

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

## FRANCE.

**MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MAHON.**—The Due de Broglie, read the following message of Marshal M. Mahon, presiding the session:—"The National Assembly has decided to suspend its labours for a few months. It may take its departure without uneasiness, for I venture to assure it nothing will occur in its absence to endanger the maintenance of public order. The legitimate authority of the assembly will be everywhere respected, and I shall ensure this with the co-operation of the Ministers whom I have chosen from among you. It is a matter of congratulation to me to see that the Ministry is honoured with your confidence. The harmony so desirable between the Government and the Assembly, even during the short space of time that has elapsed since you placed the government in my hands, has already produced the happiest results. Owing to this union important laws have been voted almost without debate. I place first among them the law which assures the defence of the country in giving a definitive organization to the army, which a few days since you greeted with your acclamations. When you re-assemble a great event, impatiently expected, will have been accomplished. The eastern departments, which have so nobly paid their debt to the country, since they were the first victims of the war and the last pledges of peace, will at length be released from the trial they have heroically supported. We shall no longer see on French territory any other than a French army. This inestimable benefit is the common work of the patriotism of all. My predecessor powerfully contributed by successful negotiations to prepare the way for it. You aided him in his task by affording him your support, which never failed him, and now a prudent and firm policy which permits of the development of public wealth, will rapidly efface the traces of our disaster. Finally, it is our laborious population who have above all contributed to hasten their own liberation by their readiness to accept the heaviest burdens. France on that great day will testify her gratitude to all who have served her, but in the expression of her patriotic joy she will observe the measure which befits her dignity. She would, I am sure, rebuke noisy manifestations little suited to her memory of the grievous sacrifices which were the cost of peace. That peace, so dearly bought, is our first necessity. Our firm resolution is to maintain it, and place France in complete possession of herself. France will be better capable even than before to maintain with all foreign Powers sincere friendly relations. These feelings are reciprocal on their part, and of this I daily receive formal assurance. Such is the fruit of the wise line of conduct which the Assembly, forgetting internal differences to think only of the country's general interests, has several times confirmed by its unanimous vote. You will approve me in continuing this policy."

PARIS, August 21.—A letter says Prince Jerome Napoleon's formal demand for restoration to his rank as General of Division in the French Army, means far more than appears upon the surface of it.

*L'Opinion Nationale* says that negotiations looking to a fusion by the Conservatives of the Assembly with the Legitimists, in the interest of Count de Chambord, have suddenly come to an end in consequence of differences upon the question of the national flag.

M. Boileau, the Minister of Commerce, has written to M. Ducas, saying that the different duties upon grain imported into France in American and other foreign vessels, will continue to be collected until the first of October next.

PARIS, August 21.—Prince Napoleon has been elected President of the Council-General of Corsica by a majority of 30 votes. In accepting the position, he delivered an address to the Council recommending that its proceedings be confined to matters of departmental interests.

**THE FATHER OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.**—On the morning of the 28th ult., service in memory of King Louis, the father of Napoleon III., was celebrated in the Church of St. Leu-Taverny. There was a good attendance.

**A VICTIM OF THE COMMUNE.**—The death is announced from Paris of M. l'Abbe Blondeau, cure of Notre Dame de Plaisance, and the first priest arrested under the Commune. He was imprisoned at La Roquette, where his sufferings were so great as to completely break down his health, and eventuate in his death as now announced.

**BEATIFICATION OF A DAUGHTER OF LOUIS XV.**—The *Univers* announces the receipt from Rome of the decree of the beatification of Sister Therese de Saint Augustin (Louise de Bourbon) who was a professed nun of the Order of discolored Carmelites. She died in her convent two years before the outbreak of the French Revolution, which cost her nephew, Louis XVI., his life.

**CONFERENCE OF THE FRENCH HIERARCHY.**—We learn from Paris that a conference of all the Archbishops and Bishops of France will be held at the beginning of September either at Nismes or Montpellier. We are also informed from Berlin, that an invitation to take part in a portion of the debates has been sent to the German Bishops, and that a number of them will accordingly join their French brethren.

M. Joly, architect to the Palace of the Legislative Body, has been desired to furnish an estimate of the expense of restoring the damage done to that building by the Communists.

The magnificent collection of ancient armour purchased by the late Emperor Napoleon III. from Prince de Solikoff is still exhibited in the restored Chateau of Pierrelou. Those beautiful objects were about to be offered for sale by the liquidators of the Imperial civil list, but they will now, probably, be purchased by the nation, as negotiations with that view have been commenced by the representatives of the State.

The Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop

of Rouen, the Bishop of Orleans, and the Bishop of Angers have been selected to form the Superior Council on the important subject of public education in France.

The last joke at the expense of the French society for the protection of animals is to the following effect: A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the president of the society, and claims the prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman. "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon," and he swings the weapon in the air to the intense discomfiture of the president. "But where was the wolf?" inquires the latter; "what has he done to you?" "He had just devoured my wife," was the reply. The president reflects an instant, and then says: "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

## SPAIN.

MADRID, August 21.—General Espartero has advised the Madrid Government to appoint General Emmanuel Concha to the chief command of the Republican forces in the Northern Provinces, bordering on the Bay of Biscay, and General Marion to the command of Navarre. The prisoners taken by the Government forces in their encounters with the Cantonal and Communist insurgents, are to be sent to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

The total strength of the Carlist forces operating in the North is estimated at 28,000 men of all arms. Government is actively progressing with the organization of new levies, amounting to 60,000 men, to take the field against the rebels.

A bill has been presented in the Cortes suspending the guarantee of individual rights during the continuance of the present troubles.

The Minister of War has received a despatch announcing that a battle has taken place, near Berga, between the Republican and Carlist forces, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the former. After a desperate conflict the insurrectionists were utterly defeated, with a loss of 90 killed and 300 wounded. Among the latter are Generals Saballs and Tristany.

The siege of Berga has been raised, and the insurgents are in full retreat.

The confusion in Spain simply defies description or condensation. While the Carlists are achieving various enterprises of a somewhat insignificant character throughout the Northern provinces, almost as many republics as municipalities are starting into inglorious existence over the rest of the country. Cadiz, Seville, Granada, Valencia, Cartagena, Malaga, are, in comparison with the swarms of quasi-villages which aspire to communal independence, almost Great Powers. The abolition of private property, and the taxation of the rich appear to be dominant, though somewhat contradictory, principles of the movement—for if there is to be no property it is difficult to see how there can be any rich proprietors. Divine service is prohibited in most of the "Cantonal Republics," and in Granada and other places the demolition of the churches, many of them magnificent buildings, is proceeding apace. The Republican Cabinet at Madrid finds itself confronted by a Republican Cabinet at Cartagena, which seems to exercise a directing influence over most of the Southern Communes. Meantime the European Powers are sending their ironclads towards the Spanish Coast, and it is possible that we may hear of the "Friedrich Karl's" seizure of the Red Republic "Vigilant" finding imitators.—*Tablet*.

The Republican troops have entered Cadiz, and the members of the Revolutionary Junta, and the insurgent leader, Salvacha, have been arrested. Granada has surrendered, and Andalusia is now completely pacified.

The Carlist cause still gains ground, although the events in the South are, for the moment, attracting more attention. In Valencia the Commune has been proclaimed, and a large force has been sent against the city. The bombardment was announced to come off at once, but on Tuesday we learnt that the Republican artillerymen had passed over to the Internationalists, taking with them the guns and ammunition. In this way defection after defection is occurring in the ranks of the regular army, and it is evident that the Internationalists will soon be masters of the country between Seville and Madrid.

## ITALY.

ROME.—ALLOCATION OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD Pius IX., BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE, DELIVERED BEFORE THE CARDINALS OF THE HOLY ROMAN CHURCH IN THE PALACE OF THE VATICAN, XXV. JULY, MDCCCLXXIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN.—When We addressed you at the end of last year, We said that We should perhaps have to speak again concerning the vexations of the Church that are becoming daily more and more violent. And now Our duty does call upon Us to do so; for the work of iniquity then spoken of has been, for the present, consummated, and We seem to hear sounding in our ears the voice of Him who said: "Cry aloud!"

As soon as We learnt that there was to be proposed to the Legislative Assembly a law by which—as has already been done in the rest of Italy—the Religious establishments were to be suppressed, and Ecclesiastical property put up to public auction, We, execrating the impious crime, denounced every provision of that nefarious law; and We declared null and void every acquisition whatsoever of the spoliated property; and We reminded men of the censures *ipso facto* incurred by the authors and abettors of such laws. But now that law, although not only condemned by the Church as repugnant to her law and to the law of God, but also publicly, reprobated even by legal science as opposed to every natural and human law, and therefore in its own nature null and void, has nevertheless been adopted by the votes both of the Legislative Assembly and of the Senate; and lastly has received the Royal sanction.

Venerable Brethren, We do not now intend to reiterate concerning the impious malice, evil intent, and enormous mischief of the proposed law, those statements which We have already made at great length in order that We might deter the conductors of public affairs from their wicked attempt. But We are nevertheless constrained by Our duty of vindicating the Church's rights, by Our anxiety to warn the rash and by Our love even for the guilty, to lift up Our voice and proclaim to all those who have dared to propose, to approve and to sanction the aforesaid most iniquitous law, and all its enactors, abettors, consultors, adherents, and executors, and also the purchasers of Ecclesiastical property, that not only is every act of theirs in this affair null and void but that they all, and every one of them, lie under the sentence of the Major Excommunication, and other the censures and Ecclesiastical penalties according to the sacred Canons, the Apostolic Constitutions and those of the General Councils, and especially that of Trent, and are incurring the severest vengeance of Almighty God, and are in open peril of eternal damnation.

Meanwhile, Venerable Brethren, whilst the aids necessary to Our supreme ministry are daily more and more withdrawn, whilst injuries are heaped on injuries to sacred things and persons, whilst the home and foreign persecutors of the Church seem to

unite their efforts and rally their forces to crush out every exercise of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and especially to prevent the free election of him who is to sit as the Vicar of Christ in Saint Peter's Chair—what resource have We, but more earnestly to fly to Him, Who is rich in mercy, and Who does not desert His servants in time of tribulation?

And in truth the mighty working of Divine Providence is manifestly shown in the perfect union of all the Bishops with His Holy See, and in their very noble firmness against unjust laws and the usurpation of Sacred rights; in the very earnest devotion of the entire Catholic household to this centre of unity; and in that lifegiving Spirit, by which faith and charity are strengthened and enlarged in Christians, and everywhere exert themselves in works worthy of the best ages of the Church.

Let us therefore strive to hasten the wished-for season of mercy; let us one and all throughout the whole world endeavour to do holy violence to our God. Let all the Bishops stir up their parish priests; let all the parish priests stir up each his own people, and let all kneel before the altars and, bowing low, cry to God: "Come, O Lord, come; do not delay; forgive the sins of Thy people; behold our desolation. Not in our own justification do we offer up our prayers before Thy face, but trusting in Thy manifold mercies. Stir up Thy power and come; show us Thy face and we shall be saved."

And albeit conscious of our own unworthiness, yet let us not shrink from approaching with confidence the Throne of mercy. That mercy let us implore, through all the saints in heaven, and especially through the holy Apostles, through the most pure Spouse of the Mother of God, and above all, through the Immaculate Virgin, whose prayers to her Son have, in some sense, the nature of a command. But first let us earnestly endeavour to cleanse our conscience from dead works; because "the eyes of the Lord are over the just and His ears are upon their prayers." And, to the end that this may be done more carefully and more fully, We do by Our Apostolic authority grant to all the faithful, who, having duly confessed and communicated, shall pray earnestly thus for the necessities of the Church, a Plenary Indulgence, to be gained once, and applicable as a suffrage to the faithful departed, for the day which the ordinary in each diocese shall appoint.

So then, Venerable Brethren, however innumerable and heavy may be the tempests of persecutions and tribulations which lower upon us, let not our courage therefore fail; but let us put our trust in Him who permits not those that hope in Himself to be confounded. The promise is the promise of God, and it cannot pass away: "Forasmuch as he hath hoped in Me, I will deliver him."

The Allocation of the Sovereign Pontiff against the sacrilegious government of the usurpation in Italy, provoked by the last law of spoliation which has passed the Italian Parliament, will probably be found to mark the crisis of the conflict between the Church and Liberalism throughout the Peninsula.—The severity of the sentence incurred by the authors and abettors of the confiscation decrees is disguised by no reservation, as the partisans of the usurpation *Pius IX.* would be the case. Plainly and fearlessly *Pius IX.* recalls the facts that "this law, condemned not only by the Church as opposed to her right and by the right Divine, but also openly reprobated by legal science, as passed in contradiction of all right natural and human, and consequently null in itself and of no effect, has nevertheless received the approbation of the Legislative Body, and been sanctioned by the Senate and the Royal Authority;" and having thus unmistakably signalled out the criminals for universal reprobation, the Supreme Pontiff proceeds expressly to warn "all who have not feared to propose, approve, and sanction this law, all who publish it, who favored its execution," as well as all the acquirers "of ecclesiastical property, that they incur the penalty of Major Excommunication, and are in open peril of eternal damnation, (*et in aperto versari damnationis eterne periculo*). There can be no illusion or misapprehension as to the scope of this sentence. *Pius IX.* has exercised his magisterial office, and while the Catholic world associates itself with the action of the courageous Pontiff, the camps of the Church's enemies are filled with rage and confusion at the unflinching judgment which has fallen upon them.—*Tablet*.

On the 25th July, the Holy Father held a Consistory, at which he appointed 23 bishops, five of whom are for Italian Sees, and five for the following Bishops in France:—Aix, Chambéry, Tarbes, Nevers, and Amiens. The others are nominated to the dioceses of Szathmar and Erlau, in Hungary; Waterford, Ireland; Adelaide, South Australia; Perth, Western Australia; Buenos Ayres, and Godeau, the remaining six being appointed in *partibus infidelium*.

Victor Emmanuel is afraid of the Holy Father (as well he may be), and has issued orders, at least so says the *Gazette d'Italia*, the best authority in such a case, that in case the encyclical letter "should contain offences against the person of the King, or against the laws of the State," the journals which publish it shall be seized, and all the power of the law put in force against any priests who shall dare to read it from the pulpit. M. Vigianni has published a circular to the above effect, commenting upon which the *Journal de Florence* says "that the co-existence of the two powers in Rome, that of the Pope and that of the King, is ended; the one is placed at the summit of the Capitol, the other at the foot of the Tarpeian Rock. The Italian Revolution granted generously (?) a new law of guarantees to the Vicar of Jesus Christ—the law of slavery. *Pius IX.* has no longer any liberty; he is reduced to the Catcombs. That liberty, which they have not refused to the blasphemers of Garibaldi, to the incendiary speeches of Sozozono, the Pope has no longer the right to invoke. The revolution, according to M. Vigianni, has not guaranteed to the Holy Father the power of issuing the interdicts, censures, or excommunications of the Church, of blaming crime, of exhorting to virtue, or of otherwise fulfilling the duties of his high station; the Pope has not left him only the liberty of proclaiming his own apostacy by renouncing the accomplishment of the above duties. If he will only bless the excommunicated ones, his Encyclical will not be seized! Such is the declaration of M. Vigianni, a declaration perfectly in accord with the desires of Satan. This circular imposes silence on the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and thus makes itself one of the greatest triumphs of hell!"

The *Capitale* has published almost infamous article entitled "The Provocations of the Clergy," in which it indulges in all sorts of violent language against the Church in Rome. The *Correspondence de Geneve* aptly asks: why not call it "The Vengeance of the Clergy?" The *Capitale* avows that it was the Government who, in forbidding the processions and other ceremonies in certain churches, first provoked the clergy, and why then should Victor Emmanuel's minions talk of clerical provocation? It is believed that the robber-kings, now that he has stolen the property of the poor monks and nuns, will next attack the churches themselves, and appropriate them as private or governmental property. His organs are already labouring to familiarise the public mind with the newly contemplated outrage, and it is hardly necessary to say, they are labouring at their cursed work with a will. His Eminence Cardinal Patrizi has published a short but grand warning to the faithful of the Holy City against the seductions of certain Protestant preachers allied to the Revolution. To favour political liberalism, they are forced to introduce a Roman religious liberalism, and to found Italian unity they can find no better means than the disunion of the Faith. This warning is all through a living picture of the furious war which the Revolution has declared in Rome against God and His Church. It is not the first time that the Cardinal Vicar has drawn this picture in striking colours, but

this time he takes up the pen by the special order of the Holy Father.—*Catholic Times*.

## SWITZERLAND.

**MOR. MERMILLON.**—We learn from Bern that the three appeals, which have been made against the sentence of banishment passed on Mgr. Mermillon, have been rejected by the National Council. We should have been surprised, considering the present state of things in that unhappy country, had the result been otherwise.

**THE PERSECUTION IN THE JURA.**—The *Gazette Jurassienne* contains in a letter from Bern a striking account of the condition of the Catholics at Bienne, one of the principal towns of that district, situated on the lake of the same name. Being at Bienne on business, says the writer, I went to fulfil my duty of learning Mass to the pretty little Catholic church. "I found it open, but empty, the altars stripped of their ornaments, the fine picture over the high altar veiled, the tabernacle open, the lamps of the sanctuary extinguished, all round the church a perfect desert, and the fine flight of steps leading to the terrace, a mere receptacle for filth." Hearing the sound of singing in a neighbouring house, the stranger entered and found a crowd of Catholics at their devotions in a passage and several rooms opening out of it. At the end there was an improvised altar, and the parish priest, after a short sermon in French and in German, was giving first Communion to about fifty children. After the Mass the cure, in the presence of his faithful parishioners, renewed his sacerdotal vows of obedience to the Holy Father Supreme Doctor of the Church, and to his lawful Bishop, after which the young communicants repeated together: "We also will remain faithful until death to the faith of our fathers; we will live and die as faithful children of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church. And priest and people then recited the creed of the Apostles. The Primate of Hungary has sent a thousand florins for the persecuted Swiss priests, and has published, together with a letter to the Bishop of Bale, a pastoral ordering collections for this purpose throughout his diocese, and Mgr. Mistlin, who set the example of these collections in Hungary, writes to the *Gazette Jurassienne* that, if the persecution lasts, he will beg at the doors of the Vienna Exhibition for the priests of his native land, who are reduced by the Bernese Government to a state of absolute destitution.

## GERMANY.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the official records of Galicia show that from the 15th of May to the 6th of July there were within that district 51,577 cases of cholera, out of which 19,007 terminated fatally. From the first to the 6th of July there were 1,177 cases, out of which 382 were fatal.

**THE PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.**—The following items of bad news may be implicitly relied on—they are collected from Bismarckian sources:—"For the next Prussian Landtag session the Minister of the Interior is preparing a bill abolishing the public Corpus Christi and other religious processions. To prepare a statement of objects and reasons of this bill, the minister has called upon the police authorities to furnish to him detailed reports about all "excesses" which have taken place at these processions this year.—The Archbishop of Posen has received a rescript from the government in which he is informed that all clerical students in future educated at his seminary, which is not recognized by the state, who refuse to appear at the examination prescribed by government, and who are not recognized by the state on their appointment to a clerical office, will not be exempted from their liability to military service by being ordained sub-deacon or presbyter."

CANON VON RICHTHOFEN.—It will perhaps be remembered that this canon is one of the few ecclesiastics who unfortunately have fallen out of the communion of the Church on the question of the Infallibility. The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, says the *Silesian Church Gazette*, has published a decree according to which Von Richthofen is to continue in the exercise of all his rights as capitular of the Cathedral, and every resolution of the chapter taken without his having been permitted to vote in it, shall be declared invalid. On this monstrous decision the *Catholic Germania* writes:—"Men who do not belong any more to the Catholic Church, who have elected their own bishop and by this act have shown unmistakably their voluntary separation from the Church, are to have the right of voting at the election of Catholic bishops, are to be entitled to assist in the government of the Catholic Church, and without their taking part in it, no such election is to be valid! Has anything similar been heard so long as the world has existed?"

The ways in which poor, harmless wives are deceived by marble-hearted husbands are many and dreadful; and among the most dreadful cases of deception is this, which we grieve to relate. An Indiana wife, wearing only a half-a-dozen pounds or so of somebody else's hair upon her head, became convinced that life wouldn't be worth having without the addition of a pound or two to the mass. Acting upon this conviction, she soon, by a series of conversations, persuaded her husband that his life wouldn't be worth having unless the said addition were immediately made. Capitulating gracefully, he sent home two "switches" from which the fair lady was to make her selection. But mark the wickedness of this abandoned man! Before dispatching them he carefully changed the tags upon which the price was marked, putting the twenty-five dollar tag upon the ten dollar switch, and vice versa. After a strict and severe examination of the two switches by his trusting wife and all her feminine friends, the one marked \$25 was naturally enough chosen. And that wretched man, that peridious fiend, exulted over his treachery to that gentle, lovely woman.

Among the good old things which are passing away is that dear, delightful generation of old ladies whose gospel of life was that of Fuss, and to whom innovation and novelty came as the indications of a breaking world. Yes, they are going fast, these kind old dames, who always wore low shoes, whose promenades were inseparable from a faithful "umbrella," to whom a railway journey was a thing of horror, and whose normal condition was that of worry. But we are glad to see there is one of the ancient sort left, and herewith introduce the Model Old Lady of Middlebury, Wisconsin. A few days ago she calmly crossed over a bridge marked "dangerous," not having perceived the sign indicating that fact. On reaching the further side, some kind soul gave her that piece of information, whereupon she immediately turned in great alarm and recrossed the dreadful structure.

A minister had a negro in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look in the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read or write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting, he said to the negro: "Tom what were you doing in the church?" "Taking notes massa; all de gemmen takes notes." "Bring your notes here and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, this is all nonsense." "I thought so, massa, all the time you was preaching it." "Who dares to spit tobacco juice on the car floor?" savagely asked a burly passenger on a Rock Island train.

"I dare," quietly replied a slender youth, suiting the action to the word.

"You're the chap I'm looking for," said the ruffian; "give me a chew."

Referring to the practice of discharging lady clerks from the public offices when they get married, a Detroit paper thinks it must be wrong, and asks: "How can a woman be expected to support a husband if she is discharged as soon as she gets one?"

The Springfield City Library has received a very considerable contribution of Chinese curiosities and relics, among the more interesting of which are copies of the official "organ," printed in Chinese characters from movable types; fragments of the famous porcelain tower of Nankeen and of the "great wall," and a baton used by the commanding general of the Corsairs in one of their fights against the British naval forces.

The collection in the Archdiocese of New York on the 8th of June, for our Holy Father the Pope, amounted to \$27,534.38.

## ACADEMY OF MARY IMMACULATE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GRAY NUNS.

PENROSE, 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  
2-52 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 extra. For further particulars apply to the  
48-2m 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.

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

**WILLIAM H. HODSON,**  
**ARCHITECT,**  
No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET  
MONTREAL.  
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.  
Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.  
CANADA,  
Pro. of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal.  
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, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal.  
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. 5-53

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.  
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.  
**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
Pro. of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dis. of Montreal.  
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,