capital; a third holds a like command at Lyons; a fourth is Minister of War, and so on—it would have been, to say the least, not a little inconvenient to make prisoners of men in their positions, and get up cases against

them in the method adopted with respect to Bazaine. These are some of the reasons why the military portion of the case is considered likely to form comparatively an unimportant element in this great trial.

ITALY.

The dreaded day of the prohibited *Comizio* has come and gone. It passed off quietly, thanks to the military preparations of the Government, as regards the dangerous element from abroad; and—as regards the Romans themselves—thanks to that "priestly education," so much vilified by the Government prints, but which has made the subjects of the Holy See an orderly, peaceable, and law-abiding people. The difficulties, however, of any Government that Victor Emmanuel or his successors may be able to place in Rome will date a notable increase from the day above mentioned. Authority has now broken irrevocably with democracy; and a struggle *a outrance* has commenced. Amongst other mistakes of the Government, the folly of its conduct at the late city elections is making itself felt. It might have had in the Roman Municipality, if not friends to itself, friends to order and peace—for the Catholics of Rome would never have risen in insurrection, come what might. But Lanza (as will be recollected) fought tooth and nail against the election of Catholics as councillors, vilifying them as a "liberticide and anti-national faction." Thus he has handed over the Municipality to the democrats; who will shortly convince him of the mistake he has committed. The question of universal suffrage will certainly not be allowed to rest where he has left it. The distress that prevails in the city and country aids the designs of the agitators; and a feeling of alarm continues. At the date of the last advices from Rome the "strategic points" of the city continued to be guarded by troops.

Rome, Dec. 23.—A Consistory was held to-day, twenty-two Cardinals were present. The Pope delivered an allocution in the course of which he said the Church was still sorely persecuted. A purpose to destroy her was shown in the acts of the Italian Government which compelled the clergy to serve in the army and imposed heavy taxes on Church property. He solemnly protested against the Bill now pending in the Italian parliament for the suppression of religious corporations and declared that title to property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censures of those who encroached on the rights of the Church and denounced Germany, where the pitfalls of open violence, calumny and ridicule were employed to destroy the Church by men who, ignorant of religion, sought to define its dogmas. The allocution concluded with a protest against the clergy donation bill recently passed by the Spanish Cortes and a general condemnation of the Armenian Schism.

BRISAN.—The blasphemous French apostate, Ernest Renan, who has been paying a visit to Rome, took his departure last week. The Jewish Revolutionary organ, the *Liberator*, says that he left "full of gratitude for the sympathetic reception given to him by our population, which has done itself honor in honoring the illustrious and erudite philosopher." &c. To this the *Voce della Verita* replies, that the Hebrew editor can of course only speak of the people he knows; and when he talks of "our population," he must mean the Israelites of the Ghetto. They would naturally be glad to see Renan, or anybody else, who would labor to overturn Christianity.

NAPLES.—The Italian deputy, Count Ricciardi, of Naples, writes to the *Piccola* of that city a letter, in which he describes the emigration mania to be so great that many cities are left without boot-makers, carpenters, bakers, butchers, etc., etc. "Many farmers prefer selling their little farms and going abroad to remaining, the taxation is so heavy that it absolutely eats up all their profits." The Count further observes that "when it is considered how feeble Calabria and Sicily are, they ought to attract emigrants from the rest of Europe, rather than be obliged to drive out their inhabitants. This is our last affliction in Italy, that of seeing our people flying from the country."

At a recent congress of Freemasons held at Locarno, it was resolved to push forward a Franco-Italian war, as the best means of obtaining the universal republic, the dismemberment of France and destruction of religion. "*Chi vivra verra.*" There is another country much more likely to be dismembered or rather reduced to its original and proper elements, than France, in such a conflict.

THE NEW BISHOPS AND THEIR FLOCKS.—The *Voce della Verita* learns with sincere gratification, that the Bishops who went forth lately to their respective Sees have been received everywhere on their pastoral visits with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and veneration. Italy is, we rejoice to say, not perverted, and not to be perverted from her holy and ancient faith, notwithstanding all the forces continually in action for that purpose. At Costa d'Ovada, the native town of the great St. John of the Cross, in the diocese of Aquis, the Bishop, Mgr. Sciandra, arrived during heavy rain, notwithstanding which the whole population, with the municipal authorities at their head, turned out and gave their prelate a hearty welcome. In the Italian fashion one feature of the ovation was a display of fireworks; others consisted of addresses from the school children, under the direction of the religious Sisterhood of the Madre Pie and the presentation of costly articles of church furniture and sacred vestments. What was however most characteristic of the religious character of the place was the many hundreds of devout communions made in the churches next morning by the inhabitants, in gratitude for the blessing of the Bishop sent them by the Holy See.

GERMANY.

There is a Cable dispatch to the effect that all the Catholic Churches of Posen which belong to the government have been closed in consequence of a special service held in them dedicating the Church of Posen in her present trials to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus. All the Catholic pastors and teachers have been arrested and taken before the magistrates on a charge of having publicly read the pastoral letter of the Archbishop. There is no reason, we suppose, to doubt the truth of the report. We are not disposed to lament over it either. Except the sins committed by persecutors, and the fear that those who are "weak in the faith" may be pretty severely tested, the Catholic Church has nothing to dread from persecution. In the present case, the action of the government makes a unit of the Church, and leaves not even the most "liberally" disposed of Catholics a shadow of excuse for trying to quiet their consciences with the pretext that the great Bismarck is warring only upon the Jesuits, and that purely for political reasons. These reasons have, doubtless, very much to do in the matter, but the horns and the cloven hoofs are getting to be very clearly defined in the background of the movement. The Society of the Holy Childhood is already threatened, and of all institutions likely to be selected by his infernal majesty for attack, this seems to us the one most adapted to kindle his ire.—*Catholic Review*.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25.—It was officially announced

to-day that the Czarowitch has been ill since the 19th of November, and his malady is becoming serious. On the 19th of December it was pronounced a case of typhus fever, accompanied with an affection of the abdomen, which the physicians considered of a grave character. The bulletin issued this morning says a less sleep yet tranquil night has been passed. The fever has not abated, but his condition continues about the same.

The *Observateur Russe* quotes the following sad news from the *Auguste Gazette* of Vienna. "The Russian Government has asked the exiled Polish bishops to renounce their sees, on which conditions they will be allowed to return to St. Petersburg or to the Crimea, and enjoy a suitable income. The Bishops have refused. To give one an idea of the courage of these martyrs, the reader must know that they are living far from all human intercourse removed from their dioceses and from every Catholic person or idea, deprived even of the common necessities of life, and unable to celebrate Mass. 'No,' they said, and they will die rather than return dishonored. Honor be to them. The names of these confessors are Mgr. Felinsky, Archbishop of Warsaw; Mgr. Krasinsky, Bishop of Wilna; Mgr. Popil, Bishop of Ploek; Mgr. Borovsky (over eighty years of age), Bishop of Zitomar. Mgr. Lubinsky, Count Bishop of Auguston, died on the painful journey to Siberia at Wiatka." "So," adds the *Observateur*, "Catholic Bishops die and conquer."

CENTRAL ASIA.—We *N. Y. Tribune*, publish this morning, the report that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has notified to Prince Gortschakoff that, if the Russian troops penetrate the countries between Khiva and Afghanistan, England will be compelled to interfere and support the Afghan independence. The importance of this intelligence is such that we are not disposed to give it perfect credit before it receives confirmation. However flimsy may have been the pretex under which the attacks were made by Russia upon the tribes of Central Asia, she exercises her authority with as much right as Great Britain claims in justification of her rule in India. The only motive which could influence the British in opposing the march of the Russians is that by conflicting commercial interests. Already the latter have arrived within four hundred miles of Cashmere, on the north-east of India, and two hundred and fifty miles off the Hindoo Koosh on the north. On the west there is only Persia between the Russians and Afghanistan, and Persia is under their influence. The side on which the commerce of India can be affected by the policy of the Russians, however, is that which they have now determined to employ for their own profit. Khiva, once conquered, the Amoo-Daria will be the means of providing them with an unfailing supply for the marts of Russia, and only an open territory will intervene between Russia proper and Afghanistan, and possibly even India. In a certain sense the conquests of Russia are movements of progress. If Great Britain should oppose these movements she would do so primarily in the interest of herds of the most lawless robbers in the world, and against commerce in her own dominions. These considerations have undoubtedly occurred to the British themselves. When the hostile purposes of the Russians became known to the Khan of Khiva he sent an envoy to intercede with the Viceroy of India. The latter declined the requests of the envoy as altogether beyond the province of the Indian Government. When the envoy asked for friendly advice the Viceroy significantly recommended the Khan to give up Russian prisoners and enter into amicable communication with the Russian General at Tashkend. The change, if any has taken place in the British policy within the last two or three months, is a notable one, which it is difficult to explain in considering any course of conduct which has hitherto been pursued.

THE CAMBERWELL GHOST.—At the Surrey Sessions recently, Maria Morgan, 19, described as a servant, was indicted for stealing a watch and chain, the property of William Wells at Camberwell. It appeared from the evidence of James Ham, a detective sergeant of the P Division, that for some weeks a great deal of excitement had been caused in the neighborhood of the prosecutor's house, No. 135, Camberwell-road, by a report that a "Ghost" was committing all sorts of damage. Flower-pots were thrown about, trees damaged, and persons struck with various missiles, without the origin of the mischief being discovered. Detectives Puttock and Neville were engaged to detect the perpetrator of these dangerous freaks, and on Monday, the 18th ult., they went to the prosecutor's house, when they ascertained that the mother of the latter had just been struck by a broken flower-pot and cut on the arm. A vine was also cut down, and a water-butt overturned. They saw the prisoner in a very excited state, and she showed them a bruise on the forehead, which she said had been inflicted by a man she found in the wash-house. The officer searched the place, but failed to find any trace of a man. During the time they were searching the place, flower-pots were thrown about in a most mysterious manner and then the prisoner screamed out and begged to be allowed to leave the house, as she was afraid to stop. Just at that time a watch and chain were missed from the breakfast room, and the detectives having a suspicion about the prisoner's conduct, followed her upstairs. She ran into a bedroom, followed by the officers, who found the watch and chain concealed in the bed. They took her into custody. Martha Platt, a girl in the prosecutor's employ, said that on the Sunday evening previous the prisoner came to her and said, "I must do something to make mischief believe somebody has got into the house." The prisoner then opened the kitchen window, as though it had been forced, and told witness to scream out and call for the young master. Witness went upstairs and called him and a little while afterwards the prisoner told her not to say anything about what was done, and to throw some flower-pots out so as to alarm the house. She, however, declined to do so. On Monday the prisoner said, "I must do something else to make mischief think a man is in the place," and then, taking up the head of a broom-stick, struck herself several heavy blows on the forehead, causing bruises. She afterwards struck herself with a flower-pot and cut her forehead. Shortly afterwards she rushed in from the wash-house screaming, and said a man concealed there had struck her. The prosecutor said the prisoner had only been in his service six weeks, and for the last fortnight great damage had been done by flower-pots and other missiles being thrown about. The whole neighbourhood had been thrown into alarm by the freaks of the "Ghost." The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, and the Deputy-Chairman sentenced her to 12 months' hard labour.

A STATUE TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, IN ST. LOUIS.—The Knights of St. Patrick, an Irish organization in St. Louis, Missouri, have set on foot the movement of erecting to Ireland's greatest and most thoroughly representative son a monument of colossal bronze, to be placed in the principal public park of that city, as a token to distant ages of the love and veneration in which they hold the immortal Daniel O'Connell. The statue will stand twelve feet from the pedestal and will be the work of the great sculptor, Mr. Donald. The whole management of the details will be in the hands of a distinct organization, to be known as the "O'Connell Monument Association," formed of the most respectable Irish and American citizens, as well as representatives of the various Irish and patriotic societies.

Some years ago I went specially to Clonmel assize, and accidentally witnessed a trial which I never shall forget. A wretched man, a native of that county, was charged with the murder of his neighbor. It seemed that an ancient feud existed between them. They had met at a fair and exchanged blows; again that evening they met at a low pot-house, and the bodily interference of friends alone prevented a fight between them. The prisoner was heard to vow vengeance against his rival. The wretched victim left the house, followed soon after by the prisoner, and was found next day on the roadside murdered, and his face so barbarously beaten in by a stone that he could only be identified by his dress. The facts were too strong against the prisoner; in fact it was the strongest case of circumstantial evidence I ever met with. As a form of his guilt there was no doubt—the prisoner was called upon for his defence. He called, to the surprise of everyone, the murdered man. And the murdered man came forward. It seemed that another man had been murdered—that the identification by dress was vague, for all the peasantry of Tipperary wear the same description of clothes—that the presumed victim had got a hint that he would be arrested under the White Boy act—and fled and only returned with a noble and Irish feeling of justice when he found his ancient foe was being tried on his account. The case was clear, the prisoner was innocent. The judge told the jury that it was unnecessary to charge them. They requested permission to retire; they returned in about two hours, when the foreman, with a long face, handed him the verdict "Guilty." Every one was astonished. "Good God!" said the Judge, "of what is he guilty? Not of murder, surely?" "No my lord," said the foreman, "but if he did not murder that man sure he stole my grey mare three years ago."—*Daniel O'Connell*.

THE LAST CHRISTMAS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—The last Christmas of Queen Elizabeth was a sad contrast to the many happy ones which had preceded it. The great Queen had outlived her popularity, and was fallen into a melancholy from which nothing seemed able to rouse her. She had never been the same woman since the death of Essex; "she sat whole days by herself, indulging in the most gloomy reflections; every rumor agitated her with new and imaginary terrors;" she could hardly be persuaded to take any nourishment, and her temper became such as to render the daily service almost unbearable to her attendants. "I found her," says Sir John Harrington, who was allowed to see her at Christmas, 1602, "in a most pitiable state. She bade the Archbishop ask me if I had seen Tyrone. I replied with reverence that I had seen him with the lord deputy (Essex). She looked up with much choler and grief in her countenance, and said, 'O, now it mindeth me that you was one that saw this man elsewhere, and heretofore she dropped a tear and smote her bosom.' The shade of the Earl of Essex seemed to haunt her perpetually, so much so, that towards the end of her last illness, which began at this time, she would not stay in bed, and she answered the entreaties of the lord admiral, that she would return to her couch, by saying that if he had seen what she saw there, he would never make the request. Recollections, too, of the sad writer of the sad letter, which she had received at Christmas sixteen years before, might have been present to her mind—the letter in which Mary, Queen of Scots, made her four last requests of her cousin of England, and which drew tears, but no mercy, from that cousin's heart. These thoughts, and others like them, fretted the mind of the Queen from Christmas time till Easter, when she passed away, and gave place to him of whom the Duke of Sully wittily said, referring to his scholastic acquirements and his kingship, that he was the "wisest fool in Europe."

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF THE BODY.—1. Secure, if possible, a vigorous constitution.
2. Eat a good supply of the best food.
3. Take a proper amount of physical exercise daily.
4. Use pure water to drink.
5. Secure abundance of pure air for the lungs.
6. Take eight hours of good sleep out of every twenty-four.
7. Observe cleanliness.
8. Observe regularity in all your habits.
9. Take wise but not excessive recreation.
10. Work at some useful and congenial employment.—*Herald of Health*.

Entrance to the Catholic Church is, as the entrance to heaven; through self-denial, self-abnegation, self-sacrifice, self-conquering, world-renouncing and a readiness to leave all, to follow Christ.

HOW THE OLD AND INFIRM ARE SUPPORTED BY FALLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—During the vigor of youth the expenditure of the power of the mind (which is the real seat of man's strength) is balanced by activity of the nutritive functions, without the aid of science.

But time, the everlasting dissipator of reason as of events, sets a limit to his power, and it is at this epoch that science may render to man the desired assistance and restore the dimin upon his wasted energies.

Each effort of the mind, every act of the body, will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since this Hypophosphites combination really will supply the *vis vite* to the body, it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigor of youth is past.

IF A MAN WANTS A BOTTLE OF WHISKY, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters," or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic, that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, (an Iron Tonic), that will vitalize the blood and give durable strength of the system.

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.

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." Also makers of Eppe's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. AMMONSON, P.O. Box 360, 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 26th, 1872.

WANTED.

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

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.

WANTED.

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

JOHN CROWE,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
LOCK-SMITH,
BELL-HANGER, SADDLERY-MAKER
AND
GENERAL JOBBER.

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

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of GATHEEN 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.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of CHARLES F. PERRIN, of the City of Montreal, Trader.

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned Andrew B. Stewart, 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, Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the thirty first day of December next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, for the public examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.

Montreal, 26th November, 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 the 3rd 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 OVIDE PARADIS, Mills Constructor, FERDINAND GERVASIS, wife duly separated by contract from the said OVIDE PARADIS, and from him duly authorized to act in these presents, and JEAN BAPTISTE LABELLE, Organist, carrying on business under the name and style of PARADIS & LABELLE, as well individually as as co-partners.

Insolvents.

The insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Court house, in the room reserved to matters in Insolvency in the City of Montreal, on Monday the Twenty-third day of December inst., at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 7th Dec. 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ZOIL alias ZOEL FOREST of the City of Montreal, Trader.

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 Twentieth day of January, 1873, at 3 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, 20th December, 1872.