

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The constitutional plans of M. Thiers are no mystery to any one—the Presidency for life, a Second Chamber, the right of Dissolution; in short, quasi-Monarchical institutions under the flattering name of a Republic. The difficulty is not to induce the Majority to vote Monarchical institutions, nor even to procure their acceptance by the Republicans of the Assembly; what is difficult is to get that Majority to assent to the life Presidency, which borders so closely upon Monarchy, and of which it is not less the negation since it would not be vested in any Royal personage. The Assembly cannot be brought to make the concession unless it can be thoroughly persuaded, on the one hand, that it is difficult at the present time to re-establish Monarchy, and on the other hand, that being unable to perpetuate itself, it will bequeath power to the Radical party personified in M. Gambetta. In order properly to appreciate the position it must not be forgotten that by virtue of the Rivet Proposition which is the Constitutional Law, the powers intrusted to M. Thiers must cease with those of the Assembly. Who will direct the elections? There would be an interregnum, a period in which there would be no existing authority; a blank space of which the Radical party would not fail to avail themselves. "Anything rather than M. Gambetta," says the Conservatives. If, therefore, M. Gambetta, who a year ago appeared to have lost all chance of attaining to power, has now good prospects, and if his advent to power seems to be but a question of time, we may infer that the Conservative party, in order to avert that fatal extremity, will draw closer to M. Thiers, and will even support him beyond his wishes. Of two evils, it considers this last to be the least, and while submitting to it only as a necessity will give him the preference.—*Times Cor.*

THE FRENCH ARMY.—Two Marshals, McMahon and Canrobert; two Admirals, De la Ronciere and Ozenne; with the Duc d'Aumale and General Ladmirault, will compose the Supreme Council of War which is to be trusted with the organization and administration of the French Army.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The German troops have vacated Rheims, and the French garrison marched in yesterday amidst great rejoicings.

Roussel, who was a prominent Communist, has been found guilty by the Court Martial of the charges against him, and sentenced to death.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—President Thiers has forbidden the sale of caricatures of the ex-Empereur Napoleon and his family.

M. De la Rochette said in his recent letter: "we are on the high road to a social and religious war." When the deputy for Nantes penned these lines, he was probably far from foreseeing that within a few days, and within the precincts of his own city, his prediction would be so fully, and so disgracefully realized.

The *Esperance du Peuple* of yesterday relates the attack on the returning pilgrimage of Lourdes in a narrative too long for extract, but the principal circumstances are well worth the attention of your readers as a specimen of the religious liberties the Republic promises of the Catholics of France.

Towards 5 o'clock, before the arrival of first trains the 'friends and brothers' had assembled at the railway stations, some to excite, and others to act. An *emuee* had been vividly organized for several days back, and the articles of the *Phare de la Loire* were sufficient to give warning of the scenes of disorders which were about to disgrace our city, the organizers being, however, as we desire to record for its honor, taken from the very lowest and least numerous class.

The bands of Anarchists found all the respectable and honest citizens of Nantes, assembled at the railway to show their sympathy for the pious pilgrims, and there is only one opinion as to the responsibility of the municipal authorities for all that followed.

The pilgrims of the two first trains underwent, thanks to the entire absence of the police, a series of insults, violence, and robberies, and towards nine in the evening only a small detachment of troops arrived and tried to put an end to the disorders, but this tardy interference was due alone to the interference of the General of Division, and so way to the Mayor of Nantes.

The crowd increased, and was, as we are able by personal observation to state, composed of boys and young men, among whom were a number of liberated convicts (ticket-of-leave men), and of Italians. It was evidently a got-up affair (*coup monte*). We heard one of the noisiest of the crowd say, "Thiers! I have earned my thirty sous at least. I have cried my best."

The priests, nuns, and peasant women, composing the pilgrimage, were the favorite objects of the insults of the mob; among whom were a number of abandoned females of the lowest class.

The Sisters of Charity were singled out, insulted and hunted into a chemist's shop. Three agents of police were seen hiding themselves behind the railway wagons, and others called on to interfere replied to the pilgrims, "It is you who provoke the disorders!"

Along the quays, where the mob proceeded, hooting and hustling the pilgrims, were several officers, among them the Colonel of the 12th Dragons, who have received by a storm of hisses. A priest, an ex-Pontifical Zouave, was also singled out for outrage, but turning courageously to the crowd he answered, "which of you dares insult me?" "I have seen the Prussians at Pathay, and the clubbists of Nantes do not frighten me."

They then sought for the Bishop of Nantes, but fortunately he had stopped on the road at Bordeaux. The cassocks of the priests, and the veils and "cornettes" of the Sisters of

Charity were torn off and trampled under foot, when the order was given to the military to surround and protect them, and but for the firmness of the general in command, who took the entire responsibility of suppression of the disorder on himself, there is no saying what would have taken place. He was also grossly insulted, and replied—"Is this the way, think you, to prepare our revenge on the Prussians?"

The Committee of Pilgrimage, comprising the principal inhabitants of Nantes, have addressed a report to the Government demanding an inquiry and the dismissal of the Mayor, M. le Loup, for his disgraceful conduct, concerning which there is only one voice of reprobation.

A NEW PLAGUE.—The President of the Academy of Medicine of Paris has laid before that body a full description of what is called a new disease, and which has ravaged Illyria. It first of all appeared at Scherbiero, and that name has therefore been popularly assigned to the disease as well as to the village. It may be mentioned that the village in question is miserably poor, and in a bad position as regards hygiene. The people live on salt meat, drink bad water, are miserably clad, and their abode is in a mountain gorge, where the wind has very little access. The disease has been compared to lupus, scrofula, and syphilis. From M. Barth's description it seems most allied to the last. Large ulcers attack the skin, and leave ghastly scars. The mucous membranes are also covered with erosions. Tumours are observed; pains in the bones, followed by exostosis and necrosis. Children have suffered terribly from the disease on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, and from caries of the bones of the nose and skull. More than 3,000 cases have occurred in Illyria, but it seems now on the wane. M. Barth, the learned President of the Academy, went to study it at Porta Re, and found 33 cases in the hospital. At his discourse he exhibited a number of portraits. He recommends iodide of potassium as a remedy, and it appears to us probable that it would be found efficacious. There is room for further investigation of this new pest.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

ITALY.

GARIBALDI ON LIBERTY.—Under this heading the *Echo* publishes a letter to its editor from Garibaldi, in which he is good enough to inform the world that there is only one Government in Europe deserving the eulogies of all men of good sense, that of Prince Bismarck, because it strikes upon the head of the Jesuit hydra. He is further good enough to say that in the two great countries of the universe, meaning England and the United States, liberty is not well understood, because individuals are not ostracized and the right of association is respected. "Is liberty," he asks, "for the priests who have excited revolution at New York, who have devastated Belfast, and who would render the whole world desolate if they had the power?" This is the kind of blatant imbecility which is listened to with reverence when it refers to matters with which the English public is not familiar. In this particular instance, as it is a question of Belfast and New York, Garibaldi's dicta will be taken for what they are worth.—*Tablet.*

NAPLES ELECTIONS.—The definitive result of the Naples municipal elections is at length published. It is that out of the 80 town councillors elected 50 belong to the Catholic list, four are Radicals, while the remaining 26 are of the Consorteria—i.e., have pledged themselves to support the existing order of things. As Naples is really kept under by military force, it is thought not unlikely that the Government will dissolve this new council by an exercise of the royal prerogative. If it is allowed to act, it will certainly prove a thorn in the sides of the Administration at Rome.

ROME.—Victor Emmanuel has just arrived. A very dirty mob of tailors and hatters' apprentices, Jews and street boys, went to the station to welcome him at two francs a head as well as the municipal authorities. His Majesty was looking even more repulsively ugly than usual, his head nearly disappearing between his shoulders in consequence of his increasing bulk, and his complexion, always dark, having become nearly black. His neck is now so short from obesity that his enormous moustaches rest on each shoulder, and a perpetual scowl clouds his face.

The object of His Majesty's coming is said to have been to endeavour to compose the differences that have broken out in the Cabinet on the grave question of the suppression of the Religious Orders. None of the projects of law hitherto brought forward have been adopted; the reason being that none of them take any account either of the engagements entered into by the Foreign Minister Visconti Venosta with the representatives of foreign Powers, or of those contracted by the Prime Minister Lanza before the world in the so-called law of the *Guarantees*. Signor De Falco is the framer of the latest of the projects. He is disgusted at its rejection, and means to resign. It is said he will be succeeded by Mordini, the Prefect of Naples. Signor Scialoja is commissioned to draw up another project, which is not destined probably to be more felicitous than its predecessors. The parliamentary session does not open before the end of November; so that there is plenty of time for more disputes. It is unknown as yet whether the session will be a new one or merely a continuation of the last.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

Cardinal de Bonnechose, the Archbishop of Rouen was received in audience by the Holy Father on Michaelmas day. The conversation turned on the departure of his Holiness, and the Pope, taking a casket with his arms from the table said "Before you return to your diocese I desire to present your Eminence with a token of little value save as a memorial of what I am about to say to you. A pious legend tells us that when the Prince of the Apostles was about to leave Rome to avoid persecution, he went a few paces out of the gate of St. Sebastian

and then met our Lord carrying His cross, and on saying to him *Domine quo vadis?* Lord, where goest thou? Christ answered, "I am going to Rome to be crucified once more." On hearing these words St. Peter returned to the city and suffered martyrdom. "Whenever," continued Pius IX, "I meditate on this legend these words return to my mind, and when I think of departure especially. This is why I have remained, for it seems to me that were I to go, my Master would address a like reproach to me." He then opened the casket and showed the Cardinal a beautiful relief in ivory, representing the legend, and gave it him as a token of his paternal affection. The Pope's words have made a deep impression on all to whom they were repeated, and would seem to fore-show a possibility so terrible that no Christian can think of it without a shudder.—*Cor. of Catholic Opinion, Oct. 12.*

The London Times speaks with regret at the painful sight constantly to be seen now-a-days in the capital of the Christian world, viz., that of a car filled with obscene books, hawked about the streets for sale.

ROME, Oct. 24.—Alarming reports of a disastrous inundation on each bank of the river Po have reached Rome. No details of the damage or loss of life are given. The Minister of Public Works has left this city for the scene of the floods.

GERMANY.

The German authorities in Alsace are adopting stringent measures to impose the German nationality upon all natives and residents who have remained after the 1st of October.

THE PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.—A letter from Dr. Falk, the Cultus-Minister, announces to the Bishop of Ermeland the suppression of his views on the question of State-rights to that of the Prussian as well as every other Government. It cannot be too often repeated that this antagonism consists in the refusal to admit that the State has any voice in the question as to who is or is not a proper recipient of Catholic sacraments.

It is announced that the King has given his sanction to the course marked out by the Ministers, and that, on the assembly of the Prussian Landtag on the 23rd, a bill is to be introduced empowering the government to "interdict ecclesiastics from the exercise of their functions," which brings the proceedings into singular and instructive harmony with the measures adopted by Prince Bismarck's humble friends at Geneva.

The Bishop of Ermeland, in his last appeal to the Chancellor, remarks that "the complete security of the State in all matters over its subjects—understood as he insists on it being understood—would not only have to govern consciences absolutely, but also the sciences. Things seem coming to this, that the theory laid down some time ago by deputy Lamay in the Baden Chamber viz., 'the law is the public conscience of the State, the individual subject must submit his conscience to that of the State, which is manifested by the law,' is to be carried out on a larger scale. We know that Bismarck's views are large; his armies have been enormous, he has not coveted merely 'Naboth's vineyard,' or 'Uriah's wife.' A speaker in the Congress at Cologne remarked that he had found a military man in Moltke sufficient for his purposes against Austria and France, but he has not yet found a Minister of Public Worship capable of working out his plans against Rome. In a process against a man in Silesia for blasphemous assertions against the Divinity of Christ, the defendant answered by pointing to a notorious case of a Protestant pastor who did the like with impunity; and when condemned to 14 days' imprisonment replied that he thought only Catholics now believed in it.

CATHOLICS AND OLD CATHOLICS.—Mismanaged as it was from the very outset, the Old Catholic movement necessarily turned out a failure. It aimed at reform, but dreaded the consequences of reformation; it depended upon the assistance of the educated classes, but was too timid to satisfy their wants.

In striking contrast to the timidity and indecision of the Old Catholics, we find the Romish party daily assuming a prouder attitude in Germany. It is true their uncommon activity is not so much the result of exalted courage as of peculiarly favourable circumstances. While the Old Catholics, before they can hope to make an impression upon their countrymen, must try and reconcile the modern notions of knowledge and belief, the Romish party address themselves exclusively to the uneducated, supplying them with a ready-made doctrine which they represent as the eternal and unchangeable law of God; while the Reformers are reluctant to approach the awful problems before them, the priestly hierarchy regard reflection as equivalent to doubt, and replace intellectual inquiry by bold and undaunted assertion. Under these circumstances the Romish Bishop is sure to get the better of the Reformer for an indefinite time. Indeed, if at present he can be fought at all, he must be opposed, not by debating, hesitating, and refining Professors, but by the straightforward and uncompromising activity of the elementary teacher, inculcating a few fundamental truths in plain and incontestable language. But elementary schools, from fear of latitudinarianism, were entirely handed over to the clergy 20 years ago, and though another regime had to be introduced when the soldiers of the Pope came out as the enemies of the revived Empire, the effect of the new system will be felt only when the present generation of children rank as the middle-aged men and women of the country. In the meantime, a large portion of the rural and labouring classes generally are liable to be influenced by clerical suggestions, by they whispered in the confessional or thundered forth from the pulpit. This fact and that the Governments have to thank themselves for it is at last recognized by public opinion.—*Times Prussian Cor.*

At Coblenz a re-union of Catholics on a gigantic scale was held on September 1st. The meeting was called to protest against the injustice of the German government in its church policy, and to form an association to stand by the Church and the liberties of the people. The following extract from the speech of Kaplan Lehnen will be read with interest:—

GENTLEMEN,—"The State rules, but the Church protests." These last words which were uttered by the great Gorze, when on his deathbed the future was dawning to his eyes, these prophetic words have in these latter days been fully and sadly realized. Liberalism has made its masterpiece, and its political system has become the rule. The modern State is complete, and thousands already are lying on their knees before the new idol. With absolute power and indomitable will, the present rule in Germany also enters into everything—into the affairs of the individual as well as into the school, into family as well as into society—but it is especially the Church over which it wants to have its grasp. Wantonly it has already placed its police-guard into the Sanctuary of the Church, and there, in the holy place, keeps the strictest watch; recklessly it swings its profane police-stick over altar, pulpit, and confessional, and with iron hands it wants to tie the Catholic Church in Germany, and to make it the powerless instrument of the 'modern State.' But, gentlemen, as long as God lives in heaven might shall never become right, nor the Church the slave of the State. But what does the Church do against these attacks of liberalism? To

employ might against might she neither may nor will, because God's laws forbid it. The Church does not let loose in the 'breasts of men' the wild fury of the spirit of revenge; she does not excite her children to revolt, but imposes upon them the obligation of patient suffering and God-pleasing obedience; and her protests are more powerful than cannons and more mighty than armies. Nor have perforce the protests of Pius VI., who was kept a prisoner at Valence, or the protests of Pius VII., the prisoner of Savona, been uttered in vain or without any effect. Russia's icefields, covered with dead bodies, are the dumb witnesses of the effect of the protestation of a Pope. And it will be exactly two years to-morrow since God's punishing justice has overtaken the man who for many years acted towards Pius IX. with cunning and intrigue, and who recklessly mocked himself of all the protestations of the Pope. On a sudden the revenging arm of God seized hold of him, and in one blow cast him away who, up to that time, had given the tone to the stage of the world. His name is covered with shame and ignominy. True it is still living, but living he is already dead and his memory forgotten. Yes, gentlemen, let us also protest against the present attacks on the Catholic Church. To protest is the only thing we can do; but it is also what we are obliged to do, and what this time again will lead to success. Let us not only protest by words and by the pen, but by our joining the Catholic union at Mayence; this is the object for which you have come here this evening, and your numerous attendance shows that you are conscious of the situation and of your duty. Gentlemen, since we met the last time in this hall to discuss the school inspection laws, we have had to witness in sad earnest the persecution in Germany against us Catholics, and as they tell us every day, this is to be continued better still, and all that is passed is to be only a prelude. Well then, gentlemen, let it be, that our enemies may dare the extreme; with all they may dare to attempt they are and shall remain men; but to fear men is not Catholic. Add to this that we are unconscious of any crime.—We have not committed ourselves in the least against the Prussian monarchy or the German empire. We have not commenced the present warfare, for not a single fact can be brought forth to prove it. We Catholics are not desirous of war, but we love peace; and the love of order and of peace, the honesty and faith of Catholics, is beyond doubt; otherwise such unheard of things as happened in the latter months would never have been attempted against us. We give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar; but we also want to give to God what belongs to God, and to the Church what belongs to the Church; and from this we shall not give way—no, not a single inch. No, gentlemen, I say again no, we have not done the least harm against the German empire and its emperor, and allegations such as 'want of patriotism (Vaterlandslösigkeit) of Catholics, of the hostility of the Ultramontanes towards the empire (Reichsfeindlichkeit), of the secret connexion of the Jesuits,' are nothing else but low and infamous calumnies towards us, from top to bottom, which are intended to irritate all against us. The combat has broken out against our will—it has been forced upon us—and we find ourselves in a state of defence. To suffer and to protest is all the fighting we do. We have done nothing to the German empire, neither are we doing anything against it now. But, gentlemen, we are something; namely, we are Catholic—and this, gentlemen, is the foundation of all the hatred and of all the persecution. Because we are Catholic and want to remain Catholic is the reason why the modern liberalism, which is opposed to the Church, persecutes us with all its resources of strength and means. If we would be willing to cease to be Catholic, if we would give our consent to become 'old Catholic,' we would at once be the most beloved pets of the modern State. Catholic is the crime worthy of death; it is the sin crying to Heaven for vengeance, which this liberalism cannot pardon in us. The war, gentlemen, which at present has broken out in Germany, and which sooner or later is likely to be waged also beyond the boundary of the German empire, is not a war between Catholics and isolated States; but is a war between principles, between Christianity and modern paganism, between belief and disbelief, between the Roman Catholic Church, as the sole representative of the principle of authority, and the modern State, in which the liberalism of the present day, with its false principles claiming absolute liberty and independence for the individual man—with its hatred against all religion and all positive Christianity—has found its fullest expression and its most formidable form.

LIME FOR SOILS OR FRUIT ORCHARDS.—On most soils, or in most localities, a proper dressing of lime is useful to both peach and pear trees. There are some soils where it will not prove of much benefit, but we are unable to give a certain or infallible indication by which the propriety of its application may be known before making the trial. It would not be so likely to be useful where ground has been previously, repeatedly, or heavily limed, or where the soil was poor for the want of the application of yard manure, or by ploughing under green crops. We have known it to double the growth of trees on soils that appear to be quite similar to others where no benefit was produced. Over-doses, or uneven applications, might be hurtful, or of no use. Common lime may be applied safely at the rate of 100 or 200 bushels per acre, but magnesia lime should be used very cautiously. There is no material difference between common stone lime and burnt oyster-shell.

TO RESTORE FURNITURE.—An old cabinet-maker says that the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat marred or scratched, is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil, and one part of spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a luster upon the surface. Put on with a woollen cloth, and when dry, rub with woolen.

TO KEEP GRAPES.—Take an ordinary sound keg and place within it upon the bottom, a layer of leaves fresh from the vines, then a layer of bunches of the grapes, and so on, until the keg is full, with leaves on top. Then put in the head, and bury the keg in the ground at least one foot from the surface, and the fruit will preserve all its juicy plumpness and natural flavor until as late as March, if not longer.

TO MAKE COMMON HARD SOAP.—Put into an iron kettle five pounds of unslacked lime, five pounds of soda, and three gallons of soft water; let it soak over night; in the morning pour off the water, then add three and a half pounds of grease, boil till thick, turn into a pan until cool, and then cut in bars.

Sir Walter Scott in his days of law practice once defended a house-breaker at Jedburgh. After the trial the prisoner sent for him, thanked him for his exertions, and said he was sorry he could not give him a fee, but he would give him two bits of information: First, that a yelping terrier inside a house was a better protection than a big dog outside; and secondly, that no lock so bothered a house-breaker as an old rusty one.

Mr. Fellows is daily in receipt of letters of enquiry, from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received, leads to the belief that the public mistake his meaning in reference to its effect in imparting superior energy to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired by overwork or by kindred causes, the use of the Syrup, together with proper precautions in the use of food, clothing, exercise and rest, will restore full power to the brain and nerves. Superiority of

genius consists in great capacity of brain for assimilating material from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, but as by far the greater number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find cranium space for material necessary to constitute the brilliant genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind which is lost, it cannot change a natural born idiot into an intelligent man.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe 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 Eppe's & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.' Also, makers of Eppe's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)"

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

PRESIDENT.—Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P. Donnelly, Esq.
DIRECTORS.—Ls. Belanger, Esq., Chas. Lamoureux, Esq., M. H. Brissette, Esq., L. W. Telmosse, Esq., Robt. McCreedy, Esq.

FOUNDED, 14TH AUGUST, 1872.

First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock, \$1,000,000.
Second issue, \$2,000,000, open for subscription until 1st November, 1872.

As the Subscription Books for the first issue, are now closed, persons wishing Books of \$1,000, payable fifty cents a week during about thirteen years, can do so only by purchasing and having transfers made of Books from actual members. Owing to the success of the first issue, and the many applications for new shares, the Directors have resolved to issue 20,000 new shares of appropriation stock in Books of \$2,000 each, payable at the rate of one dollar a week, during about 13 years, with an entrance fee of one dollar a Book. Subscription Books for such second issue are now open, the entrance fee and Book are payable on subscription, the first weekly payment to be made about the first of November.

Permanent Stock, shares \$100, payable ten per cent, every three months; dividends half-yearly.

MONEY TO LEND.

On Mortgage, repayable yearly, or half-yearly, or by monthly instalments, during any period of time that may suit borrowers, from one to twelve years, or more if necessary. Also on Collateral Securities, repayable on call, at short dates, or by monthly, half-yearly, or yearly payments, to suit borrowers.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per cent shall be granted on all loans, under \$500, made to the Society on call or short notice, as in a Savings Bank.

Five per cent shall be given on loans of over \$500, but arrangements can be made to obtain six per cent on such amounts over \$500, if lent to the Society for fixed dates.

The 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Appropriations on the first issue have been declared for Saturday, the 19th Oct., 1872.

Persons wishing to subscribe in the Permanent Stock, or in the second issue of Appropriation Stock are requested to do so at once.

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that the Corporation of the Town of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next Session for the passing of an Act: to change and extend the limits of the town, to extend the powers already granted and to acquire others for the confection and repairs of its roads and streets, to empower the Council for the payment of a certain contribution, for the use of the water furnished by the Town Water Work, and for other ends relating to the internal management of the Council and Town. By Command,

CITY HALL,
Terrebonne, 14th October, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of GREGOIRE CLEMENT, of the City of Montreal, Merchant Tobacconist, Insolvent.

THE Insolvent having made an Assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 74, St. Joseph Street, Montreal, the twenty-first day of October, instant, at Ten A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 5th October, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of H. L. GODFRAY, of Montreal, Trader.

INSOLVENT.
Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Friday, the 25th day of October, 1872, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

JAMES TYRE,
Official Assignee.
MONTREAL, October 3rd, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.
IN the matter of GEORGE DE LORIMIER, of the village of Caughnawaga, Trader.

INSOLVENT.
I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, in the said City of Montreal, on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.
MONTREAL, 12th October, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of GREGOIRE CLEMENT, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file in their claims to me, within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrement street, Montreal; and to meet at my office on the 27th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

G. H. DUMESNIL,
Official Assignee.
MONTREAL, 22nd October, 1872.