

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The aspect of French affairs during the last few weeks has, perhaps, been hardly comprehensible to the public at home. A strong Government, neither successful nor unpopular, has been exposed to attacks which, in our estimate of such matters, would be utterly insignificant, but which the resentment of the authorities themselves has invested with manifest importance.

There is, no doubt, a great undercurrent of discontent, not only in Paris, but which is of more importance, in the provinces, hitherto so loyal. Even over the wide agricultural tablelands of Normandy discontent is spreading. And yet there, in as many other parts of France, the wonderful development which the Emperor has given to all the industry of the country, had met with its merited appreciation and gratitude.

Meanwhile, those who are best able to judge declare that the Emperor, with his wonderful foresight, is gradually veering round to a more liberal policy. It is certain he is beginning to feel the necessity of some change, something of a sop to Cerberus. It is even said that he is taking up the great question of social reform; and we may yet live to see him at the head of a movement in that direction, the very importance of which he had till now appeared to ignore.

In spite of differences of creed, the name of Guizot is one which is generally pronounced with respect. He has now reached his 82nd year, and is as vigorous in mind and body as many men of sixty. Last month he left his house at Val-Richer to visit a neighboring parish, where the cure had erected with much zeal and energy a church of considerable beauty.

Baron Haussmann is rapidly putting the tax payers of France out of all patience with him for his wanton waste of money. His latest project is to tear down two bridges across the Seine and replace them with other more in accordance with his symmetrical notions. One of these bridges was only twenty five years old and was good for centuries yet, while the other cost about a million francs and is a substantial and ingenious structure.

Fifteen years ago a young and brilliant pianist named Mlle. Hersilie Rouy disappeared from Paris in a singular and mysterious manner. No trace of her could be obtained. She has just made her appearance again after fourteen years' incarceration in a hospital for the insane where she was detained under a different name. The case is to be brought before the criminal courts.

About the 20 of August of last year a flower girl named Angelique Jourdan while selling her bouquets in the Cours Saint Louis was accosted by a strange woman who inquired for another bouquet-seller named Miette Marino. When it was found that Miette was not in her accustomed place the woman gave Angelique a message for her which was to the effect that Miette was to look to herself, as her husband had a mistress who longed to get rid of her and intended shortly to do so; moreover, that this mistress had already disposed of her own husband with the assistance of a man named Joye. In order to convince herself of the truth of all this, Miette was to go, accompanied by two witnesses, to Joye's shop and ask for poison to kill Marino.

communicated by Angelique Jourdan to Miette Marino, and the girl in turn recounted it to her husband. This man, Barthelmy Marino, a journeyman mason, recognizes in the woman who had addressed Jourdan one Copello, ordinarily known as Fanny Lamberte, a fortune teller and notorious bad character. Joye had been resident in Marseilles only for a few months. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and had lately been released from imprisonment at Toulon. At first he took up his quarters in the Rue St. Antoine, a street which ran through one of the worst and least known districts of the old town. Later, however, he contrived to pass the necessary examination, and though still keeping his old room, was settled as an herbalist in the Rue Panier. Knowing what sort of persons these were, Barthelmy Marino was somewhat alarmed at his wife's story, and hurried off to his mistress, a Mme. Ville, who had but recently become a widow, and questioned her on the subject of her acquaintance with Joye and Lamberte. Her replies were so unsatisfactory that Marino determined to sift the matter for himself. Accordingly, he assumed the part of a private detective, and looked himself to Joye's shop. He had heard enough from his wife and Mme. Ville to understand his man, and told him at once that he was Mme. Ville's lover. He also told Joye that he had only done his work by halves; that it was his business to get rid of Mme. Marino just as M. Ville had been disposed of. Upon that, Joye looked fixed at his visitor and said, 'Are you a man?' 'Certainly I am a man,' rejoins the other, 'or I shouldn't be here; but I don't wish that my wife should be bawled with and tortured as M. Ville was.' Joye thereupon declared that that stupid business was entirely the fault of the woman Lamberte, who, in truth, was a mere card shuffler, a person having no real knowledge of her art, and utterly incompetent to deal with such a case; but that directly he, Joye, had been called in, he finished him off in a very day, with his 'little white powder' satisfied to all appearance on this point. Marino made an appointment with Joye at Mme. Ville's on an early day and went back to his mistress to tell her that he knew all, and that any attempt at concealment would be useless. In great alarm she confessed that she did kill her husband; adding that she had first obtained poison from Lamberte, but finding that too slow in its operation, she had recourse to Joye and his white powder. Mme. Ville avowed also that her intention was to kill Marino's wife, and then to have poisoned him also if he refused to marry her. Next day this precious pair went into the country to a small house belonging to Mme. Ville. On the way Marino spoke of the probable consequence of murdering his wife, exhibiting some fear on this head. The lady, however, endeavoured to reassure him by declaring that to her knowledge murder was not always found out—that, notably, the widows Salvago and Gabriel had disposed of their husbands in that way and had never been the worse for it. At this Marino seemed to take heart, and no more was said. Next day Joye went to Mme. Ville's house taken with him powder and heros—arsenicous acid and belladonna. He gave Marino some of each, only stipulating that Marino should not make use of them in Marseilles itself. To this condition the man readily assented, explaining that as he was shortly going with his wife to her native village he could do the business conveniently there. But instead of leaving Marseilles he went straight to the police office, and denounced Salvago and Gabriel, as well as his mistress and her accomplices, Lamberte and Joye.

Mme. Ville, who is described as by no means a handsome woman, 40 years old, was the wife of a man who had risen from the position of a common weaver; he had accumulated a moderate fortune, and retired from business. Mme. Ville herself dealt in porcelain ware. For many years she had lived quietly with her husband, but some months before these terrible events happened she fell in love with Marino, a man much inferior to her in position. She appears to have had some suspicion that his affection was purely of a mercenary kind, and in order to find out whether it was so or not she applied to Fanny Lamberte, in her capacity of fortune teller. Lamberte, following the usual practice of her tribe, tells Mme. Ville what she thinks will be agreeable to her, affirming that according to the cards Marino is far more attached to her than is M. Ville. From this point the conversation at different times creeps gradually in a certain direction until one or other of them suggests that the best way to secure Marino's affection for Mme. Ville was to remove M. Ville from this life. An agreement was made to consummate that end, and early in 1868 Fanny Lamberte furnished the poison with which Mme. Ville began to practice upon her husband. The latter, who had previously been in good health, is taken seriously ill, and the wife carries on her operations carefully, so that on one occasion she nearly poisoned her servant and herself as well as her husband. M. Ville, who believed his wife all the time to be devotedly attached to him, grew worse and worse, and a Dr. Martin was sent for. He conceives suspicions, and another physician is called in. They agree as to the symptoms but Mme. Ville is now so cautious that they are unable to verify their suspicions. However, Dr. Martin alarms the prisoner, and she desists for a time. M. Ville grew better at once. But at the end of March he again fell ill, and after much suffering dies on the 19th of May, leaving all his property to his wife. For his services on this occasion Joye received about 3,000 francs. He had supplied the strong poison through Lamberte.

It is not nearly five months of slow poisoning to kill the unfortunate M. Ville; but Rosine Salvago had been far more expeditious in the treatment of her husband, Jean Salvago—a rough, drunken fellow. Towards the close of the year 1867, he fell ill, and Rosine got tired of nursing him. Accordingly, she consulted Fanny Lamberte, and the result of the consultation was that Jean Salvago, died within a few days on the 3d of February; it was at Lamberte's that Rosine Salvago met Mme. Ville and confided to her the manner of her husband's death.

SPAIN

An English gentleman, a member of the English Church, who has resided some years in Spain, writes to a friend in this country:—'People in England seem to have gone mad about the revolution in this country, but I do not believe they would be so zealous on the subject if they really knew the truth. Imagine the army and navy of England to have revolted and have got the upper hand throughout the land! Fancy the generals and admirals of these services the real rulers of the nation! Think how it would be if Mr. Bradlaugh and some hundreds like him came to have the power of the country in their hands! A missionary sent out post haste by the Bible Society asked me the other day what I thought of the change of religious sentiment in Spain. I said, what was the simple truth, that those amongst the people who had lost their Catholicism had simply become atheists. Strange to say, the Spaniards believe that in becoming what they call Protestants—really unbelievers—they will induce the Government of England to defend them. They talk quite gravely of leaving Christianity and becoming Protestants!—London Register.

In most of the provinces of the Peninsula, but especially in those of Andalusia, the people at the outset applied for work and arms, and almost invariably obtained both. The employment, which was given either out of charity or for the sake of quiet living, had led to the establishment of the 'Right of Labor,' a right which the mob, with muskets in their hands, deem themselves able to vindicate. You are aware that we have here in Madrid an atelier of 16,000 workmen, of which no one knows how the community will ever be able to rid itself. The Governor of Seville professes to be at his wits' end; as he has an equally large multitude to provide for, and his means are exhausted. Hitherto the pretensions of

the working classes, or rather of the proletariat, which insists on work's wages whether it works or not, have been met with excessive leniency on the part of the Government, and with adroit cowardice on the part of those well-to-do people out of whose fortunes the means for the support of this communism must be supplied. Everywhere the landowners, the manufacturers, the great merchants have either complied with the people's demands, or fled before them; and, upon their disappearance, the people have either in some instances helped themselves to what the wealthy had left behind, the lands themselves not being always spared, or they have carried their depredations wherever anything of value could be found, not unfrequently breaking into the churches and robbing them of their treasures. The outcry at the sacrilegious profanation has been loud and long throughout the newspapers of all parties; and the remedy proposed by the *Novedades*, that the Government itself should seize on the Church plate and jewelry, substituting copper or pewter instead of the gold and silver vessels hitherto used for religious purposes, is hardly likely to be applied without giving rise to even larger and louder clamours. Little as we were aware of it, it becomes clear that the worst classes of the populace have been for some time 'masters of the situation.'—Times Cor.

The continental nations, particularly those of the Latin race, are such servile imitators of France that it is not surprising there should be men ready to make a Revolution after the French pattern even where the danger of the precedent has been acknowledged. In spite of every warning, the Government allowed the establishment of national workshops for the poor or the idle of Madrid, and ever since, the revenue of the country has been employed in maintaining a crowd of people working as much or as little as they pleased at so many real a day. Our Correspondent tells how the authorities, seeing their error and its pernicious consequences are endeavoring to get rid of the national workmen and how they hope to out do the daily wages by little and little until the recipients take themselves to some more profitable occupation. But it is difficult to drag the prey from the wolf's mouth. In the first enthusiasm of the Revolution the Government would have been quite strong enough to refuse a daily dole. They have now admitted the theory that the people has a right to wage, and may be held to it more strictly than they expect. It was just such fatal concessions that brought on the struggle of June, 1848, in Paris. When, after four months of unproductive employment in Paris the Government desired to remove a number of the workmen to real labor on public works in the Departments the fury of the populace broke out. They had been paid for a pretence of labor, and they would not submit to its reality, nor forego the pleasant excitement of a revolutionary capital. At that time the effects on industry were forcibly described by a speaker in the National Assembly. The workmen had been allowed to increase from 13,000, to 120,000. Misery was extending to all classes of society. Very soon not a single manufacture would be in operation in Paris; the shops would be closed and the contagion would soon reach the provinces. One half of Paris was really relieved by the other half. It would be preferable to destroy the national workshops altogether, and to employ the funds in distributing alms to the indigent. Such an example as this ought to have had its effect on men who remember the events of 1848 as if they were of yesterday. Yet we find the Spanish authorities weakly guilty of the same errors. It will now need all the courage of the Government and all the patriotism of the middle classes to put an end to the system and to restore the industry of the country to a healthy condition.—Times.

MADRID, Dec 30.—There was a demonstration at Seville some days ago, and Gen. Caballero de Roda was ordered there with a body of national troops. The people were disarmed before the General's arrival. The country is entirely tranquil.

SWITZERLAND

Mlle. Jeanneret, a professional hospital nurse in Geneva, Switzerland, has been convicted of willfully killing nine patients by giving them belladonna. Her perfect sanity was proven, and no one can imagine what her motive could have been. It has become a subject of psychological discussion in England, France and Switzerland. Various motives are suggested—by some, the mere passion of cruelty; by others a scientific interest in the symptoms of death; by others still, a desire to exercise her power, and by a practical few, a mere wish to get rid of the more troublesome cases. This last suggestion reminds us that a woman was convicted in London, only a few weeks ago, who murdered her husband rather than take care of him in sickness.

ITALY

PIEDMONT.—The peasantry of the Marches and Legations have been nearly all armed; rifles at a nominal price having been sold recently at all the fairs and country gatherings, by Mazzinian agents. At Fucoli, at the burial of a Garibaldian officer, the populace paraded the streets shouting, 'Down with the Government! Long live the Republic!' At the theatre of Assoli the demonstration in a republican sense was so violent that the troops had to interfere, and several of them were seriously hurt. At San Nicolò de Villova e di Quarto, near Bologna, a very serious riot took place in consequence of the attempted confiscation of provisions belonging to the peasants by the tax-collectors. The latter took refuge in a house, which the peasants surrounded, armed with pikes, pitchforks, and scythes; and a rescue having been attempted by the troops, the peasants resisted. The soldiers fired, and two peasants were killed, ten wounded, and sixteen arrested, among whom was the curate of San Nicolò and Sant' Egidio. The meal tax takes effect at the new year, and we may be prepared for a serious resistance.

GARIBALDI.—An Italian corvette has been stationed off Caprera to watch Garibaldi's movements the last few weeks. His youngest son, Ricciotti, who unites much of his father's genius and audacity with a considerable amount of physical courage and energy, seems to be in a perpetual state of movement between Lugano and Florence, and is evidently *l'ane qui porte les reliques*. He is reorganizing the society of relief for the runaways from the battles of Italy, with a zeal more creditable to his heart than his head, as it is very certain that his proteges will repeat their performance of Mentana on the first occasion.

An eye-witness, who was present in the Chamber at Florence during the debate on the execution of the Sarritori originals, writes to us as follows: 'Bixio and Ferrati were like two demons, and the whole Chamber went with them. Members were so nervous and frightened he could hardly speak. Cavour had at least what the French call 'the courage of his convictions' but conscience makes Members, a coward, and fear makes him violate his conscience. Our correspondent, who has known Italy for twenty years, says that the wickedness of the leading Italian politicians has produced such general disgust among the people, who, in spite of evil examples, are still profoundly Catholic, that a counter-revolution in favour of the Pope would have the sympathy of a vast majority.'

CHARACTERISTICS.—The *Church Review* publishes a note from Admiral Radolph to a clergyman, who had asked his support to some one of the traitorous movements now going on in the Church, in which Admiral E. gives the Ritualist a 'bit of his mind.' He concludes—'Admiral R. was bread and brought up in the Protestant Church of England, but in these days he does not enter a church without seeing some sinister signs of Popery. Admiral R. will only name St. James's, Piccadilly, where is a crucifix in the east window. He will willingly give a sovereign to the first man or boy who breaks it with a stone.'

A number of persons styling themselves the 'Workingmen of England' having invited Mr. Beveridge Johnson to a public dinner, and afterwards finding that his courteous treatment of Englishmen did not please some of the Radicals of America, they were foolish enough, after he had accepted their invitation, to write and inform him that they could not entertain him.

To those who think that improper influence of intimidation is not possible where the ballot is in operation we commend the following story from an American paper.—An ironmaster in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was in the habit of driving his man in a wagon to the polls on election days. He did not trouble them to get out of the wagon, but took their ballots and handed them in, saying 'This is Peter Hummel's vote; this is Jacob Miller's vote; this is Casper Weber's vote' and so on. Then the wagon was sent off for a fresh load. Mr. O waiting until it arrived, and handing the ballots in himself, so as to be sure they were on the right side. Suppose the advocates of the ballot system explain how this could have been prevented?

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 blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the 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 Pills.

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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.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens: Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre-Dame St., Montreal:

Gentlemen.—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours gratefully, ALFRED TUCK, Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1863.

No. 453.

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.

The greatest caution should be exercised in the use of preparations intended to promote the growth of the hair. A few applications of an improper substance to the delicate vessels from which the hair derives its nutriment, will cause irreparable injury, and entail premature baldness, upon the unhappy victim of charlatanism, whose nostrums crowd the market. No such bad effect need be feared from the use of Hall's Vegetable Siccilian Hair Renewer, manufactured in Newnan, N. H. This article is conceived upon scientific principles and with an intimate knowledge of chemistry and philosophy as applied to the growth, preservation and restoration of the human hair. When the hair has become gray, it will restore it to its natural color, and produce a fresh, vigorous and healthy growth, improved in texture, health and beauty. If people are wise, Hall's Siccilian Hair Renewer will take the place of the multitude of inferior compositions now hawked about. —[Boston Commercial.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Besides its superiority as a perfume over its earlier foreign competitors, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful 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 a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburns and all these external eruptions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and flexibility of the skin.

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

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WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more excited and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be 'Worms'; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late. Parents you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Form Pastilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucus in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act and its amendments.

JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

By M. GARAUULT, Atty ad litem. Montreal, Dec 28, 1868 2m21

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—'We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good—particularly for infants. But Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed; by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of 'CUTLER & PARSONS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1868. 2m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

'I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.'

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. 'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.' N. P. WILLIS. 'Contain no opium or anything injurious.' Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. 'An elegant combination for Coughs.' Dr. G. F. BUCKLOW, Boston. 'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.' Rev. E. H. CHARN.

'Meet salutary relief in Bronchitis.' Rev. S. SMOGHER, Morristown, Ohio. 'Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.' Rev. S. J. P. ANDREWS, St. Louis. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.' Rev. A. C. EGLESTON, New York. 'They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHAMBE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, o Montreal, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the fourth day of January next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 9 Dec. 1868. 2 19

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Teacher, o the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

By LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, RIVARD & TAILLON, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. 2m16

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER of the city of Montreal, Merchants, as well personally and individually, as heretofore copartners with the late Jean Be. Brousseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co., Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

By LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER, Their Attorneys ad litem. BONDY & FAUTREUX. Montreal 23rd of October 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore copartners with the late Jean Be. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually, Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act.

By JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER, Their Attorneys ad litem. BONDY & FAUTREUX. Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m—11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, Insolvents.

And ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, by the undersigned their Attorneys ad litem, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

By WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, by the undersigned, their Attorneys, LEBLANC & OASSIDY, Advocates. Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m—11