FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 28 .- At six o'clock this morning the prisoners Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois were taken from their cells and brought to the camp at Satory, thence they were escorted by a large force to the place fixed for the execution in the outskirts of the camp. On arriving there a hollow square was formed by the troops, at one end of which the prisoners were placed. The behaviour of those men was most courageous when soldiers approached to blindfold them. Ferre refused to allow the bandage to be placed over his eyes, declaring that he should look his executioners in the face. At 7 o'clock the company detailed for duty advanced, and, levelling their muskets, at the word of command, fired. Rossell fell at the first discharge; he was instantly killed. The others were not so fortunate; the bullets did not take immediate effect, and as they were writhing on the ground some of the soldiers of the shooting party, in obedience to instructions, came up with pistols, and gave the coup de grace. The bodies were then placed in plain coffins, and immediately removed. The execution took place in the presence of three thousand troops.

A profound sensation was produced throughout the city by the details of the execution. The death of young Rossel is lamented, even by those who feel it was demanded by justice, and the best interests of the country.

THE LAST WORDS OF GENERAL ROSSEL. -The last words of Gen. Rossel to a Republican friend were: "If you have not before long crushed the army it will crush you. It has always been practorian and has always formed a distinct party whereas it should be national. The danger is pressing. Republicans that have abandoned insurrection, you did not like the men of the 18th of March; I did not like them, but it was necessary to in order to restrain them.

EXECUTION OF ANOTHER COMMUNIST LEAD-ER.—Cremieux, one of the four Communist leaders condemned to death by the court martial at Marseilles, was executed to-day. He was taken from prison at an early hour this morning, conveyed a short distance outside the walls and shot. He died bravely, refusing to be blind-folded, and his last words were "Vive La Republique.

Paris, Nov. 30 .- The Government of France is very uneasy and exercises the utmost vigilance. There is a great display of troops in Paris and all points are guarded by patriots every night while police are stationed at every street corner.

The public mind is very unsettled and the general expression is that the present state of affairs cannot last for any length of time.

PARIS, Dec. 1 .- Thiers in his message to the National Assembly, on the re-opening of the session, refers to the treaty between France and Germany: the commercial convention with England; the military law; and the general reorganization of the Administration, but offers ne suggestion as to the constitutional changes, and makes no allusion whatever to political

Bishop Dupanloup, publishes a letter severely criticising the sentiments expressed by for a reply, but to proceed at once to fulfil their Gambetta in his speech recently delivered at sacred duties and use their jurisdiction. They are St. Quentin.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES,—All accounts from workmen has lately changed very much for the worse. Threats of a speedy re-establishment of the Commune are made openly and without pastoral duties. It is not expected that the Governdisguise. The liberated communists refuse to go to work, and move about declaring they only wait for the hour of revenge. They seem to be regularly organised, and, although, refusing to work, are well supplied with money. To add to the terrors thus created in the mind of the friends of order, as the shop-keeping and higher classes are styled, though they will not stir a finger nor give a vote to help to maintain the cause of order, it is openly noised abroad, and repeated even by police agents, that there are no less than 150,000 well-appointed rifles hidden away in Paris, to be brought to light and use at the proper time.

BELGIUM.

BRISSELS, Nov. 29 .- The King has commissioned Georges Francois Thomssen to form a new Cabinet The Ministers have tendered their resignations,-The people are satisfied with the accomplishment of their object, and have dispersed, and order prevails throughout the city.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT, Nov. 27 .- For the first time since the occupation of Rome the Italian Parliament met in this city to-day. The opening speech was delivered by Victor Emmanuel. He alluded to the event connected with the occupation of the city, and said Italy restored to herself had reconquered her place in the world. He was convinced that Rome would and peace would continue, but he warned Parliament that they would be held to strict account in future it they neglected to perfect a thorough reorganization of the military and naval forces of the kingdom.

THE PROTESTANT PROPAGANDA-I must again advert to the uselessness of the efforts of the English apostles in their white cravats, sent here by your Bible and missionary socilies, as well as of the long articles in the Guardian. It is a pity to see pieces of real cloquence on such a theme as the decay of religion and morality in Italy to be remedied by Queen Elizabeth's book of common prayer. These good apostles only lose their time, as those who pay them lose their money. After 12 years constant labour, they have not succeeded, in all Italy, in forming a single congregation of their belief-supposing they have one. So long as they paid a lira or two lire a head to the attendants at their services in Venice, Padua, Leghorn, Florence, Naples, and Rome, they could secure someone to listen to them; but now that the lire are exhausted, the audiences also have died away. The Italian is a good Catholic or nothing at all, and the short creed and dry worship of the Church of England, will have about as much attraction for the Italian people, as the London monument of the Crimean war, or those in

Trafalgar Square would have for Italian artists. The Consciences of the Clengy.—The law to Catholic Church, but also endangered the constitu- ful to the quart, and apply.

include the clergy in the conscription without even power of substitution, appeared too absurd to be seriously enforced, and so we hear of a royal decree, enabling those who are liable to the first conscription to release themselves by payment of 2,500 lire, in English money £100. Profound acquaintance with the laws of the Catholic Church in this Catholie country, was displayed in the last decree, for it declares that such persons as were born in 1851 but may now be in Sacred Orders will be free. Every one knows that sacred orders are not given to any under the age of 21 .- Cor. Tablet.

GARIBALDI AND THE INTERNATIONAL.-The schism in the ranks of the Italian democratic party is complete. General Garibaldi, in a longwinded letter, announces that a reconciliation between himself and Mazzini is absolutely impossible. In writing to Petrone, a follower of Mazzini, General Garibaldi commences his letter with a defence of his own followers, whom the Mazzinians have called satellites. "Who are these satellites? (exclaims the General) Name them you martyrs of Italian independance who are these satellites, who have always led the Nizard seamen by the nose? Read the organs of the Monarchical party, especially in 1860, and you will find it constantly repeated that Garibaldi might be something, but he unfortunately is surrounded by Mazzinians. All this is perfectly false. Ask those who have known me more intimately than you ever knew me. Ask them whether they ever found a man more obstinate than I in doing what I believed to be for the general welfare." After deeply lamenting that the Mazzinians should have brought such discord into the Democratic party, General Garibaldi proceeds to defend the International, and declares why he and Mazzini absolutely cannot be reconciled. He says-"Both I and Mazzini are now old men. Let us not so much as speak of conciliation between us two. A reconciliation with Mazzini! Such a thing could only take place by my obeying him, and this I feel I could never do."

Rose, Nov. 29 .- The Pope yesterday, replying to an address, expressed his confidence in the triumph of the church, and protested against all ideas of compromise with the rulers of Italy.

THE POPE ON THE STATE OF EUROPE. - The Paris Univers copies from a provincial paper, the Gazette de Midi, an account of an interview which Pope Pius IX. granted on the 28th of October to a large body of persons who were anxious to pay their respects to him. One of their number asked how long the triumph of the wicked and the oppression of the Church would continue. The Pope replied, "We have all sinned, and what is now happening is but the chastisement of our misdeeds. We should, therefore, resign ourselves to the will of the Most High, with the conviction that God will in the end listen to the prayers of His people. Let us then pray without ceasing; the Father of Mercy will have pity on us, and will soon deliver our Holy City from its oppressors. Let us pray for the upright, that they may persevere in the right path; let us pray for the wicked, that they may become aware of their errors and may return to the fold of the good Shepherd. It is not only for the City of Rome that we must pray, but for the whole world, for everywhere evil is making fearful progress. In France impiety, checked for a time, is now again lifting its head. In Germany heresy is making greater efforts than ever to oppress the Christian religion, and to establish its own greatness upon its ruins. But what is still more lamentable is that this impious movement is countenanced by the Governments. In Russia, in Spain, in Switzerland, indeed everywhere, revolution seeks to triumph and to drag down society into an abyss of evils. What, then, will become of us, if God should abandon us? Ah, my children, let us address ourselves to Him, that He may save us and convert the misguided souls which are rushing towards their eternal perdition."

THE NEW BISHOPS AND THE GOVERNMENT .- The new Halian Bishops have been instructed by the Holy See not to ask for the "exequatur." They have only to make known to the Government by letter that they were appointed to their respective dioceses by Pope Pius IX, in the secret consistory of Oct. 27, and that they hope to meet with no difficulties in the exercise of their office. They are not to wait to make arrangements for their consecration, or for entering their dioceses as soon as possible. They Paris agree in stating that the attitude of the any person of their confidence, and without the usual are permitted to take possession of their sees through the "exequator" must be applied for according to the law, they are to continue the fulfilment of their ment will oppose any obstacle at present. They wish to make a little capital at the opening of the next Session of Parliament by expatiating on the liberty of the Church in Italy.

> PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC JOURNALS.—The Catholic papers continue to be furiously persecuted. Yesterday the editor of that excellent paper, the Frusta, was condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 hir. Some of our Catholic journals have already disappeared, and it is difficult to see how the others can long continue to exist.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 27 .- The session of the Prussian Diet opened to-day by the King in person. The speech from the Throne points to financial prosper-The country proposes a general increase in official salaries, and recommends encouragement by the Diet of railway enterprises. The speech was well received, and the Emperor-King was loudly cheered by members of the Diet.

Bentas, Nov. 29 .- The press throughout the country comments with indignation on the frequent assassinations of German soldiers in the occupied districts in France, and demands that the military authorities shall put a stop to the outrages.

The Germans have commenced to build fortifica-

tions in the passes of the Vosges. THE GERMAN CATHOLICS AND THE JESUITS,-A Protest, has been published, signed by 250 leading German Catholics, against the intrigues of the Darmstadt Protestant Association. It claims for the Jesuits, the equal enjoyment of the protection of the law remain the seat of the Pontificate. The relations with all other Germans; and concerns the action between Italy and all other nations were friendly of the Prussian Minister of Public Worship against the Bishop of Ermland, and the attitude of the Bavarian Government with regard to the old-Catholic agitation. Finally it conjures all the Catholics of Germany to unite their efforts in order to obtain religious freedom and respect for the rights of the Church. The Archbishop of Bamberg has also, like the Bishops of Paderborn and Simourg, published a declaration emphatically refuting the calumnies of the Protestant Association of Darmstadt against the

Society of Jesus. CATHOLICITY IN THE BAVARIAN PARLIAMENT .- The Catholic and patriotic party in the Bayarian Chambers have signed a declaration and protest, against the manner and the spirit in which the question was addressed by Deputy Herz to the minister of Public Worship, referring to the acts of the Vatican Council. The question was made the occasion of an attack profoundly offensive to the Catholic Church. to the members of this Church in general, and especially its Supreme Head, and to the Archbishops and Bishops of Bavaria. The signatories of the declaration regard as a calumny as well as a failure of respect due to the Catholic Church, recognized by the constitution, and to the Catholic citizens of Bavaria who from the immense majority of the population of the country, the proposition forwarded by the minority that "the decisions of the Vatican Council have not only changed the essence of the

tion of Bavaria and the periodical and social relations of its citizens." They regard likewise as a calumny and as an offence without any kind of foundation, the statement that the doctrines defined by Rome were dangerous to the State, and that the publication of the new dogma was calculated to undermine the basis of the Bayarian State. In fine, these members of the Catholic and patriotic party numbering seventy-two signatures, indignantly repudiate the charges which have been so constantly repeated by the enemies of the Church and the opponents of the Council in Bayaria.

The Ritual committee at the recent Episcopal convention at Baltimore recommenced, it may be remembered, that no cross should be carried by children or others before the procession of choir and clergy entering the church at a choral service. Crosses of any fashion and in any number might be used in, or about the church, provided they were stationary; and they might be freely carried in procession outside the church, and to the door of the church; but into the 'church, or in the church they should not be carried. On this recommendation a right reverend gentleman suggests that the processional hymn which reads :-

Onward Christian soldiers, marching as to war, With the cross of Jesus going on before." be altered thus :--

Onward Christain soldiers, marching as to war, With the cross of Jesus, left behind the door!

LOVE YOUR MOTHER.-Little ones, do you love your mother? You will never meet an eye as tender, a hand as gentle, or a heart as kind as her's. No love will ever be so strong as that which she bears you. It was she who had nourished you in infancy, and soothed, with pleasure, your feverish cries, when all other cars had grown weary of them. She would cool the heavy brow, change the heated pillow, and answer your countless calls till the stars paled in the heavens, and yet no repining words escaped her lips. It was your mother who watched over you in childhood, taught your lisping tongue its first words, and your tottering feet to bear your unsteady weight. She was happy if your childish heart was full of joy; or if your brow was clouded, with loving words and gentle manner, she was ever ready to disperse it. In youth, she guided the feet which are so prone to err, into the paths of peace and wisdom. Then we must love her who has so much loved us. When you go forth into the world, if you are in prosperity, many hearts will be thrown at your feet; but so soon as fortune frowns, these friends will desert you for one more favored by fortune. Tis then a mothers love will shine the brighter; and in the depths of her devotion, she will make you forget that the world is cold and cheerless; that friends are false : and that life is full of disappointment. Then let your mother see that you think of her; perform those little nameless attentions which can only supply the demands of a loving

WHISKEY DRINKING IN SCOTLAND. - The Scotch seem not only to manufacture a considerable quantity of spirits annually, but also to refresh themselves liberally with the produce of their own industry. From a return just issued showing the consumption of home-made spirits in Scotland for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, it appears that the spirits on which duty was paid in that country for the first half-year of 1871 amounted to 3,591,454 gallons; imported from England and duty paid 2,524 gallons; imported from Ireland and duty paid 25,263 gallons. The spirits sent to England for the same period amounted to 894,126 gallous as compared with 821,050 gallons for the corresponding period of 1870; spirits sent to Ireland, 2,216 gallons as compared with 7,460 gallons for corresponding half-year of 1870; warehoused on drawback for exportation, 137,044 gallons, and methylated 82,22gallons, leaving a total of 2,405,601 gallons con-sumed in Scotland for the hulf-year, or fully three quarters of a gallon per head of the population including men, women, and children. Under these circumstances it is surprising that the Scotch should become so excited as they have been during the past session respecting their "water bills," for it is quite evident that water can hardly be called their national beverage,-Pall Mall Gazette.

NEWLY-BULLT Houses.—A vast deal of ill-health, brelief. to say nothing worse, results, the Builde from the too early occupation of newly-built houses In the suburban districts of London, and of many of our large towns, small houses by the thousand are planted on the ground, often on heaps of unwhole some deposits placed there to fill up hollows whence brick earth or sand may have been removed, are finished with pauseless rapidity, and, all recking as they are, receives a family often before the workmen have left. The danger involved was recognised long age. An ancient proverb says, as to a new house, "The first year for my enemy, the second for my friend, the third for myself." The speculative builder of to-day too often cares for neither friend nor enemy. The houses, like certain historic razors are made to sell. To turn a penny is his sole ob ject, and the buyer must look out for himself. Alas! for such a state of feeling. It unfortunately prevails in modern society to a much greater extent than is consistent with the right condition of public health, giving that word its full meaning.

NEW MODE OF TREATMENT IN LOCKJAW,-Dr. Deman quay has discovered a new method of treating that species of lockjaw which is caused by wounds. It possesses this advantage over all other methods that have been tried, that while they have invariably failed, it has been successful in two cases. It appears that persons attacked by lockjaw are partien arly sensitive to cold, which aggravates all their symptoms, and greatly increases their sufferings, Accordingly, Dr. Demarquay placed his two patients. one of whom had received a deep wound in the calf of his leg, while in the other case the lockjaw seizure had followed upon the amputation of a limb, in a room heated from 64 to 72 deg Fahr., where they could perspire freely without fear of draughts. The spasms and muscular contractions which form the chief features in lockjaw were relieved by injections of morphine, the places selected for these injections being those where the muscular contractions were most painful. The result of this treatment was that the patients were soon able to open their mouths and assuage the terrible thirst which is one of the concomitants of lockjaw, and ultimately re-

covered. To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agri cultural contemporary:-Five yards wide by 968 vards long contains 1 acre: 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains 1 acre: 20 yards wide by 242 vards long contains 1 acre: 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains i acre; 80 yards wide by 601 vards long contains 1 were; 70 yards wide by 69] gards long contains 1 acre; 220 feet wide by 198 feet long contains 1 acre : 446 feet wide by 99 feet long contains Lacre; 110 fect wide by 396 feet long contains I acre; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains 1 acre: 120 feet wide by 363 feet long contains I acre: 246 feet wide by 1813 feet long contains I

They have a female preacher in Missouri, who is making it lively down in that section. She acts as pastor of a church, does the singing of the congregation, preaches three times a week, and superintends a Sunday school. Her husband takes in washing and looks after the children. That family is bound to make a noise in the world.

To PREVEST RATS FROM GNAWING HARNESS,-MIX with the oil a little cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonAN IRISH STREET POET.

About thirty-five years ago a tall blind man used to stand at the corner of Essex Bridge, Dublin, singing and reciting ballads which if not very remarkable for wit were more or less attractive to his audience on account of their singularity. The poet derived his name Zozimus, from the fact of his having composed a lyric on the discovery in the desert of St. Mary of Egypt by a pious ecclesiastic called Zozimus. His biographer says he was usually dressed in a heavy, coarse, longtailed coat and a very much worn hat, with exceedingly strong shoes. He declaimed pieces of a sacred turn, interspersed with odd asides to the crowd, and always introducing himself with sort of a prologue:

> Ye sons and daughters of Erin, attend; Gather round poor Zozimus, yer friend; Listen, boys, until ye hear My charming song.

One of his most striking effective readings was that of a romantic version of the story of Moses in the bulrushes. This he always prefaced by inquiring "Is there a crowd about me now? Is there any blackguard heretic listenin' to me?" Having been satisfied on these points, Zozimus is reported to have delivered a series of stanzas of which the following may serve as a specimen:

In Egypt's land, upon the banks of Nile, King Pharoah's daughter went to bath in style; She tuk her dip, then walked unto the land, And to dry her royal pelt, ran along the strand.

A bulrush tripped her, whereupon she saw, A smiling babby in a wad o straw, She tuk it up, and said with accents mild,

"Ture-and-agers, girls which av yes owns the child?" Zozimus could sing of his garret as gaily as

Berunger : Gather round me boys, will yez Gather round me? And hear what I have to say, Before ould Sally brings me My bread and jug of tay.

I live in Fuddle-alley, Off Blackpits near the Comb; With my poor wife called Sally,

Zozimus died April 3, 1846. A periodical in Dublin has been recently started in his name, and his countrymen have only lately made an effort to rescue his memory from oblivion.

Air BEDS in the Mornino .- The wise house keeper should see to it that all the beds should be aired immediately after being occupied. The impurities which emanate from the human body from insensible perspiration, are made up of minute atoms, which. if allowed to remain long, are absorbed by the bed, and will then, to a greater or less extent, vititate the air for a considerable time afterward. Let the occupant throw the bed open on rising, and as soon as is convenient open the windows and ventilate the sleeping-room. One hour's early ventilation is worth two hours' late airing .- Good Health.

PRESERVING TOMATOES.-Wash, bruise them, and put in a boiler over a tire, boil half an hour and strain; boil the juice until reduced one-half; cool, put in jars and seal; then place the jars in a boiler of cold water, with straw or rags to prevent breakage; boil twenty minutes; when perfectly cold, place the jars in a cool dark cellar. They will keep for years. Add seasoning when used for the table.

For catsup add to the above peppers, pimento, cloves, etc.

Tomatoes may be prepared as above and put into bottles for future use. Of course, they should be well corked and scaled.

CURE FOR DESIREMAN, A simple, and successful treatment of diphtheria may be found in the use of lemon juice. Gargle the throat freely with it, at the same time swallowing a portion, so as to reach all the affected parts. A French physician claims that he saved his own life with this pleasent remedy,

LEMON FOR A COUGH.-Roast the lemon very carefully without burning it, when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. Harely has it been known to fail of giving

ONIONS AMONG POTATOES .- A Correspondent of the Lowa Homestead found certain rows of early rose potatoes, among which onions were growing to be entirely free from potato bug, while others of the same variety, at a little distance, suffered from their at-

A theological strudent wants to know if Satan, when he caused the fall of our dist mother, was guilty of Eves-dropping.

\$150,000 is 3,000 Cast Piozes. - Highest prize \$50,000 Gold Coin, to distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Patice & Gardiner, General Managers. See advertisement.

Lawlor's Sewing Machines.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL,) August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR: Sin On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sowing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing pur-

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTBEAL, April 23, 1871.

Mr. J. D. Lawlon:

Dean Sug-In answer to your enquiry about the vorking qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most

the public.

Most respectfully,

J. R. MEAD & Co.,

Stirt Manu Shirt Manufacturers. 381 Notre Dame St

> VILLA MARIA. Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR

Sig.-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried. for the use of families and manufacturers.

Respectfully, THE DIRECTRESS OF VIELA MARIA.

HOTEL DIEC DE ST. HYACINTHE. 11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:

Sig.—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with which, the Court will ord pleasure as superior for family use to any of the be sold by Sheriff's sale. others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

JOF L'HOTEL DIEV, ST. HYACINTHE.

To Keep Milk Sweet .- A tenspoonful of fine salt or horse-radish, in a pan of milk, will keep it sweet for days.

Brefstrak.—In broiling a beefsteak, whenever the coals blaze up from the drippings a pinch of salt thrown upon them will instantly extinguish the flames. By carefully attending to this matter you may have your steak broiled or chicken crisped, but not scorched, and juicy, yet well done.

LOTTERY

IN FAVOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BISH-OPRIC OF THREE-RIVERS.

THE object of the present lottery is to assist in relieving the Cathedral from the heavy burden of debts by which it is still encumbered, and to offer the Bishop means to build a house suitable to the requirements of the diocesan administration. The argency of such relief, and the confidence with which His Lordship relies on the the generous assistance of the Faithful of the diocese will be easily understood from a brief statement of his actual position.

The first bishop of the diocese, the regretted Dr. Cooke, saw himself compelled to undertake the building of a Cathedral whilst the resources of a diocese so recently creeted were yet inadequate to the expenditure of such an enterprise. Consequently, as the walls arose, debts increased; and when the edifice was closed in and dedicated to divine worship, it was found to be enveloped in a delicit of about £24,000.

To meet this enormous debt every sacrifice had to be accepted, every source was drained; and with the aid of a generous contribution from the clergy, and a yearly collection in all the churches of the diocese. the burden has been reduced in ten years from £24,000 to £7,600, and the interest from £1,500 to £350. The result is indeed gratifying and permits, to look upon the future without despair.

But the wants of the Bishopric are still great, and in one respect they have increased. The Bishop is yet without a house to lodge himself or his Assistants. His present residence, being that of the parish priest of Three Rivers, is quite insufficient to meet the wants of a Bishopric. It is too small to admit the necessary assistants, and in such a condition as to afford no fit hospitality to those who do the house the honor of a visit.

On the other hand, the yearly collections in favor of the Cathedral are to discontinue after the present year, and also another important source of aid. In this extremity, his Lordship appeals to the faithful of the diocese, asking that their last offering be more abundant. And in order to render their contribution less onerous, he offers them the advantage of the present Lottery, hoping and earnestly requesting that all those who have made their first communion shall take at least one ticket each, not so much indeed in view of the many chances of considerable gain, as from a sense of the duty for all to help their Bishop, and in order to participate in the benefit of a monthly Mass to be always offered for the benefactors of the Cathedral.

The following is a summary of the many valuable

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RATE OF TICKETS.

13 Tickets for..... 27 Tickets for..... 6 00

The drawing of prizes will take place on the 1st of March, and will be conducted by a Committee of three priests and three laymen, under the presidency of Very Rev. C. O. Caron, Vicar General, after which each person will be duly informed of what he may have won. Tickets are deposited with all the parish priests of the diocese, and will be sent by the undersigned to all friends and generous persons outside of the diocese, who would kindly participate in the good work,

ED. LING, Pr... Secretary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, \ SUPERIOR COURT for District of Montreal. | LOWER CANADA The Twenty-fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Handred and Seventy-one

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BERTHELOY.

(No. 565.) Exparte

PIERRE DAMOUR, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman, Bourgeois,

Petitioner for the sale of Immovable,

KNOW ALL MEN that the said PIERRE DAMOUR by his petition filed in the office of the Superior Court, under number dive hundred and sixty-five, prays for the sale of an inonovable situated in the said District, to wit: " A lot of ground situate in the Quebec Suburbs of the City of Montreal, in Voltigeurs Street, containing forty feet in front, by eighty feet in depth, the whole French measure bounded in front by Voltigeurs Street, in rear by Charlotte Carriere, widow of Joseph Globenski, and Jos. Corein dit Pretabarie, on one side to the north by Joseph Vallee, and on the other side to the south by the said Pierre Damour, with a house thereon erected;" which said lot of ground has been occupied by Ann Kinch up to the year one perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and has not since been occupied. The said Pierre Damour alleging that by deed of sale entered into by James Vincent, Esqualite to the said Ann Kinch before Blackwood and colleague Notaries at Montreal, on the lifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, a hypothec was constituted upon the immovable above described in favor of the said Pierre Damour for the sum of four hundred dollars with interest, being a Constitut and claims from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the sum of Eight hundred and, thirty-six dollars, to wit : the said sum of four hundred dottars, and another sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars for interest accrued upon the above sum from the litteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

two, and costs of these presents The said Pierre Damour further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immoveable is un-

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immoveable to appear before the said Court at Montreal within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answe to the demand of the said Pierre Damour, failing which, the Court will order that the said immoveable

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. Prothonotary, Superior Court.