

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MORTALITY OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.—Although much has been written concerning the mortality of the civil population of Paris during the 28 weeks of the siege, there has been little that is either accurate or complete. An elaborate research by Dr. Henry Sæuer presents for the first time these desirable quantities. Figures are so little attractive that few people are probably even yet aware that the siege cost upwards of 50,000 lives to the civil population. He asserts that 300,000 Parisians left Paris by rail before the investment; but 190,000 regular troops and 170,000 refugees from the suburbs entered the city, so that the population of Paris, on the whole, was raised from 1,800,000 to about 2,000,000, the excess consisting chiefly of men between 20 and 40 years of age. The mean mortality of the four preceding years and of the following year for these 28 weeks was 24,923; that for the 23 weeks of 1870-71 was 77,231—an excess of 52,303, this being apparently the toll which death demanded, and the price which the Parisians paid, for the glory of resistance to Bismarck and Von Moltke. The mortality fell unevenly on persons of various ages. Between 15 and 25, it was multiplied sixfold. The general mortality was tripled. The mortality was least among men from 40 to 60; they took no part in active service, and had comparatively greater facilities for resisting cold and privation. The diseases which contributed chiefly to the immense mortality were six—small-pox, bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery.—British Medical Journal.

Even Tallyrand was not quite as infallible as his fervent panegyrist would have us believe. His favourite advice: "Audacity, audacity, audacity," has proved fatal to M. Dupont, now lying under sentence of death in Paris. Dupont, who had been a Commissary of Police under the Empire, found himself still at his post when the Communal insurrection broke out. He lost no time in offering his services to the masters of the new situation, from whom he received a position of trust. He voted for the arrest and murder of the hostages, commanded a barricade on the entrance of the Versailles troops, and, when McMahon mastered the capital, found means to escape to England. Only last summer he presided at a Communal banquet in London, where he made a violent and foul attack on religion and society. He might have remained here safely, but Tallyrand's philosophy proved his ruin. Returning to Paris, he has been arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot. M. Thiers, it is reported, is resolved that the sentence shall be carried into effect.—Catholic Opinion.

DEATH OF A DOG FROM GRIEF.—The dog of the late Michael Carre (author of Galathee, Mignon, Faust, and other pieces), after ten days of voluntary abstinence, succumbed on Sunday to the grief caused by the death of its master. After having, as it were, guarded the body, exposed according to custom at the door of the deceased's residence, the faithful animal accompanied it to the gate of the Church of Argenteuil, and then to the cemetery of the village. On returning home, it refused every sort of nourishment, lapping only a few drops of water, and at last expired at the door of its late master's study.—Galignani.

THE FORTRESS OF BELFORT.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says that the German Government has intimated to Thiers its intention to retain possession of Belfort, though it is willing to make a compensatory concession to France.

SPAIN.

The proclamation of Don Carlos to the Spaniards is as follows:—"Catalonians, Aragonese, Valencians! Full of faith in the greatness of the cause which God has placed in my hands, I made an appeal to all Spaniards on the 2nd May, from Vera. "What was then only a hope will soon be a reality. The foundations of the restoration of the throne of Ricared are laid upon the laurels of Ornate, Manaria, Urbaso, Cebario, Mas de Roig, Arbucias, Iibisa, and Reus. "The path of victory is watered by the blood of martyrs; the names of Uribarri, Ayastuy, Garcia, and Francesch are inscribed upon it. "To-day I repeat with even yet more confidence than I did then, and with the pride felt by the king of an heroic nation: "Volunteers who hasten generously to the sacrifice, with your eyes fixed on heaven and on my standard, I admire you! "Soldiers of Pavia and Baylen, who are so blind as to become the mercenaries of the stranger, I admire also the courage of which you give proof. "I call upon you all, because you are all Spaniards; the work of our redemption is beginning, and the world observes us. Revolution takes alarm, while good men rejoice. "The day is approaching when my most ardent hopes will be realised. "Desiring decentralisation, as I told you in my manifesto of the 30th June, 1869, brave Catalonians, Aragonese, and Valencians, I repeat that I do so, in a public and solemn manner. "It is a century and a half since my illustrious ancestor, Philip V., thought that he ought to efface our Fueros from the franchises of the country. "What as a king he took from you, as a king I restore; for if you were once hostile to the founder of my dynasty, you are now the defence of his legitimate descendant. I restore your Fueros because I am the champion of every kind of justice. "To do justice, for years pass not in vain, I shall invoke you, and with common accord we will adapt it to the exigencies of our times. "And Spain will again learn that upon the standard which bears the inscription, "God,

COUNTRY, AND KING" is written also the name of all legitimate liberty.

"Your King, CARLOS. "The Frontiers of Spain, 16th July, 1872."

GERMANY.

A letter from Berlin, in the Cologne Gazette, says grave disorders have been witnessed in that town. The police and the mob came into collision, when there was a conflict of several hours, which resulted in a number of wounds on both sides and a large number of arrests. The origin of the affair was the dispossession from the house in which they lived of a family by the landlord, to whom arrears of rent were due. There were disturbances for two days afterwards, in the course of which the mounted police, who suffered severely from the stones and debris thrown at them by the mob, had to charge the rioters several times before they could be dispersed. In some streets attempts were even made to erect barricades.

A Munich report states that the Superior of the Jesuit establishment at Ratisbon has ordered the members to prepare for a departure into Austria at an early date, at the same time intimating that the Order will spare the Government the task of their expulsion. Numerous Austrian journals emphatically deny that Count Andrassy had declared that Austria would be compelled to adopt a partially anti-Jesuit policy.

THE PERSECUTED JESUITS.—A letter from Dresden says:—"A few days ago seven Jesuits, from Prussia, passed through this city on their way to Prague, where they propose to establish themselves. Report says that more than seventy are already settled in the Bohemian capital, where they have purchased the old convent of Saint-Anne and a house contiguous to it, for a sum of 700,000 thalers (3fr. 75c. each)."

ITALY.

THE CONVENTS OF ROME EITHER TAKEN POSSESSION OF OR PARTLY OCCUPIED.

(From the "Voz della Verita.")

This subject is a sad one, but we are forced to speak of it. The Catholic world must know what the Italian Government has done in Rome and to Rome.

Thirty-five convents, the largest and most important of Rome, have been either entirely or partially taken possession of, or so occupied as to leave the most wretched, uncomfortable, and smallest part of the house for a few monks or nuns.

Every religious order is despoiled—the Benedictine as well as the poor "Osservante;" the Carmelite as well as the Poor Clares.

The sanctuary where formerly the novices of the Society of Jesus used to acquire, through Divine aid, the power of enduring their strict rule, and leading a holy life, was turned into a saddle-room; and horse-falls may now be seen where once reposed the holiest relics of the Passion of Christ.

They take great care of their horses and dogs; the veterinary hospital for sick horses is to be formed in the noviciate of the Jesuits, near the church of San Vitale; the royal kennels are to be at Villa Potenziani, on the Catacombs of the Martyrs. Thus horses, dogs, and beasts usurp the places assigned for God and His saints! Down with God and the man who believes in Him!

Here follows a list of thirty-five convents and what they are intended for—if, indeed, they were seized for an ulterior use to be made of them.

CONVENTS OF MONKS IN ROME OCCUPIED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

S. Maria Sopra Minerva of the Dominican Fathers: for the Minister of Finance.

S. Agostino of the Augustinian Fathers: for the Minister of Marine.

SS. XII. Apostoli: for the Minister of War.

S. Silvestro al Quirinale: for the military engineers.

S. Maria in Vallicella, called Chiesa Nuova of the Oratorians: for the civil and criminal tribunals.

S. Andrea della Valle of the Theatines: for the canons and registry.

Collegio Romano of the Jesuits: for the Government schools.

S. Gregoria al Monte Celio, of the Camaldolieri: for poorhouse.

S. Marcello al Corso: for barracks.

S. Bernardo alle Terme: for military magazines.

Casa del Gesu of the Jesuits: for military barracks.

S. Callisto in Trastevere: for barracks.

S. Francesco a Ripa: for barracks.

Aura Cloti: for barracks.

S. Maria degli Angeli: for military magazines and barracks.

S. Andrea delle Fratte: for barracks.

Convento di Gesu e Maria al Corso: for police barracks.

S. Maria in Traspontina: for military barracks.

S. Croce in Gerusalemme: for cavalry barracks.

S. Maria Maddalena: for the municipal schools.

SS. Vinzenzo ed Anastasio a Trevi: for the municipal schools.

CONVENTS OF NUNS OCCUPIED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

S. Silvestro in Capite of the Poor Clares: for offices of the Questura, and for the Minister of Commerce.

S. Marta of the Augustinian nuns: for military barracks and for municipal schools.

Tor de Spicchi of the Oblats of S. Frances of Rome: for municipal schools.

SS. Dominica e Sisto of the Dominican nuns.

S. Caterina a Monte Maganapoli of the Dominican nuns.

S. Bernardino da Siena a Monti of the Franciscan nuns; for offices for the conscription and other things.

Bambino Gesu a S. Maria Maggiore of the Oblate nuns: for municipal schools.

Orsoline in Via Vittoria, near the Corso; Ursuline nuns: for municipal schools.

S. Norberto: for municipal schools.

CONVENTS ENTIRELY EXPROPRIATED.

S. Andrea al Quirinale of the Jesuits: for the royal stables.

S. Teresa al Quirinale of the Teresian nuns: for a barrack of cuirassiers and for a convalescent hospital.

S. Maria Maddalena de Pazzi: for the barracks of the volunteers and the infantry.

S. Antonio a S. Maria Maggiore is now closed, and remains so until used as a military hospital.

Monastero a Virgini of the Augustinian nuns: for finance offices.

This is the work of the new-comers in less than two years, in which perhaps it would have been better to have been a little more thoughtful! What would become of Rome if these men were to remain in Rome four or six years? Our hearts are moved with pity when we think of so many poor women in want of everything, unaccustomed to the world—perhaps without anyone whom they know in the wide world—expelled forcibly from their home, where they had promised to themselves and to God to end their days in peace and sanctity. The times which can look tranquilly on these facts without in the least being troubled by them, richly deserve a terrible and speedy punishment, which, in the opinion of good Catholics, cannot be far distant.

Since the above was first published twenty-four other convents have been seized.

Rome, 21st July.—The riots which take place every evening on the Piazza Navona are merely a school for the rising generation in the noble science of street revolutions. Crowds of embryo Petroleurs and juvenile assassins are drilled by older persons to insult the children of the Christian schools who pass the square on their way home. Young men of sixteen and eighteen lie in wait for the students of the Roman Seminary, and cry out, "Morte ai Preti" as they pass; families known to be loyal to Pius IX. are similarly hooted and hunted through the streets, and during the last few nights there have been even more serious disasters.

Every day adds to the proofs that Rome is literally occupied by an army of Antichrist. Only last night there was a crowd gathered close to Sant Agostino crying, "A basso la Madonna! A basso Christo! Viva l'Inferno!" like so many possessed persons. That something like demonic agency is at work is certain. Mere political hatred would be quite insufficient to account for the wild and furious hatred of God: it is no use modifying the phrase, for nothing short of it expresses the reality, exhibited by the sect. In proportion with the progress of irreligion is another very singular movement, that of Spiritism. Everywhere do we see advertisements of the Spiritist "Mediums" and the increase of all kind of superstition is in proportion to the negation of the Christian dogmas. These impious and degrading appeals to diabolical agency were strictly prohibited under the Pontifical Government, but civilization and progress encourage fortune-telling, table-turning, and the like enlightened practices, as far as possible.

I have this moment heard that a similar riot, with the same blasphemous vein as at Sant Agostino has just taken place on the Bridge of Saint Angelo, close to the Vatican.

Monsignor Capel, it is announced by the official journal of the Vatican, has been named Domestic Prelate to His Holiness. This appointment entitles the distinguished nominee to the honors of a bishop. The German representative at Rome has communicated to Cardinal Antonelli a note of the German Government. The note says that the Imperial Government is unable to understand the reason why the Pope is so annoyed by measures which are intended to promote the welfare of the Empire, without compromising the real interests of the Catholic Church.

RUSSIA.

The cholera has now made its appearance in various parts of Russia. At Moscow official bulletins showing the progress of the malady are being published daily. There were 73 cases between the 1st and the 16th of June, and on the 17th there were 20 more. The number of deaths is on the average eight times as great as that of cures. At St. Petersburg two persons have died of cholera, and the papers urge the inhabitants at once to take sanitary measures with a view to preventing the spread of the disease. The great number of cholera patients at Kieff is attributed to the crowd of pilgrims who have recently visited the Convent of Kiero-Patchersky, where the accommodation is quite insufficient for sanitary purposes, and it is proposed, in order to prevent the influx of any more pilgrims, to post placards at the principal stations on the railway, warning travellers of the risk of visiting Kieff at this season.

A MADMAN AT BAY WITH AN AXE.—NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Officer Givney of the Union Market station called at 15 Dry Dock street about 10 on Sunday night to arrest William Dunn, a stalwart longshoreman, who had primed himself with fighting whiskey, and armed with an axe, threatened to kill any person attempting to approach him. Men and women fled before him, screaming with affright. The undaunted officer rushed upon the infuriated man, who received a terrible blow from the axe on the fore arm, which cut through tendons, muscles and nerves, almost severing the limb. The sight of the wounded officer nerved the occupants of the house. Making a dash for the madman they overpowered him. He was taken to the police station howling and gnashing his teeth. The officer's wound was dressed by the police surgeon. Dunn was held for trial in default of \$1000 bail yesterday.

THE VICTORY OF BELGRADE.—You all know what the Angelus is, dear friends, but perhaps, you are not acquainted with its origin. The custom of ringing it in the middle of the day is due, in part, to a remarkable event which I am going to relate to you.—In 1456, the city of Belgrade, on the Danube, on the frontiers of Turkey, was besieged by the Turks, who kept battering its walls for four months without avail. The Sultan, desperate at seeing so many efforts remain unfruitful, resolved to make a general assault. For twenty hours they fought with unequalled fury, and those who defended the city were exhausted and overcome by a long and obstinate resistance. At that moment there was seen advancing a pious and courageous Franciscan, St. John de Capistran. He presented himself to the soldiers, crucifix in hand, and prayed to God and the Blessed Virgin to come to their assistance. This was his prayer: "Alas! powerful Queen of Heaven, wilt thou abandon thy children to the fury of the infidels, who never cease to insult and outrage thy Divine Son? Where is now the God of the Christians?" And praying thus, he shed a torrent of tears. Animated by the prayers and tears of the holy man, the Christians darted, with prodigious impetuosity, on the Turks, who were already penetrating into the city, massacred several thousand of them and put the rest to flight. This victory, as glorious as it was unexpected, could only be attributed to the assistance of Heaven, and especially to the intercession of

Mary. At the news of this success, Pope Calixtus III., ordained that in all the churches of Christendom solemn thanksgiving should be made to God and the Blessed Virgin. To perpetuate forever the memory of this great benefit, and to inflame more and more the courage of Christians, the same Pope ordained that, in all Catholic countries, the bell should be rung for the recitation of the Angelus, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the time when the Victory of Belgrade had been obtained over the Turks. In after times, this signal was transferred to the hour of noon, the better to divide the day, but the memory of the miraculous protection of the Blessed Virgin was ever associated with it.

THE EARLIEST AND BEST EDUCATION.—"What is wanting," said Napoleon one day to Madam Campan, "in order that the youth of France be well educated?" "Good mothers" was the reply. The emperor was most forcibly struck with the answer—"Here," said he, "is a system of education in one word." Let the mind of the parent be imbued with knowledge, and her children will imbibe from her the love of learning; let her heart be filled with the affection of good, and her children will receive from her the love of virtue and of noble deeds. How often has she planted germs which in subsequent years expanded and produced the fair fruits of science and of wisdom! The culture of the religious affections, the development of the senses of duty and of the moral nature—this is the great business of life. And to whom has God entrusted the commencement of this solemn work? On whom does it devolve to call forth the infant man? Where is the influence that shall keep the young heart from all fatal wanderings and errors! It is the mother to whom we look for the discharge of these momentous offices. If she neglects to do it, there remains no substitute, none to whom we can turn to excite, purify and foster its immortal faculties. Who is that mother that thinks lightly of her influence on her children. Let her know that on her it may now be depending whether her son is to pass through life, ignorant of the world, of his duties as a man, a citizen and a Christian, or to be so educated as to be a blessing to his country, an honor to his race, and an heir to a glorious immortality.

GORGED STOMACH IN HORSES.—Gorged stomach, or acute indigestion, is a disease which every year destroys a great many valuable horses. It consists either in distension of the stomach from food or from gas generated by the fermentation of its undigested contents. This very serious disorder often results from giving food in large quantities and immediately subjecting the animal to hard or fast work. This is a very common cause amongst farmers' horses. A journey of fifteen or twenty miles has to be performed, the owner through kindness, gives an extra quantity of food, the stomach and bowels are overloaded, the horse begins his journey full of spirits, and after travelling some miles he becomes dull and sluggish and sweats freely; he is pulled up and after standing for a few moments shows signs of abdominal pain by cringing the body and attempting to lie down; the flanks are slightly swollen. In a few moments he seems easier and is driven on, now and then showing symptoms of pain, possibly he reaches his destination and is taken out of the harness, when he may exhibit very alarming symptoms; he throws himself violently to the ground, turns over on his back and attempts to lie in that position; the agony increases, he rises to his feet, turns around several times, will again lie down and look wistfully to his flanks; the abdomen is tympanitic, the pulse quickened, and the breathing labored, and the sweat flows freely from his body; there are eructations of gas, and occasionally regurgitation of food up the oesophagus, the rejected matter passing out through the nostrils. The symptoms increase, the mouth becomes cold and clammy, the pulse indistinct, the bowels unmoved, and in a short time the animal is a lifeless mass. Another common cause is feeding heavily when the stomach has been weakened through exerting exercise, or long fasting. The food is greedily swallowed, the stomach is unable to digest its contents, and the above symptoms are the result; for the horse cannot relieve himself by vomiting, as the human being or the dog can. In road horses that are highly fed on oats and hay, it is occasionally brought on by giving a quantity of green clover or tares immediately after performing a fast journey. Sudden change of food is another common cause. Chopped food, indian corn or barley have a great tendency to produce this disease. Gorged stomach may terminate in rupture of its walls, or in rupture of diaphragm, or an inflammation of the bowels, or cause death by asphyxia. Treatment to be of any use must be prompt and energetic. An excellent remedy is two ounces each of laudanum and sulphuric ether, given in a pint of cold water, or with twelve ounces of linseed oil, and if not followed by relief, repeat half the dose in the course of an hour; stimulate the belly with mustard, or cloths wrung out of hot water, and give injections of soap and water every three quarters of an hour. The patient should be placed in a comfortable box and the body kept warm.

STACKING GRAIN.—Bad stacking is the cause of most of the really damaged grain in the market.—To stack well, follow these directions:—Lay your stack on as level ground as it is possible to find, say on the top of a little hill, which top is generally flat. Commence in the middle setting up the bundles as for a "shock" build all around until you get as large a bottom as is desired. Now commence on the outside layers, having the butts of the bundles about even with the bottom, or a little farther out if the grain is damp. When this row is formed, lay the second with the butts four to six inches off the bands of the first row, and so on until you get filled up.—If you find the middle getting too full, lay them in a little farther. Here let me caution against filling up the middle of the stack with loose or broken bundles; if you have such, bind them up or lay them on the outside, for the middle of the stack must be solid. Don't walk any farther toward the outside of the stack than is really necessary. When you come to topping out the stack, be careful to keep the middle well filled up, and the outside as even as you can; but mind you don't get as much as one bundle with the heads the lowest; if such pieces occur lay some bundles on the inside, filling up the hollow before laying the outside ones, for one bundle pitching the wrong way often lets in a great deal of water. In finishing, when you have no more middle to fill, keep in the centre, laying a bundle wherever the butt will be the lowest, until completely topped out. Force a long, nicely trimmed stake down well into the stack, to keep the wind from blowing off the top.

SHEAF OATS FOR FORAGE.—In answer to the inquiry, "What shall we grow in the place of corn fodder?" I would suggest the sowing of oats pretty thickly, and cutting when first in the milk, so as to have them saved as green and full as possible; store them under cover, and it will be found that more good food can be raised to the acre than of any other known grain or grass. That oat straw is of great value has long been proved, and allowed to be of nearly equal value to hay when cut green; adding to this the grain, say fifty bushels to the acre, would give nearly a ton of the best of feed, on which not only does young stock grow thrifty and large, and the condition of work horses improve, but with bran or meal it is one of the very best things to feed to cows for milk and butter. Having a certain amount of milk to supply daily last fall, I used every means to keep up the quantity and quality, and tried almost every variety of feed. I found positive evidence that corn fodder was the worst of all, even at no cost, while sheaf oats, cut green, were a cheap feed at forty cents a dozen bundles of average size. The corn fodder was good full-grown,

and well cured, but I would not feed it to cows I wanted a good supply of milk from, if I could get it for nothing. The only feed found superior to oats was clover cut in first bloom and well cured, with four ears of corn and four quarts of bran once a day, and a cow to do her very best.

It may also be said in favour of oats that they are easy to grow, nice to handle, and the most wholesome and nutritious food for stock; poultry and hogs included; are early harvested and the land left in good condition for clover, which should follow.

DIET FOR DIARRHOEA.—Roast some rice as you would coffee; then grind it in a coffee-mill; then dissolve two ounces of gum arabic in one pint of hot water; when dissolved put in a teaspoonful of rice and let it boil twenty minutes, or until it is the consistency of mush. If too thick, as you use it, thin it with hot water. Desperate cases have been cured by this remedy.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'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., Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

Messrs. D. & J. Sadler & Co., Publishers, Montreal, have received the Edition of the LECTURES AND SERMONS by the

VY. REV. THOS. N. BURKE, O.P. Father Burke's (own edition) large 8vo., cloth, 650 pages with Portrait, containing 38 Lectures and Sermons. Price \$3 50. Sent free by Mail or Express, on receipt of price. Canvasers Wanted.

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. Physician's 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 Collegiate Course are admitted to the Preparatory Department. The best route to the College is by the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Mechanics-town, near the College.

Tickets sold through to 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,

Insolvents.

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, aforesaid under the name or firm of McMILLAN Bros. & Co., and as individuals and as having formerly carried on trade and commerce, in copartnership with one James Carson at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of McMILLAN and Carson

Insolvents.

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

In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, doing business under the firm of E. COOTE & CO., of Montreal, Grocer,

An 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, By DEVILIN & POWER, His Attorneys, ad litem.

Montreal, 7th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of P. OCTAVE CHABOT, formerly Merchant of St. Etienne, and now of the City 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 Monday, the Nineteenth day of August, inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 17th May, 1872.