

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The last sitting of the Assembly took place yesterday, and went off very calmly. The principal incident was the resolution passed by the Chamber that public prayers should be said in all the churches for the necessary light and grace for its members in the onerous task which lies before them.

The dispersion of the deputies is the signal, according to many of the organs of the Paris and provincial press, of a campaign in favour of dissolution, and of a proclamation of the Republic. Although the Rouges have every desire to upset the statu quo, persons in every way qualified to judge are of opinion that the Left have modified their programme, and that there will be on the whole a period of calm during the Parliamentary holidays.

On the whole, although there is a profound uneasiness in the country as to the future, and nowhere more so than in Paris and the great centres, there is an idea that the vacation will be tidied over without any violent interruption of the public tranquility.

The reconstruction of the Palais de Justice has been decided on, and the works will be begun almost immediately.

The Duc d'Aumale's retreat from public life is looked upon as certain. The death of the Duc de Guise will much facilitate the fusion to which the ambition of the Duc d'Aumale was known to have been the great obstacle.

Mgr. de la Boullerie, Bishop of Carcassonne, has been appointed coadjutor to the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux. The Archbishop of Toulouse, Monsignor Desprez, is in Rome, and has been received by the Holy Father, to whom he presented an address and 47,000 francs from the faithful of his diocese.

There is a national pilgrimage in France of Our Lady of Salette to implore the safety of France and the deliverance of the Holy Father. The Semaine Religieuse writes: "Thirty-five years ago the Blessed Virgin appeared on the mountain of La Salette and announced the evils which should follow France if she did not repent."

"Repentance comes not, and the disasters have begun to follow the country, and we do not foresee their termination."

"In order to turn away the scourge of God's anger from our beloved France, we now unite our countrymen to make a grand amende honorable by a national pilgrimage to the mountain of La Salette. The Blessed Virgin who shed abundant tears over our misfortunes will know how to arrest by her prayer the arm of her Divine Son. We make this pilgrimage also in order to supplicate the ever Blessed Mary on behalf of our Holy Father."—Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

PILGRIMAGE AT BOULOGNE.—On the 25th July last, the inhabitants of Boulogne, to the number of 1,400, went in pilgrimage to Notre Dame des Miracles at St. Omer, for the deliverance of the Holy Father and the welfare of France. During the whole of the present month of August, Boulogne will be the scene of ceaseless pilgrimages. There have been two already—that of 1,200 fishermen of the quarter St. Pierre before leaving for the fishing season—and that of the male population of the Portel, for the same intention. On the latter occasion more than 600 men communitated. Next comes the turn of the females to pray for their absent husbands, fathers and brothers—and then each village in the neighbourhood will take its own day to visit Notre Dame de Boulogne.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—"At a meeting of generals," says the Gaulois, "which took place on Tuesday, at the residence of the President of the Republic, the plan of new fortifications round Paris was finally decided upon. On the plateau of Chatillon will be constructed works as strong as those of Mont-Valerien."

SPAIN.

There is little news from Spain, but the general impression is that the assassination of the Duke of Aosta was a plot of the police and was merely intended to give him a fictitious popularity.

It appears certain that the next election in Spain will end the hopes of the Savoyard dynasty, and M. de Bismarck is already preparing the way for an Hohenzollern prince. In this case Prussia will aid an insurrection in Nice and Savoy in favour of re-annexation to Italy.

Tristany and Don Alphonso are still holding their own in Catalonia, and though there are few encounters reported the movement is as far from dying out as ever.—Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

ITALY.

ROME, July 27.—The demonstration against the Catholic party which had come to an end, began again last Saturday; and the attempt against the life of Don Amadeo gave occasion to the mob to express their feelings against the religious orders and education. During the afternoon a notice was placed on the walls call-

ing on the people to meet in the Piazza Colonna and walk in procession to the Spanish Embassy, to show their sympathy with Spain. It was remarked, however, that the same people who got up the procession and demonstration in honour of Mazzini some months ago, organized the present one in honor, not of a regicide, but of a king. As soon as the procession reached the Embassy there were a few cries of "Viva Amadeo," which, however, were soon drowned by cries of "Morte ai preti," "Morte ai Gesuiti," "Abbasso le corporazioni religiose," &c., &c. The Spanish Minister came out on the balcony and addressed a few words of thanks, upon which the mob again repeated the same cries, and retired as they had come. They stopped, however, under the windows of a Spanish Convent in the Via Condotti, and saluted the monks with "Morte ai frati!" "Morte ai Carlisti!" &c., &c. As the police were in force they did not attempt any further annoyance to the five Religious who live in that house; but on one of them calling out "ai Gesu," the mob proceeded down the Corso, and when they arrived under the windows of the Jesuit Fathers repeated their usual cries of death, and broke out with most fearful blasphemies and insults against religion. From the Gesu they proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior and cried out "Death to Lanza" and to the ministry." At various points the mob was addressed by fervent orators whose usual theme consisted of imprecations against priests and Religious. The last who addressed them was an apostate priest who has become an evangelical minister. On his being arrested, however, by the police the demonstration came to an end. This is only another proof of the actual state of Rome and of the liberty and respect granted by the present authority to religion. The liberal papers of course speak in the most glowing terms of the demonstration of sympathy in favour of the House of Savoy, but of course do not mention how the people expressed their sentiments.

From letters which have lately been received from Florence, Naples, and some other large towns it appears that there has lately been a great emigration towards Rome of all the roughs and bad characters who are every now and then called upon by some secret agency to represent the Roman people. Their expenses are paid, and they receive a franc and a half a day as long as they are wanted. Last Sunday 40 people were wounded and taken to the Hospital of the Consolazione. The increase of assassination and murder in the kingdom of Italy is fearful, and not a day passes without a long list of offences of this nature. Another terrible murder of a police agent has taken place at Paenza in broad daylight, and the murderers have not been arrested. Immorality is quite on a par with more serious crimes, and houses of the worst character are multiplying to a fearful extent in Rome.

Not only the Bishops lately appointed by His Holiness do not receive a farthing from the Government, but they cannot get possession of their residences or palaces, and most of them live in private lodgings. More than this, the Government still refuses to acknowledge them and their acts, and nominations. The parish priests appointed by the Bishops are considered as common priests having accidentally cure of souls. Instead of their proper livings, they receive 1 1/2 lire a day in paper, worth about 10d.—Cor. of Tablet.

THE TOMB OF GREGORY VII.—The Pope has sent to Salerno a commission of artists who are to report to his Holiness upon the state of the tomb of Gregory VII., in the cathedral of that city, and to estimate the probable expense of its restoration, which the Holy Father is thinking of undertaking.

COUNT GAETANO MASTAI.—While the press of Europe has been occupying itself very unnecessarily about his successor, the only recorded observation of His Holiness himself is one which we accept as a happy augury. Last week on returning from his usual walk in the gardens of the Vatican, the Holy Father, accompanied by some Cardinals, was resting in the library; and an allusion being made by one present to the extraordinary dissertations which have appeared on the subject of a future conclave, His Holiness said with a smile, "my brother Gaetano is just entering his 90th year, and thanks be to God, he is very well." The Count Gaetano Mastai was born on the 25th July, 1783.—Tablet.

GERMANY.

The Catholic Union of Germany, which originated at Mainz, has published an address to all the Catholics of Germany appealing to them for support, protesting against the measures recently passed by the Reichstag, and stating the aims of its own organization, which are "to defend the freedom and rights of the Church, to foster Christian principles in all departments of public life by all permissible moral and legal means, particularly by the constitutionally recognized and guaranteed rights of all subjects of the State." The address is published in the Deutsche Reichszeitung of Bonn. The French Catholic Union has presented to the Assembly a fresh petition in favour of the rights of the Holy See. This petition proceeds from the departments of the Morbihan, Loire Inferieure, Cotes du Nord, Seine et Marne, Lot et Garonne, Ardeche, Cote d'Or, Var, Bouches du Rhone, Gironde, Eure et Loir, Gers, Calvados, and from Constantine. It will probably receive no answer; but the Unions justly asks whether, if every proposal to discuss the Catholic petitions is met by urging prudential considerations, no question is to be asked in the Assembly as to the recent letter of the Pope, which was communicated to the French among other Governments, and the reply, if any, which has been made to it.

A letter in the Courrier de Bruxelles states that the intended action against the Bishop of Ermeland has been postponed until the autumn. The last project, which was to proceed against all the Bishops, and threaten them with deprivation if they did not remove the sentences of excommunication, has had cold water thrown on it by the Emperor himself. According to this account his Majesty observed to Dr. Falk that the deprivation of the Bishops, so far from putting an end to the conflict, would only introduce a fresh complication. The parochial and other clergy would consider themselves still bound towards their hierarchical superiors, and the irritation thus caused would be almost impossible to appease. Whether these considerations were suggested by the Emperor, or whether they have been

allowed to influence the decision, we cannot tell, but they were obviously true. The difficulties in the way of this kind of persecution are increased by the fact that excommunication is not peculiar to the Catholic Church, and that it is inflicted by the Protestant Consistories; on women, for instance, who, having contracted marriages with Catholics, allow their children to be baptized, in accordance with the fundamental law of the land, in the religion of the father. We wish we could believe that the obvious inequality involved in the proposed action of the Government in the question of the excommunications was really likely to induce them to think twice about it, but we suspect that the apparent hesitation is owing rather to their attention being concentrated on the persecution of the religious orders than to anything else. The Nuns have been already excluded from the schools, and the expulsion of all teaching orders from the territory of the Empire is looked upon as a settled thing. The Government has even gone so far as to prohibit, under severe penalties, all scholars in the public schools from belonging to any confraternities or sodalities, such as those of the Blessed Virgin, and of the Holy Family—or any that may exist under any other name. No Prussian public schoolboy is, we suppose, to be allowed to wear a scapular, or belong to the confraternity of the Rosary. As the only object of such associations is a devotional one, the decree in order to be efficacious ought to proscribe the prayers as well. Nothing but the grossest ignorance of Catholic practices can even account for the possibility of such childish and vexatious measures. At the same time a Baden paper declares that the officers are taking in hand the instruction of the soldiers as to their duties towards the Church and the Government. An officer of the 113th of the line is represented as thus addressing his men:—"A difference has arisen between the clergy and the Government. Soldiers have nothing to do with the cause of it. But they are to take notice that they may very possibly hear language injurious to the dignity of the Empire. Such cases have already occurred; persons in relations of friendship with the clergy have endeavoured to sow disobedience in the ranks of the army. Therefore, every soldier is authorized to arrest any individual speaking against the Government."

The Provincial Correspondenz furnishes its own explanation of the delay in attacking the Bishops. During the next session that semi-official organ informs us that the Reichstag and the Landtag will be called upon to vote measures which will prove that the Government does not mean to recede in its assault on the Catholic Church. The Bishops are to be forced to give an undertaking that they will obey the State in everything, and the seminaries are to be removed from their control and placed under that of the Government, which is to appoint the professors, after having caused them to pass an examination for orders a Government commissary is to be present, and no priests educated in Jesuit colleges or at Rome are to be permitted to exercise any functions in Germany. The State in fact is to impose its own doctrine as well as its own discipline on the clergy. In other words, the civil power will put forth all its strength to obtain a heretical and schismatical clergy. It will fail, of course, but the iniquity remains.—Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

That the anti-Catholic party in Austria should begin to agitate in favour of similar measures against the religious orders, and that the advanced German party should applaud the projected visit of the Emperor to Berlin, was only to be expected; but the question of real importance is to what extent Count Andrássy has committed himself to an imitation of Prince Bismarck's policy. There are rumours that these statesmen arrived at an understanding last year at Gastein that Prussia would support the Magyar interest in the East of Europe on condition that Austria would assist the German Chancellor in his struggle against "Ultramontanism." A series of articles in a Hamburg paper is devoted to explaining the ultimate aim of this policy on the part of Germany. Russia, it argues, can never be the ally of France in any effort on behalf of Rome, it is therefore far more important for Germany to secure the friendship of Austria. "The peril of a European war about the future Bishop of Rome, the danger of a great and disastrous religious war can only be avoided by a firm and close union between the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy." From this it would appear that there are Protestants who gravely contemplate fighting if the next conclave does not elect a Pope to their taste.

The effect of personal interest in producing a total change of standard in appreciating a public question has just been amusingly illustrated. The Volksfreund, of Vienna, has just got hold of a circular of the Turin Government, issued in 1848, when there was a danger that, not they, but the Emperor of Austria would absorb a part of the Pontifical dominions. "If the Emperor of Austria," argued the circular, were victorious in Lombardy, he would not be content with his former possessions, but would take the legations from the Pope and suppress his independence to the great detriment of ecclesiastical liberty, as was seen in the last century, when, after the defeat of the Piedmontese armies, Italy and religion were given over to the contempt and insults of republicans at home and to a foreign sovereign, so that two Popes were not only deprived of their temporal power, but led away prisoners and exiles, one of them dying in consequence of these persecutions." The same Government on the 8th of July, 1872, expresses itself as follows:—"It is the sacred duty of every free citizen to betake himself to the electoral urn, not to dispute with the enemies of the unity and liberty of Italy a victory which the latter will never gain; but to show to the world that the immense majority of Italians is ready for every sacrifice to defend the rights of the nation, and to defeat the efforts of a party which, under the pretext of maintaining religion, would re-establish the temporal power of the Pope, which is irrevocably lost for the good of Italy, of civilization, and even of religion." In 1848 the destruction of the temporal power was "detrimental to ecclesiastical liberty," besides being productive of all kinds of other evils; in 1872 it is "for the good even of religion."—Tablet.

ABOUT MILKING.—No department of agriculture requires more precision than the management of the dairy of which milking is an important part. Dairy products are the result of direct chemical transformations or rather chemical action, from the time the cow takes the food until the finished products of milk result. In none of the processes relating to the dairy, should more care be used than in the care and manipulation of the cows themselves. The Scottish Farmer, in relation to this subject says:—"The manager of a large dairy in Scotland gives the following as general orders for all hands employed about his stock—

- 1. Every cow must be in her stall at the appointed time of milking.
2. Milkers are expected to be on hand at 5:45 a.m., and 5:45 p.m., Sundays excepted, when milking will begin at 6:15 a.m., and 5:15 p.m.
3. Every milker will have charge of a definite number of stalls, and will be held responsible for the thorough milking of every cow occupying them.
4. Gentle words and kind treatment are enjoined. Striking cows with stools, clubs, or heavy sticks, will under no circumstances be allowed.
5. In driving the cows to and from pasture, great pain must be taken not to hurry them.
Let these rules be heeded by every dairyman who would derive the best results from the products of his cows."

How to PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is pretty generally understood that health depends much upon the purity of the blood. And it is supposed that certain drugs and medicines possess a sort of magic power to purify the blood. It is supposed to be the peculiar office of these medicines to purify the blood; but somehow little is thought of the effect of the food which is eaten, as having a tendency to the purity or impurity of the blood. Food is taken for another purpose, to sustain life; hence it is not intended, or expected, to have any effect upon the blood.

But is not the blood formed from what we eat?—And would it not be better to eat such food as will make good blood than to eat such things as must make impure blood, and then depend upon drugs and nostrums vile to purify it? We say, then,

- 1. Eat such food only as you are sure will form pure blood. If you do not want scrofulous blood, stop eating scrofula. Leave off-taking into the system the impurities contained in animal oils, earthy salts, and indigestible condiments; and let your food be of the purest grains, fruits and vegetables; and let your drink be the purest, safest water you can get. Thus you will cease to add impurity to impurity.
2. Take in large quantities of pure atmospheric air, such as abounds out of doors; not of the kind that has been shut up in the house, heated by stoves, and breathed over and over again. Pure air is the best purifier of the blood. It is brought in close contact with the blood in the lungs, and quickens it and speeds it in its proper course.
3. Keep the skin, by bathing and proper clothing, in the best condition to throw off by natural perspiration the impurities that are already in the system. Nature, unobstructed, has a way of her own to cast out impurities. She will do the work well, if not hindered.

Let these rules be followed, and the blood will be purified, if it is not too late to purify it.—Health Reformer.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMERS.—The Mark Lane Express in an article on farmers' associations, says: There is nothing more noticeable when reviewing the progress of agriculture during the last quarter of a century than the improvement which has characterized the conduct of our public meetings or social gatherings. There was a time when the long clay pipe, the somewhat boisterous stave, and the "hot stopping" were regarded as the chief inducements for getting farmers together. But these days have gradually passed away, and, with some experience of other large assemblies, we are inclined to think that nowhere will men as a rule keep closer to the point or carry themselves more becomingly than the occupiers of land when they draw into a focus at a Society's show, or a Club discussion. More information has been disseminated, more intelligence developed by such a means than through any other cause which could be spoken of. By the further aid of a good reliable report this system of mutual advantage comes to be almost infinitely extended. Many a man who would fight shy of a Royal essay, although he found the pages ready "cut" to his hand, will eagerly turn to see what his next door neighbour had to say, or some more famous agriculturist to offer on the merits of the principle under consideration.

THE EVIL OF A BAD TEMPER.—A bad temper is a curse to the possessor, and its influence is most deadly wherever found. It is allied to martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear one eternal round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought scared away by their evil spirit, is a sore trial. It is like the sting of a scorpion—a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, rendering life a burden. Its influence is deadly; and the purest and sweetest atmosphere is contaminated into a deadly miasma wherever this evil genius prevails. It has been said truly, that while we ought not to let the bad temper of others influence us, it would be as unreasonable to spread a blister upon the skin, and not expect it to draw, as to think of a family not suffering because of the bad temper of any of its inmates. One string out of tune will destroy the music of an instrument otherwise perfect; so if all the members of a family do not cultivate a kind and affectionate temper, there will be discord and every evil work.

REMEDY FOR CANCER.—Colonel Ussery, of De Soto, Louisiana, says that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this:—Take an egg and break it, pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell; put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the salt is formed; put a portion of this on a piece of sticking plaster and apply to the cancer about twice a day. He tried the remedy twice in his own family with entire success. It has also been tried in two cases in Rhode Island, with perfect success. Such a remedy is within the reach of every one, and should be known to the whole world.

BILIOUSNESS.—Bad blood, too much blood, giving headache, bad taste in the mouth, variable appetite, sickness at stomach, chilliness, cold feet, and great susceptibility to taking cold. One or more of these symptoms is always present.

Sometimes a bilious person has a yellow tinge in the face and eyes, because the bile, which is yellow, is not withdrawn from the blood; it is the business of the liver to do that, but when it does not do it, it is said to be lazy, does not work, and the physician begins at once to see remedies which are said to "promote the action of the liver." It has been discovered within a few years that acids "act on the liver," such as nitric acid, elixir vitriol, vinegar; but these are artificial acids and do not have the uniform good effect of natural acids, which are found in fruit and berries.

Almost all persons become bilious as the warm weather comes on; nine times out of ten nature calls for her own cure, as witness the almost universal avidity for "greens," for "spinach," in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; and soon after the delicious strawberry comes, the raspberry, the blackberry, the whortleberry; then the cherries, peaches and apples, carrying us into the fall of the year, when the atmosphere is so pure and bracing that there is general good health everywhere.

The most beneficial anti-bilious method of using fruit and berries as health promoters is to take them at desert, after breakfast and dinner; to take them in their natural, raw, ripe fresh state, without cream or sugar, or anything else besides the fruit themselves.

Half a lemon eaten every morning on rising, and on retiring, is often efficacious in removing a bilious condition of the system, giving a good appetite and greater general health.—Home and Health.

A QUEER FISH.—Mr. Mulligan, of Perth Amboy, on August 10 caught a fish in that harbor, which none of the Isaak Waltons in that neighborhood can give name to. It lay in Schwartz's Hotel, Tuesday, surrounded by an admiring crowd of experienced sports, and the debate raged high whether it was a catfish, a shark, a sea-salmon, a catfish shark, or a mackerel-shark, and it was finally proposed to leave the whole thing to Professor Agassiz. It weighed 10 1/2 pounds, and was taken with a hook and line on the oyster beds at Amboy. The half of the monster nearest the head bore a singular resemblance to the salmon-trout, and especially in the shape of the mouth, which was armed with numerous rows of teeth. The tail half of the fish was clearly and distinctly shark. It was a rare visitor in these waters whatever it was, and his arrival on board Mr. Mulligan's boat so overcame that redoubtable fisherman that he pulled up anchor and fished no more that day.—Newark Sentinel.

DE QUINCY, THE OPIUM EATER.—Almost as wonderful as Coleridge's were the conversational powers of Thomas De Quincey. "While yet a youth at Oxford," he astonished all who came in contact with him, as well by his great colloquial as by his extraordinary mental gifts. "Yonder boy," said a learned professor to a distinguished visitor at Eton, "with his eloquence, more easily than you or I could an English one." "What a strange, remarkable being was De Quincey? A small, sickly looking, attenuated man he was, with a head worthy of one of the old Greek philosophers, a face deeply carved by intense thought and suffering, and yet almost infantile in its outline and expression. He went as to dress or personal appearance, he often presented a singular spectacle. Sometimes he might be met enveloped in an overcoat two or three sizes too large for him, the skirts of it trailing in the mud; sometimes with a boy's cap pulled down over his eyes, or with a pair of trousers that scarcely reached to the tops of his well worn shoes. If he met a friend in the street, he would borrow a shilling of him to get a dinner, and probably at the same time, had he but thought of it, he might have found a fifty or a hundred pound bank note in a corner of his waistcoat pocket. It is not singular that strangers were often incredulous when told that this unattractive little man was the same that astonished the world with the revelations of an "Opium Eater."

OIL OF MUSTARD IN RHEUMATISM.—Where one-third of the male population complain to some extent of rheumatic pains, in the fickle climate of New England, but more especially along the sea shore, physicians have it in their power to mitigate an immense amount of severe suffering by prescribing the volatile oil of mustard. It is employed as a rubefacient, being first diluted in its own weight of alcohol at forty degrees. Some patients may object to its pungent odor; but that is temporary, while the remedy may in some cases prove a permanent cure. Make the application at least twice a day, and protect the part with soft flannel. Mustard mills are in operation in the cities generally, at which the oil may be procured, it being an article not much in demand in the arts. Were it not for detecting it by a pungent odor, their oil would have become a secret remedy for rheumatic pains years ago. A nostrum loses miraculous efficiency and curative properties on becoming known.—Medical World.

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

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

NEAR EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK CO., MARYLAND. THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 1st September, and the 1st of February. The terms per annum are \$300, i.e. for each Session; \$150 payable in advance. Physicians' fee, &c., and pocket-money for each Session \$5 each, which, besides clothing, books, and stationary supplied by the College, must be paid for in advance. All the Students are instructed in the doctrines and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion. Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character. Youths not qualified to enter on the College Course are admitted to the Preparatory Department. The best route to the College is by the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Mechanistown, near the College. Tickets sold through Emmitsburg. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

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 GERVAIS & CO., of the City of Montreal, Grocers, Insolvent. 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, Brokers under the name or firm of McMILLAN, Bros. & Co., and as individuals and as having formerly carried on trade and commerce, in partnership with one James Carson at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of McMILLAN and Carson Insolvent. 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 ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

MONTREAL, 31st July, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. IN the matter of EDWARD COOTE, doing business under the firm of E. COOTE & CO., of Montreal, Grocer, Insolvent. On Monday, the Ninth day of September, one thousand, eight hundred, and seventy-two, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

EDWARD COOTE, DEVLIN & POWER, His Attorneys, ad litem.

Montreal, 7th August, 1872.