## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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No mails have been received from Spain for two days. The Differn Railway Company have been notified that the railroad traffic in the north of Spain is interrupted by the Carlist insurrectionists. Spanish companies advise merchants to send forward no more freight at present, as the running of regular trains are temperarily surpended. BUT SEL CLAR SPAIN SEL CO

Madrid, Jan. 31.—A force of Government troops. under General Merido: defeated a band of Carlists in the North, yesterday, killing eleven of them and wounding a large number. General Mariones, the commander of the Royal forces in Navarre and the at Alasus.

SWITZERLAND.

PROTESTANTISM AT GENEVA. - The Consistorial election which took place last week at Geneva, and which placed the Rationalist party in a majority of one; was owing to the resignation of the former Rationalist members in consequence of the condemnation by the Consistory of a new Catechism by Pastor Chantre, embodying the most advanced scenticism. We mentioned these facts at the time, but they are worth recalling to the attention of those who may have forgetten them. "Rationalism of the purest order," says the Pall Mall, " has thus been victorious in the Protestant Church of Geneva, the ancient strenghold of Calvinistic Protestantism." M. Cougnard, one of the most prominent pastors, is reported to have declared that the essence of Liberal Christianity consisted in suppressing the belief in a supernatural order"; that he himself "did not believe one syllable of the miracles of the Bible, and that he and his confreres had abolished hell in order to inaugurate a religion of pure love." And the Protestants of Geneva do not seem much to care, for only 3,700 of them voted, and there was a majority of 400 for the "Liberals." ITALY.

The Gaulois says that when Baron de Bourgoing had an audience with the Pope to take leave he knelt down to kiss his feet, but Pius IX. would not, apparently, tolerate such a degree of humility. He pulled up M. de Bourgoing and kissed him on both cheeks, adding these words, d'une voix emus, "No, dear Count; you are one of those whom the Pone After which, the Gaulois says, his Holiness "blessed the Count and his family all round."

RONE.-THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.-The breach between the Pope and the German Empire is daily growing wider. As to the cause of the feud there can be no second question. During the Franco-German war the Catholic subjects of the Emperor William and the soldiers of his Catholic allies exhibited a valour and a devotion which could not be surpassed. Gatholic Silesia charged side by side with Protestant Brandenburg. In Catholic Posen were recruited those Uhlans to whose dash and intelligence Germany owed so much; while the contingents of Catholic Bayaria bore everywhere the brunt of the contest, and were almost annihilated in the final struggle on the Loire. In common gratitude, then, quite apart from justice, the Catholic subjects of Prussia were entitled to fair and generous treatment at the hands of their royal master What treatment they have received let us now for a moment consider. The Catholics of Prussia have universally paid regard to that precept which tells us that we should "render unto Casar the things which are Cæsar's, unto God the things which are God's." Their valour and devotion during the war against their French co-religionists is the best proof of the hearty manner in which they yield their allegiance to the first part of the precept, while their profound adherence to the second was svidenced by the events we shall now relate. We need scarcely say that German Catholic Church, the seceders styling themselves the Old Catholics. A few priests unhappily joined this movement, and amongst others one who held a cure in the diocese of the Bishop of Ermeland. The Bishop, of course, deprived the priest of his number of ships, but their nature and armament, functions, and this event it was out of which sprang and, judged by these criteria, it is not for a moment ell as the bo es of the noonle He ordered the Bishop to restore the priest. The Bishop, of course, replied that the matter was a purely spiritual one; for his action he was responsible to God, not to Emperor or Prince. In this line of action all Catholic Germany took the side of the Bishop, and hence it is that ever since Bismarck has pursued them with unrelenting hate and bitter persecution. Having shown their stainless loyalty during the great ordeal of the war, the Prussian Catholics are now stigmatised and treated as rebels, because they refuse to bow their conscience to the sovereign in whose cause they showed themselves to be willing to shed their blood. Against the cruel injustice of this presentation the Holy Father in his recent allocation raised an indignant voice denouncing its authors and protesting against its continuance. Those remarks have, we are told, produced in Germany the most profound effect. The spirits of the Catholics are cheered, the anger of their enemies knows no bounds. The Emperor and his Prime Minister are furious with passion; they have commenced prosecuting the papers which published the allocution, and they threaten a great increase in the violence of the persecution. It is strange, indeed, that a few words spoken by the Sovereign Pontiff should have so wonderful an effect. The Pope is only an old man, abandoned by the powers of this earth, a prisoner in his own capital insulted in his own sacred city. And yet when he speaks all men listen, and great empires are moved

and mighty statesmen grow pleased or angry. Such phenomena show plainly that though a prisoner fallen on evil days, the Pope is the Pope still. His words are still as petent as when in the middle ages they rang above the voice of warring nations, bidding them to sheathe the sword and not spill Christian blood. The Pope is not master of an acre of land or a single armed man. And yet, when he speaks, the master of many legions is profoundly affected, and moves heaven and earth to prevent the words of the Pontiff reaching the ears of his subjects. Well-founded, indeed were the high words which the Cardinal Archishop, on Tuesday, spoke in the Cathedral. "You will," he said, "hear prophets foretelling that the Papacy is at an end, that we shall not hear any more about it in a short time. These have been re-peated thousands of times in past ages and always have been found fallacious. They will bein a short time found quits levoid of truth. If we look around the world, though there is so much to complain of, still there is great reason for trusting that the Church will soon be triumphant. We have at its head a a most glorious Pope. He is very old—over 80 years of age—but he is still vigorous—still fresh in mind and all the faculties of the body. He is a man of the highest spirit - a man of the greatest humility of soul-a man always ready to sacrifice himself for the welfare of his flock. By his zeal, by his exertions by his prayer, we may expect everything from God. These words are full of hope and promise; but they are not too sanguine when we comember how often the kings of the earth have measured themselves Denighame, rdisaster, and diagravel Eventub Tele-orani.

As to Barlin, the enormous influx of inhabitants has perhaps helped to conceal the fact that for the last three years the births have been exceeded in number by the deaths; but the figures contained in the imigration returns are in themselves some what startling. When we learn that the departures during the year 1872 have been as many as 175,800 we can understand the anxiety which has led the Government to propose measures for the prevention of emigration, especially in Northern Germany.

A MIRSING JESTIT. The German Empire has been in such a hurry to rid itself of those dangerous men, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, that it is now in a more or less ludicrous position as regards one of the said Fathers. Father Wolfer, S. J., who had already been decorated by the Grand Duke of Baden for his services. during the war, has just received a similar dis-Basque Provinces, has established his head-quarters tinction at the hands of the Emperor William. But as the Father had not only been driven from Mainz but also from his own parents' house, by a mest peremptory order from the civil authorities, he has left the Empire altogether, as it is supposed, for neither the police nor anyone else can find him. The police have sent several times to the missionhouse of St. Christopher, where the parish priest, it was hoped, might know something of the Father's movements. But all their efforts have been in vain, and they are still actively engaged in the attempt to discover F. Wolter's place of abode, in order to forward his decoration. The Mainz Journal tells the story, and adds: "It is to be hoped that the Fathers will soon be back again in Germany, and then the Government will be able to dispose of its decorations."

The town council and the whole body of citizens of Treves have met to protest against the expulsion of a community of French Nuns, who have for years had the direction and management of the elementary schools in that city and the surrounding district. The principal speaker, one of the foremost citizens of Treves, Herr Patheiger, ended his speech by asking whether anyone there could give a single reason in justification of the expulsion of the Sisters?
Although the editor of the Liberal Volkszeitung was present with his whole staff, besides many other prominent Liberals, not a voice was raised when Herr Patheiger paused for an answer. The absence of the Nuns will cost the town of Treves 30,000 thalers for new school-houses and, at least, 3,000 dollars more for the salaries of the secular masters and mistresses. The meeting voted a series of resolution, which were to be forwaded to the authorities of the district, to the effect that the moral loss to the town could never be made good that the material loss would be very great; and finally, that the town population was unanimous in asserting, first, that the Nuns had done nothing to provoke this expulsion; and, secondly, that the town had suffered deeply during the late war, and was much impoverished; the authorities of the province were therefore requested to state to the Central Government that the citizens of Treves carnestly desired that all primary education should remain in the hands of the Sisters, and protested against their expulsion.

Berlin, January 28 .- The German Admiralty decided to build no more large iron-clads at present, but to strengthen the coast defences by a number of monitors and torpedoes.

RUSSIA.

The London Morning Post holds that nothing could be more to the prejudice of Russia, or possibly, less agreeable to her wishes, than to have to fight with any European nation at the present juncture. Her new military system will require some seventeen years to develope itself to the full; and now it can in no way be considered ready for active war of the modern type. And, even were the Russian army as ready as it is unready, there is the "fear of Germany, rising to absolute panic," to neutralize any desire or intention of employing that within the last few years a schism took place in the army aggressively just now. Then, again, as to the Russian navy, although it numbers two hundred and thirty-three vessels of various sorts, and over twenty thousand men, we are told that it is "confessedly unfit for service." Now-a-days it is not the and, judged by these criteria, it is not for a moment the feud now raging between the Empire and the to be supposed that the Russian navy could cope Church. Prince Bismarck is one of the truest with that of England. The Peter the Great begus specimens of the despot the world ever saw. His has been completely unmasked. The Russians idea of government is supreme mastery over the have no guns to compare to those England has of Post is told, to erect the machinery capable of making 49-ton guns. But England has made 35-ton guns; her constructors are anxious to make 50-ton guns; and in a few month's time she will be in a position to build 70-ton guns if they be deemed necessary. Eventually, no doubt, Russia might catch England up in the construction of both ships and guns; but at present the latter country has a long start, and it will be her own fault if she is caught up. With regard to the Khiva affair, although the power of Russia to absorb the Khanate is not to be disputed, it seems evident that as yet the work has not been effected. During the coming summer it is probable that Khiva will receive its quietus, and principally by means of the small flotilla which is on the Aral Soa. Still, Khiva is at present unconquered and defiant, and while it is England will be in a better position than when it is annexed and pacified to treat with Russia upon the Asiatic question.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA IN EUROPE -From an article in the last number of the Russian Review on the statistics of the population of European Russia we take the following figures. The population of European Russia consisting of 50 Russian and 10 Polish provinces, was towards the close of the year 1867, 69,364,541 souls, occupying a surface of 4,816. 157 versts, or 87,485 geograpical miles. That gives an average of 16.8 souls per verst, or 792 per mile. Averages, however, are of comparatively little value in Russia, where the great diversities in climate, nationality, customs, education and race tend to produce varities in the proportion of the population of the various districts. The most densely peopled portion of of the Empire is the 10 Polish previnces. In a territory of 197,435 versts, or 2,220 geographical miles, there are 5,705,607 souls, which gives an average of 53 inhabitants per verst, or 2,569 per mile. Of the Russian provinces, those in which industry has attained its highest degree of progress and those in which the cultivation of the soil or its more favourable conditions enable it to ensure the means of subsistence to a larger number are the most thickly populated. Thus Moscow shows an average of 2, 777 inhabitants per mile, Kijew 2,316, Poltawa 2,213, Kursk 2,103, Tula 2,054. Another point of some interest is the population of Russian towns. A large number that are officially named such are only villages. About 100 of these have less than 1,000 inhabitants each; some 150 vary from 1,000 to 2,000, and about an equal number are under 3,000. Most of the Russian towns, about 230 have from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. There are only 140 towns in Russia with a population over 10,000. Of this number only six have over 100,000 inhabitants; three from 75,000 to 100,000; five from 50,000 to 75,000; six from 40,000 to 50,000 nine from 30,000 to 40,000; 22 from 20,000 to 30,000 and finally, 89 from 19,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.

HEREDITARY INPLUENCES.—It is distinctly asserted, by Prosper Lucas, and agreed to by others, that predisposition to any form of disease, or any maliformation, may become heroditary. Thus disease of the heart is hereditary; so are tubercles in the

If we consider a class of peculiarities, more recondite in their erigin than these, we shall still find the law of inheritance to hold good. A morbid susceptibility to contagious disease, or to the poisonous effects of opium, or of calomel, and an aversion to the taste of meat, are all found to be inherited. So is craying for drink or for caroling. is craving for drink, or for gambling, strong sexual passion, a proclivity to parperism, to crimes of vio-lence, and to crimes of fraud. There are certain marked types of character, justly associated with marked types of feature and temperament. We hold axiomatically, that the latter are inherited, (the case being too notorious, and too consistent with the analogy afforded by brute animals, to render argument necessary) and we therefore infer the same of the former. For instance, the face of the combatant is square, coarse, and heavily jawed. It differs from that of the acestic, the voluptuary, the dreamer, and the charlatan. Still more strongly marked than these are the typical features and characters of different races of men. The Mongolians, Jews, Negroes, Gipseys, and American Indians, severally propagate their kinds; and each kind differs in character and intellect, as well as in color and shape, from the other feur, They, and a vast number of other races, form a class of instances worthy of close investigation, in which peculiarites of character are invariably transmitted from the parents to the offspring.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH .- Few people realize what health is until they lose it. It is easier to prevent disease than to cure it. The character of our farming is undergoing great changes. We are using more machinery, keeping better stock, raising choicer varieties of fruit, grains, potatoes, roots and grasses, are buying more and making better manure. Now, all this requires brain. We are aware that there is a great deal of nonsense written on this subject. But it is undoubtedly a fact that man cannot long use his brain as an intelligent, onterprising American farmer is now compelled to de, and work and worry at the same time, without abundance of nutritious food. If he undertakes to do it on fat pork, potatoes, bread, cake, his health will certainly give way. The American farmer of to-day needs and must have more fresh meat. Better patronize the butcher than the doctor, better sell fewer eggs and buy less medicine. We have heard a farmer say: "Food that is good enough for my men is good enough for me." He may have been right.— But the farmer who thinks and works too needs better food and cooking than he who merely works with his hands.—Am. Ag.

Modes of Salutation .- Nothing affords more interest and amusement than an examination of the various modes of salutation practised by the nations of the earth. In some degree these forms may be regarded as an index of national character, or the circumstances of national life. The Hebrew salutation was "Peace!" the ancient Greeks'. "Rejoice!" The modern use the form, "What doest thou?" In Germany, "How do you find yourself?" and in some parts of the country the invariably kiss the hands of all the ladies of their acquaintance whom they meet In Spain, "How goes it?" and Spanish grandees wear their hats in the presence of their sovereign, to show they are not so much subject to him as to the rest of the nation. When the royal carriage passes, it is the rule to throw open the cloak, to show that the person is unarmed. In the West Indies the negroes say, "Have you had a good sleep?" The Pelew Islanders seize the foot of the person they desire to salute, and rub their faces with it; and the New Guinea people place on their heads leaves of trees, as emblems of peace and friendship. In the sickly districts of Egypt, where fevers are common and dangerous, they salute by saying, "How goes the perspiration? Do you sweat copiously?" "Is it well with thee?" and the inhabitants kiss the back of a superior's hand, and as an extra civilily, the palm

SYMBOLISM OF COLORS.—In all countries of the earth there has been a symbolism, which, especially in religious ceremonies and decorations, has been strictly observed and practised. Light and darkness produce all colors. Light is represented by white, and darkness by black; but as light does not exist without fire, red is also used to represent it; and on this basis symbolism admits two primitive colorsred and white. Red is the symbol of divine love, white the symbol of divine wisdom and uncreated light. Red in its different shades, was used as the prevailing color in the vestments of priests, as it now is in the Catholic Church; and by tradition of practice, the cushions of many pulpits are of this color. The artists of the middle ages always gave Christ, after his resurrection, robes of red and white. Yellow was a symbol of the revelation of the love and wisdom of God. Azure was the symbol of divine eternity and of human immortality.

THE MONES AS LOCKSMITHS .- The Benedictine monks of the middle ages were skilful lecksmiths and their work has never bee surpassed in ingenious design or artistic execution. There is an apostle's lock, perhaps five hundred years old, the work of a Franciscan friar, which is perfectly marvellous. It is of wrought-iron, and includes a most elaborate wreath of flowers, among which is concealed the spring. Over the escutcheon is the figure of an apostle with out-stretched hand, and the lever of the ordinary side-bolt is in form of a dog looking as savage with one head as Cerebus did with three. There is also the lock of a tabernacle even more elaborate. The escutcheon surrounding the keyhole is surmounted by a figure of our Saviour, and on either side are two angels. The other parts of the lock are elaborately graven; the edges being lined with beads and scrolls. The key is a miracle of art; the bow containing a galaxy of scraphic faces, and the stem formed of shapely beads.

RAINDROPS AND RAINBOWS .- According to Kolbe the size of the drops in a hailstorm essentially modify the character of the rainbow that may be formed. He shows this by a squirting aparatus which produces three kind of drops simultaneously the first large and easily recognized as drops; the second small, and whi ling at first among each other then falling in parrallel directions to the ground the third very fine, and forming thin clouds of spray which rise in the air. In the last no trace of a rainbow can be observed, even in a darkened chamber into which a ray is admitted; the second kind give a bow (blue and orange), distinctly visible at a distance of three feet, but more distinct where the drops fall paralls! than where they whirl together; the large drops give a bow with much livelier hues.

SELF-PURIFICATION OF FLOWING WATER.—Concerning the rapidity with which contaminations are got rid of by flowing water, Dr. Letheby asserts that sewage impurities will entirely disappear in a flow of a dozen miles. If, he says, ordinary sewage, containing say one hundred grains of solid matter to the gallon, of which solid matter probably something like fourteen or fifteen grains will be organic, be mixed with twenty times its bulk of ordinary river water, it will not contain, after a flow of ten or twelve miles, a particle of that sewage discoverable by any chemical process. Dr. Parkes also believes that flowing water thus purifies itself, but he does not undertake to say how far it must run to make the process of purification completé.

KEEPING BUTTER -Mr. Charles White, of White s Station, Mich., has devised a method of keeping butter to keep for long periods, which he claims has proved entirely successful. His plan consists in putting the butter in a sack fitted in a peculiar shaped tub and so arranged that, when the packing is completed and the tub turned so as to rest on the 

air. The orifice is then closed up and the butterset? away in a good place. Butter packed in this way has been found fresh and good at the and of ten

BAD MILK AND BUTTER IN WINTER. It is said when cows are allowed to eat litter which is thrown out of horse stables impregnated as it is with liquid manure, their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should only be given to other cattle, and not to milch cows, which should have nothing but the sweetest and purest food.

Skilful fatteners are far less common than geed grain growers. Recent experiments have proved that animals cannot take on flesh rapidly unless the temperature is nearly uniform, and between 50 and 60 degrees.

It is a mistaken notion that pigs do as well in filthy pens as in clean ones. They should have clean and dry places both to eat and sleep. Will you see to this, you who have pigs and piggeries?

Jones and his wife were always quarrelling about their comparative talent for keeping a fire. She insisted that just as surely as he attempted to rearrange the sticks with the tongs he put the fire out. One night the church bell sounded an alarm, and Jones sprang for his fire-bucket, eager to rush to the conflagration. "Mr. Jones" cried his wife, as he reached the door, "Mr. Jones, take the tongs!"

"I now pronounce you man and-hand over the ten dollars before I go any further," is a way Connecticut clergymen have of securing their fee.

FATTENING YOUNG DUCKS .- "The early ducklings that realize such high prices in the Lendon markets, are the Aylesbury variety, distinguished by their great size, white plumage and flesh-colored bills. If fed with an unlimited supply of oats, placed in a vessel of water, and not allowed much room to swim, the old birds will lay freely in winter, then the eggs should be hatched under hens, and the ducklings liberally fed with slacked out-meal and fine middlings, and afterwards with oats in water. Under this treatment they may be made ready for the table in less than two months."

BREAKFAST—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comfort mg.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutri tion and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-" James Epps's & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

No Pill in the world ever had anything like the circulation of AYER'S PILLS. Throughout these States, Mexico, and the Central American republic, down the slopes of the Andes, and across the pampas of South America, in negro villages, amid the fervid wilds of Africa, throughout the jungles of India, and the steppes of interior Asia, over the continent of Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, these Pills are known and everywhere used as family remedies for diseases. With distant nations, their wonderful cures attract more attention than they do at home for the sentiment of wonder takes a far deeper hold on their minds than the results of a higher scientific skill with us. The amount consumed require seventy-five thousand doses a day to supply it. An inspection of the manufactory showed us how this enormous demand is made and sustained. Added to the consummate skill of their composition, is an extreme care in their manufacture, which at once secures the most perfect material and their most accurate combination. The consequence is a power and certainty in controlling disease which other remedies never attained .- Baltimore Courier.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 25, 1871.

My Dear Sir: We have much pleasure in informing you of a large demand for your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and we hear excellent accounts from those who use it. Some of our physicians who are acquainted with its valuable properties consider it a most reliable medicine; so it is fast becoming as popular in this part of the Dominion as with your own people.

Wishing you every success, we are yours, very respectfully.

A. CHRISTIE & CO., Chemists. To MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, St. John, N.B.

CAUTION .- Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered them. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. Examine the Bottle Before Purchasing

WANTED. A MALE OR FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 3, Grainn, County Renfrew. Application stating salary, to be made to

THOMAS POWER. DAVID BEHAM. Trustees JOHN POWER.

S. HOWARD, SEC.-TREA.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOSEPH ARTHUR MASON, who left Rawdon Province of Quebec, Canada, in May, 1865, when last heard from, in September 1867, he was in Carlisle, Pennsylvania and he then stated he was going to cross the Plains, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information of him will be most gratefully received by his father, PATRICK MASON, Rawdon, P. Q .- (American papers please

## WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

JANUARY 1873.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF FURS ALL THIS MONTH AT

Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's. JOHN CROWE.

R. W. COWAN'S,

## BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

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GENERAL JOBBER

i da karangan sa karangan

VILLA MARIA LOTTERY In aid of Several Religious Institutions.

32,000 Tickets, at \$1 Each. ". 11 Tickets for \$10. 22 .....

READ THE ROLLOWING LIST OF VALUABLE PRIZES -Two residences on Basin Street, Montreal,

(now rented at \$500 per annum) .... \$5,000 2 Lots, St. Denis and Tannery streets, \$700 48 Lots at do do do at \$150 each. 7,200 1 Gold Prize...... 109 do do of \$5 each..... 200 do de of \$3 each..... 

One thousand and ten prizes valued at \$21,200 GIFTS:

1 To the Catholic Bishop, to help the construction of the Cathedral Church .....\$3,000 2. To help the erection of Notre Dame de 4. To the Sisters of Good Shepherd...... 6. To the Oblates..... 590 7. To the Sisters of Mercy.... 8. To the Sisters of Providence.... 9. To the Piopolis Colony....

The money will be deposited in the hands of the Attorney of the Bishop's Palace, of Montreal. The undersigned will each week make a deposit of the money of the Tickets sold, and he shall be obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receipt of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall have been sold.

The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible only for the numbers that shall have been so announced accompanied by the receipt of the deposit, All persons who have taken Tickets and whose numbers are not published in the said journal, are requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to prevent error.

The Drawing will be publicly made after the method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be overlooked by three Priests and three Laymen.

The Real Properties given in Prizes are held now in the name of the Episcopal Corporation who will pass Title to the winner after the Lottery on payment of the cost of the Deed. For Tickets and all other information address

G. H. DUMESNIL. Manager and Treasurer Villa Maria Lottery, No. 5 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. Responsible Agents Wanted.

## DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY. Office, 55 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK-\$100,000-Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00

lent for fixed periods of over three months .... 7 As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Bo selling at \$10 premium.

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PRO. OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dis. of Joliette. In re. FRANCOIS FOREST.

Insolvent. On Monday, the Seventeenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Superior Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS FOREST,

by GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attornies ad litem. JOLIETTE, 4th December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of SYLVESTER DEMPSEY of the City of Montreal, Contractor,

Insolvent. I, the Undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are rebuested to fyle 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 Monday the 24th day of February next at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Montreal, 22nd January 1873.

the Estate generally.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of MURRAY & O'NEILL of Montreal, Traders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvents filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of their creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice said three days expiring on Wednesday the 12th day of February next the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge

according to the terms thereof.
L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. Montreal, 27 January 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of MURRAY & O'NEILL of Montreal

I, the undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee of Montreal have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before

me (within one month) saw - thou and the saw it was not as as I tyos. LAJOIE, as it should not saw I trouble to your distance.