

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—It is expected that Jules Ferry will be appointed Ambassador to Berlin.

The Duke of Harcourt will resume his post as ambassador at Rome.

DISARMAMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—PARIS, Nov. 3.—Advice from Toulouse, just at hand, states that the disarmament of the National Guard has been satisfactorily begun.

SUPPRESSION OF ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.—Intelligence received here from Algeria announces the entire suppression of the insurrection in that department. The natives were generally resuming their agricultural labours.

The results of two thousand elections out of four thousand for the Conseils Generaux are known at present, and are generally in favour of the Conservative Liberal candidates. The Bonapartists have been nearly everywhere unsuccessful, and Radical candidates have been returned in several large towns. A great number of absolutions have occurred, and a second balloting will be necessary in many cases.

M. THIERS AND THE POPE.—The *Gazette* notices a visit recently paid by Monsignor Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, to M. Thiers, of which it gives the following explanation:—"It is known that the title of Canon of St. John of Lateran belongs to the Chief of the French nation, *Duc Francorum*, and according to the charters it is not necessary that it should be a crowned head upon whom it descends. The object of the Nuncio was to hand to M. Thiers the diploma constituting him a Canon of St. John of Lateran, and he also availed himself of the opportunity to call the attention of the President of the Republic to the engagements he accepted when he received the Order of the Golden Fleece.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE POPE.—The *Univers* publishes an address to the Pope, forwarded to it by M. de Belcastel, a Deputy for the Haute-Garonne, who says that the address was only prepared on the very eve of the prorogation of the Assembly, and consequently has not been submitted to many Deputies who might be expected to sign it. At present the number of signatures is 46, but M. de Belcastel abstains from giving the names until an opportunity has been afforded to others to sign the document. The address runs thus:—"Versailles, 16th September, 1871. Very Holy Father.—The undersigned members of the National Assembly of France at the moment of its separating for a few weeks, with an unknown future before them, crave the honour of laying at your Holiness's feet, with the homage of their profound respect, the warm expression of their sentiments of fidelity, devotion, and Catholic faith. They protest with all their might, and they wish that the Government would protest diplomatically, against the sacrilegious usurpations of Italy towards the Holy See. In their opinion the protection of all the powers interested in the sacred independence of the Church is the common duty of those powers, as it would be a peaceful guarantee for their co-operation. They affirm more distinctly than ever the inviolable right of your Holiness to the Pontifical Royalty—the work of God by the hands of the Franks, which has not ceased to be to-day what it was yesterday, the symbol of the spiritual Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the necessary guarantee for the freedom of Catholic consciences. They believe firmly in the privilege of infallibility, which has never ceased to belong to Peter in the persons of his successors, and which the Universal Church through the voice of the Fathers of the Vatican have just gloriously proclaimed. They profess, therefore, an absolute adherence to the doctrinal authority of the Encyclical upon the essential relation of civil society with religious society. They are deeply convinced that revolution, under various forms, is the great enemy of the Church and of humanity. They are resolved to fight against it with the help of God everywhere and always with all the energy of their intelligence and their will. They hope, as the sole salvation of the future, for the recognition by civil society of the complete freedom of instruction by the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church—the mother and benefactress of nations. They beseech your Holiness to vouchsafe your blessings upon them, their thoughts, works, and resolutions, and to continue the paternal charity of your Holiness's Apostolic prayers on behalf of France, their beloved but unhappy country, that it may return to the Divine light, to concord, and to peace."

AN IMPERIAL APPEAL.—The new Bonapartist paper, *L'Ordre*, publishes the following letter, written by the Empress Eugenie to the Emperor of Russia after the disaster of Sedan:—"Hastings, Sept. 13, 1870.—Sire,—A fugitive from my country, I now write to your Majesty. If I had a few days since, when the destinies of France were still in the hands of the authority constituted by the Emperor, taken the same step, I should perhaps have appeared in the eyes of your Majesty as entertaining doubts of the real strength of my country. The late events give me liberty to act, and I may appeal to your Majesty's heart. If I have rightly understood the reports made by our ambassador, General Fleury, your Majesty would *a priori* repudiate the ultimate dismemberment of France. Sire, fate has been against us: the Emperor is a prisoner and is maligned. Another Government has undertaken the task which we considered it was our duty to perform. I now beseech your Majesty, whatever may be its Government, the same disposition which you have displayed towards us in those bitter trials! Such is the prayer I address to you. I beg your Majesty, therefore to keep this communication secret, which your generous spirit will readily understand, and to which I am impelled by the recollection of your Majesty's sojourn in Paris."

GENERAL DOUAY AND THE EMPEROR NA-

POLEON.—The *Gazette*, referring to the comments made by some of the Paris papers upon the visit recently paid by General Douay to the Emperor Napoleon, gives the following as an exact version of the facts:—"General Douay, being called to England upon family business, solicited leave of absence, without obtaining which from the ruling authority no General officer can leave the country. On the eve of his departure the General called upon the President of the Republic, and in the most courteous terms explained that his past career attached him to the Emperor, and that he should feel it his duty to visit him to whom he had been aide-de-camp. The General added that rather than fail in performing what he considered to be a duty, he would prefer to forego the leave of absence which he had requested. M. Thiers replied to this soldier-like frankness by authorizing the general to do as he thought right, and assured him that in the event of ill-natured remarks being made, an official contradiction would be given to all reports affecting his loyalty. The General accordingly went to England, but the Emperor showed equal delicacy, and received his former aide-de-camp surrounded by his friends, and during the half-hour over which the visit extended they were not alone for an instant."

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.—The *Observer* has received the following statement from a reliable source:—"Constant reports of Bonapartist intrigues in France render it desirable to assert once more that neither the Emperor Napoleon nor any member of the Imperial family has in any way or degree encouraged any Imperialist movement. The friends of the Empire may perhaps manifest some impatience, but the Emperor is not even aware of any movement tending to expedite the inevitable appeal to the suffrages of the French nation."

FOREIGNERS IN FRENCH PRISONS.—A classification of the Communist prisoners at Versailles has been made, from which appears that there are 131 Italians, 27 Swiss, 73 Russians, 42 Germans, 229 Poles, 7 English, 11 Spaniards, 3 Portuguese, and 1 Swede.

AN UGLY TRICK.—A Paris paper says that a photographer in that city has been arrested upon a charge of a somewhat unusual character. A gentleman purchasing a number of photographs purporting to be likenesses of some of the female Communists now in custody was surprised to find among them the portrait of his own mother-in-law. Having discovered the name of the photographer, the gentleman, accompanied by two police agents, called upon him, and extracted from him an avowal that he had availed himself of the negatives of some of his former clients least remarkable for personal attractions in order to form a collection of portraits representing the inmates of the Versailles prisons and the Brest hulks, the sale of which had been extremely large.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* does not put much faith in the friendly sentiments expressed by the Italian and French diplomatists on the occasion of the opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, remarking that their professions are strangely at variance with the language of French diplomatists at Rome. While M. de Remusat and M. Lefranc were uttering warm expressions of sympathy towards the Italian nation and people the attaches of the French Embassy at the Holy See were, we are told, laughing hard at the *bona fides* of the Italian newspapers who took the thing seriously, and were exclaiming that this *Carnival Italian* was sure to come to an end.

A new political party is in course of formation in Florence. Their idea is reconciliation with the Pope, on the ground of full and perfect freedom of the Church; a more extended set of guarantees, and even the renunciation of Rome as the capital of Italy. They are about to start a journal in Rome to support their chimerical views.

ROME, October 28.—An allocation of the Pope is published in which, while he recognizes the Bishops appointed by the Italian Government as possessing the requisite qualifications of their office, he solemnly repudiates the Italian guarantees and protests against the invasion of the Holy See.

The allocation also condemns the course of Dr. Dollinger, and such as are following his example in warring against the decisions of the Ecumenical Council.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL.—On the faith of a revolutionary print, the *Gazette d'Italia*, the world has been led to believe that Pius IX. has addressed a letter to his spoliator, submitting for his approval a list of ecclesiastics to be nominated to the vacant Italian Bishops. Of course the announcement was false; but, unlike most of the other telegrams from Rome, it was not entirely false. The Pope has written to Victor Emmanuel, not indeed sending a list of intended Bishops for his approval, but in the style of St. Leo to Attila, reproaching him with the crimes and sacrileges against the Holy See, of which he has been a chief participant. Presuming on this circumstance, Victor Emmanuel has answered his Holiness, suggesting an agreement on the question of nominating to the vacant Italian Bishops. And on this foundation the daily press has informed the world that the Pope has written a conciliatory letter to the King of Italy, a statement entirely at variance with the true facts of the case.

The *Tablet* says the Pope continues perfectly well. His calm cheerfulness of manner keeps up the spirits of all who approach him. His assurance of approaching deliverance is still unshaken.

One of the worst outrages yet perpetrated in connection with the shameless appropriation of ecclesiastical property by the Italian Government is reported fully. The Therese and Antoine Convents were marked out for confiscation some time in August; but the nuns refused to submit to the proposed spoliation, and at last, a detachment of troops were sent to

drive them out of the building. The helpless ladies were actually forced into the street at the point of the bayonet.

Victor Emmanuel's second visit to Rome is announced as likely to take place early this month.

At Vienna a grand demonstration in favor of the Holy Father was made on the 1st October, at the church of the Dominicans.

GERMANY.

The Bishops of Bavaria are determined to offer a strenuous opposition to the designs of the State against the Church. It is now announced that the Bishop of Augsburg will, in the Lower House, charge the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Herr Von Lutz, with an infraction of the Constitution, in not having replied to the twelve questions put by the Archbishop of Munich and the Bishop of Augsburg.

PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.—The support awarded by the German authorities to the excommunicated professor Wollmann, of Braunschweig, has now degenerated into persecution of the faithful Catholic population. The Lyceum, of Braunschweig, is an exclusively Catholic foundation, and by a special stipulation was, from the first, destined as a training college for aspirants to the priesthood. When the Catholics of the town remonstrated against the maintaining of the excommunicated professor, they received the reply that no one was obliged to go through his studies at the Lyceum of Braunschweig. A request was then sent up that the students should be dispensed with attending Wollmann's lectures on religious subjects, the requisitionists pledging themselves to provide religious instruction for the students at their own expense. The reply was—They must either follow Wollmann's course or leave the Lyceum. The students thereupon left the institution, but were at once brought back by the police. So that now the German Government compels by force the children of its Catholic subjects to be present at the lectures of a heretic, whose teachings they abhor. This is liberty, in the new Empire of nineteenth century civilization.

But censures once defied, the Rubicon once passed, and the necessity ever growing in area and intensity, the Old Catholics, with Dr. Dollinger's reluctant acquiescence, have now resolved to supply their congregations everywhere with priests and services, to demand for them legal recognition and their proportion of the Church property and ecclesiastical edifices. This is a new Establishment, in the spirit of the programme. Priests, if necessary, they will transfer from place to place; and the general government they propose to invest in the whole congregation, lay as well as clerical. But here presents itself a difficulty for which the English student may be better prepared than even the omniscient German. How is the ministry to be perpetuated? How are certain rites to be solemnized, and many other requirements of Canon Law to be complied with, if Bishops be wanting? All the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, except two only, struggle as they would, have been fairly caught and safely landed by the great Vatican net. Not one, to the best of our belief, has had the audacity to show himself at this Congress. But the Pope has not so swallowed up all Orders but that a Bishop is still a local necessity. At our own Reformation the Anglican Church, which ever since the Conquest, not to go further back, had been fighting the cause of its Bishops against Rome as much as against the Crown, made a great point of Episcopal Succession. It was the strong point of English high-churchmanship, which, after the Revolution, became little more than a small sect, consisting chiefly of pious and learned Bishops, with their respective patrons, priests, domestics, and personal friends. The Non-Jurors of Munich start without even a Bishop. So they talk of importing this first necessity of ecclesiastical life. It is a hard case, but nothing else is to be done. Here, then, we have Apostolical Succession in its very hardest and most repulsive form. The Papacy itself, even that of Pio Nono, is reasonable compared with a doctrine which regards the Bishop simply as the queen-bee of the hive, a mere means of ecclesiastical propagation. Here are five hundred professors, priests, and laymen founding and constituting a Church—old, say they now, says Rome—and, as it were at the last moment they find they must have Bishops to keep it going. They will beg, borrow, or steal one. Are not Bishops to be found somewhere? We, nevertheless, are sure that not even an English "Colonial," not even a Suffragan, not even a Scottish Bishop, without clergy, churches, or people, would hire himself out to keep up the breed of Old Catholics at Munich.—*Times*.

THE PRIESTLY FOLLOWERS OF DOLLINGER.

—The *Vaterland*, of Bavaria, gives the following concise histories of some of the twenty-nine priests, who have thought fit to join with Dr. Dollinger in his revolt against the Church:—"According to the *Vaterland*, of Vienna, Mr. Nittel was formerly the director of the Orphanage in Prague. The bills for bread, flower, meat, cloth, &c., the good director quite forgot to pay, but he did not forget to let the money he received for the household expenses slip into his own pocket, so that it was found necessary for him to get out of the way; these debts had to be liquidated by the administrator of the Institution, who had already paid the money to Mr. Nittel. Such is the first of the twenty-nine *pure and unspotted ones*. Pickler and Froehamer are apostate priests who for many years have been excommunicated. The first has made himself a name in Europe by robbing libraries, and as for his morals there are facts which we simply pass over in silence; the commonplace of Montalembert "that men who give up their faith also part with their morals" expresses what we mean. Now while Mr. Nittel is a fine sort of man of honor, seeing that he is of the liberal school which atones for everything, and Pickler a thief, we find Kaminsky is a perjurer. After the rising in Poland in 1863

in which he took an active part, he came into the diocese of Breslau, but the authorities were obliged immediately to remove him on account of his "improper life." In 1870 he made an application to the German authorities to be admitted as army-chaplain, which was peremptorily refused on the ground that the official censure pronounced him to be "a person most dangerous to the State," inasmuch as in the late Polish Revolution he had "seriously compromised himself," and was at the moment in league with French emissaries. And yet, strange to say, this same Kaminsky is now a pet of the Prussian Government; which has managed to find out that he is no longer a perjurer and a revolutionary against Prussia but merely against the Catholic Church and its chief Pastor! And what do we hear from Vienna of Pederzani! He was driven thence while a novice from the Monastery of Neuburg, and had been already *chasse* from two dioceses. Schmerling smuggled him into the diocese of Vienna, and now his reverence is conducting the education of the two children of a Jew, for which he receives a salary of 3,000 florins. Wacker, the parish priest from Baden, another of the twenty-nine "pure and unspotted" ones, was living on too free terms with his housekeeper; when his Bishop insisting upon her dismissal the rev. gentleman at once sent in his name to the Old Catholics, who make no scruple about their members living on familiar terms with a good-looking cook. Having been suspended for resistance to authority and an impure life the poor man, whom his party styles one of the few "true to their conscience," immediately becomes one of their brightest ornaments. And now we must revert to our friend Renfle, in Mering. It is noteworthy that a Liberal paper in Augsburg, and another in Nuremberg, began as early as 1868 an agitation against "a certain priest in the neighborhood of Augsburg," whose life it then described as being grossly scandalous. Dr. Volk brought the matter under the notice of the Parliament. A few days before his apostasy, when the suspension had already been pronounced against Renfle for his immoral conduct, these two papers renewed their accusations of immorality against him, while the Jews of the Berlin *Punch* joined them in giving a facetious turn to this scandal. But mark what follows. Scarcely had Mr. Renfle declared war against the Church and the Papacy than these papers hushed up the whole thing. Renfle now became one of the priests "true to conscience," unblemished, for whose "courage and character" even the *Algemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, felt a high esteem.—Mering, the place where Renfle had given such scandal, was declared to be the new Bethlehem.—The crib of the Old Catholic party; and the Liberal *Possener Zeitung* wrote: "Renfle has saved the honor of the priesthood." These are a few of the prophets of the so-called Old Catholics. The Church may well congratulate herself on being rid of them.

BURKE—GOLDSMITH.—*Trinity*.—Some hundred years ago there studied at Trinity College, Dublin, two young men named respectively Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke. In due course they passed from college into the world, and there wrote and said certain words which the world will not willingly let die. The one became the greatest orator, philosopher and conversationalist of his age. The other dissolved the unholy tie which, since the days of Boacchio, had subsisted between Pictorial and Obscenity, and for the delight and happiness of the millions gave to the world that charming prose poem in which are depicted the losses and trials, the joys and sorrows of the family which was gathered under the roof-tree at Wakefield. The genius of these great men were fully acknowledged during their lives, and posterity has more than indorsed the contemporary verdict. The remarkable point in both men's lives to which we wish to draw attention is that to both was Trinity not an Alma Mater but a Sorrow Mater, a most cruel nursing home. How she treated poor Oliver, how she nearly broke that sensitive heart, how the unhappy youth was snubbed, bullied, insulted, finally stricken to the earth by a brutal don, how he was the "wooden spoon," the last in the list of the graduates for the year—have we not read all these things in the admirable pages of Mr. Foster? And to her other great graduate Trinity was almost as unjust. It is within her walls that these wretched stories were originated which gave the highest spirited Irishman the most pain. Trinity was the nest in which were generated those slanders of Burke's fame and happiness, the romances about his being a Jesuit in disguise, educated at St. Omer's and kindred tales of malice and calumny. The great men have passed away, posterity has, we repeat, confirmed the high opinion in which contemporaries held their genius, in our own day, in the capital city of the land which gave them birth, the land which both, in their own way and time, so dearly and so passionately loved, enduring memorials of their fame have been raised by the greatest sculptor of the age. By a strange irony of fate, it was the authorities of Trinity College that the custody of these statues was committed, and it was hoped, that by their jealous care of the noble works of art entrusted to their keeping, they would make amends for past errors, and emulate in their respect for the fame of dead genius, as they surpassed in neglect of it when living, the seven Greek cities which.

CLAIMED GREAT HOMER DEAD.

Through which the living Homer begged his bread. Alas for all our anticipations! The poor effigies of the dead have been treated as badly as those whom they represent. The dons of Trinity appear to be utterly insensible of the value and importance of the works committed to their charge. They have treated two of the noblest statues in Europe with about as much intelligent care as the Turkish masters of Athens did the glorious ruins of the Acropolis. The statues have been exposed for a long period to atmospheric and climatic influences without any attempt being made to remove the dirt which has thus accumulated on them. Their fine lineaments have been obscured by soot and dust. Mosses and lichens have actually grown in the folds of their robes, and the statues have become foul, begrimed things of ugliness instead of the things of beauty they were when they issued from the sculptor's atelier. Will it be believed that by a well-known process, and for a sum of about thirty pounds, all this filth could be cleared away and the statues restored to their pristine state for nearly a generation? The only defence that the Trinity people have is that the hideous railings they have recently erected makes the statue all but invisible from the street, so that it does not matter what their condition may be. No wonder that during his recent visit to Ireland no earthly power could induce Mr. Foley to go within a hundred yards of College-green.—*Dublin Freeman*.

CABBAGE JELLY.—Boil the cabbage in the usual way and squeeze in a colander till perfectly dry.—Then chop small, add a little butter, pepper, and salt. Press the whole very close into an earthenware mould and bake one hour, either in a side oven or in front of the fire. When done turn it out.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR COUGH.—A lady correspondent of the *Home Farmer* says the following is an effective remedy for cough: Half a teaspoonful of pulverized alum in a little molasses. It is a simple remedy, one almost always at hand, and one dose seldom fails to give relief. If it should, repeat it after one hour.

VINEGAR PIE.—One cup of sugar, half cup vinegar; boil; when a little cool, stir in one egg, turn into the crust, shake on a little flour, add a bit of butter, put on the upper crust and bake.

Sufferers from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza or whooping cough, will find relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. 36

From the Easy Expectoration, increased respiratory power of the lungs, and the removal of irritation, manifest from cessation of cough and other alarming symptoms, after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuberculous matter is not only stopped, but that already deposited is being carried away. 18

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Catarrh Condition Powders, for horses. 14

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 305 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPIER ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes. SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: DEAR SIR:—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public. Most respectfully, J. R. MEAD & CO., Shirt Manufacturers, 281 Notre Dame St.

VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers. Respectfully, THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DICK DE ST. HYACINTHE, 11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal: Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DICK, ST. HYACINTHE.

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TAIL CHAPUT, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. JOLLETTE, 22nd Sept. 1871. J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

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PROVINCIAL OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. For Lower Canada. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MARQUETTE DUFAUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLETUS ROBILARD, of the same place, Burgess, from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (*separation de corps*) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past, under the No. 1469. Montreal, 26th September, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attorneys ad litem, Of said Dame Dufaux.