

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Order has been maintained in Paris, and the police magistrates are engaged in disposing of the cases of the 1,100 persons who were arrested during the late troubles. A great number have been set at liberty, and others have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A letter from the Emperor to a Deputy has been published, in which His Majesty declares that a Government ought not to yield to pressure nor to revolt. The manager and an editor of the *Rappel* have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for exciting to sedition. The origin of the late riots continues to be debated, and there appears to be no doubt that they were incited from some quarter, but the Government and the Opposition mutually cast the blame upon each other.

The Emperor's words on hearing the result of the elections are said to have been: "Well! At last we are face to face with the revolution, and I know how to deal with it." The notes in the *Moniteur* and *Patrie* positively state that the troops will not be withdrawn from Rome, but I may add that a very different impression exists among the official world here, and no reliance whatever is placed on the Imperial policy. M. Rouher proposed taking the sense of the Chamber on the Roman question during the June session, but M. de Lavallette strongly opposed any such early appeal to the deputies, as the majority is pledged to the maintenance of the Temporal Power, and carried his point. In the meantime the negotiations at Florence are suspended for a few days, so as to allow the Cabinet of Paris to feel its way, and to gauge the strength of the Republican minority.—*Tablet*.

PARIS, June 16.—The *People* of this evening publishes the following letter addressed by the Emperor to M. Mackau, member of the Legislative Body:—"I have received the letter in which, in the name of your constituents, you express a desire that my Government may be strong enough to resist the aggressive attacks of some parties, and to give to liberty durable securities by causing it to rest on power firmly and vigilantly exercised. You add, with reason, that the concession of a principle or the sacrifice of individuals is always ineffectual in the face of popular movements, and that a Government which respects itself ought to yield neither to pressure, to excitement, nor to revolt. This opinion is mine, and I am happy to find that it is shared in by your constituents, as it is, I am sure, by the majority of the Chamber and of the country."

NAPOLEON.

PARIS, June 29.—W. J. L. Warren, an American citizen, has entered a formal complaint to Minister Washburn of ill-treatment and arrest by the French authorities during the recent election riots. He demands compensation.

Honri Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*, has been convicted of the charge of illegally introducing the journal into France. He has been sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000fr., to these penalties are added the forfeiture of his right of citizenship for 4 years, including the right to vote in election, or to occupy a seat in the Corps Legislatif.

Messrs. Smearson & Jourdon, editors of the *Steele*, have been fined 5,000fr each, and the editor of the *Opinion Nationale* has been condemned to one month's imprisonment, with a fine of 500fr, all for a violation of the Press Law.

The Paris Press is now engaged in a controversy as to who is to blame for the recent disorders—the official journals ascribing them to the instigation of the Orleansist and Republican factions, while the Opposition papers declare that they were fomented by the police in order to alarm the bourgeoisie. Large numbers of persons did leave Paris under the apprehension that a revolution was imminent.

The fever has been strong; we doubt whether it has been overcome, and it marks a general irritation. This irritation is the true evil. Ill-omened sounds meet the ear, we can no longer see before us, we are face to face with the darkness that precedes a storm.

We live amidst the noise of discordant voices; but this noise is more loud and shrill than usual. The fever shows itself in a dislike and neglect of advice and by an irresolution in those quarters where the disorder is excited.

We are cast down by fear of the sudden return of forgotten evils, of disturbances after twenty years of authority and peace. Disturbances consequent of some months of liberty! Disturbances in Paris because M. Rochefort was not elected instead of M. Jules Favre? This was only what has been suggested in the papers for the last two months. It now remains to be seen how long the lively repentance drawn forth by the lesson received in Paris and some other large towns, will last.—[Univers]

LONDON June 24.—It is reported that France is endeavoring to renew the September Convention with Italy for the withdrawal of French troops from Rome and that she only requires sufficient guarantees from Italy for the security of the Papal Territory before concluding the treaty.

LONDON, July 1.—Despatches from Brest announce that the Great Eastern cut the cable at 9 o'clock this A. M. and buoyed it. Cause unknown. The first sign of something being wrong in the electrical condition of the cable occurred this morning.

SPAIN.

The Regency Bill has been passed by 193 to 45 votes. The Regent, Marshal Sarriano, was to be inaugurated yesterday. To the question why the election of a king was not proceeded with at once, General Prim replied that the reason was so many princes had refused; Don Fernando of Portugal especially, in his opinion, most unwisely. We may observe *par parenthese* that the morganatic marriage which that prince has just contracted would naturally disqualify him from founding a new dynasty. General Prim asserted that a Sovereign had not been selected. But when asked why his name was not announced, he gave as a reason that in the present state of Spain nobody was disposed to accept the post. The difference is a rather fine one between those who had refused and those who are not disposed to accept. The report, which we quoted last week under reservation, to the effect that the Count de Gergenti had abandoned the cause of Don Isabel for that of Don Carlos, is contradicted in the most forcible terms by the *Memorial Diplomatique*. In the meantime the report had given rise to violent attacks on the Prince from the Isabelists. But it is still the Carlist party which is the object of the attentions of the provisional Government. General Prim departs to the Canaries, or to the country, with quite as much *aplomb* as M. Gonzalez Bravo. Amongst other officers, General Villalobos and Brigadier Albornoz have just been subjected to this measure of precaution. The revolutionary paper, *El Pueblo*, printed a letter of sympathy and congratulation to the blaspheming deputies in the Cortes, purporting to be signed by a certain number of inhabitants of Oenta. Fourteen of those whose names were affixed have published a declaration that they never signed it, together with a protestation against the detestable theories which it was intended to support.

ITALY.

The conviction exists all over Italy that the inviolability of the Roman States hangs suspended on the slender thread of peace or war between France and Prussia, and that the *statu quo* will only be main-

tained as long as the sect retain hopes of making a cat's paw of the monarchy. If Victor Emmanuel will kindly draw Messio's chestnuts out of the fire for him as 1860, he will be allowed to do so with the certainty of receiving his *congés* as soon as the task is complete. On the other hand, it remains to be seen how long the Reduci will remain quiet, how they are organized, and whether their chiefs will be able to retain their services through a long period of inaction as coolly as it is wearing. The inspectors of the Garibaldian centres are receiving 500 gr. a-month for their services; the chiefs are living most expensively on the funds of the sect; and that it is a very profitable business is proved by the wealth amassed during the last few years by Bertani, Crispi, Ghiselli and others, netted 14,000,000 gr. by his Neapolitan secretaryship when Garibaldi was dictator in 1860; and Crispi, through whose hands all the funds of the Roman National Committee passed, is now, to the great scandal of good patriots, erecting a magnificent palace in one of the principal streets of Florence. Signor Fambri, in giving evidence on a trial in Milan the other day, said: "Ora tutti i galantuomini sono ladri"—[now a-days all the patriots have turned thieves].—*Weekly Register*.

The *Press of Modena* has been enticed by a journal called *Il Menotti*, not after the son of Garibaldi, but after the notorious assassin, whose name he bears, and who was shot by the Austrians in 1831 for attempting to murder the Duke of Modena. The Italian Government seized the first number.

In Italy the opposition to the Government measures being insurmountable, it has been found impossible to proceed with the financial measures which had been introduced, and yesterday a Royal decree was communicated to the Chamber proroguing Parliament for an indefinite period. Signor Lobbia, a Deputy, has been dangerously stabbed by an assassin, in revenge for evidence of corruption given in the Chamber.

Rome.—Such various opinions are afloat regarding the duration and work of the Council, that it is difficult to separate conjecture from certainty, or to choose between sources of information of apparently equal authority. Some are of opinion that it may last two years. The vast accumulation of matter since the Council of Trent is, they allege, so great as to be incalculable till the Council meets and sets to work; three hundred years having never before passed in the Church without a General Council. In these three hundred years, too, the face of the world has almost changed. There are questions connected with education, with the relations between Church and State, and with the law of marriage, which are all novelties with which no Council has hitherto had to deal. The great revolution, and its successive shocks of 1830 and 1848, have affected all social and religious institutions, and the last two years have been a period of transition. No man can say whether they are a prelude to a renewal of the worst excesses of the past or to the inauguration of a new system of Christian policy founded by the wisdom of the Church in accordance with the actualities of the age.—*Tablet*.

The Roman police have received notice that a number of cases of merchandise arrived from Naples last week contained Orsini bombs, and a search proved the truth of the warning. A circular on the subject has been addressed by the Governor of Rome to the heads of the customs and railway inspectors, and the police charged with both departments.

June 28.—The Pope delivered an Allocution yesterday in which he reviewed the condition of the church in Italy and other countries. He deplores the Italian law subjecting clerical students to military conscription as an infringement of the immunities, rights and liberty of the church. He dwells on the evils afflicting the church in Austria and Hungary, and on the complaints of the bishops in those countries. The events in Spain give cause for sadness and mourning. The seat of the Bishops in Poland, undaunted by Russian persecutions, is a source of consolation. The Allocution concludes with these words: "Let the enemies of Christ consider the fate of his enemies; let us pray that they may be restored to the paths of justice, and that the church may be crowned with fresh triumph."

The *Correspondance de Rome* says, that certain articles, very hostile to the Council, lately published in the *Gazette d'Autbourg*, have been falsely attributed to Dr. Dollinger, Professor at the University of Munich. It is now known that these articles are from the pen of Dr. Pickler, a pupil of that same University, to which belongs the so-called Catholic College of St. Petersburg; an institution intended by the Czar to bring the Catholics of his empire into schism.

A BRAVE ACTION.—A splendid example of courage and self-devotion was given last week by one of the English Zouaves, at a fire which took place in a shop of a Protestant living near the opera-house. A much larger quantity of gunpowder than is allowed by law to be kept in a private establishment had been stored away in a barrel, to save the trouble of going at different times to fetch it. The fact was not known till, as the flames gained the interior of the building the cry was raised that they would gain the powder and blow up half the street. The bystanders had as one man, which it was a matter of course for Italians to do. The firemen sprang back hastily, when a Zouave, who was helping at the pumps, darted through the crowd, and into the burning house, whence he emerged in a few minutes blackened with the flames through which he had to pass and carrying the powder-barrel on his shoulders! A braver action has very rarely been performed, and but for it, the entire block of houses, densely inhabited by working men and their families, would have been laid in ruins in the space of five or ten minutes. The Zouave is Mr. Herbert Duke.

THE POPE.—His Holiness visited the body of St. Francesca Romana on Monday, and prayed some time in the sanctuary where it is exposed. His health is excellent, and his country excursions of a few days at a time evidently suit him better than a prolonged villeggiatura, entailing the renunciation of all his habits and occupations. It is not thought likely that he will leave Rome for more than a short stay at Castelgondolfo. We are now within eight days of the Pope's twenty-fourth year of Pontificate, which he enters on the 17th June. The Popes who have hitherto passed this length of reign are St. Peter, who reigned 25 years and 2 days; St. Sylvester, 23 years, 10 months, 27 days; Adrian I., 23 years, 10 months, 27 days; Pius VI., 24 years, 6 months, 14 days; Pius VII., 23 years, 5 months, 6 days. Of 257 Popes none have reigned more than twenty-five years, and only two have passed twenty-four; but there seems a growing hope in every Catholic country that Pius IX. may be spared to see even more than the *Annos Petri*.

The *Bien Public* remarks on the unexpected quarters from which the Holy Father receives tributes of respectful sympathy and admiration. The *Figaro*, not certainly suspected of Catholic tendencies, had recently a notice on the various Popes existing in the world. Of the Czar it said—"The Muscovite Pope shoots a nation on its knees, which demands its God, its altars, its nationality, its language, its laws, its homes. Its patriots are hung, its women flogged. From time to time the adversaries of Rome perorate in favor of Poland. It has but one protector, and he is at the Vatican." Of Pius IX. the writer exclaims—"The enemy, the only enemy of these Scribes, is the Pope, king of less than a million of men; the august old man, who at nearly eighty, leads a life more rigorous than priest ever led; who is present only at the festivals of Him of whom he is the infallible Vicar; who labours ten hours daily, and finds his repose in presiding at all the ceremonies of religion, and completes his day by receiving and blessing those who come to him from the four corners of the universe. This enemy is the marvellous old man whom the Church will not need to canonize, for he canonizes his self by his sublim-

virtues, which are not of this world. And have you not, you who have seen him, you who have heard him, have you not been struck with something gentle, persuasive and divine, which surrounds him like a glory? Time respects the august head of Pius IX., in anticipation of his future immortality."

AUSTRIA.

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE.—The celebrated maxim is being practically illustrated in Austria. Five Bishops have already been condemned for purely spiritual acts. Mgr. Rudiger, Bishop of Linz, had published a pastoral laying down the duties of Catholics in respect to the new "confessional" laws. A decree was issued last year by the Linz tribunal, condemning the pastoral to be seized. The Bishop appealed twice against this decision, on the ground of the incompetence of the tribunal and the Court of Cassation, in confirming it, declared the 14th article of the concordat, which guarantees the immunity of the Bishops from process before the secular courts, to be abolished by the law of December, 1868. Several other tribunals had decided in the contrary sense, and it was believed that Government would content itself with the decision, without proceeding further against the Bishop. Far from it. Mgr. Rudiger was cited to appear before the tribunal; and naturally declined as he was in conscience bound to do. Upon which he was arrested in his carriage by police agents and forcibly dragged before the Court to the great applause of the Israelite liberals who are at present masters of the Empire, and to the edification of all who see that whenever the State enacts that a sin shall be legal a Bishop who warns his flock against its commission is guilty of contempt and contumacy.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—In Austria the most remarkable incident has been the summoning and compelling to appear before a magistrate of the Bishop of Linz for attacks contained in a Pastoral upon the laws recently regulating marriage.

PORTUGAL.

A revolution in Portugal is one of the next articles on the programme of the sect, and it appears imminent—a just judgment on the policy of the House of Braganza towards Rome.—*Tablet*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, May 20.—Severe storms, shipwrecks, and floods, accompanied by loss of life, have occurred on the coast. A slave corvette, with 100 slaves on board, has been captured in the South Sea. The slaves have been released and the vessel sent as a prize to Sydney. Advice from New Zealand confirms the news of the late massacre of settlers and friendly natives at Mohaka. The later news is more favourable.

GENERAL BUTLER AS A LAWYER.—AN ILLUSTRATION OF PROCRUSTES.—The Washington correspondent of the *Procrustes* closes a recent letter with the following story:—"The intricacies of law are freshly illustrated by a new story of General Butler, which I have just heard. The directors of a Boston bank having their suspicions aroused, noticed their cashier that an examination of the books and cash in his possession must be had. The cashier went to Butler, and stated his case. He had misappropriated funds of the bank to the amount of \$50,000. Part of this had been lost in stock speculations, and part was still invested in various speculative securities. He asked whether he had not better own up, restore what he could and let his bondsmen make up the deficit. Butler, after some consideration, directed him to attend the meeting of the directors, deny that there was anything wrong, and, if they desired, to surrender the keys and go home leaving them in possession. He did as directed, gave up the keys and the directors, upon examining the books and cash in the vaults, found a deficit as they anticipated, of \$50,000. They notified the cashier and his bondsmen, who in due time appeared, accompanied by Butler, who, as the cashier's spokesman enquired what the matter was. The Directors informed him of the facts, and added that they did not wish to make scandal and if the cashier's bondsmen would make good the missing cash, no further proceedings would be had. General Butler coolly replied that there must be some mistake. His client had surrendered the bank and funds, as required by his bond. If there was any deficit it must have occurred after the directors took possession. He would assure them that they could not take possession of the bank and its contents and come upon the bondsmen also. If they would accept the cashier's resignation and give him the usual certificate of good character, they would call it square and let the matter drop. The directors now began to see the dilemma in which they were placed and sent for a lawyer, only to find that they had made a false step; that they had no proper evidence of the amount of cash in the bank when surrendered by the cashier, and that in taking possession they had lost their only remedy. As it would not do to let the stockholders know how they had been overreached, the directors had to go to work and make up the loss out of their own pockets. They gave their defaulting cashier the certificate of character which he demanded, and he went to work in another bank, in the same city, a few weeks afterward. What part of the stolen \$50,000 Butler got for his fee I did not hear. The truth of this anecdote I can vouch for; but I will not tell how it came to first crop out in Washington."

No Lady ever talcits her handkerchief with a coarser perfume. Indeed, the refined of both sexes are always critical in this particular. Hence it is that Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is so universally preferred by persons of correct taste to all other toilet waters and extracts. There is no pungency in its scent, which is fresh, delicate, and exquisite, as if the wind had newly lifted it from the beds of dewy flowers the petals of which were just unfolding. It is the marvellous freshness and permanence of its fragrance which has secured for it a place on every fashionable toilet, and given it a prestige far beyond that of any European perfume. Beware of the imitations, of which there are many in the market.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goudeau, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

Sick people naturally think that after being dosed uselessly with a variety of medicines, some substantial reason should be given before they make a new experiment. In recommending Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills to persons afflicted with biliousness and irregularities of the digestive function, it is proper to say that they are not a mere purge. They include in their composition three specifics—a simple tonic, a mild aperient, and a powerful antibilious agent—all vegetable. These three elements are not combined in any other pill, and two of them are substances comparatively new to medicine. The combination is believed to constitute a positive antidote to biliousness and indigestion. Where these complaints are complicated with scrofulous symptoms, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be administered as an alterative and detergent.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goudeau, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

MERCURY IS A FALLACY.—Physicians admit this fact at last; but their materia medica offers no efficient substitute for the discarded mineral. No single root or plant comprises all the properties required to cure the malignant disorders for which mercury at one time was universally prescribed. It would be still necessary to resort to it as the least of two evils, if Bristol's Sarsaparilla were not in existence. This combination of vegetable extracts acts upon the liver and the blood much more favorably than calomel or blue mass, and is free from all their drawbacks. The necessity for using mineral medicines has been entirely removed by this pure and genial specific for all diseases of an ulcerous, scabious, or bilious type.

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

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the eye and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

CIRCULAR.

MONTEAL, May, 1867. 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 opened 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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, 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. Timm Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

MICHIGAN

STATE RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, UNDER THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Sisters, in addition to their old and well-known Institution, have, in process of completion, a New and Magnificent Structure, which will be prepared to receive patients on or about September 1st.

The Location of the Asylum is singularly beautiful, and the surroundings are full of charm and variety.

For further particulars, application should be made immediately, addressing,

SISTER MARY DE SALES,

Superior,

St. Mary's Hospital,

Detroit.

N.B.—It is almost needless to add, that no distinction of Patients.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MERRILL, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court. Montreal, 31st May, 1869.

L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m45.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

1869. GRAND EXCURSIONS.

To the Far-famed River Saguenay and Sea Bathing at Murray Bay, Cacouna and Tadoussac.



The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt. Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, during the Season, at Seven o'clock, A.M., for the River Saguenay to Ha' Ha' Bay, calling at Murray Bay, River Du Loup and Tadoussac as under:—

"Union" on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing June 22nd. About the 1st July the "Magnet" will leave Quebec on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the same hour.

By taking these Steamers at Quebec, the Tourist and Invalid will enjoy the refreshing and invigorating breezes and picturesque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of transhipment, as the Steamers run direct to Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadoussac, and Ha' Ha' Bay.

Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelieu Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, connect with the "Union" and "Magnet" at Quebec.

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are brought alongside of each other.

These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect unsurpassed. Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of W. PALMER, at the Hotels, and at the Company's Office, 73 Great St. James Street. ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co., Office, 73 Great St. James Street; Montreal, June 25.

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK & WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,

AND GENERAL JOBBER,

NO. 37 BONAVENTURE STREET, NO. 37, MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, June 25, 1869. 12.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,

NOTARIES, Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

F O' FARRELL,

CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER,

GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER &c., &c., Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS, MONTREAL.

N.B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness. Montreal, June 25, 1869. 12

J. G. PARKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER, NEW ROOMS, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. FIRST PRIZE 1866.

Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic and Card Views, Frames, &c., at low prices. NO CHARGE FOR SITTING OVER.

Photographs taken six days in the week, rain or shine; but remember to bring the Babies early in the day.

Don't forget the place, 84 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McCallloch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCallloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk), an Insolvent.

And JAMES COURT, Assignee

And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Petitioner for discharge. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK. By his attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & RAMSAY. Montreal 14th April 1869. 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A. M., or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPHEN J. LYMAN. By his Attorneys ad litem, A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37