

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

DEFLECTION OF THE RADICALS.—The Radicals are absolutely furious with their recent defeat and the contempt with which the Assembly received the interpellation of M. Favre. The message of Marshal MacMahon, calm, dignified, rendering all due justice to his predecessor, but evincing the firmest resolve to maintain order and repress all attacks on the Assembly, has acted as a cold shower bath on the vacation project of the Left. M. Gambetta does not disguise his opinion that the Republican and dissolutionist campaign is now impossible. "We must do as we did under the Empire," he said, a few days since to the members of the Union Republicaine, "and wait for some event which may embarrass the Government; to act as matters now stand would be to strengthen its hands." It is, however, by no means certain that M. Gambetta will be listened to, and the Radical press announces its intention of agitating for dissolution, and of provoking if possible a resignation en masse of the Republican municipalities, etc. With all due respect to Republican disinterestedness, I hardly think it will go so far as this; such a riddance would be a salvation of France, as plenty of honest and able Conservatives could be found to fill the vacant posts, but the Radical party as a rule are not given to resigning place or power once acquired, and it may be taken as an empty threat.

Marshal MacMahon remains with the Ministers at Versailles during the vacation, and has no intention of imitating M. Thiers, by courting popularity in Paris, or wasting the public time at the seaside. The gallant soldier considers himself as bound to remain at his post. He cares nothing for popular ovation, or for a miserable imitation of a court circle; what he has not sought, he has received, in the voluntary devotion of all ranks of Frenchmen, who know his disinterestedness and abnegation. What M. Thiers asked in vain from the aristocracy of France has been given freely to Marshal MacMahon, and no such brilliant court has been seen in Paris since the days of Charles X. as has recently gathered round the President.

He knows, however, that he is not placed where he is for the ovations and gauderies which would distract him from a high and solemn task, and he gives himself to it with the single-minded and soldierly earnestness which is the leading feature of his character.—Catholic Opinion.

PROJECTS OF THE BONAPARTISTS.—On their side, the Bonapartists too are moving. Two days ago people were talking about a report which did not seem well-founded and yet was too definitely stated to be entirely disregarded. It was although the chiefs of the Bonapartist party have, almost up to the present time, made their leading principle to consist in an appeal to universal suffrage, yet that they have now made the discovery that this doctrine is an impracticable one under existing circumstances. In fact, it is not easy to conceive of any circumstances under which it would be possible to put to the country the following direct queries: "Are you for the Empire? Are you for the Monarchy? Are you for the Republic?" French history shows that if the plebiscite was the form of procedure by which Bonapartism was established; it was because the plebiscite never appeared until it was merely wanted to sanction a fait accompli: nor could it ever really have had any other use. What is said is, that the chiefs of Bonapartism, being convinced that, under present conditions, the appeal to the people cannot be had—have come to an understanding with the Empress to adopt the following scheme: Either by the direct action of the party or by some indirect agency the Assembly must be prevailed on to sanction the proposition for giving Marshal MacMahon a three years tenure of power. Both the Marshal and the Duc de Broglie will, it is thought, readily lead themselves to that proposal, and will support it with all their influence. That period will give time to the Prince Imperial to have attained his majority, and to have married—guess whom—the daughter of the Duke of Magenta, aged thirteen! It is asserted that her Majesty the Empress has become very favorable to the alliance, which would make the Marshal MacMahon father-in-law to an Emperor: of course conditionally on a majority of the nation being got to sanction these ingenious projects; failing which majority the Bonapartists will return once more to their reliance on universal suffrage, and will demand that the appointment of the Chief of the Executive be taken away from the Assembly, and made dependent on the direct vote of the people.—Paris Cor. of London Tablet.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The papers publish a letter from Prince Napoleon to Marshal MacMahon, claiming the re-insertion of his name in the Army List, as lieutenant general, a rank conferred upon him by the Empire in 1854. The prince reminds the marshal that he commanded a division in the Crimea, where he "contributed to the victories of the Alma and Inkerman," and in Italy; he also calls his recollection to the fact that the "marshal witnessed the births of his children." He wants to know on what grounds he can have been struck off the Army List, or whether the omission of his name be a mistake. There is no doubt that if the political question be eliminated Prince Napoleon has a right to his rank in the French army. But can the political question be eliminated?

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.—It is stated that the report which has been drawn up by General Riviere in support of the charges against Marshal Bazaine, fills four octavo volumes. It has been communicated to the Duc d'Aumale, the President of the Council, and to M. Lauchaud, who will defend the accused. Marshal Bazaine is charged, 1st, with having capitulated with the enemy and surrendered Metz without having exhausted all

the means of defence; and, 2nd, with having signed a capitulation, the result of which was to compel his troops to lay down their arms without having previously done everything he was bound to do by duty and honour.

The ladies of France have just offered a magnificent marble bust of Henri V. to his Queen. Her Majesty has thanked them in a beautiful and touching letter, in which she says that she daily prays with them for France and for the Church.

THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE.—The Daily News says:—After three years of patriotic anguish, borne with a noble patience for which few had previously given them credit, the French people received back the remaining portion of their occupied territory. Plunged precipitately into war, outnumbered and overpowered, they have, nevertheless, risen superior to misfortunes of a magnitude without precedent, and now stand once more before Europe stronger than they were when their Cabinets waited upon the will of their chief. Marshal MacMahon has recently declared that the firm resolution of his Government is to "maintain the peace which is the first necessity of the country, and place France in complete possession of herself. France will be better capable even than before of maintaining with all foreign powers sincerely friendly relations." Such a foreign policy is all that is wanted to elevate France to a higher influence than she has ever yet exercised among the leaders of European civilisation.

The visit made by the Count de Paris to the Count de Chambord is not unlikely to mark an epoch in the history of France. The personages are of the same family, but one represents legitimate right, the other the tide to the throne made amidst the blazing fires of revolution. It has been held by the republicans that so long as no fusion took place the chances of the Monarchists were nil. "The day," they said, "that France desired to re-establish Royalty she would find herself placed between two royal houses and between two claimants." But the step taken by the Count de Paris, and which had the formal approval of all his family, is held to indicate clearly that the Princes of Orleans do not look on themselves as claimants to the throne, that they see in the Count de Chambord the representative of the monarchical idea, and that between him and them there is no competition. So far a great obstacle to the final settlement of the country has been removed. But though a step has been made, there remains much more to be accomplished. The veteran Louis Veullot thus speaks on the matter in the Univers:—"We believe that the majority in our country is for the monarchy, but this majority is but a coalition of minorities and cannot exist but through a chief.—The revolutionary party, which is compact (qui fait bloc) is stronger than any of the monarchical parties taken singly. By a stroke of its peculiar legality, it can now, as at all times, fling us into a Republic. Thus it succeeded at the Bastille, on the 10th of August, in the days of July, on the 23rd of February, on the 4th of September. The point is to break up its organization, and to do, but completely, what has been always half done and done to its profit. The Count de Chambord has not concealed the conditions on which the thing appears to him possible. It may be said that the most important is fulfilled thanks to his wisdom. The royal family is constituted—there is no longer a counter-revolutionary in the political order. This has been achieved without costing a drop of blood, a tear, or a broken pane of glass. It will not cost more dearly to finish it. What do you wish. It is for you to say. For his part the King has said all. You know his conditions; he maintains them. He asks you the force of which he has need and of which you have more need than he. He will live without you, as he ought to live, with his honor intact. You will not live without him." Thus the old legitimist addresses France. It is quite true that it concerns France more deeply whether it will elect to be ruled by the representative of ancient rights, of order and religion, or plunge into the unknown sea which Republicanism rolls before it, than it does the personage who maintains an almost reclusive dignity at Frohsdorf. But while we know this we are far from being satisfied as to what the solution of the problem will be. One of the most fatal signs of the times is that men are so largely content to think rightly without putting their thought into action. The world of late years is really ruled by minorities. The minorities shriek, and cry, and threaten, and hold up the dagger, and the four millions of Italy rule the twenty-four, and the handful of federalists in Spain have a Cortes in their own hands, and France, which wishes for the peace, order, and religion that the reign of a legitimate monarch promises, is compelled to have itself kept in a transition state which is neither monarchy nor Republicanism—a kind of proterocretism. If men would only have the courage of their opinions, many wrongs would be set right and much turbulence and misery be spared to the world.—Cork Examiner.

SPAIN.—The Carlists.—Don Carlos has been taking the oath to the Basque fueros under the oak at Guernica, if that famous tree is still standing, or at all events on the site which from an immemorial antiquity has been devoted to the assemblies of the provinces, and his progress is described by a correspondent of the Standard as "a military promenade." The same correspondent, whose despatch is dated the 2nd August, is much surprised by the equipment of the Carlists, many of their regiments being entirely armed with Remingtons and Chassepots. He describes Pena de la Plata as an inaccessible fortress well armed with mountain guns, and says that at Fera they have a shell foundry managed by artillery officers, and another factory for the transformation of small arms. He is of opinion that firearms arrive in sufficient quantities—and the importation of them seems now to have become an affair of comparatively little difficulty—30,000 men might be in the field in the course of three weeks. The latest intelligence from the North of Spain is that the Royalists experienced a repulse at Portugalete last week, and have since gained a victory at Elgueta, in which the Republican General Loma and 600 men were taken prisoner, and the Carlist General Lizarraga was wounded.—Tablet.

The celebrated Carlist leader, General Saballs has, it is said, obtained a short leave of absence in order to recruit his health. This gallant soldier, in whom the ancient heroes of Spain appear to be again revived, was about seventeen years old when he first drew sword in the Legitimist cause, in 1823, his father was in the Carlist army, where he was joined by his son. From that period Saballs has

been a true Catholic warrior, remarkable above all others for his constancy and faith in the success of the cause he has so much at heart. When the cause was, for the time, abandoned, he took service in the little army of the Duke of Modena. At the peace of Villafranca he became a captain in Pontifical Zouaves, with which gallant body he was present at Mentana. Upon the entry of the troops of the Robber-King into Rome, he sent the following message to a friend, who had access to Charles VII.:—"Since his Holiness no longer needs my services, let the king know that I am in Nice, and that I await his orders." From an article in Blackwood, we take the following testimony to the great military qualities of this gallant soldier, who is, we believe, destined to play no unimportant part in the approaching restoration of the King of Spain:—"Saballs is a strict disciplinarian, severe, but just; he is very popular with his men, who admire his courage, and have unbounded confidence in his judgment. His men have been so well organized as to become regular battalions. There are no haughtiness on his camp, none of the vulgar malefactors who always infest a country in civil war, and particularly in Catalonia; and when any are caught plundering on their own account, they meet with sharp justice. Saballs is an enthusiast, but an earnest and disinterested one if the account given of him by those who know him well be true. His one great object is the triumph of Legitimacy in Spain; and the proudest day of his existence would be that when he should see the prince whom he serves enter the palace of his ancestors, and proclaimed in Madrid as King Charles VII., to the acclamations of the crowd." That this will yet arrive we believe and trust; and, when it comes, General Saballs will have the proud pleasure of reflecting that, under God, he has been permitted to assist in the consummation of the triumph of the cause to the service of which his life has been truly given.—Catholic Opinion.

The "Dissolution" in Spain is so far an accomplished fact that it is absurd to continue to speak of a "Republican Government" as existing. The provinces have gone off from the capital, and the towns and villages are setting up their own account. This is not "federation," nor the Republic one and indivisible. Excepting the Carlists, Spain at this moment presents probably the most terrible picture of anarchy ever presented to the world. A correspondent says: "Towns rebel, and fall away and become independent with distracting suddenness; and the perplexities produced by the crossfire of rebellious regulars becoming insurgents, and then coming back again; insurgents putting down insurgents against themselves; troops fighting for the Government in one place, and fighting against the Government in another; the Government bombarding a city of the insurgents on one part of the coast and the insurgents bombarding a city of the Government on another, all in the same day, with the smaller villages perpetually breaking out into independence, both against Madrid and against their neighbors, are so confusing that it becomes scarcely possible to take in at one view the position of Spanish affairs." No wonder that Don Caslos is received everywhere enthusiastically, for his cause evidently is the cause of order.—Catholic Opinion.

ITALY.—Rome, August 1.—Another member of the Pope's family has just expired, and at a by no means advanced age; this was the Cardinal Mileti Ferretti, cousin to His Holiness. The eminent deceased died from the effects of congestion of the brain. He had been indisposed for some days past, and at the time of his demise was only in his fifty-fourth year, an unusually early age for one of his family. Cardinal Ferretti was a man of learning, and had filled several important positions in the Papal government. He had been Minister for some years, and of late was Pontifical Legate at Bologna. Before he expired he received the Pope's especial benediction, and passed away in full possession of his faculties, after having received the last Sacrament of the Church. This death is a sad one for Pius IX., who within the last few years has mourned the loss of many persons dear to him by ties of blood and friendship.

LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE To Count D'Abbadie de Barau and to all the French Deputies who joined in the National Pilgrimage to the Sacred Heart, at Paray-le-Monial.

TUS IX. POPE. DEAR SONS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION: We never doubted that the sun of justice would sooner or later rise over France, after so many years of darkness and storm, for we had for a long time past perceived that its aurora was heralded by the Mother of grace. It is this holy Mother who has awakened France from her lethargy of indifference; it is she who has gently led the nation to the altar of her Son, and who has formed out of all the people a kingdom for him. Already, dear sons, have you been led to him by this most sweet Mother; already have you been to the shrine of his holy Heart, and there consecrated to him your prayers, your possessions and your fatherland. It is a sight worthy of angelic witnesses these countless crowds of Christians, hastening to the shrines of Jesus and Mary without any incitement from the ecclesiastical authorities, but simply in obedience to their own devout feelings, and to the great joy of the priesthood—a joy which we most heartily share, when we behold the people prostrated before God's altars, asking his pardon for their many errors with contrite and humble hearts.

When we remember that the origin of all our troubles dates from the last century, when certain perverse doctrines were spread abroad, and the civil and military powers were in league to propagate them, we feel a great consolation on beholding that France, the country which first began this system of corruption, is fast returning to God in the most public manner, and that the leaders of this holy movement are the Deputies to the National Assembly and the chiefs of the armies of land and sea. This leads me to foresee a not distant time when God in his wisdom will cause the inauguration of a reign when error will cease, and this germ of all evils having been destroyed, a perfect organization of things on a solid basis of peace will take place, and France be restored to a position of grandeur and glory. For God is great and wise, and will doubtless shed the rays of his benediction upon all those who believe firmly in him with a pure and humble faith, and will, moreover, endow them with countless graces and mercies. This is what we heartily wish you and your country, dear sons, and in the hope that our desires will be speedily realized, We accord you and to all France, Our apostolic benediction.

Given in Rome, at the Vatican, on July 24th, 1873 in the twenty-eighth year of our Pontificate.

SWITZERLAND.—The Old-Heretics in Switzerland.—The Bund announces a serious split amongst the "Old-atholics" in Switzerland, from which, it says, the movement will with difficulty recover. They had been called together at Zurich, to hear a lecture from Micholis on "Jesuitism," and when that was concluded "an

angry discussion, which did not end in a very dignified manner" arose on the question of the establishment of a "national bishopric." Herr Baumgartner denied the necessity for having a bishop at all; Micholis insisted that it was essential to have one; and their motly followers of course took sides one way or the other. It is curious to remark, that once out of the Church "Protestants" and "Reformers" can never agree with one another.

GERMANY.—SITUATION OF THE CHURCH IN GERMANY.—The Prussian Government is, it is believed, resolved to carry out the new ecclesiastical laws with the utmost rigour. Having failed in obtaining a satisfactory decision from the Courts of First Instance, which have nearly everywhere gone on the common-sense principle that Catholics form one communion and the new sectaries another, it has carried the question before the German Court of Appeal, which has shown itself more compliant, and has decided that both have an equal right to represent the Catholic Church. It has contrived to obscure the unquestionable fact that hitherto the most distinctive mark of a Catholic has been that he is one who submits to the authority of a well-known communion—whether that authority be expressed through Pope or Council is for the present purpose immaterial, since the "Old Catholics" have rebelled against both—and that to claim for one who refuses to submit to that authority the name of Catholic is as absurd as to insist on treating as a Protestant a man who has given in his full adherence to the Pope. And it must be remembered that this is not a question of words or terms; it is not a claim like that of the high Anglicans to be called Catholics, in their sense of the word, while they remain in distinct communion it is an understanding between the sectaries and a Government which cares little for conscience with a view to divert Catholic benefices, and perhaps Catholic Sees also, from the uses of the Catholic Church to the profit of a schism which is ready to be the obedient slave of the State. Nothing could be more atrociously unscrupulous, if the liberty of conscience which is so much talked of is still held to be worth anything, but nothing could be more cleverly managed. The recent legislation has been so contrived that no ecclesiastical vacancy whatever can occur without a certain conflict between the State and the Bishop of the Diocese, and without bringing down an inevitable persecution on the head of the latter. And in the case of the Bishopric itself being vacant, the State claims to appoint its own Bishop, refusing absolutely, as we understand the law, to take any cognizance whatever of confirmation or institution by the Holy See. If it should take it into its head to name a heretic, who is there who can venture to remonstrate?—Tablet.

THE RESULTS OF "SECULAR" EDUCATION.—The Deutsche Nachrichten says:—"The decrease of the numbers of students of protestant theology has not only been felt in Germany, but also in Holland and France. Ten years ago there were still 1,100 protestant theological students at the universities in the six Eastern provinces of Prussia, but during last winter there were only 680. The number of theological students has decreased at all German universities with the exception of Leipzig, and the want of theological candidates is already being much felt in Wurtemberg and Baden." When young men are taught to scoff and deride all religion, none but the meanest hypocrites amongst them could be expected to join the theological classes.

Justitia fundamentum regnorum, is the motto under which the Centre or Catholic party in the German Parliament have resolved to do their utmost at the ensuing elections to the Reichstag. No better war-cry could have been found than this. It contains a principle which no one will have the hardihood to deny, even when by its acknowledgment the conduct of the German Government must be necessarily reprobated. The programme of the party is; 1st the maintenance of the constitutional character of the Empire as a federal state, unity in things essential, and free autonomy and Home Rule in the individual states of the Empire; 2nd, the promotion of the welfare of the population, guarantees of civil and religious liberty for all the people, and the defence of congregational right against the encroachments of the legislature. In this programme we find the principles of Real Liberalism, as wide as the poles apart from the sham liberalism of the same name with which modern Europe is so familiar. It also demonstrates the truth of the assertion for which Catholics are so often ridiculed—that the Church is the Mother of Liberty and the encourager of true Progress. We have no doubt that principles such as these are not acceptable in the sight of the German despot, since they tend to create and foster a nation of men in places where none but slaves have been seen for many ages. We hope that the election in Germany will teach Prince Bismarck a lesson and show the futility of his attempts to make the State lord of the souls as well as the bodies of the people.—Catholic Opinion.

A DEN OF MURDERERS.—KERRVILLE, TEXAS, Aug. 10.—Vague and contradictory reports have been published of the wiping out of a gang of outlaws who infested this county. It is therefore proposed to give a correct history of the affair. About a year ago Frank Eastwood, a noted thief and desperado, well known all over Western Texas, settled near the head waters of the south fork of the Guadalupe river, and began his old vocation of maverick killing, besides changing the marks and brands of old stock. He drew around him several men of a similar disposition, and they devised a plan to drive honest settlers from the vicinity. A Scotchman named Madison, from Minnesota, a bachelor and an upright man, settled on Cypress Creek, near their den, and he was particularly obnoxious to them. Six months ago Eastwood's clan, then numbering about twenty-five of the worst horse thieves, renegades, and murderers in the country, began a regular system of attack on the property of their neighbors. When their place on south fork was visited they dodged to the cedar brakes, leaving only women and saddles in the houses. About May they drove off from Kerr county a herd of cattle, and returned, defying arrest, and on the 8th of June the body of Madison was found in the brush near the house, pierced by several bullets. On June 26th a man named William Baker, who had been seen riding off on Madison's horse, was arrested by citizens and betrayed the whole clan. He implicated about fifty persons of Kerr and neighbouring counties, and said that they had perpetrated many deeds which were laid to the charges of Indians. He also showed their rendezvous, which was furnished with all sorts of Indian garb and false faces. He said that the leaders of the party were F. Eastwood, J. Pingleton, alias John Jamieson, G. De Grafentief, and James Radeleff. The result of these disclosures was the formation of a vigilance committee to the gang. On June 24th J. Pingleton was shot dead from an ambush, and on the same day F. Eastwood and James Olden, also of the murderer's party, were shot and severely wounded. Eastwood made his way to this place and was arrested this day on a charge of murder. When committed to goal he boasted that there were forty men ready to rescue him. On Sunday, the 26th, he was killed while attempting to escape. In the course of the next three days De Grafentief and James Radeleff were arrested and lodged in goal. On the night of Sunday, July 6, a party of disguised men, forty-five in number, obtained the keys from the Sheriff and hanged Radeleff and De Grafentief to a tree about a mile from town. The other outlaws have dispersed.

POOR FELLOW! There is a girl in Georgia who extorted a confession from her lover that he was worth but \$100 and some clothes, and was too poor to marry. Now this cruel creature looked searchingly into his face and said "And this is the reason

you postponed so often our marriage?" "Yes," he replied. "Then," she said, "it shall be so no longer—we will get married." And the poor young fellow was cut off in the prime of his youth and single blessedness.

ACADEMY OF MARY IMMACULATE. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GREY NUNS. PEMROKE, ONT. THE Scholastic Year commences on the FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER. Every facility is given for the advancement of pupils in the French and English languages. For particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL. THIS Institution is beautifully and healthfully located about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language. TERMS: Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

VILLE MARIE LOTTERY. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has thought it proper, at the request of its Agents, to postpone the day chosen for the drawing until the First of October next. All the Agents of the Lottery are requested to send in their reports to the undersigned from this date to the Fifteenth of September now next ensuing, for the reason that at that date all tickets, the report whereof shall not have been made, shall be sold to other parties. Consequently all persons who have purchased tickets must make themselves sure, either by referring to the Nouveau Monde, or by addressing themselves to the undersigned, if their numbers are entered in the registers; for otherwise they shall not take part in the drawing; and it is for the purpose of allowing time to the holders of tickets that the drawing is postponed, so as to give the least rise possible to criticism. An official list of all winning numbers shall be sent to all holders of tickets immediately after the drawing, which shall definitely take place on the First of October, 1873. (By order,) G. H. DUMESNIL, Manager.

Montreal, 28th July, 1873.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO, Portland, Maine.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO, 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 199 St. James Street, 199 (Opposite Molson's Bank) MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, Pro. of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ROBERT BYERS DODDS, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader.

An Insolvent. On Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. R. B. DODDS, per his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug. 1873. 5-52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, Pro. of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, trading at Montreal, under the name and style of HUGH MCGILL & COMPANY.

An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and on Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. HUGH MCGILL, per his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug., 1873. 5-52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Pro. of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH DION and CYRILLE J. B. DION, both of the City of Montreal, Traders, heretofore Copartners under the name of DION BROTHERS.

Insolvents. The undersigned have filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by their creditors, and on Wednesday, the Twenty-fourth day of September now next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 13th August, 1873. JOSEPH DION, By his Attorney ad litem, L. N. BENJAMIN, CYRILLE J. B. DION, By his Attorney ad litem, L. N. BENJAMIN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MICHEL PLOUFFE and OVIDE LACAS, of the City of Montreal, Grocers and Traders, as well individually, as doing business together under the name of "MICHEL PLOUFFE & CO."

Insolvents. THE Insolvents have made an Assignment of their Estate to me, and their creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 343, Wolfe Street, Montreal, on the 26th day of August, instant, at Ten O'clock, A.M., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 12th August, 1873. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.