FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE:

FRANCE.

A French correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that the course of the elections in the country during the past ten months has forced the conviction upon many influential personages that the feeling of the country is in favor of a Conservative Republic, and that the present interregnum cannot be prolonged without serious danger, It is believed that Marshal MacMahon sees the necessity of giving a definite character to his Government, and that he meditates making an appeal to the peo-ple by means of a plebiscite to confirm his election as President of the Republic for a period of seven years. The appeal would of itself destroy the authority of the National Assembly, but it would probably answer the Marshal's purpose.

M. Thiers is said to have been made ill by the debate on the Paris fortifications, but he soon recovered. Speaking for the first time since his fall from power, he strongly opposed the immediate adoption of the whole plan of the Committee, and pressed for the limitation weeks for further discussion. He was evidently afraid of the effect which so vast a scheme of preparation might have at Berlin, said that it would give the foreigner "a melancholy idea" of their policy, and would hasten the passing of the German Army Bill. It was leave Versailles unprotected, and the debate ended in the rejection of all the amendments and the passing of the Committee's Bill by 397 to 190 votes, a larger majority than the present Government had ever before obtained.

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.—The other day a Parisian journal reminded us of a curious retrospective incident. In 1848 the Minister of the Interior addressed to the prefects the following circular :- " Use every possible means to arrest citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if he enters your department.-LEDRU-ROLLIN." One year after, almost day for day, another document, emanating from the same ministry, ran thus:- "Use every possible means to arrest citizen Ledru-Rollin, if he enters your department.—DUFAURE."

Paris, April 24. - President MacMahon has opened the exhibition for the benefit of expatriated Alsatians.

According to the last statistics taken there are 35,387,700 Catholics in France, 80,757 Protestants, 40,319 Jews; odd sects, not recognized by the State 371, and 80,591 persons only had the courage to declare themselves free-thinkers.

SPAIN.

The position of Serrano is beyond doubt most oritical, and I am confident that he will make the most desperate efforts to relieve Bilbao at any cost. It may be said, indeed, that his army is the last which Spain now has, and if it is beaten it is terrible to contemplate the consequences. As it is, the panic is spreading who would listen to him, of the true means to apthrough the Northern Provinces. Families continue to emigrate from divers parts of the Basque country. At San Sebastian, if one may judge from private letters, there seems not much hope of the success of the army, and the townspeople believe that if Bilbao falls the siege of that once formidable fortress would acts of contrition with their lips only, and not with their heart; that we are ready to make empty prospeedily follow. Works of defence have been thrown up outside the town, but its old fortifications have long disappeared. The castle still stands uninjured on the summit of Mount (Tremble, O Rome | do penance | do penance | lis-Orgullo, and may yet do good service. The heights of Santa Barbara, which command Hernani, have also been fortified. Families are contemplating quitting San Sebastian to escape being shut up in the town, and are seeking temporary refuge in Bayonne and the neighboring localities, which are already crowd-

The papers mention a curious conversion to Carlism—that of the person who was Minister of Marine in the Radical Administration of Pi y Margall, and his formal recognition of the Government of Don Carlos. It appears that two manifestoes bearing his name, one addressed to the nation and one to the fleet, set forth the motives which have led to this change. These motives are—the calamities which have fallen on the country, the ruin of two Thrones, the overthrow of the Republic by violence; the establishment of a system, nameless and unintelligible, personified by a soldier of fortune, who has been in the course of his career the partisan of every sort of opinion and of every cause, and to whom another soldier Faith, the illustrious Archbishop of Cologne, Droste handed over power; the sufferings of the country; the loss of Spanish credit, which has fallen lower than that of Turkey, or even of the South American Republics; loans contracted on the most usurious terms; the dangers of a Cantonal insurrection, a miserable parody of the Paris Commune; the perils which threaten seciety at large, the loss of national unity and of the principles of religion. In his eyes Liberalism is nothing but the prestitution of liberty, and in it no Spaniard who cares for his honor can persist. Many have, indeed, privately acknowledged their errors, but they dare sistless power, and has no weapon to meet it withnot openly avow the fact. He hopes that his the force of suffering and of prayer. example will encourage them to do so. The ex-Republican Minister, moreover, declares that he had given his utmost assistance to the Liberal Government; had been a prominent member of it; and even now he might, if he pleased, discharge important functions, but he prefers renouncing all such honors in order to range himself under the flag which bears for aggravated the malady under which he suffers, and its motto, "God, Country, and King"—that the agony of lying on a sick bed when there is so is calm of conscience, respect for religion, and the salvation of his country; and he does not hesitate to place confidence in a Prince who is statesman to whom Germany owes her unity, and tions of the nation.

In the document addressed to the Navy he 002-100

them; the humiliation inflicted by the surren-der of the Virginius, and by the glorious ships fail to be most irritating to one who left the Junkers of Callao, the witnesses of the exploits of the unhappy Mendez-Nunez, having been dishonor called by the presence of the Intransigentes of the Prince "which injures the highest interests of the Prince "which injures the highest he finds." oured by the presence of the Intransigentes of Uartagena. He declares that he has never only two means which promise redress—his resig-been a conspirator, and that if he now pledges nation or the dissolution of the Parliament. Here is his featly to Don Carlos it is because he has the a spectacle likely to afford the enemies of German conviction that under his rule the honour of unity and the friends of Ultramontane projects the Navy will be restored; and for this and for considerable comfort. Our correspondent states the other reasons already mentioned he calls that Prince Bismarck has spoken still more exupon his old comrades to follow his example plicitly to his own political friends; and there can and " pronounce "for the legitimate Sovereign.—Times Cor.

It is reported that the Carlists have released all their prisoners of war.

'ITALY.

In the Italian parliament, deputy Suardo recently called the attention of the House to the fact that affairs. Our Correspondent hints that the constitute Bishop of Avellino had been asked by Deputy encies may out pressure on their representatives Cappozzi to contradict the evidence he had already given as witness in a late trial for murder, in order that the accused, who was Cappozzi's client might be aquitted. The Bishop refused to deny or in any way alter his first assertions, stating that he would not violate his conscience by doing so. The deputy and its permanence is put in no small peril by disthen asked him to remain silent which the Rishop sensions respecting the very foundations of strength of it for the present to the fortification of four also refused to do. This denunciation of a deputy for such an infamous act as tampering with a witness where life and death is concerned provided. agreed, leaving the rest to stand over for six quite a tumult in the chamber, and Cappozzi will be called before the courts to answer the charge.

A WARNING To ITALY.—The name which is signed at the foot of the following letter is that of a gentleman well known to many of our readers for his piety and for his unbounded devotion to the Holy See. The facts he mentions are stated by him to be the passing of the German Army Bill. It was so notorious that the civil authorities have thought objected, in reply, that M. Thiers's plan would it right to interfere. We (Tablet) confess that to us leave Versailles unprotected, and the debate the precise date said to be assigned for the accomplishment of the prediction is an indication of delusion; such prophecies have of late been too often proved fallacious for us to attach the slightest credit to them. The letter runs thus:

" To the Editor of the Florence Journal .- Sir, - During the last four years a man has been going up and down the streets of Florence exhorting all persons to do penance because, as he tells them, the anger of Almighty God is about to fall on our heads. The man has been seen by great numbers of Catholics very many times in extasy before the Blessed Sacrament in the churches, which seems to justify the belief that the terrible judgments he predicts are not a dream of his imagination, but an inspiration from God. Christians can have no reason to refuse to believe in this man when they remember that God sent a prophet to the men of Nineveh, who became converted; and to Jerusalem, which continued obdurate, and hardened itself more and more in its

sin.
"The only thing to ascertain is whether he may not be insane; for, in these days of sluggish faith, people dispense with all the trouble of examining the miracles wrought by the grace of God; while they throw about right and left the imputation of madness. Well, last Sunday, the 22nd instant, the man was taken into custody. He had been preaching on the steps of the church called San Giovannino, in the Via di Cavour, when he was arrested and taken to the Questura. I followed along with the crowd. I was present during his examination, and I can bear witness that the inspector of police discharged him, declaring that he was not at all mad.

"Two hundred persons not connected with the police, and myself among the number, are ready to testify that they never observed in this man the least symptom of madness; but that, on the contrary, they have heard him utter moving exhortations to penance, together with striking revelations of approaching chastisements, and teachings to all pease the justice of God, and thus avoid the calamittee of which he says it is his mission to warm

"He says-and who would not believe him, seeing the scourges already hanging over our heads?—that fessions, but not real sacrifices, and that in too many hearts hypocrisy takes the place of taith and charity. Quite lately I heard him repeat these words ten to my voice, return to God with sincerity, for if you return not of your own accord you will be com-pelled to do so by a way full of thorns; the year 1874 is the year of God's justice.'

"I own that I see no proof of insanity in all this. I make known these facts in order that I may have nothing to blame myself for; it seems to me quite as rash to assert that a man has a mission from God as to deny it. We ought to judge of this man by his words and acts, but how can we judge it, if no one takes the trouble to examine! For my part I am ready to bear my testimony to the wonderful facts which I have witnessed. Our teachers in the Faith who have an express mission from God to pronounce publicly on all matters appertaining to the supernatural will have to settle for us what we are to believe about this man,-I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS ENGLEFIELD.
No. 1, Villa Fontebuoni, Via Settignanese, Flor-

GERMANY.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Patterson describes the religious condition of Germany and the attempted subugation of the whole domain of religion to the State. The present state of things, he says, is not

entirely without parallel:— Some forty years ago a venerable confessor of the von Vischering, had alone to brave the rigours of Prussian legalism on the subject of the education of the issue of mixed marriages. After four years' imprisonment, he came out of prison, broken in health, but unbroken in spirit, to reap, during his remaining years, the reward of his constancy in the praise of the Supreme Pontiff, the love of his flock, the triumph of his just cause, and the approval of his conscience; while with the Government remained the victory of having perhaps shortened the like of one old man. Such victories are the worst of defeats, and these are what remain to Prince Bismarck if he attempts to enforce his new laws; for after all there remains that great factor in the affairs of men, a force unseen by the enemy, who yet feels its re-

A LIBERAL OPINION OF BISMARCK.—The following summing-up of the German political position is extracted from the Daily Telegraph, and is well worthy of careful perusal:—Only three years ago Prince Bismarck was a popular idol, and now he has been driven to talk of his resignation as a near probability! The opposition which the projects of his Government have encountered has, beyond question, great a demand for his personal influence is more than he can bear. Our Berlin Correspondent telethan he can bear. Our Berlin Correspondent tele- to the sensor-nouse and large the purport of an interview between the their company. The doctor, the blacksmith, the addressing me. statesman to whom Germany owes her unity, and carpenter, the commissary clerk, all came in for Please show this letter to any one you may know an honest man, and who represents the tradi- two deputies who talked with him on the difficulties which beset the progress of Government Bills these unfailing visitors; if a housekeeper indulges through the Reichstag. The Prince's represented in the least familiarity they become too trouble-

trasts them with the affronts now heaped on pointing to the Liberals, who are foremost in opthem; the humiliation inflicted by the surrent position, say, "These are the people upon whose Cartagena. He declares that he has never the realm;" and, face to face with the facts, he finds be no doubt that a crisis so grave will lead to serious issues one way or the other. As the Government holds fast to its military schemes, the probability is that they will be carried whether the Prince resigns or not. We cannot think it likely that the Emperor will accept the retirement of his old servant, or that Germany would look with anything but alarm on his departure from the conduct of and that course, not unknown in other countries. would be one more cousonant with Parliamentary Government. In any case the conflict affords some evidence that German unity, reduced to practice, does not work smoothly under existing conditions which have their roots in the maintenance of an adequate army. The French, who are about to fortify Paris on a stupendous scale, will be encouraged and sustained by every prospect of an inroad upon those military institutious which are the sole impediments to a triumphant revenge at some future

DIMENSIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN CHURCHES.

The Roman Advertiser, in an article compiled to show the impossibility of St. Peter's at Rome, being ever crowded, gives some curious statistics as to the comparitive capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe. We add a column, showing the number of square yards :--

Those who attend St. Peter's during the august ceremonies of Christmas Day, might, perhaps, have imagined that temple, in all parts open to the public during the function, as much crowded as possible. To shew the impossibility of St. Peter's being ever crowded, we annex, the following statistics of its capabilities as compared with other great churches, allowing 24 persons to every quadrate metre (square yards).

(Siluate valus).		
`` '	Persons.	Sqr. Yds
St. Peter's	54,000	13,500
Milan Cathedral	37,000	9,250
St. Paul's at Rome		8,000
St. Paul's at London		6,400
St. Petronio at Bologna		6,100
Florence Cathedral	24,300	6,075
Antwerp Cathedral		6,000
St. Sophia's Constantinople		5,750
St. John Lateran		5,725
Notre Dame at Paris	21,000	5,250
Pisa Cathedral		3,250
St. Stephen's at Vienna		2,100
St. Dominic's at Bologna		2,000
St. Peter's at Bologna		2,850
Cathedral of Sienna		2,750
St. Mark's at Venice		1,750
The Piazza of St. Peter's, in it		

12 persons to the quadrate metre (square yard). holds 624,009 allowing four to the same, drawn up in military array, 208,000; in its narrower limits, not comprising the porticos or the Piazza Rusticucci, 404,000, and 138,000 in military array, to the quadrate metre.

THE HIERARCHY .- The Catholic Union, of Ireland, gives the following interesting information concerning the hierarchy of the Holy Catholic Church: His Holiness Pius IX, is the two hundred and fiftysixth successor of St. Peter, and is, consequently, the two hundreth and fifty seventh Pope. He was born at Singaglia on May 13th, 1792. He is now in his eighty-second year, in the fifty-fifth year of his Priesthood, the forty-seventh year of his Episcopacy, and the twenty-eighth year of his Pontificate. The College of Cardinals may reach to the number of seventy-two but they have scarcely ever passed the number of seventy. The Cardinalate is divided into three orders-Bishops, Priests and Deacons. The number of Cardinal Bishops may be six, the Cardinal Priests fifty, and the Cardinal Deacons sixteen. Ordinarily speaking, a Cardinal must be at least in the holy order of deaconship, but the Pope can select for the honor simple laymen, who, however, must then enter holy orders. At present the number of the Sacred College is fifty-three. The Dean of the Sacred College is Cardinal Patrizzi, is also the Vicar General of the Holy Father. 'His Eminence is in his seventhy-seventh year. Cardinal Antonelli, Cardinal-Deacon of St. Mary in Via Lata, is in his sixty-eighth year. Next in rank to the Cardinals are the Patriarchs. There are ten Patriarchs, of whom the chief is the Sovereign Pontiff, and has the title of Patriarch, of the West. The other Patriarchs are those of Constantinople, according to the Latin rite-for the Patriarch, according to the Greek rite, is a Schismatic; of Alexandria, according to the Latin rite; of Antioch, where there are four recognized Catholic Patriarchs—the first, according to the Latin rite; the second, according to the Syriac; the third, according to the Maronite; of Jerusalem, according to the Latin rite; of Babylon, according to the Chaldrean rite; of Cilicia, according to the Armenian rite; of the West Indies, according to the Latin rite; of Lisbon, according to the Latin rite; of Venice, according to the Latin rite. The oldest of the Patriarchs is Mgr. Hassoun, Patriarch of Cilicia. The Episcopacy is the highest order in the Church, counting in it, as it does, the Pope, Cardinal-Bishops, the greater part of the Cardinal-Priests, and and the Patriarchs. In order of dignity, next come Primates, Metropolitan Archbishops, Bishops with territoral jurisdiction, Bishops in partibus infidelium, etc. Next comes Vicars Apostolic, and Apostolic Prefectures—the Vicars Apostolic enjoying Episcopal rank, and Apostolic Delegates are generally Archbishops or Bishops. The Catholic world is divided into 865 dioceses, exclusive of five Apostolic Delegations 109 Vicariates Apostolic and twenty-eight Apostolic Prefectures.

Social Indians .- A correspondent who has been to the Indian Peace Convention says: "There is one sociable quality about all these plains Indians that strikes me as very disagreeable—they are investerate diners out. At this agency one-half of the Arapahoes make it a daily rule to eat dinner with their white brethren. They do not wait for an invitation. As dinner hour approaches a party will visit the agent's house, hitch their horses to the fence and squat themselve along the wall of the dining-room waiting for the family to get through, the meal. When they retire, these uninvited visitors occupy their seats, and without a change of plates finish whatever is left upon the table.

by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of horses hitched outside that there is a poor show at the agent's table, will go to the head farmer; a third to the school-house and favor the teacher with my faith, I will send a Sample, free, to any sufferer their quota of guests. Barely a word is spoken to In the document addressed to the Navy he as saying that matters have arrived at a pitch which some. They are simply endured. Sometimes it is demands the application of a severe remedy. He not convenient to feed this hungry crowd, it may be sickness in the

house. The outer doors are then locked and the blinds closed. A few persevering Indians will gather round the house, flatten their noses against the window panes for a while, and then ride off to some place where the show is more promising. During my stay at this agency I divided my visits, Indian fashion, between the agent and the head farmer. Yesterday, on invitation, I took dinner with the teacher and his lady, the interpreter forming one of the party. A dozen Indians crowded the room and the porch, greedily watching every mouthful that was eaten. As the party arose from the table, a young Arapahoe soldier directed the interpreter's attention to a buxom, healthy-looking young lady, who was deing some useful work about the room, 'Much nice squaw,' he said, rubbing his hands. 'I give four horses me have her.' 'You're a fool,' said the interpreter, unceremoniously. 'No buy squaw, four horses?' The smitten Arapahoe pursued; 'me give ten; much nice squaw."

Effects Of Ham—"Practice makes perfect" is an

old maxim, but one that is not so often acted upon with good habits as with bad. There are some striking examples on record of the effects of perseverance. One of the best artists we know gave no promise of his present excellence, but he was resolved to succeed, and by dint of patience, practice accomplished his end. Lord Chesterfield, with no "native graces," and with an unprepossessing appearance, came to be regarded as the most polished man of his day. "I had a strong desire," he says, "to please, and was sensible that I had nothing but the desire. I therefore resolved if possible, to acquire the means, too. I studied attentively and minutely the dress, the air, the manner, the address and the turn of conversation of all those whom I found to be the people in fashion, and most generally allowed to please. I imitated them as well as I could; If I heard that one man was reckoned remarkably genteel, I carefully watched his dress, motions and attitudes, and formed my own upon them. When I heard of another whose conversation was agreeable and engaging, I listened and attended to the turn of it I addressed myself though de tres mauvaise grace, to all the most fashionable fine ladies; confessed and laughed with them at my own awkwardness and mwness, recommending myself as an object for them to try their skill in form-

When a married man wants to get away from his wife and take a quiet drink with a friend, he says Brown, what do think is the best remedy for the stringency?" Brown takes the hint and says, "Inflation," and then they get out their pencils and retire for awhile, their breath smelling of fresh-roasted coffee when they return.

The Pacific Coast is becoming as prolific in the production of coal as it is in gold and the other precious metals. The Mount Diable mines have averaged 175,000 tons a year for two years past, and the lowest prices are \$6,25 for fine and \$8,25 for

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT MG.—"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."

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

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly White, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm prepara-

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medi-

COUGHS AND COLDS-If taken in time are easily cured, if allowed to continue will result in incurable consumption. Allen's Lung Balsam has the confidence and support of the medical faculty, and is recommended by all who are acquainted with its vir-

cines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A Box.

HASTY CONSUMPTION CURED BY FELLOWS'

HYPOPHOSPHITES. CARBONEAR, Newfoundland, Jan. 3, 1871. Mr. James I Fellows-Dear Sir: I came to this country in May, 1869. I found a countryman of mine laboring under some disease of the lungs. I recommended your Syrup, tried at the Druggists in Harbor Grace, but they thought I was inventing the name at their expense. However, in April, 1870, Mr. Edgar Joyce rapidly wasted away with every symptom of quick consumption, so that he was unable to walk across the room, having no appetite, pains in the left side, nervous system unstrung, dry, hacking cough, &c. Fortunately, I learned that your Syrup could be obtained at Mr. Dearn's, in St John, and immediately procured some (showed one to W. H. Thompson, who ordered a supply from you at once.) This was Tuesday afternoon; at night he took the prescribed dose, and in the morning he described the very result notified on the wrapper. His appetite soon began to return, and a voracious one it was, too; the dry, hacking cough changed into loose, but violent attacks, finally disappearing altogether. Pains left his side, his hand resumed its usual steadiness, and before he finished ten bottles his health was quite restored, and to-day, not a more healthy person is to be found on our streets; and it is the opinion of all, had he not been fortunate in getting your valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites, he would now be in his grave. He happened to be in W. H. Thompson's the day your first shipment arrived, and took at once four bottles to the Labrador, which he was very anxious to do, but had no use for them himself. No other medicine will he ever prescribe, recommend or give but yours.

I also recommended it to another consumptive, but have not heard from him since, as he lives in a distant part of the Island. Hoping this will give you some encouragement, I remain yours, &c.,

D. H. BURRIGE.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of True Witness and Catholic Chronicle. ESTEEMED FRIEND:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

cases, and will give

\$1,000 00

who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully Yours, DR. T. F. BURT,

69 WILLIAM STREET, New York. May 1, 1874.



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PROSPECTUS.

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As may be expected from the title of the magazine, Irish topics will occupy a deserved prominence in its pages; and the question now of paramount importance to Irishmen, "Home Rule," or self government for their country, will be advocated, not only by occasional articles of an original character, but by a fair proportion of selected matter from Irish publications, and others, of established respect-

It is presumed that a periodical thus conducted will commend itself to the support of a numerous class of inteligent readers, of both sexes throughout the Dominion. The time has arrived when that large body to whom we chiefly address ourselves, should be regularly supplied with reading matter of a higher and more approved order than that generally derived from newspapers-a species of literature nearly always ephemeral, often dangerous, and seldom, indeed, prepared with conscientious care. The taste which demands higher toned productions is much on the increase, at home and abroad; and the publisher hopes to have soon accorded to him the nonor of having rendered at least moderate aid to the

happy Catholic Work of the day.

The Harp will be published on the 25th of every month; each number will contain 32 pages, and will be bound in a nest paper cover. Price, \$1.50 per annum,

Specimen numbers mailed to any address for 15 cents. Subscribers may remit the amount in post-

age stamps or otherwise. Parties wishing to secure the first number will require to send name and address before the 25th of

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of ARISTIDE PINSONNAULT, of the Parish and District of Montreal, heretofore of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Oreditors are notified to meet at his domicile in St. Jean Bte. Village, No. 5 Cadieux Street, Monday the eleventh day of May next, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive a statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

CHS. ALB. VILBON. Interim

St. Jean Bte. Village, No. 112 St. Lawrence Street, 21st April, 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, \ IN THE SUPERIOR

District of Montreal. COURT.

DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorised a ester en justice.

The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her hus band. A suit for separation of property has been instituted

· 28.

in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April Montreal, March 26th, 1874. THEO. BERTRAND.

Attorney for Plaintiff. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice.

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same Defendant

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cuese on the thirtieth day of March last. Montreal 1st, April 1874.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE.

Advocate of the Plantiff.

INSOLVENT AGT OF 1869. In the matter of GERVAIS DECARY of the City of Montreal, Plasterer and Trader,

THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 171 St. Elizabeth Street, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant at 10 o'clock

A. M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee G. H. DUMESNIL.

Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 7th April, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMEND-MENTS. In the matter of JULIA CUTLER, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, widow of the late

THOMAS DAVIS, crowd will dine with the chief clerk; others repair for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of her estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the room wherein proceedings under the said Act, are usually held on Monday the Fourth day of May next at Eleven o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of

her affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

A. B. STEWART

Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 14th April, 1874.

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