FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16 .- A concentrated force is maintained on Fort Issy to prevent the French from repairing the breaches made in its

A despatch from Versailles announces that the French are recovering their heavy guns from Forts d'Issy and Vanverres.

Firing was heavy all night up to three o'clock this morning. Since then it has been slow and intermittent, except on the south-western side. where it was heavy since 11 o'clock this morning. The answers from the Forts have been slack, except from Point Dajour, the fire of which was heavy, accurate, and troublesome. Several 72-pounders have been brought to the Seine, but they cannot cross them on account of the floating icc. They were intended for Mont Avron and carry 226 pounder shells, while the siege train from Meziers with 75 heavy guns has arrived.

Battery No. 1S has been advanced to within 400 paces of Notre Dame.

Severns is in ruins. Twelve Germans entered Issy on the 12th and found seven dead. A continued fire is directed on Champagne and occasionally on Issy.

450 shells were thrown into Paris yesterday The Hospital Salpatrice, containing 3000 infirm women and 1500 lunaties, and the Ivery Asylum, containing 300 wounded, was struck on the night of the 1st by 15 shells.

The inhabitants of the bombarded districts are changing their quarters. Those who remain in the neighborhood of Rue Mouffetard have removed their beds to their cellars.

The Descartes Lyceum has been struck by five, and Corneille Lyceum by four shells. St. Louis Lyceum was on fire. The observatory of the Genevieve Library and the College of St. Barbe have also been struck. Where to stow ourselves should the northern side of Paris be bombarded, is difficult to predict. The Museum, Free School and Pharmacy have also been struck.

The violent Republicans in the city insist on the adoption of Greek fire for military purposes. Three men in Paris declare that they possess the secret of its manufacture. Trochu opposes the atrocity.

New York, Jan. 18-A London special says the Parisians are determined to resist the Prussians en masse should Trochu allow the enemy to enter the city. The idea of yielding is repulsed with indignation. The shop-keeping spirit however prevails very largely, and many Parisian tradesmen are congratulating themselves that they are still in the possession of articles that will tempt the German Princes to make extelsive purchases whenever they enter the capital. All accounts agree that a resistance to the enemy will however be shown that will not have been shown in the annals of war. The horrors of a bombardment have not shaken the resolution of the population who are furious and will go out to meet the enemy, despite all military caution and all interference of the government. If this is persisted in no horrors that civilization has yet heard of will be able to find a parrallel.

Paris advices report that the fire of the French batteries is improving and on the west side is especially effective, doing much damage to the and of 900 in the whle State (including those

German position. Jan. 19.—Balloon advices from Paris state

that the city is tranquil and firm. London, Jan. 19 .- It is said the Duke of Mecklenburg is marching on Rennes by way of Mayence, with the object of getting in rear of Orea, and flanking Chanzy's army,

A despatch from Versailles says that Bourbaki, on the 17th, renewed his attack upon Von Werder's entrenched position south of Belfort, and was again repulsed with heavy loss, and has commenced his retreat southward.

The further reports from the Red Prince's pursuing army fully confirm the disastrous rumours already affoat with regard to Chanzy and his unfortunate forces. It is now stated that he lost 20,000 more men in his retreat from Le Mans to Laval and the peninsula formed by the departments of the Cortes du Nord, Finisterre, and the Morbihan, which loss, added to his previous losses in killed and wounded and prisoners in the recent battles around Le Mans, brings his total loss, within the last ten days, to the disastrous figure of 42,000 men! And we may yet expect to hear of still another great retreat leading to the peninsula in question, escape to the northward being cut off by the flanking movement which the Germans have just effected at Alengon. The Army of the Loire will thus soon have to fight with its back to the sea, or remain imprisoned on the narrow spit of land jutting out into the Atlantic .- Mont. Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- The Herald Paris special says that peace is only looked upon as a means for resuscitating the army, and country, previous to invading Germany at a future day.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-TRANSFER OF THE CAPITAL OF ITALY.-The King's speech on opening the Italian Parliament spoke of the transfer of the capital as imminent. No doubt it had been judged best to say so to quiet impatient spirits; but the Perseveranza has pronounced this word "imminent" to be an unfortunate expression, and so it appears; for when (us our Italian Correspondent writes to us,) it transpired that the project of law before the Chamber respecting the transfer, fixed the time for the removal at eight months hence, the storm of indignation which arose was proportioned to the greatness of the disappointment. The Ministry were frightened, and hastened, before the project of

months. So now the Capital is to be at Rome on the 31st of March, 1871. People think, however, that the Chamber will not rest satisfied here but will seek a further abridgement. There is nothing so much dreaded just now by the Italianissimi as time. Time will bring peace, and peace will bring the day of reckoning with the Powers. Rome once taken possession of as the national capital, its appropriation will have become an accomplished fact, and accomplished facts find more favour in these days, and are harder to upset than mere projects and pretensions. On the other hand, impatient as Italy seems to get to Rome, we feel assured that, beginning with Victor Emmanuel, who probably does not share the impa- renewal of French attacks. God grant that tience at all, and descending to his Ministers and to those partizans of the Government who not by warlike conquest, but by works of peace, are loudest in urging the necessity of expedition, there exists also a secret dread, and a reluctance to take the final step. They feel something within that tells them that a more terrible judge than the mightiest of European Powers awaits them in the Eternal City; the God of Justice, who will by-and-by call them to account. Roma e fatale has almost passed into a proverb amongst them, and is the expression in words of this intimate conviction. Hence it is that the utmost irresolution prevails on the subject, and that, while desiring to go at once and uttering the desire in the strongest language, most of them are really right glad when they find that some obstacle necessitates a further delay .- Tablet.

ROME, -- THE SITUATION. -- The Pope's presence is becoming such an obstacle to the complete action of the Revolution that the diplomatic body will shortly be obliged to take account of it, and the Austrian Government especially is being pressed so hard by its Catholic subjects, that it must act. A very sharp Note has been communicated to the Italian Government by the Austrian Ambassador in Florence, and others are impending from the German Catholic courts. A Note is under preparation also at the Vatican (if it has not already been sent), protesting in the strongest terms before Europe against the disgraceful facts of the 8th, facts of which the renewal may be looked for at any moment, and which constitute so flagrant an outrage on the person and dignity of the Sovereign Pontiff, that if the moral sense of Christendom is not utterly deadened, one unanimous outcry of indignant protest will ring throughout the world.

THE GUARANTEES. - The Pope will not acknowledge any act of the Italian Parliament, and the Bill of Guarantees will be passed or rejected, as the Chamber may vote, without any sort of cognizance being taken of it at the

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It has become known from the publication of official documents, that the Pope, in October last, communicating with the King of Prussia, requested his Majesty to secure his (the Pope's) departure from Rome with due honor, in case he should conclude to leave the city.

King William replied affirmatively, and telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel to that

Subsequent advices from Rome confirm the fact already stated, that of 550 Government employes in the finance department, only 65 have consented to take service under the Italians who had been employed in the provinces which had been already usurped), less than 100 have condescended to serve the Italian Government or to continue in their emologment. Several hesitated till the oath of allegiance was tendered them; they then absolutely refused. The salaries of these varied from £5 to £15 a month. Many of them are thus reduced to poverty; but they say, " piuttosto morir di fame" than forswear their allegiance. This is a noble example, and deserves to be honoured.

PICTURE OF ROME. - The few foreigners here, mostly Protestant, complain loudly, and declare Rome sadly changed for the "worse, "dull, horrid, and detestable." No ceremonies, no parties, no hunt, no music etc. In compensation, we have bands of rowdies who parade the streets after dark, shouting obscene and blasphemous songs, and insulting the Holy Father by all manner of vile epithets, and no notice is taken of it! "Our separated brethren" are making tremendous efforts. We have a high and a low English church and a free kirk, who squabble regarding dogma, to the no doubt, great edification of the Romans. In their disaster—a Metz or a Sedan, Chanzy's line of brotherly love for that benighted race, they have instituted an Italian Protestant service twice a week within the walls, to shower upon them the blessings of "the true Gospel;" but, I funcy, their efforts will soon cease, since it is impossible to Protestantize an Italian. You may deprive him of his faith, but then he be comes an infidel, there being nothing in that system to catch his imagination, nor win his

The Bibles have proved an unsalcable merchandise, even at the low rate of fire sous per copy. The Roman ladies tormented the sellers by inquiring for "Martini's translation," which the latter would gravely assure them, was " an incorrect version," and suggest "Diodati," whilst the former would quite as gravely declare their preference for the decision of learned and holy men over the opinion of an individual puffing his wares. To a Protestant who, in onumerating the benefits of the regeneration, mentioned the diffusion of the Bible as the foremost, a Roman lady replied: "and you should add secondly, the rare benefits of having the sliops opened on Sundays," and forced her interlocutory friend to admit that during the former winters passed in Rome she had never witnessed the like.

GERMANY.

London, Jan. 18 .- King William has issued law became public, to substitute six for eight the following proclamation at Versailles, on the months. But events march rapidly now-a-days occasion of his assumption of the Imperial and half-a-year seemed to the Special Committerown. He says in consequence of the appeal

lapse of 60 years, we announce, that we consider but finally exclaimed in despair—'It is no use; I can never be a Christian as long as I sell sheet iron for Town Cotton!!'" Imperial dignity. Henceforth, we and our successors will hold to the title of Emperor of Germany, with the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the Fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendour may be restored. We partake of the dignity conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the Empire and of its members, to maintain peace and to support and strengthen the independence of Germany in the hope that the German people will reap in lasting peace within our boundaries, the fruits of their bloody battles, and be safe against the we and our successors may protect the Empire freedom, and civilization.

A scarcity of coal prevails in Germany and is seriously on the increase. It arises from the want of labour in the mines, caused by the war levies. The expediency of employing some of the French prisoners as collicrs is being discussed.

DESTRUCTION WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS.

Paris newspapers of the 10th inst., were rerain of projectiles-some of them weighing ninety-six kilograms, or one hundred and ninety-two pounds-was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and the Odeon. Doubtless the zone of destruction has ere this been enlarged so as to include the whole of the Faubourg St. Germain and the Quartier Latin and much of the Omas is superior. vicinity of those historical places. Even these had not escaped the transformation wrought by Haussmann, but most of their monuments were reserved for the more terrible ravages to which they are now exposed. Not only is the Hotel des Invalides under fire-with its costly imperial tomb and its church, with all the banners taken by the French in their wars with other nations, and its gallery with its plans of the principal fortified cities of France and of the battle of Lodi and the siege of Rome-but so are also a multitude of churches and hospitals and palaces and colleges and public libraries and museums and railway stations and dwellings, belonging alike to the memorable past and the living present. There are the hotels of the old noblesse of the Faubourg St. Germain, the hotels of the Rue de Lille, the Rue de Varenne, the Rue de Grenoble, the Rue St. Dominique and the rest-grim enough outside, but imposing and sumptuous within and boasting still of spacious gardens, but nearly all at present descried. There are palaces -the Palais du Corps Legislatif, the Palais du Quai d'Orsay, the Palais de l'Institut, the Palais des Beaux Arts, the Palais du Luxembourg and what remains of the Palais des Thermes, with the splendid Museum adjacent, the Musee de Cluny et du Moyenage, rich in mediæval art treasure, the loss of which could never be replaced.

There are many other museums within the zone of destruction "-the Museum of Artillery; the Museum of the Manufactory of the Jobelins with its unrivalled tapestries; the Musee Dupuptren; the Museum of Natural History at the Garden of Plants, and the Museum of the Works of Living French Artists at Luxemburg Palace.

Beyond the delightful garden of the Luxembourg rises the Observatory, founded by the famous Colbert, and dear to astronomers from the days of Cassini to those of Arago and Leverrier. Not far from the same garden are the have contributed so largely to place the French nation at the head of intellectual progress. The Sorbonne is occupied by the Faculties of theology, literature and the sciences. The Ecole de Medecine and the Ecole de Droit are devoted to medicine and law. Besides these there are the College of France, the Ecole Formale, the Ecole Polytechnique, the Ecole de Mines, the the Ecole de Ponts et Chaussees, and many other special schools, together with several Lyceums, such as the Louis-le-Grand, the St. Louis and the Napoleon, formerly Henry IV. Among the great public libraries must be specially named the Nazarine and the St. Genevieve, to say nothing of the invaluable aggregate of book wealth composed by the libraries of the various colleges in the Quarter Latin.

There are, moreover, the hospitals-the Hospital de la Charite, the Hospital du Midi, the Hopital des Cliniques, the Hospital for the Blind, the Hospital of the Deaf and Dumb, and, to enumerate no others, the world-renowned Foundling Hospital. Foremost among the military hospitals is the Hospital du Val-de-Grace, with its ancient church, the corner stone of which was laid in 1645 by Louis XIV., and which is clustered richly with historical reminiscences.

Among the other churches in this doomed portion of Paris we need only mention St. Germain-des-Pres, St Etienne-du-Mont, with its two dissimilar towers; St. Thomas d'Aquin, Ste. Genevieve, or the Pentheon, and that elegant modern edifice, Ste Clotilde, to show how rich it in ecclesiastical associations, which are now being desecrated.

With the Odeon, the second Theatre Francais, we must not forget the little theatre of the Bobino, so full of lively memories for a whole generation of ctudiants and etudiantes, nor the closerie des Lilas, close by the place where Ney was shot.

Finally, the railway stations for Sceaux and Versailles, rive gauche, are directly in the range of the terrible storm of destruction which is now falling within the walls of Paris.

UNITED STATES.

The Indianapolis Journal tells this story of one of the local politicians: "During a revival at one of our Methodist churches a young man in Cottrell's employ professed to be deeply convicted of sin, and tee of the Chamber, to be still too long a term, of the German princes and of the free towns expressed great anxiety for salvation. He was at and the six months were reduced to three for us to restore the German Empire after a one time on the point of uniting with the church,

for Tom Cottrell."

IN THE WRONG SHOP. - A young man from the country to whom a friend had given a ticket to Wood's theatre made a mistake in the place the other night and strayed into the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, where evening exercises were te be held. Handing his ticket to a man who happened to be standing at the head of the stairs the young man took a seat among the audience,-He was not familiar with theatres, and had never been inside of Wood's, but the hall did not coincide with his idea of what a temple of the drama should be. There was very little stage and no scenery to While he was wondering over this the assemby began to sing a hymn, which increased his astonishment. He had never heard of theatrical entertainments being opened with music of that

Turning to a man sitting by his side, he enquired, pointing to a group of ladies who were singing, Which of them is the Chapman Sisters?" The man only stared at him in silence. Then

this sweet youth asked another man in front of him, " is Bishop goin' to play to night?" "Bishop who?" was the reply; "no bishop here." A sudden suspicion flashed through the brain of

the young man. "Ain't this Wood's Theatre?" he enquired.
"What do you mean, young man?" was the stern reply "Are you a fool? This is the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian Association."

The young man from the country was next seen hunting for the man he had given his ticket to, but he didn't succeed. The ticket taker, with a comceived at helf-plist nine on Friday evening in mendable desire to shield a young man from the London, which announced that a destructive contaminations of the theatre, had possibly taken the ticket and-gone himself .- Cincinnati Times.

> In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs, Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN

> Ayer's American Almanack, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by all Druggists to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact, that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people-enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the confla gration of a world, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets

A VITAL QUESTION!

Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills? a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create If you desire to enjoy the blessing of a good appetite a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions. Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills will realize your wish. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors .Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lampough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardiner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign com- | FRANCOIS NAVIER ST. CHARLES, ucers, this delicious floral essence forms a delichtful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest nervous headache, and ladies, who value clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunhurns, and all those external crupnumerous colleges, lyceums and schools which tions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and tlexibility of the skin. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Ficault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lamman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lamman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Mild Though Mighty.-Notwithstanding the vigor and promptness with which Bristol's Sarsaparilla grapples with the most poisonous diseases, it is one of the mildest of remedies. Its vegetable components, eminently healing and restorative, are unmarred by any mineral elements. It may be administered with safety to infants; and ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from disabilities and physical inconveniences peculiar to their sex, will find it the one only remedy for their pains and weaknesses. Its tendencies are all healthward. It creates appetite, strengthens the stomach, regulates the liver and the bowels, clothes the attenuated frame with firm flesh, tones the nerves, braces the muscles, gives elasticity to the body, and soothes the mind. In alcerous and eruptive disorders, it has never once, in a period of thirty-five years, been known to fail. Sold by

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J, Gardiner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are re-

lieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches. "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER. Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York. " Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

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T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal." "When somewhat hourse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal Sold by all Deslers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talent as a Female Physician and nurse, principally studied at the same children. She has especially studied at among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do msg re and ideas her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DARLY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions jet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No nother has discharged her day to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup. Try it, mothers-try it now - Lacker Vice tor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perriss" on the outside wrapper. All others are tase initiations,

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1807

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs, A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has op, and the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatmest, Comment, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DERED Fish, Daied Apples, Sur Bread, and every article connected with the prevision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery tead, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada,

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs, Thin Brothers, D. SHANNON.

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June 14th, 1870.

JAMES CONAUGITON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

GEO. T. LEONARD.

Attorney-at-Lane,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Office: Over Stethem & Co's, George St

PROVINCE OF QUEEK, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday, the ninth day of January, 1871. PRESENT :- The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MACKAY

No. 2719.

ULRIC alias ULDERIC POITRAS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader and Butcher,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Unic alias Ulderic Poitras be held, in the room appropriated for matters in Insolvency, in the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Friday, the third day of February next, at cleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an assignce to the Inselvent Estate of the said Uivic aliae Uderic Poitras.

(By order) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JEAN ELIE LAFOND, of the City of Montreal,

ON the 24th day of February next (1871) the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 17th January, 1871. LANCTOT & LANCTOT,

Attorneys ad litem, for Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 664.

In the matter of OLIVIER N. MARCHAND and JOSEPH O. BELANGER, as well indididually as co-partners under the name of Marchand &

THE undersigned individually and as co-partners, will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on the twenty-fifth day of February next. Montreal, 11th January, 1871. OLIVIER N. MARCHAND,

JOSEPH O. BELANGER. By T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Their Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) In the SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. No. 1134.

In the matter of JULIUS J. COHN and JACOB FREES, heretofore trading together at Montreal as auctioneers and commission merchants under the name and firm of J. J. Colin & Co. Insolvents.

On the twenty-fifth day of February next the undersigned, Julius J. Cohn, one of the above named Insolvents, individually and as a member of the said firm, will apply to this Court for a discharge under said Act.

JULIUS J. COHN. Montreal, 11th January, 1871.

By T. & C. C. de LORIMIER, His attorneys ad Wem,