

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS.—BAYONNE, Sept. 12.—A number of cannon and other munitions of war for the Carlists were landed yesterday at Lequerto, on the coast of Biscay.

EVACUATIONS.—PARIS, September 12.—The evacuation of Verdun by the German forces will be completed to-morrow. There will be great public rejoicing, and a general illumination of the town in the evening.

A little note in the *Francis* of Saturday shows how President MacMahon is determined to fulfil his guarantee for the maintenance of order. It declares that the Government is firmly resolved not to permit the session of the Councils-General to be made a pretext for illegal demonstrations, and it will understand how to cause the laws and the National Assembly to be respected, should any Council attempt to obey the suggestions of the organs of disorder.

TEMPER OF EASTERN FRANCE.—The attention of Government is vehemently called for by the state of public feeling in the eastern provinces; or at all events by the violent agitation now going on amongst the Radicals there. You would scarcely form an idea of the impudent lying to which the Radical papers of the places recently evacuated by the Germans have addicted themselves. One paper has just been suppressed for asserting that the regiments which have been ordered into the east of France were sent for the express purpose of shooting down the inoffensive inhabitants, and so forth. People are almost inclined to believe that our enemies abroad have entered into a conspiracy with all the revolutionists in the world to embarrass the existing administration of France. It would be preferable if we could avoid these delicate topics; but in the present state of affairs, nothing is gained by disguising the truth. Frenchmen are acting and speaking in a way that causes delight to the foe beyond the Rhine; but that is not so surprising as the similarity of tone which one finds between certain French journals and some of the most respectable papers in Germany.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS AND THE RECONCILIATION.—One of the immediate results of the reconciliation between the Comte de Chambord and the Orleans Princes has been the departure for Frohsdorf of several leading members of the Royalist party, and especially of the Bishop of Orleans. The "own correspondent" of the *Standard* is sufficiently behind the scenes to feel justified in informing us that "Bishop Dupanloup has written to his future King a very sensible letter, pointing out the advisability of his repudiating Ultramontanism," advice which the correspondent hopes "he will not disregard." It is only a few months ago that the Bishop of Orleans used to be commonly described in the columns of our English contemporaries as "the leader of the French Ultramontanes," so that this announcement is a little startling. Perhaps however the correspondent has a vague idea that Ultramontanism and high views of the regal prerogative are the same thing, or perhaps—to which theory we should be more disposed to incline—the Bishop of Orleans has done nothing of the kind.

Outside France as well as within it there is considerable disturbance in the anti-Catholic camp. Prince von Bismarck himself is reported to have taken the news of the Frohsdorf interview very ill. We cannot quite accept as probable all the expressions which an informant of the *Monde* puts in the mouth of the Chancellor, but the general upshot of the remarks attributed to him is rather like the brusque candour of speech in which his unwavering confidence in himself frequently leads him to indulge. It would seem as though he took a certain pleasure in admitting all that was likely to tell against him, for the purpose of bringing into greater relief his belief in his own invincibility. "Decidedly," he is reported to have said on receiving the news, "decidedly the French people is not what I took it for. Yet I have studied it carefully and closely, and I admit that in spite of my knowledge of men, I have been deceived about it. Eighty years of revolutions and constant shocks have not stilled in it the consciousness of its greatness. In spite of its inconceivable frivolity, it preserves a deep impression of its historical traditions. I have no longer any doubt whatever that within a few months the Comte de Chambord will be king of France, and that the whole of France will acclaim him; and after some further observations, which to our mind do not bear the same stamp of authenticity, he is said to have concluded. "No; M. Thiers"—who had told him that the fusion was out of the question—"is no longer the statesman I took him for; he is old; his vanity has dazzled him, and his intellect is obscured (verdunkelt)."

THE CONTINENTAL WHEAT TRADE.—Paris reports of last evening report that the wheat trade has continued active, the demand having exceeded the supply. The harvest is considered an ordinary one this year, not only in France but also in Germany and Hungary.

SPAIN.

UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE.—MADRID, Sept. 12.—A body of insurgent troops made a sortie from Cartagena yesterday, but was unsuccessful in its efforts to pierce the line of the besieging force, and returned to the city.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.—MADRID, Sept. 12.—The situation here and throughout the country is improving. A large portion of the reserves called out has been assembled; and its equipment progressing. Government is capable of putting 330,000 efficient men into the field. The command of the army of the North has been conferred to Gen. Zubald. General Faron will enter upon a vigorous campaign in Catalonia with 10,000 men. The resources of the northern provinces have been exhausted by the war and exactions of the Carlists. The necessities of life even have become scarce, and thousands of families are reduced to indigence.

DISCIPLINE AMONG THE CARLISTS.—A "special" correspondent of the *Standard*—in the North of Spain, gives a very favorable account of the discipline of the Carlist bands. "Pickets patrol the towns and villages occupied, and repress all disorder after nightfall, and outpost duty is strictly observed." "Immorality is always punished, a captain who had thus offended was placed under arrest, and reprimanded for the bad example he had given, while his companion, a Frenchwoman, was sent back over the frontier. "With some exceptions the Royalist privates are more than moral—they are pious." But, as the correspondent goes on to observe, Basques are not Spaniards, and they will find great difficulty in imposing their ideas on the inhabitants of the Centre, South and East.

ITALY.

In Italy the terrible progress of the cholera can no longer be concealed by the Government. At Descanzano, a military station, twenty-five men have succumbed to the disease. The next day there were twenty-five cases and fifteen deaths. At Venice there were ten cases, nine of which ended fatally on the 7th; and forty-three, of which twenty-five were fatal, in the province. In the province of Treviso, five cases and as many deaths; in that of Udine, twenty cases and seven deaths; in that of Parma eleven cases and seven deaths. In Padua there have been thirteen cases, but none of them ended fatally.

BRIEF TO THE BISHOP OF QUIMPER.—The Holy Father has just sent to the Bishop of Quimper a remarkable reply to the address presented through that prelate by the Catholic "Circle" of his town. After repeating the condemnation of the "so-called liberal opinions" which are adopted by many Catholics, "otherwise honest and pious," the Holy Father continues thus: "Remind, Venerable Brother, the members of the Catholic association that, on the numerous occasions on which We have reproved the followers of 'Liberal' opinions, We have not had in view those who hate the Church, whom it would have been useless to point out; but rather those whom We have just indicated, who preserving and cherishing the hidden virus of liberal opinions which they have sucked in with their milk, on the pretext that it is not tainted with malice, and is according to them not hurtful to religion, easily inoculate other minds with it and thus propagate the seeds of the perturbations by which the world has so long been shaken." The explicit wording of this important communication has attracted great attention in France.

ITALIAN TAXATION.—As an illustration of the present system of taxation in the new kingdom of Italy, the *Fanfulla*, a journal published in Rome, gives an example in the case of an Italian abbe who had been in the receipt of an annual revenue of 1,000 francs (£35) from a benefice which he had.

Owing to the laws regarding ecclesiastical property the funds of this benefice are taken possession of by the Government: the abbe makes application for his annual stipend, is directed to the office appointed for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property. He is ushered into the presence of the official liquidator, and the following dialogue ensues:— Official: Please, sir, be seated. I will look up your account. Your benefice brings you, you say, 1,000 francs a year? Abbe (meekly): Yes, sir. Official: No doubt, sir, you are aware that, in accordance with the law on ecclesiastical property, the amount is subject to a reduction of 30 per cent? Abbe: Yes, sir, (sighs.) Official: 30 per cent gives 300 francs. The remainder, therefore, is 700 francs. Abbe: Thank you, sir. Official: It remains to deduct the mortmain. Abbe: The what? Official: The mortmain, sir, which is 4 frs. and 40 centimes per cent, amounting, therefore, on the whole, to 44 francs. Subtracting this from 700, leaves us 656 francs. Abbe rises to receive that amount. Official: Wait a moment, sir. Abbe: Surely, sir, there is nothing else to be deducted? Official: You have forgotten, sir, the tax on the *richesse mobiliere* (movable riches). Abbe: O ah! movable riches! Official: This at 5 per cent amounts to 50 francs. Deducting this from 656, we have 606 francs left. Abbe rises, and is preparing to pocket this last remainder of his annual income. Official: Excuse me, sir, we have not quite finished as yet. Abbe sits down with an air of inquiring resignation. Official: The Income Tax Department may have been in error. Abbe (hopefully): O yes! I think there has been some mistake. Official: You misunderstand me. The Income Tax Department may have rated your income at more than it is, and consequently may have made its estimate on too high a figure. Abbe: Yes. I think my income has been a good deal exaggerated. Official: That is what I was saying, and as the Income Tax Department might be liquidating your pension upon a basis which is more than it is in reality, we therefore have to retain— Abbe: Bullion! Official: We have to retain still ten francs and sixty centimes per cent, which amounts to just 106 francs, leaving therefore a balance in your favour of 500 francs. Fifty per cent, is therefore the total amount of taxation on your income. There, sir, are your 500 francs, and we are quits.

The Abbe takes the amount (£17 10s.) and as he walks away he expresses to himself an earnest wish that he was quit of a government which had managed to pilfer from him one half of his small income.—*London Univers.*

SWITZERLAND.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERGY.—The *Liberte* of Fribourg says that the Government are so determined in hunting down the clergy of the Jura, that they now give to the officials who procure convictions against priests one-third of every fine so obtained. The government is also trying everywhere to replace the Catholic clergy with "old heretics" but "is arrested in its project by the impossibility of finding apostate priests."

AUSTRIA.

SUCCESSION.—VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Prince Charles Esterhazy, the only son of the late Prince Esterhazy, the eminent Austrian statesman, has committed suicide.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN CHURCH LAWS.—Judicial proceedings have been commenced against Bishop Koett of Fulda for having appointed a cathedral chaplain and a priest without notifying to the government his intention of doing so, in accordance with the

provisions of the church laws. He will shortly be examined before the court.

RESULTS OF PARAGUAY.—A correspondent, writing from Geneva, says that Catholic meetings have recently become doubly numerous. "M. Loyson," he adds, "commences to cut a sad figure; the hall where he says Mass is each Sunday a little less well filled; while our Catholic churches; on the contrary are more frequented than ever; the persecution has given us a new life."

BISMARCK'S WEAKNESS.—During the negotiations at Frankfurt, at the close of the Franco-German war, when Poyeur-Quertier and Jules Favre were invited to dinner by Bismarck, the latter was growing sulky at Jules Favre's lengthy speeches, and gave a portentous yawn, always a bad sign with him. Just then Poyeur-Quertier whispered to Favre, "Stop, I have an argument more effective than all your rhetoric." Then turning to the Chancellor he said quietly, "Does your Excellency object to beer and cigars?" Bismarck's face brightened up in an instant. This was just what he wanted; and when the beer and cigars were produced he entered at once upon business in a jovial manner, and Poyeur-Quertier succeeded in this demand.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The *London Univers* keeps up a running fire on the Protestant foreign missions. The testimony of Protestant writers as to their operations and results has been collected and is given as follows:

The failure of Protestant missionary efforts continued:— With most of the natives [of New Zealand] Christianity is a mere name, and is entirely inoperative in practice.—[Fox.]

The Protestant converts are distinctly inferior in point of moral character to the unconverted heathen [Wakfield.] They are, generally speaking, distinguished from the unconverted natives as rogues, thieves and liars [Letters from Wanganui.]

In Oceania the presence of the missionaries has been productive of more mischief than good.—[Asiatic Journal vol. 8.]

The missionaries have only added a plague to the evils they had come to cure.—[Pridham.] After this we collect the pithy summary of the result of the presence of those men who are the heroes of Exeter Hall and the ridicule of the rest of the world:

From the hut of the most degraded man to the Royal palace [in Sandwich Islands] they are remarkable for nothing but their immorality.—[Hines.] They have an utter disregard for all decency.—[Melville.]

Their catechists are ignorant of most of the duties enjoined upon a Christian.—[Wilkes.] The missionaries have only made the natives dirty, brutalized, cheats, and liars.—[La Place.]

Now for Africa, in reference to the religious condition of which the sects have lied so magnificently, and for converting Livingstone, Moffat & Co. have been fed, clothed, paid and canonized: To Africa there have been eighteen missions, all of which failed.—[Tracy.]

There are few exceptions to a general relapse into immorality.—[Cruikshank.] The education given by the missionaries is only the means of enabling the natives to become more perfect in villainy.—[Duncan.]

I believe the missionaries have hardly Christianized a single Kafir.—[Dundas.] The Kafirs may be said to have refused the Gospel [Caldwell.]

Ninety nine out of every one hundred Hottentots are utterly ignorant of any correct notion of a future state.—[Cole.]

It is notorious that the Hottentots who have resided for any time at the missionary stations are generally the most idle and worthless of their nation.—[Moodie.]

Now for a few flying observations by earnest Protestant observers in reference to the missionary success of the sects in other parts of the globe:

In the Levant the utter unprofitableness of the missionary cannot be sufficiently pointed out.—[Slide.] They have felt themselves obliged for the present to withdraw in a great measure from Greece.—[Hawes.] The real truth being that they were expelled.]

The Bishop of Jerusalem has scarcely a congregation besides his chaplain, his doctor and their friends.—[Castleragh.]

There are serious errors in faith and scandalous irregularities in practice in the ill instructed converts.—[Williams.]

The only Protestant converts throughout Turkey and the Levant are infidels and deserve no sympathy from the Christian public.—[Sontagate, a Protestant bishop.]

The expensive establishment in Armenia have made no converts.—[Wagner.]

The history of the missionaries to the native races of America, it must be allowed, casts a deep shade on the history of Protestantism.—[Pritchard.]

We have no proofs that thousands of books thrown away amongst the Chinese have excited one mind to inquire concerning them, have induced one soul to find a teacher, or have been the means of converting one individual.—[Brown's Hist. of Prop. of Christ.]

No Malay Christian is to be found in Malacca.—[Malcolm.]

The above statement [says Mr. Marshall] applies to Protestant Christianity, for he [Malcolm] adds: "The Catholics have brought over a number of Malays, Chinese and others, and have full audiences on Sundays."

After the above we have neither space nor inclination to say more than that short terrible sentence: "Out of thy own mouth will I condemn thee thou wicked servant."

A CRUSADER ON HIS WAY.

We have had two letters from our dear friend, the Chevalier Hugh Murray—tried and true soldier of the Vicar of Christ. The first was dated at the Cove of Cork—now called Queenstown. In it he speaks thus of his very speedy passage in the "Spain," of the *National Line*—confirming by his experience what sharp observers had already concluded, that the *National Line* of steamers, under the management of Mr. Hurst, develops its energies in *rendezvous*, rather than, as in the unfortunate White Star line, in abnormal hastings, hardly sustained by what it has failed to do. Chevalier Hugh Murray, a most exact observer, as a true soldier ever is, says: "A word about the steamer 'Spain'—well kept—vigilant watch—perfect order, and a captain who is a sailor and a gentleman. Passengers quiet, and agreeable. I had an excellent stateroom, all to myself, with leisure for reflection and thought. And so much to forecaste in the thought! So the time seemed none too long. The passage was faster than I expected—leaving New York on August 2d, and reaching the 'Cove of Cork' on the 11th—nine days."

Here is another extract from this letter: "I was sighted at midnight. Lights shining on the Irish coast. I awoke at the entrance of the 'Cove of Cork.' Blood is stronger than water and I could have thrown my arms round the lad that brought us the newspaper. What a pleasant face; what a musical tone in his voice! I get the papers. Wills is dead"—on the field of honor.

* Commandant Wills, who died so chivalrously a death in fighting for Don Carlos, at the head of Pontifical Zouaves, was an old comrade of Chevalier Hugh Murray in the Roman army. The Chevalier often spoke of him to us, and was much attached to him. Commandant Wills was a Hollander, and had two or three brothers, or cousins, with him, in the Pope's army.

"Many more must go, to fill the gap. When filled it can be crossed!" *Nihil fit sine sanguinis effusione!* The vista is opening out, but why speak of it? Thoughts should be nursed, not spoken, when action is ahead. Only the Power of the Sovereign Pontiff will be restored. The iron yoke weighing on millions will be broken. But, oh! what impudent assertion our enemies have, and we, in what we consider our religious humility, are ashamed to sign ourselves with the Cross in their presence!"

The Chevalier's letters, coming on us almost at the hour of publication, have to be deferred, till next week, as to other matters. His second letter, written a few hours before his leaving London for Paris—and beyond, is dated August 14th. We have not time to separate, from it, what is strictly private, and what is matter that may be published as of general interest. Chevalier Hugh Murray has gone abroad with "bigger business" on hand than to be the correspondent of any newspaper, or journal—even the *Freeman's Journal*. He has gone to put his good sword, and his long and stern record as a commandant, at the service of Don Carlos, if this offer of *Free service* will be accepted, subject to instant withdrawal, in the case that the cause of the Church, and of the Pope as Head of the Church, may be better served by his being elsewhere. It was arranged if the Chevalier Hugh Murray got into any trouble, that he was to telegraph to us by the ocean cable-wire. As he has not done so, we count on it that he is now in Catalonia, with his old comrade, Don Alphonso, brother of King Carlos VII. of Spain.

We were amused, a week or two ago, at reading the distinct enunciation, by the Carlist Committee in Paris, that *now*, privates or officers, not of Spanish nationality, would, or could be accepted in the armies preparing of Don Carlos. We laughed at the thought of Don Alfonso telling that terrible disciplinarian—that "Stone-Wall" officer of the Pontifical Zouaves, Hugh Murray, going to serve without pecuniary consideration, that he was not wanted!

If, by events that may happen any day, Chevalier Hugh Murray is not called to his place as a soldier of the Pope, in Rome, he will be welcomed in Spain by the Carlists. He goes there burdened by no international hindrances. He goes as he went ten years before the Canadian Pontifical Zouaves went—the first fruits of America offered in the cause of the Catholic Church, and of its Head the Pope. We reckon that he will reach Catalonia safely, and that he will be very welcome. And we do not anticipate that he will leave his bones in Spain. A faith, and a heroic purpose such as his has been proved, will be rewarded by standing, one day, in Rome. May it not be that this preoccupied and devoted soldier, Celt, and Irish, in every drop of his blood, and to the marrow of his bones, though born on the American Continent—may stand and at no distant day, at the head of a devoted army of *Irishmen*, gathered from various parts of the world? What is needed for this? One little breath of divine inspiration. The Irish heart is right. The French are valiant, but they are self-asserting, and have been very proud. The Irish, all over the world, have been greatly humiliated. Let one little breath come over them—such as, with God's grace, Father Burke might breathe on them, and such funds would be raised, and such an array of sturdy Irish warriors pour into Rome, as would make the wretched Piedmontese usurpers call on the mountains and hills to cover them! Is this a dream? It may be more than that. It is not for nothing that the Irish have been scattered over the earth, and yet, everywhere, preserved their characteristics of devotion to their faith, and singular self-disregard when sacrifices are called for. It would be worthy of them to "rise above themselves."

The *highest tone* on which they could meet, would be the strongest. The race is too widely scattered, and too numerous, and too powerful, ever again to be all at one time, gathered on the little Green Island from which they sprang. But, if the Irish race *tried* it, with a leader, they could quickly deliver Rome, from its tyrants and oppressors, and put the Vicar of Christ again, in peace, in possession of what Catholic Christendom has given to him, and drive away the miscreant robbers that hold him, these three years past, in prison.

Chevalier Murray, arriving in London, went, as all Catholic gentlemen do who go to a hotel in London—to *Ford's*.

Next morning; but we let him tell it himself: "I inquired, this morning, for a Catholic church; and was directed to the *Spanish* church, on Spanish Square, close to Ford's Hotel. There I attended Mass. Curious, without intention on my part, I crossed the Ocean in the 'Spain,' and, on the morning after my arrival, I am directed to the Spanish church. So I met Spain all along my route."—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

REPRESENTATION OF THE NORTH WEST RIDING.—The representatives of this division have adopted the following resolution with respect to the re-election of Lord Frederic Cavendish:—"That the Conservative party decline to contest the vacancy in the Northern Division of the West Riding, anticipating, as they do, a very early dissolution of Parliament."

A correspondent of the *New York Observer* notes that "the religious aim of the public schools, so far as he can see, is in favor of complete indifference," and affirms, as a necessary result, that "every scholar so trained (unless the grace of God prevents) becomes in some measure, a missionary of indifference." The *Observer* is late in coming to that conclusion, but it is a sound one, and an old proverb assures us, "better late than never." That is one of the grounds on which Catholics refuse to entrust their children to them. The Methodist papers, meanwhile, call loudly for an entire exclusion from these schools of any semblance of religious teaching. Wisely, too, according to their generation, for Protestantism, as such, affords no ground steady enough for the blows they wish to strike at Catholic Education.—*Catholic Review.*

The law of demand and supply received a startling illustration the other day in Troy. It was announced by the Trojan Board of Health that every one reporting a dead cat to the Board should receive fifty cents, provided he buried the cat. Immediately a ghastly procession of the youth of Troy appeared before the doors of the Health office, each bearing a dead cat in his aquatics bands. This lasted for several days, and it was remarked that as time passed on the feline corpses looked more and more fatigued, and the air about the sanitary headquarters was loaded with a suggestion of mortality. At last Controller Albertson, alarmed at the financial prospect, concluded to stay paying, and from that moment the cat epidemic ceased in Troy.

A tender and touching allusion was made by a speaker in the Kansas House of Representatives to a recently deceased member of the State Legislature. "Brother Riggs," he remarked, "will not feel the cold where he has gone."

A Mexican was recently caught stealing lumber from a church, at Brownsville, Texas. His captors were pious, God-fearing men, and, contrary to the Texas custom, allowed the poor wretch a few minutes for prayer and reflection before assessing damages.

A Pittsburg coroner makes no charge where he sits on a young man who parted his hair in the middle. He says that his personal satisfaction is enough without the fee.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINEON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL. THIS Institution is beautifully and healthfully located about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

TERMS: Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

VILLE MARIE LOTTERY. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has thought it proper, at the request of its Agents, to postpone the day chosen for the drawing until the First of October next.

All the Agents of the Lottery are requested to send in their reports to the undersigned from this date to the Fifteenth of September next ensuing, for the reason that at that date all tickets, the report whereof shall not have been made, shall be sold to other parties.

Consequently all persons who have purchased tickets must make themselves sure, either by referring to the *Nouveau Monde*, or by addressing themselves to the undersigned, if their numbers are entered in the registers, for otherwise they shall not take part in the drawing; and it is for the purpose of allowing time to the holders of tickets that the drawing is postponed, so as to give the least risk possible to criticism.

An official list of all winning numbers shall be sent to all holders of tickets immediately after the drawing, which shall definitely take place on the First of October, 1873.

(By order,) G. H. DUMESNIL, Manager. Montreal, 28th July, 1873.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 199 St. James Street, 199 (Opposite Molson's Bank,) MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec } Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ROBERT BYERS DODDS, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader.

An Insolvent. On Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

R. B. DODDS, per his Attorneys *ad litem*, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug. 1873. 5-52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec } Dist. 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. Montreal, 6th Aug., 1873. 5-52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec } 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. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec } Dis. of Montreal.

In the matter of JEAN BTE. DUHAMEL FILS, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, 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. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 30th day of September next, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 26th August, 1873. 2-3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec } Dis. of Montreal.

In the matter of MICHEL LOUFF & GIE, Insolvents.

I, the undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, 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. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 30th day of September next, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvents are hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 27 August, 1873. 2-3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec } Dis. of Montreal.

In the matter of EDOUARD DUHAMEL, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, 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. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 26th August, 1873. 2-3