

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—The Assembly this afternoon elected the members of the Committee of Thirty proposed by Minister Dufaure. The Committee as formed by the Assembly consists of nineteen Deputies from the Right, representing 361 votes, and eleven Deputies from the Left, representing 333 votes. What course Government will take under the circumstances is at this time unknown.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The governmental situation at Versailles has unsettled business of all kinds throughout the country. The Committee of Thirty formed yesterday by the Assembly is regarded as hostile to the Republic. The Republican journals of Paris declare that the Assembly does not represent the will of France, and demand its immediate dissolution. President Thiers is expected to resign. The Government will probably make a statement at the session of the Assembly to-day as to the course it intends to take.

PARIS, Dec. 6th.—The committee of 30 appointed by the Assembly yesterday held its first meeting. The following officers were elected: President Baron de Lucy; Vice-President, M. Audeffret Pasquier; Secretaries, M. Lefevre, M. Pourtales and M. Haussmanville. The organization having been completed, the Committee adjourned till Monday. The committee is instructed to draw up a project of law defining the responsibility of Ministers, and regulating the relations of several powers of the State. It is expected it will report a bill declaring that any Minister who shall be censured must resign, and excluding the President from debates in the Assembly but giving him by way of compensation limited veto powers. It is inferred from the political composition of the Committee that any proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly will be rejected, and nothing more radical than a partial renewal of the Chamber once a year or once every two years, like the American Senate, will be entertained.

The *Bien Public* says the complexion of the Committee makes the situation all the more precarious, while the executive of the Assembly are equally averse to a coup, the country cannot tolerate the present state of affairs. The country should spontaneously intervene. This is interpreted to mean that it should continue to send petitions in support of Thiers. Thiers has resolved that there shall be no change in the Ministry until the report of the Committee is presented. If unfavourable he will oppose it in the Assembly. The official reception at the executive residence last night was numerously attended. Thiers freely conversed with his friends on the political crisis. He regretted that the partial renewal of the Assembly seemed impossible, and declared he was determined to adhere to the policy announced in his message. At the meeting of the extreme Left to-day, it was decided to move for the dissolution of the Assembly until the question had been agitated by petitions. This idea is rapidly gaining ground, and petitions for the dissolution are coming in from all parts.

The committee charged with the consideration of electoral law have decided to recommend that the franchise be given all males over 25 who have lived over one year in the district in which they vote, and that the day of voting be made compulsory.

Marshal Bazaine has figured somewhat prominently of late in French affairs, and the grave charges impending over him have caused no little excitement. It is now seriously stated that Marshal Bazaine, a few days before the surrender of Metz, without consulting any one, proposed to Bismarck a capitulation which should leave the Army of the Rhine free to turn its arms against the Republic in favour of the Empire. Bazaine, who appears to have desired to play the parts of Monk and Arnold at once sent a note to the German headquarters, in which he says, that "society is menaced by the attitude of a violent party," meaning the Republic, and that the question arises in his mind whether the army of the Rhine is not destined to become "the palladium of society." The army under Metz, he continues, is the only force which could obtain the mastery over anarchy in France, meaning the only force which could subvert the Republic. It would re-establish order, and a regular legal power, and would give Prussia, as a consequence of its action, the guarantee she demanded. The perpetuation of the Republic, said the Marshal, would render the victory of Prussia barren. In reply to Bazaine's note Bismarck sent a series of conditions looking toward the re-establishment of the Empire, and demanded certain guarantees preliminary to entering into negotiations with the Imperial regency. These guarantees were refused, he it said to be credit, by the Empress, before whom they had been laid by Gen. Boyer, sent from Metz for that purpose, and Bazaine had to surrender himself and army as prisoners of war.—*Mont. Gazette.*

THE FRENCH ARMY FOR 1873.—The *Journal de Paris* gives the following figures for the French army during the coming year:—Total effective force, 454,170 men; of whom 282,044 are infantry, 60,044 cavalry, 51,308 artillery, 8,000 "equipages militaires," 29,170 gendarmes and 14,604 miscellaneous.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The Cortes has rejected a motion to impeach the Minister Sagasta. Armed bands are roving near Villa Fraca and Indespena Mountains.

December 4.—A dispatch from Bayonne, in the Department of the Bases Pyrenees, says 250 Carlists entered Spain from France yesterday. President Thiers has sent a despatch to King Amadeus of Spain, congratulating him upon his convalescence. There is much excitement in Malaga over the apprehension of a Carlist demonstration in that city. Many families are leaving, and troops are being quartered in the Custom House and Cathedral.

ITALY.

TURIN, Dec. 5.—The waters of the River Po have again overflowed their embankments, and inundated the adjacent country. At last, advice the flood was spreading.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The river Arno, as well as the Po have overflowed. Many bridges crossing those two streams have been destroyed, and the communes are inundated, causing great destruction to property.

ROME, Dec. 6.—A deputation of Americans had an audience with the Pope yesterday, and presented an address expressing the devotion of American Catholics to him. The Pope made a feeling response, and concluded by giving his blessing to the Catholics of America.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE. Continued from 2nd Page.

Well, the Irish had been fighting for his father; the Irish had bled and suffered fighting his enemies, and they were now banished into Connaught; they naturally expected that when the rightful heir to the throne would come into his rights they would be recalled and put into their estates. They might have expected more. They might have expected to be rewarded by honors, titles and wealth. But what is the fact? The fact is that Charles II., at the restoration, left nearly the whole of Ireland in the hands of the Cromwellian settlers, and by an act of settlement secured them in their estates, leaving the property and the wealth of the country to the men who had brought his father to the scaffold, and leaving in beggary, destitution and in ruin the brave and loyal men who had fought for him and his house. At first, indeed, there was a Court of Claims opened; for, remember, in England, no sooner had Charles come to the throne than all the Cromwellian settlers who had taken the property of the English royalists were at once put out and the English lords and gentlemen got back their property and estates. Not so in Ireland. The Court of Claims was opened in the first year of the reign of Charles. As soon as it was perceived that the Irish Catholic gentlemen began to claim their property they shut up the court at once. Three thousand of these claims remained unheard. As Leland says, "the people of Ireland were denied the justice which is given to the commonest criminal—the justice of having a fair and impartial hearing." Nugent, afterwards Lord Riverstone, writes at this time, "there are in Ireland to-day 5,000 men who never were outlawed, who yet have been put out of their estates, and now by law can never recover their estates again." More than this; no sooner is Charles seated on the throne of England than the Irish Parliament began to afflict the already down-trodden people of Ireland by a legislation the most infamous that can be imagined. In 1673 the English Parliament furiously demanded of the king to expel all the Catholic bishops and priests from Ireland, and to prohibit the Papists from dealing there without a license. In order to encourage the Protestant plunderers, Charles, against his conscience and against his royal gratitude, obeyed them. Law after law was passed in that year and the succeeding years abolishing and destroying, as far as they could, every vestige of the Catholic religion in Ireland. Mr. Froude here again makes the astounding assertion "that when the restoration came the Catholic religion and the Catholic people came back with it." He tells us that the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin was received in state after the exile. What are the facts? The Primate, Edmund O'Riley, was banished. Peter Talbot, the Archbishop of Dublin, although he was in a dying state got leave but a short time before to return to Ireland that he might die in the land of his birth. He was arrested in Mayoob near Dublin, and shut up in a dungeon, and there he died a miserable death of martyrdom.

We find at this very time a reward offered of ten pounds for any one who would discover an officer of the army attending at "Mass" five pounds for a trooper, and four shillings for a private soldier who was discovered to have heard "Mass." Oliver Plunkett, the holy primate of Armagh, was seized by Lord Ormond, in 1670. They knew that they could not condemn him of any lawlessness or treason in Ireland, and the brought him over to London, packed an English jury to try him, and they murdered him at Tyburn, in this year. (A voice—"That's liberty of conscience!")

It is true these penal laws were somewhat relaxed for some years before Charles the Second's death. That event took place in 1685, and James II came to the throne. Three years afterwards William of Orange landed to dispute with him the title to the Crown of England. Now, although James II. was a Catholic, he was the lawful King of England, and that no man will deny. William was married to James' daughter Mary, and William came to England with an army of 15,000 men at his back; he came to inquire who was the lawful heir to the crown. Well! James fled to France as soon as William landed with his army. Mr. Froude says "that he abdicated when he fled to France." I deny that James abdicated. When he retired for a time from the face of his enemy, he called upon his subjects both in England and Ireland to stand to their king like loyal men. The English betrayed him; the Irish rose up again for the Stuart king, and declared they were loyal men, and they would stand by their monarch. James came to Ireland in 1689, and the same Parliament of which Mr. Froude speaks of in his lecture—he speaks of that Parliament as a persecuting Parliament—he says that "they attained every single Protestant proprietor in Ireland by name; that they did this lest anyone should escape out of their net." Now what are the facts of that Parliament of 1689? The very first thing that they declared, although they had suffered more than any other people of religious persecution, the very first law they made was, "that there should be no more religious persecution in Ireland, and that no man from that day forward should suffer for his conscience or his faith." (Cheers.) It is perfectly true, that they passed a bill of attainder, but they passed that bill not against Protestants, but against every man of the land that was in arms against King James, whom they recognized as their king—every man who refused to obey him and his government. I ask you, in doing that, did they not do their duty? Did they not do precisely what is always done in time of rebellion? England was in rebellion against James its lawful king. James was in Ireland, and there was an Irish Parliament with James as its head, declaring every man was an outlaw who was in arms against him. Against these outlaws the Bill of Attainder was passed—this persecuting measure of which Mr. Froude speaks when he mentions this Parliament.

William came to Ireland and opened the campaign in 1690. Mr. Froude says in his description of this "that William brought with him only a small army, badly equipped, badly drilled, but that the Irish were never so strong, never were so well drilled, or so perfectly equipped as they were at the time." Now here are the proofs as given by history. "William's army consisted at first of 45,000 veteran soldiers, well clad and fed, and perfectly drilled and equipped; the Irish army of James numbered 23,000 imperfectly drilled troops, wanting in nearly everything necessary for a campaign." This we have on the evidence of the Duke of Berwick; he was serving in the army at the time. At the Battle of the Boyne, Mr. Froude says "that the Irish did not make even a respectable stand," and I regret, bitterly regret, that the learned gentleman should have forgotten himself so far, what was due to himself, as to have ventured in the faintest whisper to impute even a want of courage to the soldiers of the Irish race. (Cheers.) At the Battle of the Boyne James and his army were on the south bank of the river. William with his army advanced down from

the north. William's muster roll of the army on that morning shows the figure of 51,000 men—James' army had not increased from the original 23,000. William was a lion-hearted, and brave soldier. James, I regret to say had forgotten the tradition of that ancient courage and gallantry which flowed to him as Duke of York—when he was Lord High Admiral of England. The one had the heart of a lion, the other that of a stag. The Irish fixed upon James an opprobrious name in the Irish language, which on an occasion like this, I will not permit myself to repeat. (Laughter.) On the morning of the Battle of the Boyne, William detached 10,000 men who went up the stream some miles to ford it near the hill of Slane. James could scarcely be prevailed upon to send one or two regiments to oppose the 10,000 men with their artillery headed by the Duke of Schomberg. Even before the Battle of the Boyne, James sent away six guns towards Dublin. How many do you think remained? Only six pieces of artillery remained with the Irish army on that day. How many were opposed to them? We have it on historic record that William brought into the field on the day of the Battle of the Boyne fifty heavy pieces of artillery, and four mortars. Then he advanced and crossed the river. These Irish troops of whom Mr. Froude says that they did not make even a respectable stand were out-generalled that day; they had at their head a timorous king who had already sent away his artillery and his baggage; who had already drawn around his person two miles away, all the best-disciplined of the French soldiers and the raw levies—all the young Irishmen—were opposed to the 51,000 of the bravest men of Europe. Well! they crossed the Boyne, and the Duke of Berwick is my authority for stating this. He says, "with admirable courage and gallantry the Irish troops charged the English ten times after they had crossed the river." (Cheers.) Ten times!—these poor young fellows with no Generals scarcely charged upon the English with a dash as brave as that with which O'Brien, Lord Clare swept down upon them at Fontenoy. (Great cheering.) Ten distinct times did they dash against the terrible lines of William's veterans, and then they retreated like an army in perfect order at the command of their superior officers. (Renewed cheers.) Now came the first siege of Athlone; that same year, 1690, the English army advanced on the line of the Shannon. "At Athlone," Mr. Froude says, "the Irish deserted posts which they easily might have made impregnable." Now, what are the facts? The town of Athlone stands on the River Shannon, partly on one bank, and partly on the other, connected by a stone bridge; the position of the town that is on the Leinster side is called the "English town," that upon the Connaught side is called the "Irish town." When the English army advanced against the town of Athlone there was a Colonel Fitzgerald, who held English town; he had only 400 men; Col. Richard Grace, who held the town, and who beat back the English enemy, eye, eight times and more, with so much bravery that the whole army of England was obliged to retire from Athlone and give up the siege. Then William advanced upon Limerick; he brought with him the whole strength of his army. He had when he went to Limerick 26,000 men in regular line of battle. In the town of Limerick there was the army of James made up partly of Irish under the immortal Sarsfield, (cheers), and partly of French under a General named Laour. When the great English army with its king was approaching the city the French General seeing it so defenceless, actually left the town with his troops, swearing that "the town could be taken with roasted apples." (Great laughter.) Sarsfield with the Irish remained. William advanced before the town and battered it with his cannons until he made a breach thirty-six feet wide, and then assaulted it with 12,000 of his picked men. They actually entered the town, and were beaten out of the walls of Limerick; beaten back over the exterior walls. Beaten so that every woman of Limerick entered into the contest, fighting side by side with their brothers, husbands and fathers. (Great cheering.) After three hours, however, of fighting, William Prince of Orange withdrew from the assault and left 2,000 men in the breaches of Limerick; 2,000 men and 158 officers were destroyed in that assault on Limerick. (Applause.) The next day King William sent a message to the city asking them for leave to bury his dead. And the answer he got was—"Begone! We will give you no leave. Take yourself away, and we will bury your dead." (Applause.) In the second siege of Athlone of the following year the English town was occupied by Colonel Fitzgerald. St. Ruth, with the Irish army, lay two miles away on the other side of the Shannon. The English town was assailed by 9,000 men against the 400 commanded by Fitzgerald. The Irish troops who remained under Fitzgerald stopped the whole English army, and fought until out of the 400 men not 200 were left before they crossed the bridge that goes to the other end of the town. Before they crossed the bridge they broke one of the arches. The English army with all their artillery battered that Irish town until they did not leave a house or stone upon stone in it. After the Irish troops retired, the English attempted to plank over the broken arch of the broken bridge. They had their guns fixed to sweep the plank off; and out of the eleven, such was the fierce sweeping fire of the English artillery, that only two of them escaped. [Applause.] Again the English advanced to the attack and again eleven other Irish sergeants of the various regiments came out in the face of the whole English army and of their artillery and deliberately, under their very eyes, destroyed the wooden bridge they were making over the Shannon. [Cheers.] And when the town was taken at last it was a mere heap of ruins. It was taken not from any want of bravery on the part of the Irish soldiers, but through the folly and misguided conduct of the French General, St. Ruth, who refused to succor them.

Of Aughrim I will not speak; because, my friends Mr. Froude himself acknowledges that at Aughrim the Irish soldiers fought bravely. And because I have for this English gentleman really and truly a sincere regard and esteem, I would ask him to do what I myself would do if I was in his position, I would ask him to reconsider the word in which he seems to imply a taint of cowardice on Irishmen at home and abroad, and in the name of God to take that word back. (Cheers.) Because that word will remain and breed bad blood for many a day. (Cheers.) In 1691 the second siege of Limerick began, and so gallant was the resistance, so brave the defence that William of Orange, who was a brave man—and if left to himself would have been a tolerant and mild man—he bore no ill will to the Irish, because he was a stranger to them and only came to Ireland simply to further the service of war—saw in the Irish a high-spirited and brave people, and was obliged to come to terms in this second siege of Limerick. In the capitulation Sarsfield signed for the Irish, they received honourable terms from the royalty of England. By those very articles, as citizens and as Catholics their rights were recognised to every liberty of conscience and of religion. Scarcely was the treaty of Limerick signed by the Lords Justices than the French fleet entered the Shannon. The French fleet of 18 ships of the line; a French fleet with twenty transports, 3,000 men, 200 officers, and above all, 10,000 stand of arms, with clothing and provisions. They came! but they came too late, for Sarsfield and for Ireland. Sarsfield had surrendered. He might have taken back that word; he might have broken these articles, with the French forces and fleet at his back. But Sarsfield to his honor was an Irishman—(Cheers)—and he was far too honorable a man to violate the treaty of Limerick which he had signed with his honorable hand. (Renewed cheering.) Would to God that

the honor of Sarsfield had also been in the hearts of the other men who, on the part of England, signed that treaty! No! the Lords Justices went back to Dublin with the treaty signed with the honor of the royalty of England committed to it, and the next Sunday after they arrived in Dublin they went to Christ Church Cathedral to perform their devotions and the sermon was preached by a Dr. Dopping, the Lord Bishop of Meath. Now, I am more or less a professional preacher, and I have a certain feeling of *esprit de corps*. (Laughter.) I have the feeling for preachers that every man has for his own profession. I like to see them uphold the honor of their profession. What do you think was the sermon that Dopping preached. He preached, and I am ashamed to say—it is true he was a Protestant Bishop—(laughter)—"on the sin of and the sinfulness of keeping your oath or faith with a Papist." (Hisses.) Immediately after the articles of Limerick were signed, we have the testimony of Harris, the historian of William III. He says; "The justices of the peace and sheriffs and other magistrates, presuming on their power in the country, did in an illegal manner dispossess several of their majesties subjects, not only of their very goods and chattels, but of their lands and tenements, to the great disturbance of the peace of the kingdom and to the reproach of the law and their majesties government." We find that those Lords Justices themselves complaining in a letter of the 19th November, six weeks after the treaty was signed, that their lordships had received complaints from all parts of the land of the ill-treatment of the people, who had submitted to their majesties protection and were included in the articles of that treaty. And the consequence was that actually the men who refused to embark with Sarsfield to go to Spain and France with him, came back in thousands, back to the English Government to give them leave to join Sarsfield in exile; let them go to fight the battles of France, Spain and Austria, because there was no room in Ireland for a Catholic Irishman nor even for an honest man. Now began a time the most lamentable for Ireland William himself was anxious to keep his royal word and would have kept it if they had allowed him. But the same pressure was put upon him as was brought to bear upon Charles I. The Irish Protestant faction would not allow the Catholics to live in the land. The English Parliament would not allow a Catholic to breathe in the land; and William was coerced to comply with their request, and a series of the most terrible laws that can be imagined were passed in the very teeth of the articles signed in Limerick. Three years after the siege of Limerick, the Parliament were urged by the grievances of the Protestants of Ireland—the poor fellows complained "that the Catholics would not give them leave to live!" They poured in their petitions to the House of Commons. We find a petition from the Protestant mayor and aldermen of the city of Limerick, complaining, in their own words, "that they were greatly damaged in their trade by the great number of Papists residing there," also praying to be relieved of them. We find the coal-porters of Dublin sending in a petition to Parliament, and it was as follows; A petition of one Edward Seragg—another nice name!—(Laughter)—and others, in behalf of themselves and other Protestant porters in and about the city of Dublin, complaining that one Darby Ryan, a Papist, actually employed porters of his own religion, and the petition was entertained by the Irish House of Commons and sent to the "Committee on Grievances." Listen to the words and description of the historian John Mitchell, of this time. (Applause.) "The Parliament met, and they passed an act for the better securing of the government against the Papists; and the first act of that Parliament was that no Catholic in Ireland was to be allowed to have a gun, pistol, or sword of any kind, or weapon of offence or defence. The consequence of disobeying this law was banishment or fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, or else the pillory, or whipping and scourging them." Now, here are the reflections of Mr. Mitchell. "It is impossible to describe the minute and curious tyranny to which this statute gave rise in every parish of the land, especially in districts where there was an armed yeomanry, exclusively Protestant. It fared hard for any Catholic who for any reason fell under the displeasure of his Protestant neighbor. Any pretext was sufficient to point him out for suspicion. Any magistrate might visit him at night, and search his bed for arms; and woe to any Papist who had saved sufficient money to pay his fine, or who had a handsome daughter!" (Sensation.)

The second act that they passed was for the purpose of brutalizing the Irish Catholic people by ignorance. They made a law that no Catholic was to send his son to a Catholic school or to a Catholic teacher. No Catholic child was to be sent out of Ireland to receive a Catholic education elsewhere; or if any parent or guardian was found sending money, clothing or anything else to a Catholic child in a Catholic school, there was forfeiture, imprisonment and fine; and for the second offence, he was treated as guilty of high treason and was liable to be put to death for it.

took it or not, the Protestant was at liberty to seize the Catholic's property. In a word, every enactment that could degrade, vilify or annihilate the people was the order of the day, and the business of days when America burst her chains, and before her terrible presence England grew afraid of her life, and began to relax her penal laws. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I feel, my friends, that I have detained you too long was dreary and desolate ground to travel over. I fear my part never would have invited the citizens of America or my fellow-countrymen to enter upon such a desolate waste, to renew in my heart and yours so deep and terrible a sore, if Mr. Froude had not compelled me to lift the veil, and to show you the treatment our fathers received at the hands of England. (Applause.) I do it, not at all to excite national animosity, not at all to stir up bad blood. I am one of the first willing to say "let by-gones be by-gones, let the dead bury their dead." But if any man, I care not who he be, how great his reputation, how grand his name, in any walk or line of science in history; if any man dare to come—as long as I live—to say that England's treatment of Ireland was just and was necessary, was such as can receive the verdict of an honest man or of a nation of people; if any man dare say that either at home or abroad that Irishmen have ever shown the white feather in the hour of danger—if I was on my death bed I would rise to contradict him. (Great cheering.)

The audience continued the cheering, as usual, until the speaker had retired, and thus ended one of the most enthusiastic occasions ever witnessed in the Academy.

WANTED. AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER, desires to obtain employment in an Academy, or other Institute of Education, where a proficiency in Latin and Greek Classics with a perfect knowledge of French would be required. Satisfactory references can be given. Address to "M. F." Buckingham Post Office, Co. Ottawa, P. Q.

WANTED. A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Montclair and Hershel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK CONROY, native of Queen's Co., Ireland, aged about 54 years, Cooper by trade, who emigrated to this country about 40 years ago, and settled in St. Columban, which place he left about 30 years ago. When last heard of he was at the Day of Quinto, Ont., about 16 years ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him. To any one giving information of his whereabouts will be given the sum of Ten Dollars. Address, James Conroy (his nephew), care of Mr. Michael Sheehan, St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains P. Q.—(Belleville and Ontario papers please copy.)

WANTED. For the Male Department of the Roman Catholic Separate School at Alexandria, Glengarry, a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER, to whom a good Salary Will be given.—Address, D. A. CHISHOLM, Clk'r of Bd. Alexandrin, 13th Nov 1872

WANTED. A HEAD MALE TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Duties to commence 1st January, 1873. Good testimonials required.—Address (stating salary), JOHN O'LEARY, Sec.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. I the Undersigned, L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, 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, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday the Twentieth day of December next at Eleven o'clock A.M. for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 20th November 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF. In the matter of MELINA LEBEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Joseph N. Dupuis, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their Claims before me, at my office in Montreal, within one month. JOSEPH N. DUPUIS, Assignee. Montreal, 15th of November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of CHARLES F. PERRIN, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An 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, Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the thirty first day of December next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, 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, 26th November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ISIDORE GAUTHIER, Contractor, of Montreal, Insolvent. The insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 408, Montcalm Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the Twelfth day of December next, at Eleven o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 26th November 1872.