

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LYONS, 10th August.—The Courrier de France gives the following statement: "Mgr. Farinaria, chamberlain of the Pope, has arrived in Paris on a secret mission of the Holy Father to Mgr. Chigi. He left the Nunciature this morning for Trouville. The mission is supposed to refer to the last consistory held in Rome, in which several French bishops were preconised, and of which the French Government has not registered the Bulls." The same journal states that M. Thiers intends convoking an assembly of the whole Corps Diplomatique at Versailles, and asks what can be the purpose of such a step, unless to gain their support for the approaching proclamation of the Republic. His stay at Trouville will probably last two months, and an artillery camp is being formed there. The military manoeuvres which were to have taken place yesterday at the camp of Villeneuve l'Etang were counter-ordered at the last moment. The Committee of Fortifications is about to undertake a vast scheme of fortifications at Dunkirk, Calais, Lille, and Gravelines, so as to make a quadrilateral which it is said will be impregnable.

The bad faith of the Prussians is too notorious to need any further instance, but it is of grave importance to Europe to consider what they are doing on the eastern frontier. Belfort, as your military readers are aware, is the key of the Vosges and Alsace, and it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of peace that it was to return to France. M. de Bismarck's familiars, however, declare publicly that Prussia, now holding it as a guarantee for the indemnity, intends to keep it after that indemnity is paid, and it is certain that an immense system of fortifications (fort Clinches), casemates, and earth-works are being carried out by the Prussian engineer corps, which it is absurd to suppose would be done in case it was intended to restore Belfort loyally and according to the Treaty at Versailles.

According to the Patrie, a well-informed journal, the first measure presented by the Left on the assembling of the Chamber will be to recommend its return to Paris, and states that the motion will receive the support of Government.

The Correspondence Provinciale of Berlin, the organ of M. de Bismarck, lays great stress on the meeting of the three Emperors, and says that its object is the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and that the difficulties of a Russo-Austrian alliance have been done away with by the good offices of Germany.

The Rouges of Lyons, Marseilles, and other places are beginning to accuse the promoters of the Republican address of tepidity in the cause, and considers M. Gambetta as more or less a reactionary! The Red journals are filled with the most violent and scurrilous articles against the moderate Republicans, and even against the men of the 4th of September, whom one would have thought were sufficiently sung impurs for any one. It seems, moreover, that nothing short of Felix Pyat will satisfy our friends here of the Rue Grolee, or their brothers of Marseilles, Paris, and elsewhere, and in the worst days of the Commune there was not greater violence of language than I read every day in the organs of the southern Republicans.

It is becoming daily more patent that they are only lying on their ears during the vacation in order to organize on a vast scale, and attempt, if possible, to gain some part of the troops, which are so far perfectly reliable in the cause of order.

The pilgrimage to Ars last Sunday was followed by thousands of persons, not only of the diocese of Belley, but from this city and the rest of France. Our Lyonese pilgrims, many hundreds in number, went on foot to Ville Franche (10 miles) in a blazing sun, and over a plain offering not the slightest shelter from its rays. It was impossible not to admire their faith and courage. Mgr. Richard, the Bishop of Belley, officiated, and Mgr. Mermillod, Bishop of Hebron, preached.

Mgr. Paulmier, Bishop of Grenoble, has sent 27,000 francs to the Pope, the offering of his diocese.

There is only one voice of reprobation in the Catholic press for the inconceivable cowardice of the Roman adherents of the Pope. When such men as the Torlonias, Serlupi, &c., took refuge in the Villeggiatura rather than go to the urns, you may reckon what the secondary rank of Catholics did. Nothing in future can be expected from the wordy protestations of the "loyal" Romans. They have proved to Europe that the rescue must come from without, and their conduct is the more disgraceful, as in the provinces the Catholic victory has been general, simply because the electors dared to act on their convictions and play the men, instead of crouching before the threats of the revolutionary party.

The Alsatian and Lorrainers, who have chosen French nationality, are about to leave Algiers, where they were first settled, for Canada, where our Catholic fellow-subjects will give them the hearty reception their courage and patriotism deserve.—Corr. of Catholic Opinion.

For the first time since 1869 the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils at the Government schools of Paris and Versailles has taken place at the Sorbonne. M. Jules Simon presided, and delivered a speech. Attention is called to the fact that the Archbishop of Paris, who is generally present on these occasions, was absent; but this will surprise no one who remembers that M. Simon, as Minister of Public Instruction, is the advocate of godless education, and that he is accused of belonging to the International.

FRENCH ADDRESS ON THE EXPULSION OF THE ROMAN CONVENTS.—The Catholic Committee of France have united in an address to the Holy Father protesting against the proposed spoliation of the remaining Convents in Rome. They say that they have read with

very painful feelings the letter of His Holiness to the Cardinal-Secretary of State on the subject of the new aggression upon the rights of the Holy See threatened by the Italian Government. The address goes on to say:—"This project is the more open to reprobation because the Roman Convents have been founded and supported by the Catholic nations of Europe, and are their common property by inalienable and imprescriptible right. The Italian Government possesses not the shadow of a right to seize on that property to the injury of all the nations who for many centuries have been giving their exertions and their money towards the formation of those religious houses, and who still resort to them as to a focus of religious life and an asylum of peace under the shadow of St. Peter's Chair." In conclusion they pray God to enlighten the Governments of the world upon the most sacred and most important of their duties, the protection of the Church's peace and the freedom of her visible Head.—Tablet.

SPAIN.

The Spanish papers says that the pseudo-assassins of King Amadeus are to be set at liberty without trial as soon as the affair is forgotten. General Ciardini, who is still in Madrid, is most anxious that the Savoyard Prince should abdicate at the opening of the new Cortes, the International movement growing more and more formidable in the great towns, and the Republicans are everywhere preparing for an outbreak after the elections.

The Carlists continue to hold all the passes of Catalonia and Navarre, but avoid encounters till the new elections. None of these will take part in the voting this time, their oath having been completely falsified on the last occasion, the ballot offering immense facilities for trickery in the hands of Government, so unscrupulous are Zorrilla and his fellows.

ITALY.

ROME.—ALLOCATION TO NEW BISHOPS.—At the sessions of Monday week, the Holy Father addressed the Bishops present. His words were to the following effect:—"I am glad to see the Bishops of Chiuse and Leghorn here present. I will mention that when I was passing through Tuscany, I blessed both their dioceses. The good people of Tuscany in general received me with joy; everywhere persons ran in crowds to meet me, everybody showed an eager and devout wish to get the Pope's blessing. At Chiuse, I gave my benediction at the city gate. Pienza, the see of which is united with Chiuse, I blessed from a distance, as I passed it on my journey. At length, by God's help, I arrived at Leghorn. Here I went into the city, and got to the public square. You are aware that there are generally some bad people at Leghorn. The citizens themselves are good, but amongst them there is a certain class of evil-disposed persons. So my friends were in some little doubt whether it was advisable for me to go into Leghorn; the Grand Duke himself wished me to keep away, as it was feared that something untoward might occur. However, with the help of God, I did enter into that city; and everything was so peaceful and orderly that I gave the benediction to a great number of people from a balcony in front of the Cathedral. I saw people crowding everywhere, not only at the windows, but even on the roofs of the houses. So then these dioceses have been blessed by the Vicar of Christ in person. I now renew the benediction through their Bishops here present; may it produce abundant fruits."

OUTRAGE ON A PRIEST IN ROME.—An eyewitness has related the following account of a fact that took place in the streets of Rome on the 29th of July:—"A priest was walking quietly along, when a ruffian in a red shirt came up, and began shouting 'Abbasso lei Preti! Morte ai Preti!' The priest in reply said: 'My son, what harm have I done thee?' and walked on; but the ruffian followed him, jostled, and struck him with violence. The priest made no complaint or retort other than: 'Unhappy man, I pray, God to pardon you.' A policeman was near me, looking on quite unconcernedly. I asked him why he did not interfere. He shrugged up his shoulders, and said: 'It is not my business to meddle in politics.' A crowd collected, and some persons in it were about to deal roughly with the aggressor. Now, the matter assumed a civil aspect, and my friend the policeman did interfere; but it was to protect the ruffian who had attacked the offending priest. To do this he had to call to his aid two others of the city police.—Roman Cor. of Tablet.

FOUR MORE EXPULSIONS.—A letter from Rome dated the 29th July, says:—"The Official Journal of the Kingdom of Italy publishes a new decree in virtue of which four Roman convents or monasteries are expropriated. They are part of the house of the Gesu and the monastery of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme; the residences of the Generals of the Company of Jesus and of the Cistercian Order; the large Convent of Santa Marta in the Piazza del Collegio Romano; and lastly, the Convent of the Nuns, popularly called Turchina.—Tablet.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The elections are over, and as might have been expected they have gone against the party of religion. If the Catholics had been as bold as you are in England it would have been different, but they are not; and they are, as everywhere else, without organization, and the wicked are organized, and so all their zeal for the good comes to nothing. But, in fact, with few exceptions, the good were not zealous, and they were just the kind of men not to be prepared for a stand-up fight. It is all very well for you in England, where you are used to municipal action, and most men know how to conduct themselves if called to take part in a public meeting. I say it is all very well for you in England, and in Ireland too, where they are used to elections, and accustomed to good stand-up fights, to criticize pretty severely the poor timid Romans; but you must remember that you have never had to deal with stilettoes, Orsini bombs—and these were fully threatened by the Sect against

any one who should vote for a Catholic candidate. Accordingly, the most of the good stayed quietly at home, while the multitude of the wicked had it pretty much as they pleased. In nearly every region of the city the electoral bureaux were so organized that the Catholics were nowhere, and as the counters of votes were chosen by the non-Catholic majority, they were creatures on whom their masters could depend. Such is the committee; such will be the election. In every quarter of the city the anti-Papal candidates were returned. In some few quarters where the Catholics were in the majority, the Government were at the pains to send in a multitude who represented themselves as voters, and filled the electoral urns. In other places the military were ordered out, and at beat of drum, received the billets inscribed with the name of the Government, and marched up en masse to the poll.

But the Government need not have taken so much trouble, the Romans are not the stuff out of which confessors or martyrs are made. What are they but a race of shop keepers, tobacconists, pastry cooks, hotel keepers, house dealers, and in short visitors who hang on the skirt of the rich and depend on their support by industry or by begging? Then is it to be expected that any one should be able to move such a dish of skimmed milk to a virtuous action, especially when great Roman bankers, and grave Roman citizens and others who loudly profess their devotion to the Holy Father are not ashamed to take the lead in truckling to the powers that are represented at the Quirinal?—Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR RULED BY BISMARCK.—The following interesting extract from the letter of a Catholic gentleman in Prussia has been forwarded to us (Tablet) for publication:—"It will interest you to hear about an audience which the King of Prussia lately gave to

at Ems. This nobleman is a kinsman of the Royal Family, but a first-rate Catholic and gentleman. When he began to show the King the tyranny and monstrousness of a condemnation of about 200 blameless persons, without any trial or examination of witnesses either pro or con, the King became very excited, and tore his hair, exclaiming: 'It's too late, it's too late! It is impossible for me to give up the combat which is now once begun. If I did so I should be looked upon as a coward. I know it is a most dangerous war, this war against Rome which I have undertaken—far more dangerous than that against France; but though I have only some few friends on my side, and I may succumb, yet I must fight it out to the last, for it is a sacred task laid upon my shoulders by the will of God. I must take up this war in which so many German Emperors have failed. I must try like them to break Rome at the risk of my own existence, for it is a task of Providence.' Thus you see the poor man is still under the influence of the same hallucination as he was at Königsberg at the time of his coronation, Oct. 18, 1861. At the very moment when he was putting the royal crown upon his head, he fancied himself to be overshadowed by a supernatural power. Now Bismarck like a new Daniel and soothsayer of the royal dreams has found out that the Divine power which overshadowed his Majesty, was the Mission which now finds its accomplishment in the war against the Pontifical tyranny. The King said also that it was his sacred duty to protect his subjects from the Catholic Bishops, against the tyranny of the Pope, who by the dogma of the infallibility had deprived them of all their episcopal rights, and had made them death instruments and slaves of his own arbitrary will. All this miserable nonsense is nothing but a schoolboy's lesson, which the poor weak-minded monarch is taught by his supreme and almighty minister Prince Bismarck, who keeps not only the King but the whole court at Berlin in a constant panic. The King let the notion of this panic out at the same audience by saying: 'he would be very glad to receive the Provincial of the German Jesuits in order to consider with him a mild way of carrying the new law into practice; but it was impossible for him to receive the Provincial personally, because Prince Bismarck would fall into a regular fit of rage.' The matter must, therefore, be concerted with his secret counsellor. It is awful to think that 40 millions of commonly-called reasonable creatures permit themselves to be enslaved under the iron grasp of one single mortal, who imposes himself not only upon the nation, but upon the very monarch as the only source of law and justice, and even of royal power, who is madly daring enough to try and abolish all religion and morals, supplanting them by the omnipotence of the police and bayonets, and proclaiming himself finally the incarnation of political and Governmental infallibility. To this point of raving madness has Prussian transcendental speculation already arrived. Its ravings are put before the public in a manifesto recently published at Berlin, which not only shows the marks of Bismarck's influence, but has evidently been corrected and finished by his own hand; the title of it is, Considerations upon the Election of the Pope. It is the shallowest Prussian humbug and arrogance from one end to the other, the most perfect expression of the spirit which dominates that Cabinet, and an open declaration of war against the Catholic Church."

PROTEST OF THE CATHOLIC UNION OF GERMANY.—The following Protest (translated by Tablet) has been published by the German Catholic Union:—"At the opening of the first German Parliament, the speech from the throne was concluded by his Majesty in the following words:—"May the re-establishment of the German Kingdom be also a true token of new greatness for the whole of the German nation; may the German national war which we have so gloriously waged be followed by a no less glorious national peace, and may it be the resolve of the German people to be henceforth conquerors in the contest for the blessings of peace."

The expectations called forth by these royal words have not been fulfilled. In opposition to the wishes expressed by the Ruler of the German nation, certain parties, at the head of which is the Protestant Union, with its resolutions passed at Darnstadt on the 4th and 5th October, 1871, have thrown down the gauntlet to the Catholic Church; have inscribed upon their banner war against her institutions, and have thus sown the seeds of discord and hatred in the Kingdom. The Catholics ever since that time have beheld floods of calumnies and persecution raging unceasingly around them, and they cannot but perceive, to their great sorrow, that these calumnies have found an echo in the German Diet, and have led to the passing of very important measures. We are, therefore, constrained to make a solemn declaration against all such calumnies, and we, moreover, especially protest against the resolutions passed by the Diet on the 19th June ult., being, as they are, entirely in opposition to our most cherished convictions.

1. A painful injury inflicted upon the Catholic Church, which approves of the Society of Jesus and has received it into her service, as well as a threatening of all Catholics who hold the fundamental dogmas of faith and morals in common with them.

2. An utterly unjustifiable attack upon personal liberty. A condemnation of innocent citizens, accused of the heaviest crimes, without one of these men being permitted to exercise the right appertain-

ing to every criminal of judicial enquiry and of defence.

3. An act of ingratitude, of which the Fatherland has rendered herself guilty toward these her sons, who, during the most perilous times, in the sight of all, gave the most heroic proofs of courage and self-sacrifice.

4. A misconception of the voice of the people, which has expressed itself loudly and solemnly in more than 2,000 petitions.

5. A disturbance of religious peace: an attack upon the quiet and security of the Fatherland.

We further protest against these measures, because we consider it to be unworthy of the greatness and dignity of Germany to attack, by violent and arbitrary proceedings, a defenceless band of scarcely 200 priests; we protest against them, because they form only one link in the chain of acts which are intended to reach the internal organization of the Church, and to injure the heavenly kingdom founded by Christ on earth—not only in its freedom, but also in the rights guaranteed to her through the constitution of the State—and to deliver her over to the arbitrary will of the secular power.

We Catholics will never allow the holiest possession we have to be yielded up to the caprice or to the will of a majority who are enemies of the faith. We desire that our religion should be free and independent, in order that the Church may exercise her high mission without hindrance for the peace and welfare of the Fatherland.

SWITZERLAND.

THE BISHOPRIC OF GENÈVA.—We mentioned last week a report that the Holy See had it in contemplation to detach the Canton of Geneva from the Diocese of Lausanne and Geneva, the Bishop of which resides at Fribourg, and to re-erect Geneva into a separate Bishopric to be filled by the present auxiliary Bishop, Mgr. Mermillod. Whether this be really the case, or whether the report is being used as a pretext for vexatious treatment of this illustrious prelate, is not yet quite clear. The Radical Government of Geneva, which tolerates and caresses the International, have, it is well-known, vowed vengeance against Mgr. Mermillod, not for any offence which he has given them, for it is notorious that he is personally no man's enemy, but because of his wide-spread influence, and the additional importance which his presence gives to the Catholic population of the Canton. Already action has been taken at Bern, and last week the political department requested the sanction of the Federal Council to the "preventive measures" which it recommends against "the projected erection of a Catholic Bishopric at Geneva." It must be remembered that there is no question of the Bishop being paid anything by the State, and that his position at Geneva as Bishop would no more call for the interference of the civil power than would that of a Bishop in England, Ireland, or America.—Tablet.

TURKEY.

MR. HASSON AND THE LATE TURKISH MINISTRY.—There has been a change of Grand Viziers at Constantinople and a complete change of the Ministry, which cannot be anything but an improvement.—The new Vizier, Midhat Pasha, is supposed to represent Austrian influence, as Mahmud Pasha was believed to be the favorite of Russia. The expulsion of Mr. Hasson was one of the last acts of the outgoing Ministry, and was carried into effect in a singularly insulting manner by Server Pasha. That official wrote to the Patriarch that his "presence was a cause of trouble and disorder in the Armeno-Catholic community over which you have no longer any authority, and keeps alive among your adherents sentiments of disobedience, rebellion, and treason against the Imperial Government. You will then, (continues the letter) depart from the Ottoman territory in order that some of the Armenian subjects of H. M. the Sultan, who have been misled by your example, may return to a juster sense of their duty to the Imperial Government, and be reconciled to the other members of their community, which they would never be so long as you remained among them as a brand of discord." The answer of Mr. Hasson is admirable, and deserves to be recorded:—"In sending me in writing, as I requested H. H. the Grand Vizier to do, the order to leave Constantinople, your Excellency thinks fit, in your high wisdom, to profit by this circumstance to address to me outrages which I disdain to answer, and to allude to reasons which I cannot admit. The rebels among the Armenians are not those who, desiring to preserve intact the privileges of their community, have remained faithful to the Supreme Head of Catholicity, but rather those who have violently stripped of some of its leaves this flourishing branch of the Catholic Church. Do not forget, M. le Ministre, that those who know how to keep their faith at the cost of their temporal interests, know also how to preserve towards the legitimate authority under which Providence has placed them a fidelity without fail, a sincere and persevering respect, and dignified and enduring obedience. For more than 30 years the Imperial Government has recognized me as the civil and religious head of the Armeno-Catholic community; I have been the faithful servant of the Government, and I may venture to say the friend of three illustrious men who have known how to place their country in the road of progress, civilization, and prosperity—Reschid Pasha, Fud Pasha, Aali Pasha. I have always preached and inculcated obedience to the laws of the empire, fidelity to the Sovereign, respect towards the Government. I have been several times charged by those eminent men with delicate missions, about which it is unnecessary that I should speak to you and which had for their object the interests and the greatness of the Empire. It is thus that I have served the Imperial Government, and this is not to harbour sentiments of disobedience, rebellion, and treason." The implied comparison between the late Grand Vizier and his predecessors was probably not without its sting to Mahmud Pasha, the character of whose measures, and the direction of whose policy, we deal with at greater length elsewhere.—Tablet.

TO PURIFY A ROOM.—Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will become purer, but the water perfectly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater the capacity to contain the gases. At ordinary temperature a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence, water kept in a room awhile is always unfit for use. For the same reason the water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before any of it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.

OUR MODERN YOUTH.—The first thing that strikes one in mixing with young people now is the absence of that diffidence or timidity which has been supposed to belong to inexperience. There is in them generally, though in different degrees, what in a few may be called self-possession, but in the many must be called self-assurance. Afraid of nothing, abashed at nothing, astonished at nothing, they are ever comfortably assured of their own perfect competence to do or say the right thing in any given position. In schools, in universities, in military colleges, or in the world, wherever the young are assembled, these peculiarities are more or less conspicuous. Nor are they confined to the male sex alone. A girl of eighteen goes with as much assurance to her first drawing-room as the boy just out of school goes to meet his first introduction to his professional superiors.

COCKROACHES AND OTHER INSECTS.—Bugs cannot endure hot alum water—it death to them. So let us apply it to every joint and crevice of boards or water pipes whence these nuisance issue to blacken all

our surroundings, and fill us with disgust. Take two pounds of pulverized alum, and dissolve it in three fire until all the alum is dissolved. Then apply it hot with a brush; wet every board and corner of it bedstead with it, and no chintz bugs will live. Scatter the powdered alum in all suspected places, and you will free yourself from all such disagreeable intruders.

FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE.—Dr. Young says: "A professor in one of the medical schools in San Francisco, in a lecture, described the case of a young lady, pale, sickly, with headache, nervous, unable to study, in short, 'going into a decline,' said to the students: 'Now what shall be done with such a case? Tell her parents to take her out of school, and give her in the place of school-books a skipping-rop, rolling-hoop and a pony; to give her plenty of fresh air and sunshine; to give her good broad calf-skin shoes in place of those things she has on her feet; to give her good wholesome food and a loose-fitting, comfortable dress; tell them that for want of these she is sick, and it is only by them that recovery can be hoped for; that with these conditions she will recover without medical treatment, and that without them medicine will be powerless. This you must tell them, though you might as well talk to the wind; they will not hear a word you say. She is a young lady and will be fashionable, if she dies for it.'"

Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes are sure to supersede all others because they are the most pliable—durable—do not rip or leak. Try them. All genuine goods are stamped.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'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. Epps 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 Epps's & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

WANTED—By a Young Man (Catholic), aged 23 years, situation as TEACHER in a School or Family; can teach French and English. Best of references. Apply to "J. L. B.," P. O., Lennoxville.

WANTED—A Male Teacher for a mixed school, near Montreal; must be qualified to teach English and French, and must possess diploma and certificates as to character and ability to the satisfaction of the School Committee. Apply at once, stating qualifications, &c., and salary expected, by letter to W. H. ROSEVEAR, P. O., Montreal.

The Re-Opening of the Classes of ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, TANNERY WEST, will take place on the 2nd SEPTEMBER next.

The Day School of the Sacred HEART (MONTREAL), has been removed from LAGACHESTIERE STREET, to 776 ST. CATHERINE STREET. CLASSES will be RESUMED on SEPTEMBER 6th.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION—Masson College—Terrebonne—(Near Montreal)—The RE-OPENING of the CLASSES will take place on the 4th of SEPTEMBER. The parents are respectfully requested either to come themselves, or send their children on the appointed day. JOSEPH GRATON, Principal.

Industrial and Commercial COLLEGE—LONGUEUIL—The CLASSES of this Institution will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

To accelerate the classification of the pupils, the Boursiers will enter on Saturday, 31st inst., at four o'clock p.m.

An additional Class has been prepared this year, so as to favor the progress of the students, who desire to acquire proficiency in the Commercial transactions.

Select School for Young Ladies.—ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, the MASSES GRANT will OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Ibbotson, situated near Papineau Square. The Course of Instruction will embrace the usual English branches, with French and Music. By unremitting devotion to the moral and mental improvement of those placed under their charge, the Misses Grant hope to merit a share of public patronage. Terms made known on application at the premises.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JEAN B. MAILHOT, Plasterer and 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 Saturday, the Fourteenth day of September, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 12th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of CYRILLE GERVAYS & CO., of the City of Montreal, Grocers,

Insolvents.

A First and Final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, after which date, dividend will be paid. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 16th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

IN the matter of JAMES McMILLAN and DAVID McMILLAN, both of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Clothiers and copartners carrying on trade and commerce at Montreal, Bosc & Co., and as individuals and as having formerly carried on trade and commerce, in copartnership with one James Carson at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of McMillan and Carson Insolvents.

On Tuesday the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES McMILLAN, DAVID McMILLAN, By their Attorneys at Law, BETHUNE & BETHUNE. MONTREAL, 31st July, 1872.