

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The reconciliation, after a separation of forty-three years between the two branches of the Bourbon family is the great event of the day. The grandson of Charles X. and the grandson of Louis Philippe, fraternizing, and, no doubt determined to forget past feuds and divisions, and act in concert—for otherwise their meeting would be quite an unnecessary one—caused a great sensation all over the country. Will the Legitimists and Orleanists follow their example? is the important question; and if they do, and that in an appeal made to the country the Count de Chambord or the Count de Paris is elected, will the Royalists all accept the decision, or will they let the Chamber alone decide who is to be king, and on what terms? Will the Chamber whose members were elected by universal suffrage, cripple that terrible instrument, or set it aside altogether? Then, if it is simply consulted, and that the Imperial Prince or a President of the Republic has the majority, will the Royalists accept the will of the nation? Whether, in fact, a democratic and social Republic, a moderate Republic, Henry V. (Count de Chambord), or Louis Philippe II. (Count de Paris), or Napoleon IV. (Prince Imperial), is to rule the destinies of the nation, is a question that cannot be easily solved now. Each party and sovereign has its adherents, and conciliation among them seems quite impossible; and at this time, when there is a dearth of men of talent and genius, it is difficult to imagine that any Government could succeed without the assistance of some of the few great men remaining, and, besides, have them for adversaries. The genius of Napoleon I. and his mighty achievements won over many of the Ultra-Republicans and part of the noblesse; but what sovereign in our prosaic times could hope to bring round his throne men who had upset that of his ancestors? If the Legitimist Sovereign reigns, will we hope to make the venerable but antiquated principle of "divine right of kings" accepted by those who consider that sovereignty resides in the people, and that, as in Louis Philippe's case, the sovereign is only the delegate of the nation, Thiers the Minister of the son of the Duchess of Berry, Jules Favre Ambassador from the court of Louis Philippe II., Gambetta Prime Minister of Napoleon IV., &c.? Such are the strange and impossible reconciliations, and the difficulties for the present of establishing any dynasty or electing any sovereign. Under such conflicting opinions, and so many pretensions, when the nation is still excited and troubled by the late war, and when the enemies of order and society are labouring to undermine governments of all kinds, it would be dangerous to precipitate things, and endeavour to give the nation what it wants, a permanent form of government, whether it be a throne or a republic.—Freeman.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD AND CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.—Most of the English papers are bent upon persuading the world that the Comte de Chambord on the throne of France is totally incompatible with anything like modern institutions, which is about as sensible as the declaration that the success of Don Carlos in Spain means nothing less than re-establishment of the Inquisition. The correspondent of the Standard in Paris tells us that "alone among Legitimist papers, the Gazette de France tells us that if the Comte de Chambord becomes king, he will concede the guarantees of representative government, civil and religious liberty," the "control of two Chambers," and "universal suffrage honestly practised." The writer proceeds to say that if the Prince "puts his hand to an instrument specifying all this, well and good;" but this would be "totally inconsistent with his letters to the Pope, Mgr. Dupanloup, and M. Cazovone de Pradine." Unfortunately for this theory the Prince has already put his hand to something very like it; and, to establish this, we cannot do better than cite the Pall Mall Gazette, an impartial witness. The Paris correspondent of that paper quotes the Comte de Chambord, writing thus in May, 1871: "It is said that I intend to demand unlimited power. Would to God that such power had not been so lightly accorded to those who in stormy times presented themselves as saviours. What I demand is to labor at the regeneration of the country." And in July of the same year: "I am, and desire to be, of my time;" and: "God assisting me, we will found together, on broad bases of administration, decentralization, and local franchise, a Government in conformity with the wants of the country." And in July of the same year: "I am, and desire to be, of my time;" and: "God assisting me, we will found together on broad bases of administration, decentralization, and local franchise, a Government in conformity with the wants of the country." And as regards the Legislative power, he wrote in 1871:—"We shall give, as a guarantee for that public liberty every Christian people has a right to the control of two Chambers." And in 1859: "Full liberty for the Church in spiritual affairs; sovereign independence of the State in temporal matters." With the exception of universal suffrage, for which "a broad basis of local franchise" is substituted, the programme is very like that which the Standard correspondent thinks would be so inconsistent with the Comte de Chambord's correspondence.—Only it happens to be extracted from his correspondence.

Now that France has it in her power really to choose, solemnly and calmly, who and what shall constitute her future Government, she turns to the last living representative of her ancient kings. The representative has, we rejoice to hear, consented to receive his crown from the hands of her delegates, thus happily blending the jus humanum with the jus divinum. From the well known character of Henri Cinq, it is not too much to assert that the prestige of the country will be ably maintained by him,

and her ancient character vindicated among the nations of Europe as the defender of religion, the mainstay of Society, and the terror of the spoilers and persecutors who have so long acted as if the arm of Divine Justice would for ever delay the punishment and retribution due to all rulers, princes, and people who act like Nero and Julian, and who dare to insult God.

We think the Princes of the House of Orleans have shown themselves sincerely anxious to heal the wounds of their country in the only possible manner. They have sacrificed ambition, and have fully realized the hopes to which they gave birth by their attendance at the expiatory services in the early part of last year. Henceforth their influence will be lent to the legitimate monarch, and for the first time since the Revolution, will France be governed by a king who is at peace with every member of his family. It will be seen in November that the Red Flag has lost its terrors, and before the present year has gone to join its precursors, the white flag and the golden lilies may be floating over the walls of the palace of the King of France.—Catholic Opinion.

The Patrie states that a new Republican manifesto is to be issued. The members of the Republican Left had a meeting last week with M. Jules Simon to consider the action of the Monarchists. It was decided that a sort of memorandum should be published denouncing what are called the Monarchical intrigues, and explaining afresh the programme of the Left; but as it is necessary to avoid alarming public opinion in regard to Radicalism, this manifesto will be relatively moderate. What will be specially insisted on is, that no one should be permitted to decide on the fate of France without consulting the country.

From a leader in the Times—the weathercock which indicates the direction taken by the popularis aura—we take the following passage which confirms all that we have stated with regard to the probable restoration of Henri Cinq:—"What Frenchmen, of all people in the world, are now found to say is that all Revolutions have done them no good, and that it is time to make an end of them. They urge that, since their first great insurrection against Legitimate Sovereignty, they have never had a generation of peace, and that they are still as far as ever from agreement or tranquillity.—They propose, therefore, to return to the point from which they started, and once more to take a King whose title shall rest on something above or beyond that popular voice by which Sovereigns have since been made and unmade." The most noticeable feature in, and the strongest guarantee for the stability of, the restored monarchy is to be found in the fact that it will be established on the unassailable foundation of the union between hereditary right and popular election. As we have said in another place, this happy union will give to the new French monarchy a strength which it could never possibly possess from "Divine right" alone, however morally inexpugnable that claim may be.—Catholic Opinion.

SPAIN.

Plainly speaking, and with every desire to see the overthrow of the so-called Spanish Republic, we must admit that the chances are by no means certainly against the Republicans, and that in fact it is probable that, as things have turned out, the insurrection of the Reds has been an occurrence rather lucky for them than the reverse. For the first time since the proclamation of the Federal Republic, the rulers at Madrid seem to have found an army willing to fight and to obey orders. In Catalonia, it is possible that nearly as many Republican officers have been killed by their own soldiers as by the Carlists, and as for the idea that the Army of the North could be brought to fire upon the "people," it was too extravagant to be entertained for a moment. Just the contrary has taken place in the South. The troops have recovered the old habit of discipline, they salute their officers instead of shooting them, and instead of fraternizing with the "people," they have been bombarding, fusillading, bayoneting, and barricade-storming, with an utter indifference to the "people's" sensibilities, "worthy" in the indignant language of citizen Roque Barcia, "of Versailles and not of heroes of liberty." At the same time, judging from the simultaneousness of the operations against so many great insurgent cities, there must be a very large force indeed of these re-disciplined troops of all branches, regulars, constabulary, marines and veterans. Beyond a doubt, then, as soon as ever the South is pacified, the Carlists will be obliged to try conclusions with a species of opponents very different from the broken marauders who have recently afforded occasions for Carlist victories. The inactivity of the northern troops, the constant retreats of General Sanchez Bregua, are closely allied with the strategy which we describe. The ten or twelve thousand Republican troops in the north have received orders to avoid hostilities until they can be joined by double or treble this strength under Generals Campos and Pavia. It is evident then that the Carlist strategists and organizers have not an instant to lose. If they do not force the hand of the Madrid Government before President Salmeron and company are ready, we must candidly say that the present year at any rate is not likely to see Don Carlos in the Palace of the Escorial.—Tablet.

SABALLA.—The following description of the person of the renowned Carlist leader, Gen. Saballa, is given by the New York Herald correspondent, and may not prove uninteresting at the present juncture:—"I was somewhat surprised at the appearance and manner of the celebrated leader. He has not at all the fierce look his photographs give him, but quite a jovial, pleasant expression, notwithstanding his lean, brown face and long white moustache combed across his sunken cheeks, which, one might maliciously imagine, an evident desire to look as terrible as possible. His eyes are blue or light grey, and their pleasant twinkle impressed me at once with the idea that he was not such a bad fellow after all. The first good chance I got I walked up and saluted him in French, which he speaks like a

native, without a particle of foreign accent that I could discover. He shook me warmly by the hand, and immediately inquired if I could give him any news of his family. I was happy to be able to do so, having the honour of knowing Mme. Saballa and his daughters at Perpignan. He remarked that he had had no news from his wife for months, and had been much distressed on hearing that she had been expelled from Perpignan. I explained that it was an idle rumour, based, however, upon the fact that the so-called Republican party would gladly have expelled Madame and her children from France if they could, and that possibly some steps were taken to that end. He said he was delighted to hear the report was not true. He then asked, 'What news do you bring? We seldom have any.' I gave him the latest I had from France and Navarre, two or three weeks old, more or less. He inquired if I purposed staying with the Prince or returning to Perpignan; to which I replied that I expected sooner or later to return to Perpignan, and would be only too happy to carry a letter or message to Madame. He laughed and said, with an emphatic nod or two, 'I believe my wife knows I have no time to write letters; but if you see her, do me the favour to say you found me and my son (pointing to a youth who sat near him on horseback, listening attentively) quite well, thank God.' At this point of our conversation an officer interrupted us to deliver a message to the General, who saluted me with a bow and a pleasant smile, and rode away, followed by his staff. In personal appearance Saballa is a man of about fifty-five, tall and thin, with a peculiarly wiry, hardy air about him. He dresses entirely, or nearly so, in scarlet, and wears long riding boots with heavy spurs. On his breast are ten or a dozen crosses and medals, and one very large, handsome decoration, about as big as a saucer. His chief of staff, Don Felipe de Sabater, and his son, wear the same showy style of uniform, but the decorations have not as yet been hung upon their youthful breasts."

A correspondent of the Evening Standard, writing from the Carlist camp at Navarre, thus alludes to the emblem which the soldiers of Charles VII. wear upon their breasts. "Another sign that struck me much was a bleeding heart embroidered on a small scrap of cloth, and sewn on the left breasts of nearly all on the ground. Inside this embroidered patch is written in Spanish—'Stop (cease) the Heart of Jesus is here; defend me, Jesus!'" The writer is correct in tracing this pious custom back to the war in La Vendee, in which the gallant Breton peasant soldiers sought protection from that Sacred Heart in which the Carlist soldiers are now confiding. May their noble and gallant efforts in the cause of religion and order be more successful than were those of La Rochejaquelein and Cathelineau!

ITALY.

The utter uncertainty of the turn events may take from day to day in Spain, and the certainty that France will make no fresh concessions to Italy is forcing Victor Emmanuel, much against his own judgment, into complete subservency to Germany. Although there is not a word in Marshal MacMahon's message which could raise suspicion in the most sensitive mind, the future being reserved in the most courteous terms, Italy instinctively feels that her tenure of the Pontifical States hangs on a thread, and that she has made an enemy of France, whom nothing save the fullest atonement will appease. The Prussian alliance is, therefore, a necessity for her, and though she will play the part of the cat, and draw the chestnuts from the fire, she is forced to go on in the path she has entered into. M. Bismarck evidently intends to make her the instrument of a second provocation to France, and promises her the restoration of Nice and Savoy, the acquisition of Corsica and the Italian Tyrol, the coast of Istria and Dalmatia, and a part of the indemnity of the milliards he is already contemplating as the forfeit of a second war with France.

M. Bismarck, however, evidently reckons without his host. He forgets, in his insensate pride, that Bavaria, from the sovereign to the poorest peasant, is alienated for ever, and desires nothing better than to free herself from Prussian supremacy; that Saxony, Hanover, and all the smaller States feel no inclination to lend themselves once more to the projects of German centralization, and the extinction of their civil and religious liberties. Wurtemberg, though Protestant, is profoundly jealous of the Prussian encroachments, and there can exist no doubt that Prussia will be nearly single-handed in any further attacks on France. In the meantime, we shall probably not have long to wait for the pebble which Pius IX. foretold a few months since, and which will overthrow the Colossus.

It is impossible, however, to consider the religious and social state of Italy without feeling that a great chastisement is at hand and necessary to break through the intense worldliness and materialism which has become her besetting sin. Many nominal good Catholics, especially in the provinces of the north and centre, will, in spite of all ecclesiastical censures, read and subscribe to the vilest journalism, send their sons to godless schools in hopes of their better advancement in official favour, and take their daughters to theatres at which spectacles hostile alike to religion and modesty are exhibited. The theory of serving two masters is carried into practice nowhere in Europe as it is among Italians of the middle class especially, and the spirit of abnegation and self-denial for a great cause is confined to a small and devout body in each city. Conscription and taxation have done much towards rendering the new regime unpopular, but it will require nothing short of a miracle, or some frightful and sudden material scourge, to drive the masses back to God.—Catholic Opinion.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government, alarmed at the exodus, has appointed a committee to consider the whole question of emigration. From 1844 to 1871 Prussia alone has lost some seven hundred thousand subjects. More than three quarters of these emigrants were adults, and at least two-thirds were men, drawn almost entirely from the agricultural classes—the backbone of a military Government. The Committee is to investigate the best methods of checking this evil which threatens the best interests of the country; but while the present military system, which enabled Bismarck to conquer both Austria and France by sheer brute force, remains in force, men will fly from the glorious prospect of filling a soldier's grave in an alien soil in order to further the ambitious designs of their autocratic rulers.—That "national institution" will force men of valorous disposition to seek a new home among the free men of the United States, for the maintenance of the Conscription is necessary to the policy of the modern German Empire; and no Government Commission will venture to suggest a more civilized method of procuring food for powder.

CONSECRATION OF SCHISMATIC BISHOPS.—The Janesdr Bishop of Deventer consecrated, at Rotterdam, a Dr. Winkel as Bishop of his communion at Haarlem, and Professor Reinkens as "Missionary Bishop of Germany," and delivered to them afterwards an address upon their supposed duties. This unfortunate schism is therefore—we will not say perpetuated, for we do not believe in the thousands and tens of thousands which Dr. Heykamp spoke of as about to join it—but put into more working order. Dr. Reinkens has issued a pastoral, in which he of course inculcates the duty of absolute submission to the State, and is to fix his residence at Bonn.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.—On Whit Sunday Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the cathedral church at 11 o'clock, by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, Bishop of Melbourne. The Very Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, V.G., acted as assistant priest, the Rev. Mr. Aylward and

the Rev. Mr. Moran as deacons, and the Rev. P. O'Sullivan as master of the ceremonies. In the evening, his Lordship the Bishop presided at vespers, assisted by the Very Rev. the Vicar-General, Fathers Aylward and Moran being deacons at the throne, and Father O'Sullivan master of the ceremonies. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Bleasdale. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by his Lordship. At St. Francis' Church High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. O'Meara, the Rev. Father Hughes, S.J., being deacon, and the Rev. D. Jordan sub-deacon. In the evening, Father O'Meara presided at Vespers, Fathers O'Sullivan and Jordan acting as deacons. The sermon was preached by Father O'Sullivan. A missa cantata was celebrated in the church of the Jesuit Fathers, Richmond, by the Rev. Father Mulhall, S.J., and an instructive and impressive sermon preached by the Rev. Father Nulty, S.J. On Whit Monday Masses were celebrated in St. Patrick's and St. Francis' Churches, at the same hours as on Sundays.

MATILAND.—A numerously attended public meeting was held in the hall of the School of Arts, West Matiland, on Wednesday, May 21st, for the purpose of making arrangements for welcoming the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Matiland, on his return to his diocese, after a lengthened tour through Europe, for the benefit of his health. A cordial spirit of unanimity characterised the entire proceedings.

NEW ZEALAND.—The first anniversary soiree in connection with the Catholic Christian Doctrine Society was held recently in the Wellington Catholic Institute, under the presidency of the Bishop. A plentiful tea was provided, and the tables were gaily adorned with vases of fresh-gathered flowers. The band of the Hobson Volunteer Company, and the choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral were present, and formed the chief attraction of the evening. Upon the platform were Bishop Croke, the Revs. Fathers Macdonald, Dilworth, Norris, Fynes, Boileux, and Dr. Wood. The Bishop, on rising to address the audience was loudly cheered.

ZACHARY TAYLOR'S GRAVE.—Of the present condition of the surroundings of the grave of the late President Zachary Taylor, the Louisville Courier Journal says: "Between five and six miles from the city, on an obscure neighborhood road, a quarter of a mile from the Brownsboro road, rest the remains of the twelfth President of the United States—Zachary Taylor. The grave is situated in the north east corner of the Taylor farm, and it is mortifying to relate that it is in a sadly neglected condition, underbrush, weeds, alliantus trees rendering it very difficult of access. No monument has ever been erected to Gen. Taylor's memory. The remains lie in a plain vault built in the side of a hill, with a marble slab over the door bearing the inscription: Z. Taylor, Born Nov. 24, 1784; Died July 9, 1850."

The services rendered by this brave, goodnatured old soldier deserve monumental recognition. A gentleman who recently visited the grave said to a reporter of this paper: "As I stood there, with head uncovered, my mind reverted to boyhood days, and I remembered a solemn funeral cortege at Philadelphia, the city in mourning, public buildings and private residences draped in black, a hush all over the city, sadness depicted in every face, for great, brave old Gen. Taylor was dead. The whole nation, in fact, mourned his loss. Twenty three years after that I find myself at his grave near Louisville, and am impressed with the fact that the nation's dead are soon forgotten. A stone wall incloses the little graveyard, and a rusty and unused iron gate frowns upon the visitor. It evidently has not been opened for years. Col. Richard Taylor is buried to the right of Gen. Taylor. An obelisk, eighteen feet high, is erected over his grave, bearing the inscription: 'Col. Richard Taylor, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and a native of Orange County Virginia; born April 3, 1744; died Jan. 19, 1829.' Col. Taylor came to this state while his son, Zachary was an infant, and settled on the plantation where he is now buried."

THINGS UPON TOPERS.—Roff, who keeps the news stand in the post office building, turns many an honest penny with a root-beer fountain. The fountain has two escapes, and at each of these he keeps a glass standing to catch the dripping. He noticed, recently, that a couple of elderly men, who lounged in the post-office in the evening, drained these glasses as they were partly filled. Great and mighty results often grow out of slight causes. When Roff detected them an idea struck him. Before setting the glasses the next time, he dropped a teaspoonful of catarrh snuff in each one. It was a new kind of snuff, and Roff was glad of the opportunity to test it. He wasn't confident these men had the catarrh, but that was really no business of his (it wasn't anything he could help), and, besides, science must be attended to, so he entered upon the experiment with all the hopefulness and expectation of a young and ardent nature.

About eight o'clock the old buffers came around, and having listlessly examined the periodicals, watched the opportunity which Roff was quivering to give them, and raised the glasses hurriedly to their lips, and as hurriedly absorbed the contents. Then they lounged about as listlessly as before for about two minutes. At the expiration of that time one of them commenced to look surprised. The other man also looked as if he had received unexpected intelligence. Then their faces simultaneously appeared gripped, and the first man remarked, "oh oh!" and struck for the wall. Whereupon the second man made a similar statement, and also started for the same destination. Roff hurried after them. He didn't go out on the walk where they were, because they didn't appear to want to engage in any business, and Roff had just put on a clean linen suit. So he stayed on the steps, and watched those aged people as they swayed on the curb, and bombarded the gutter with root beer, and catarrh snuff and pieces of liver, and such things as were handy at the time. He hasn't seen them since. He regrets this, as he wants to get their certificate to put in a circular.—Danbury News.

The late Lord Collingwood said to his daughter, "I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child, the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear, good mother—say a harsh word or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper; but, my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I have ever undertaken."

An innocent young man in Des Moines was asked by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, if he was laboring for the good of his soul. "No," was the reply, "I work for Billy Moore."

Among the oddities of New York legislation is a law against carrying concealed deadly weapons, out of which pistols are excepted.

Platte County, Nebraska, wants somebody to do something wicked. It has a nice commodious county jail, but for eighteen months past has been unable to get a single person to put therein.

"How shall we settle the labor question?" exclaimed a member of the Georgia Legislature, in the midst of his speech. "By all going to work and carrying your living honestly!" thundered a spectator in the gallery. That sentiment brought down the house.

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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 now 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 rise 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. 52-7

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, Pro. of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. 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, Pro. of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. 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. 5-53

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, Pro. of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. 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. 5-54

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.