

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The political state of France continues to cause anxiety, the emphatic condemnation of the present system of Government by all the most intelligent constitutions being admitted. Speculations are rife as to the course which the Emperor will now pursue, and the apprehension that he may seek to distract public attention from home affairs by a popular war against Prussia creates uneasiness in many quarters.—Times.

The Times says, there is a general and, we believe, an accurate feeling that the present Elections constitute the gravest political crisis which has occurred since the accession of Napoleon III. No manipulation of the electoral districts can conceal the fact that from three millions to three millions and a half of Frenchmen have voted against the Government candidate, as against somewhat more than four millions who have supported them. Whatever may be the relative numbers in the Legislative Body itself, this significant result of universal suffrage cannot but influence the whole policy of the Government. Amid the cheers and congratulations of its triumphant supporters it ought to hear the dissenting voices of its opponents, who are not there, because they appealed to not quite the half of voting Frenchmen. The Government, of course, will have a large majority in the Legislative Body. In the eyes of ordinary politicians it will be as strong as ever. But there is one man whose eye will not fail to discern the spectre that stands behind the ranks of his Parliamentary supporters, and on whose mind the warning will not have been lost whatever may be its influence on his conduct. The Emperor will not be deceived as to the temper of France, though he may still fancy that by inflexible firmness he may bend it to his will.

The Paris correspondent of the Irish Times describes the scandalous scenes arising out of the election excitement at St. Etienne, a town about thirty miles from Lyons—I had, last night, he says, a long letter from a friend in that locality, and his details of the mob violence disgust me very much from the unreasoning brutality shown on the occasion. About seven o'clock in the evening, when M. Dorian's great majority became known—Dorian was the popular and anti-government candidate—groups of men concentrated from all sides upon the Cafe Burlat, where the successful gentleman had his committee rooms. There were immense cries of "Vive Dorian," "Vive la Liberté," "Vive la Nation."

For an hour the great throng of people was more and more accumulating, and more seditious cries of "Vive les Rouges" arose, and tens of thousands of voices sang the "Marseillaise." About half-past nine a still more dangerous cry of "Aux armes citoyens" was heard. There was no opposition, no real cause for this excitement, but a few leaders took advantage of it and led a large detachment of the rioters towards the Jesuit College of St. Michael uttering terrific threats to burn the building, and shouts of "Down with the Priests," "Down with the Jesuits!"

It was now time for the armed authority to intervene, and the bayonets of the troops were seen gleaming in the moonlight as the soldiers came down at the double to the Place Jacquart. They were accompanied by the prefect of the Loire, the mayor of St. Etienne, and the Count de Roubfort Secretary General of the Prefecture. The last named gentleman was subsequently separated from the troops and had a narrow escape of his life, his sword being broken in his hand. Meanwhile, the mob had by a hurried movement, already obtained an entrance into the Jesuit establishment. They broke down the outer railings and then forced the doors of the schools. The gas pipes were cut and fire was set to the porter's lodge. The schoolrooms were gutted in an instant. The pulpit-desk was smashed down; the clock was broken in pieces; and even the pictures of piety and instruction were torn to shreds. The statues of the Virgin, suspended from brackets in niches of the walls were ground down to powder. The great object of attack next was the chapel. But the fathers had well barricaded the doors, which withstood even the trunks of small trees which the mob had torn down for battering rams. Two flags, a black one borne by a woman and a red one by a man of heroic proportions, were the rallying emblems of the ferocious beings who still accumulated at the top of their voices "Down with the Priests!"

At this moment my friend writes to me that a noble act of self-devotion and courage was performed by the venerable Superior of the Monastery. He came out alone from the side door—prohibiting the brethren to share his danger, and advanced to the crowd attempting reason with them with an unflinching eye and an outstretched untrembling hand. On most occasions Frenchmen would honour such devoted courage, but the excited savages were only rendered more violent by the appeal, and one cowardly scoundrel stole round to the side of the Superior and struck the venerable man heavily on the head with a large stick. Fortunately the troops came up at the moment, and when the rioters heard them halting and loading their arms, they made off in all directions through the gardens and neighbouring by streets, re-forming again near the Foyer de Ville and singing the "Marseillaise." They made demonstrations before the Church of Notre Dame at the Capucines' Monastery and at the House of the Christian Brothers. But the returning soldiers gradually cleared the streets and the fire was extinguished at St. Michael's which certainly had a very narrow escape of being wrecked and burnt. A body of troops is since on guard at the College, and I have heard of no subsequent demonstration. It is probably to the excitement of the elections that many of the suicides are due of which we have this week so melancholy a list. I can only give you a brief account of four which happened the day before yesterday in Paris:—A young man of 24, living in the Rue Montgolfier, threw himself out of his window on the third floor. Strange to say there was no fracture to be found in any bone of the body but some internal rupture must have taken place, for he died in a few minutes after he was lifted from the flagway. Another man of a good family shot himself with a pistol in the heart. He lived in the Rue de Verneuil, and left a paper on his dressing table with these words:—"I voluntarily kill myself; my fur blood fall on the heads of the wicked." A far more extraordinary suicide was that of a lady aged thirty six, who lived in the Rue du Obémia de Fer. In the absence of her husband she opened the veins of the thigh—the cerebral artery—with a scalpel and bled to death. She appears to have just previously suckled her infant of eight months, and the poor body was found literally soaked in the mother's blood. The fourth unhappy case is that of a whitesmith, aged 54 who closed the windows and apertures of his apartment and lighted a pan of charcoal in his room in the Rue Gerbier. He was found dead, the motive of his suicide being a mystery. Though the body was only discovered on Thursday, it is believed the man was dead for some few days previous. I must conclude to-day with these sickening details. I have no heart to write more.

PARIS, June 9.—At a Council of Ministers held this morning, which lasted a considerable time, it was decided that the Chamber should be convoked for a short legislative Session for the verification of the powers of the Deputies. A decree has accordingly been issued to-day fixing the opening of the Chambers for the 23rd inst.

The semi-official People of this evening publishes an article on the elections by its chief editor, M. Clement Davernois, in which the writer says:—"It is requisite that the Government should show itself equal to the march of public opinion. In order to do so it is necessary first to accept resolutely the Left Centre as a part of the institutions of the country; and, secondly, to make the majority a participator in the initiation of great acts, thus causing it to stand out in relief as much as possible before the country."

PARIS, June 10.—The Gazette de Tribunaux of this morning gives the following account of the disturbances which occurred yesterday:—"At 10 o'clock yesterday evening 50 workmen and boys marched along the Boulevard Montmartre singing the 'Marseillaise.' The crowd increasing, several bodies of sergeants de ville took up a position in the Rue Faubourg Montmartre and the Boulevard Montmartre. All the cafes and shops in the neighbourhood were closed by 11 o'clock, and the sergeants de ville stopped all traffic in the Rue Montmartre. A company of infantry and of the Garde de Paris occupied the pavement of the Boulevard Poissonniere, and a detachment of cavalry was posted across the boulevard, omnibuses and carriages being ordered to pass through by-streets. About midnight a considerable number of persons, chiefly lookers on, assembled, but cries were heard only in the direction of Rue Montmartre; consequently the cavalry made a movement to occupy the middle of the road between the Boulevards Poissonniere and Montmartre, and all traffic here was entirely stopped. Later accounts of the rioting at Belleville and the Place de la Bastille:—All the gas lamps were smashed on the Boulevard de Belleville and Faubourg de Temple. The rioters set fire to the kiosk of a news vendor, and broke into a cafe and ransacked it. The police and a detachment of the Garde de Paris re-established order before midnight. Similar disturbances occurred at the Place de la Bastille, but everywhere the police succeeded in preventing any breach of the peace. A considerable number of arrests have been made."

PARIS, June 11.—The disorders and riots were renewed last night at Belleville and on the Boulevard Montmartre, where two houses, 15 kiosks and the office of an omnibus proprietor were sacked, and all traffic was interrupted. The Garde de Paris charged the crowd, which was singing the Marseillaise. The proclamation of the Prefect of the Police, in which he announces his intention of preserving tranquillity by all the means in his power, was torn down in several places.

Towards 11 o'clock a dense crowd appeared upon the Boulevard Montmartre, the Place de la Bastille, and on the Boulevard de Villette. The public force occupies the most important points of the disturbed quarter, but up to the present hour no collision with the troops has been reported. The disturbances were greatly aggravated through the extinction of the gas lights at various points of the Boulevards.

Several members of the editorial staff of the Rappel were arrested during the day. By 1 o'clock this morning tranquillity was restored on the Boulevard Montmartre, and it is now occupied by the police and the Garde de Paris. A few groups of people persisted in remaining in the neighbouring streets. The police succeeded in arresting yesterday several individuals who tried to break into the gun shop of M. Lefandeur, in the Rue Vivienne.

The following report of last night's proceedings is published this morning in the Gazette de Tribunaux:—"The Boulevard Montmartre was last night from 8 o'clock again the scene of disturbances. The crowd shouted, screamed, and whistled. A gang of rioters, passing through the Rue Montmartre, arrived on the spot by half-past 9, singing the 'Marseillaise' and uttering seditious cries. Wherever they passed the shops, the cafes, and the arcades were immediately closed. By 10 o'clock 200 sergeants de ville appeared and summoned the crowd to disperse. The rioters, however, again collected in the neighbouring streets. Cavalry patrols traversed the Rues Rougemont and Bergere, in the Faubourg Montmartre. Similar disorders occurred on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. The crowd shouted and sang the 'Marseillaise.' The police energetically forced the rioters back. At half-past 10 o'clock some individuals tried to upset an omnibus, but were prevented by the police. At 11 o'clock about 150 persons passed through the Boulevard Montmartre, upsetting the seats and kiosks in front of the Cafe des Varietes, in order to block up the streets and prevent the passage of cavalry. They even succeeded in extinguishing several gaslights, throwing this part of the Boulevard into darkness, which caused great excitement. The arrests made here were very numerous."

PARIS, June 24.—The Emperor to-day visited the Camp at Châlons, and made a speech to the soldiers. He reminded the army that this was the anniversary of Solferino, and said he was pleased to see that they had not forgotten the great cause for which they fought ten years ago. The Emperor continued as follows:—"Preserve the remembrance of the battles fought by your fathers and yourselves, for our victories are the history of the progress of civilization. You will thus maintain the military spirit which is the triumph of nobility over passions, it is fidelity to the flag, devotion to your country. Continue in the same course and you will always be worthy of so great a nation."

It is rumored that the negotiations which were recently renewed for a commercial conference between France and Belgium, are likely to fall through again. EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO MURDER A Nun.—An extraordinary trial for attempt at murder has just taken place at Strasburg, France. The accused, a young man named Renner, aged 24 was attendant at the civil and military hospital at Wistemburg.—He conceived a passion for a Sister of Charity, known as Sœur Leonarde, attached to the establishment as a nurse, and took every opportunity of being near her offering to assist her in her work, and rendering other small services. On the occasion of last New Year's day he addressed to her a letter of compliments, which she thought right to communicate to the lady superior, who resolved on removing the Sister to another establishment. Renner having learnt that decision through the indiscretion of a servant, resolved to kill the Sister rather than be separated from her. With this view he procured two double-barrelled loaded pistols, and when on the evening of the 7th February, the day before that on which she was to leave, she came into the kitchen to bring tea to the sick, he fired two shots in her face disfiguring her frightfully, and on her attempting to escape seized her by the arm, and again fired point blank at her. Her wounds did not, however, prove mortal, and she eventually recovered. Renner made no attempt to escape or deny his crime. He was now sentenced to hard labour for life.

SPAIN. MADRID, June 8.—In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes the proposal of a majority to establish a Regency came on for discussion. Senor Olceaga said that for the present the election of a monarch was impossible. It was moved that a committee should be appointed to deliberate upon the Regency project, and this motion was first referred to the bureaux of the Chamber.

JUNE 9.—In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes a Commission was appointed to draw up a report on the Regency. The discussion of the Budget will commence next week. JUNE 10.—In to-day's sitting the Cortes took into consideration a proposal to reduce the Budget of Expenditure by 2 milliards of reals, notwithstanding the opposition of Senor Figuerola, who declared that it would be impossible to effect that reduction as the absolutely requisite expenditure amounted to 1,800,000,000 reals. A telegram received from Havana announces that that city is tranquil. The Duke de Montpensier has sent a communication to the Government, in which, as a citizen of Spain and a Captain-General of the Army, he declares that he acknowledges and promises to respect the democratic Constitution as voted by the Constituent Cortes. LIBERAL SPAIN.—The Editor of the Verdad has been arrested and thrown into one of the prisons in that town for the republication of an article from the

Regeneration. This is another added to the list of editors of Legitimist journals who have been incarcerated. One of the advocates charged with his defence is the Editor of the Republican paper El Centro Popular, who bears constant witness to the loyal and honourable conduct of the accused. To be of opinion however that Don Carlos would make the best sovereign is sufficient to justify arrest, as was the suspicion of entertaining opinions hostile to the existing order of things at Naples during the last war. Advice from Pampeluna bring news of fresh arrests of parties suspected of being favourable to the cause of Don Carlos. Seventeen young men of Vich were carried off to prison in the middle of the night, and M. Soler, the printer was seized the next day while out shooting. Near Pampeluna an artist of considerable merit, Sr. Ibando, who is also the owner of an estate has been thrown into prison on suspicion of Carlism and his property pillaged. The province of Guencor, which is very devoted to Don Carlos, is overrun by troops, and a scene of great persecution. At the same time the Carlism cause is steadily gaining ground, not only in the provinces but in the army. General Reina has completely broken with Dona Isabel, and has left Paris in consequence. Moreover the Correspondencia de Espana asserts that during his recent visit to Paris the Count of Girgenti formally announced to his mother-in-law that he abandoned her cause and adhered henceforward to that of Charles VII. Whatever credence we may attach to the latter item of intelligence, thus much is clear, that cases like that of Senor Aparisi are becoming more and more common, and that the whole Conservative party in Spain is concentrating itself under the banner of Don Carlos.

THE SPANISH INFIDEL.—The Spanish infidel, observes the Tablet, is only half in earnest, he is not really an infidel yet; his blasphemies are quite as much for the sake of stirring up his miserable courage, as for that of terrorizing those who hear them. It was the Civil Governor of Burgos, Senor Cervera, who walked into the Sanctuary, hat on, and cigar in mouth, and tapping the Tabernacle with his cane, asked what he saw there? Yet in death he sought the peace of God and the Church. Senor Castelar is another instance. This man has not lost the faith; he is simply out of his senses; and he will recover them like Senor Cervera when death lays hold of him. Castelar despises heresy. On the fifth of this month he spoke as follows in the Cortes: "I belong not to the world of theology and of the faith; I belong to the world of philosophy and of reason. But if ever I were to return to the world I have left, it is not to Protestantism I should betake myself, the dryness of which parches up my soul; I should return to the consecrated altar where I have been inspired with the grandest sentiments of my life, to the Church where my earliest prayers were made; I should return and beseech the Holy Virgin to help me, in whose sweet smiles my infant passions were calmed; I should go back again to the fragrant incense, to the dim light through the coloured windows; and when dying I should go for protection to the cross, beneath the sacred arms of which extended lies the ground which I respect more than any other on earth, the tomb of my mother."

At present the Spaniards in power are wicked blasphemers, scheming men of loose principles, rebels, conspirators, and tyrants, but they are not yet unbelievers. The devil has bought them, but they are hardly worth the price themselves. The real mischief lies in this, that these men make it easy to train up a generation of infidels, and if Spain tolerates them long enough they will do so.

ITALY. Florence, June 10.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Committee to which the proposal for a Parliamentary inquiry into the charge of venality against a member of the House had been referred presented its Report. It recommends that an investigation be made by a committee of nine members to be chosen by the President, and also that this inquiry should be conducted in two stages, of which the first would be private, and would be devoted to the examination of Signor Crispi and of the documents tendered by Signor Lobbis. If sufficient evidence should then be presented, the committee would prosecute the inquiry publicly, but if not would discontinue the proceedings altogether. Signor Boghi opposed any secret action, and maintained that entire publicity was necessary from first to last. He cited the procedure of the English Parliament in similar cases, and strongly condemned the vague and undetermined character of the present inquiry. The Chamber, he said, should not sanction any inquiry until the accused and accused were fairly confronted. Signor Saminietti defended the recommendations of the Committee. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

PRUSSIA. Berlin, June 9.—In to-day's sitting of the Customs Parliament the Commercial and Customs Treaties with Switzerland and the Commercial Treaty with Japan were passed. The King will start on his visit to Hanover and Bremen on the 13th inst. An auctioneer at Ovington, Ind, on Saturday last, murdered his landlady, shot and wounded a girl 13 years old, and tried to shoot two men whom he met on the street. He had been drinking to excess.

REMITTENT FEVERS.—No medicine that does not operate specifically upon the liver is of any real use in bilious remittent fevers. The old practice was to give large doses of calomel; but a safer and surer remedy has been discovered. Podophyllin and Lepidotrin, two botanical substances, effect the desired object with greater certainty than mercury, and leave no sting behind. These two medicinal blessings are combined in the extract proportion necessary to produce the most salutary effect possible, in Bristol's Sagar coated Pills. Wherever remittent fever, or any febrile disease arising from malaria prevails, they should be kept on hand as a family medicine, and resorted to when the first symptoms of bilious derangement appear.

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, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

LET THE LADIES DECIDE.—On all matters connected with the graces and embellishments of the toilet the taste of the ladies should be consulted. A gentleman uses perfume, for example, not so much to please his own fancy, as to render himself agreeable to the fair sex, and therefore he should never use a perfume which they do not approve. Ask fifty ladies in succession what they perform they consider the most delicate,

the most pure and salubrious, the most permanent, and in all respects the most desirable, and forty-nine of them answer Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. There are some "open questions" with regard to the toilet, but this not one of them. The Ladies have settled it—wisely and finally. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

"Gleensing the Blood," upon which charlatans have barped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—Morcer (Pa.) Whig.

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 age 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. MONTREAL, 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, BEANINGS, 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. Tiffin Brothers.

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

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 McCulloch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCulloch, 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, PECKINS & 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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of EDOUARD GRENIER, Trader of Montreal, An Insolvent. A first dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifth day of July next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, June 9th 1869. 2m45.

Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MEROUIL, 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.

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

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY. TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4. LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale. Colored—in 4000 Counties. THESE great maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. Country Rights and large Discount given to good Agents. Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. Also ready a \$25,000 steel and plate-illustrated subscription book, 'De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River.' J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt Street, N.Y. May 14, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG, Trader, of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late firm of "N. PATTENAUDE & CO.," and as actually member of the firm of "CRAIG, CHABOT & CO.," An Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ONESIME THIBAudeau, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ELUI PERRAULT, Trader of Montreal, An 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 fifth day of July next the Undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of AUGUSTE GIRARD, Trader, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of THEOD. DESJARDINS, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent. THE Creditors of the insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

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, 1868. 12m

J. G. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER, NEW ROOMS, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. FIRST PRIZE 1868. 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.

SITUATION WANTED. A TEACHER who has had several years experience in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diploma; will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be amiss to add, that the applicant teaches Book Keeping by double entry in all its variations. Address, John Gleeson, St. Sophia, County of Terrebonne, C.E., stating salary. June 1, 1869.