

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The year 1869 will be a critical one for France, and therefore for Europe. In the spring the Chambers will be reconstituted, and the event is anticipated with an almost painful interest by our neighbors. They comprehend that it will decide their fate, at least for some time to come. We believe the Government will triumph, because even its opponents hardly wish it to be defeated, lest their own victory should be fatal to them. But a great majority does wish, with reason, that the new Chamber should display an independence which the existing one has not even desired to possess, even when its own serious convictions were violated.—[Tablet.]

In discussing the Emperor's speech, the Journal de Paris says:—

It may be asserted, and even demonstrated, that the speech is liberal; it will be difficult to prove that it is parliamentary. Seldom has the Emperor more prominently brought forward the person and prerogatives of the Sovereign, as established by the Constitution of 1852. Seldom has he more openly proclaimed his responsibility—i.e., the omnipotence which, according to the Constitutional theory, has been delegated to him by the nation for and over the Government of France. All the reforms happily accomplished of late years in France have proceeded, he declares, from his free will alone; and as to the former reforms, he may condescend to grant they will be limited by the bases of the Constitution voted by the French people. Those bases will be maintained, and not suffered to be discussed. Now, among these bases the two following principles prominently stand out—a sole responsible chief of the State, and Ministers exclusively dependent on the Executive. At the very outset of his speech the Emperor takes care to remind the deputies that it is as the 'responsible chief' of a free country that he addresses them; and in the second part of his discours, reviewing the seventeen years, he finds nothing in them which makes that responsibility a heavy burden. He views them as seventeen years of prosperity such as no previous regime has yet given the country. There are, indeed, Mexico, and 1866—but what are they?—mere accidents of fortune. That is the sum and substance of the Imperial speech. We think it pacific and liberal, but we find there are people who don't agree with us. His Majesty's eloquence is partial to antithesis, which is apt to confuse his readers. Two points, however, are very clearly set forth. He talks of the Conference as a 'great act,' and almost certainly promises a diminution of public burdens. Let us accept this double omen.

It was remarked that, though the Speech was applauded warmly in several places, yet, on the whole, the reception given to the Emperor was not quite so cordial as on other occasions. The assemblage rose, of course, when the Empress made her appearance, and cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" were raised; but there seemed a certain coldness in her reception. The Prince Imperial looked delicate. Prince Napoleon is certainly much changed since he last appeared in the same place and on the same occasion. He is thin, his face pale and worn, which is not to be wondered at after his severe illness. The Emperor looked pretty much as usual.—Times Corr.

The Times discovers a parallel between the speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the Chambers and that of Mr. Disraeli at the close of one great act of the drama of his public life. Each appeals to the record of his life. Each confesses the fallibility of the counsels he has from time to time proposed. Each vindicates the breadth and singleness of his patriotism. The Times does not remember a speech of the Emperor's, which, whether for oratorical or statesmanlike qualities, reached the same height of excellence; and accepts without reserve the declaration that the governing motive of every thought and deed for a score of years has been the interest and greatness of France. It is impossible to review all that the Emperor has written, said, or done from his youth up, without seeing that his one idea has been the development of France under his guidance. That France has been eminent under him; that he has, and not only once or twice, anticipated the public opinion of France to its advantage, can be denied only by those whose feelings overpower their judgment. But neither good intentions nor partial success can blind the Times to the shortcomings of Imperialism, or to its inevitable failure as a permanent system of government. In spite of Napoleonic meditations in exile, and Napoleonic policy in empire, the enigma of France remains unsolved.

In military circles it is asserted that the French Government have ceased to manufacture the Chassepot, and taken to the Remington instead. The Remington—the only rifle, by the way, which Prussian military men think superior to the Zundnadel—has been likewise introduced into the Danish and Swedish services.

I confess that Europe has some reason to look with favour on the Italian unity; but the feeling is quite different here, there are few Frenchmen who do not dislike Italy as a troublesome neighbor, a needy borrower, and a boastful people, impatient of gratitude for our past help and protection. Be assured that were it not for the Roman question, which excites the anti-priestly feeling of a part of our people, Italy could reckon on few friends throughout the whole Empire.—[Times Cor.]

PARIS, EVENING, Jan. 18.—The Constitutionnel of this evening formally denies a rumour which had been current to the effect that France had notified the English Government that at the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860 important modifications of its provisions should be demanded. It declares that the French Government never entertained any intention of the kind.

BELGIUM

If any fresh evidence were needed in illustration of the old truism warning us how little human happiness may be built on high rank and estate, we should only have to point to the deep

affliction by which the Royal family of Belgium is bowed down at this moment. The Duke of Brabant, heir to that small but happy Monarchy, a boy nine years of age, has been for weeks and months dying—dying by inches—and is now dead.

It would be impossible to withhold our sympathy from our Belgium dynasty—a dynasty than which none may be said to command in a higher degree the affection of its subjects and the respect of its neighbours—a dynasty, too, so very lately visited by other equally poignant sorrow, the traces of which have not yet disappeared. Indeed the grief which now fills the Royal residence at Laeken ought to forbid all intrusion; and we would gladly have forborne any allusion to the subject were it not that the calamity has been made the theme for calculations and surmises which cannot be considered altogether idle or unmeaning. The King of the Belgians, Leopold II. is now only thirty-three years old, and has been married seventeen years to his Royal Consort an Austrian Archduchess nearly of his own age. From this union, besides the young Prince who is now just dead, there is no other issue than two Princesses—one born about one year before the Prince, the other a child four years old. As the Belgian Crown is transmitted in accordance with the Salic law, the Heir apparent is the King's only brother, the Count of Flanders, now in his thirty-second year, who has only been married one-and-twenty months, and who as yet, has no offspring. The question has arisen whether by the death of the Duke of Brabant Belgium is not threatened with an eventual vacancy of the Throne; and whether this event will not gratefully favour those designs of annexation which France has long been suspected of entertaining. Nav, political conjecture has travelled so far as to discuss the rumour of a projected matrimonial alliance between the Prince Imperial of France and the Princess Royal of Belgium—between a boy of twelve and a girl of ten years of age—as bearing on the possible realization of plans which the lapse of years may develop. We ought to dismiss such silly reports of the mere dreams of diseased brains. The Emperor Napoleon is too wise to suppose that the destinies of nations can now—a days be made dependent on Royal marriages; indeed, if he were not, one would fancy him sufficiently enlightened by the example of M. Guizot, a man who also enjoyed a well established reputation for wisdom, yet who pursued the mad scheme of a Royal marriage till he marred both his own character and his masters prospects. It is altogether incredible that a Monarch and a Statesman of sixty should lay plans for the fulfilment of which he would have to wait for the death of two Princes in the very prime of life, both married, and neither of them without good hope of numerous descendants. Could even the extinction of the Coburg line be confidently speculated upon, it should be borne in mind that Belgium is a constitutional kingdom, and that if the worst came to the worst there ought surely to be sufficient authority in all the combined powers of the State to set aside the law which establishes the Royal succession in the male line, and to fill the vacant Throne in whatever way might be deemed most conducive to the interests of national independence.

SPAIN

In Spain the elections to the Spanish Cortes have resulted in the return of Monarchical candidates in Madrid; but in the other large cities, including Barcelona, Seville, and Saragossa, Republicans have been chosen. The Government telegrams, however, represent the Liberal Monarchical candidates as having been returned in a large majority. Marshal Pezuela and two other Generals have been cashiered for disobeying the orders of the Provisional Government.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—Rivero will be chosen President of the Cortes, which meets to-day. A majority of the members favor Ferdinand, father of the King of Portugal, for the ruler of Spain. If he refuses the Duke of Montpensier will probably be chosen.

The Carlists are quite active in the Basque provinces. The French Government watches the parties closely.

Ten thousand troops are to sail immediately for Cuba.

OPENING OF THE CORTES.—MADRID, Feb. 12.—The Cortes formerly opened its sessions here yesterday with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honour of the event. Crowds of people were in the streets; flags were flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday. The President of the Ministry, Marshal Serrano delivered a congratulatory address in the assembly of the Deputies. He said that the nations of Europe, in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time, following the example of her neighbours. She now calls on her representatives to construct a new edifice. The revolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired, but the extravagance of former administrations had disorganized and embarrassed its finances. The Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical reforms and changes in the administration, and by wise legislation in regard to the public debt, and the payment of the interest thereon, and by economizing the expenses of the army and navy. The fundamental principles of radical liberalism, which had been adopted in relation to religion, the press, and education, by the Provisional Government, must now be considered by the action of the Deputies. Our revolution here is not responsible for the rising in Cuba. That is due to the errors of past governments. He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquillity, based on reform, would be durable. He predicted that slavery would be abolished with precipitation, and without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations.

ITALY

PIEDMONT.—The letters daily received from divers places in Central Italy by newspapers and

private persons in Florence, comprise details tending to justify the suspicion that the grist tax was rather the pretext than the true cause of the disturbances in those provinces, and that they had the character of an insurrection against property and against the local authorities which guard its rights. The riots are not yet at an end; at least they were renewed on the 12th inst. at Borgaturo, in the province of Parma.—The Parma Gazette spoke of the affair as rather serious, and said the troops, of which there were three battalions, had to charge with the bayonet. The Government is on its guard, and it will need all its vigilance to thwart the designs of the enemies of Italy, and to check the growth of the dangerous seed these seek to sow among the lower classes of the people. The extreme parties have found a suitable moment to apply the spark, and they will not fail to fan the flame.—Times Florence Cor.

THE MEAL TAX IN THE CHAMBERS.—The official journal has ceased to mention the disturbances occasioned by the enforcement of the meal tax. Are we to conclude that these have ceased; we have better reason to conclude that it has nothing satisfactory to say. The subject, however, has been brought before the Chamber, and the Ministry, which sought delays, has been obliged reluctantly to fix on the 21st of this month as the day for answering the interpellations on the subject. Meanwhile Cambray Digby preaches patience. "We must have patience," he says. This is all very well; and "God forbid," he says, "that we should excite the people to revolt;" nevertheless this virtue, it seems, may be preached also with advantage to the Government, which is loudly called upon by the present circumstances to show mercy. When taxation has arrived at such a point, or is of such a character as to deprive the poor man of his daily sustenance, when it necessitates the maintenance of an army of exactors, when to raise an impost cities must be strewn with slain, the state of siege proclaimed and the Government of the country entrusted to soldiers who have to march to the conquest of Hills as heretofore to that of Ancona, Gaeta, and Messina, then, O deputies, are you called upon to have patience, to recall the law you have voted, to re-examine amend it, modify it, render it possible of execution. The appointment of the 21st seems a distant day for so urgent a matter, when the execution of Monti and Tognetti was considered so pressing a call on the attention of the Chambers as to admit of not a moment's delay. Many things may, and probably will, happen between this and the 21st, and amongst them the resignation of the Ministry is spoken of as proximate, in which case, and if the Opposition (as they naturally will) step into power, the interpellation of the onorabili Ferrarri will probably go to the wall because no longer needed as a machine de guerre. On neither the 12th nor the 14th was there a sufficient number of deputies to constitute a sitting. The Riforma asks, "Are we to see in this abstention of both Right and Left a significant proof of inertia? Or is it a symptom of disintegration [disfaisance], which from the country at large is communicating itself to its highest institutions? May it not be that men feel that the vital matters at stake will be decided elsewhere than in the Chambers? Its complete inability to effect anything is daily manifesting itself more and more; it is a mere arena upon which public questions are used by the opposing factions as weapons of warfare against each other, and where demagogues can declaim. Even these fine sometimes, or others tire of listening to them. The leaders on either side have considerable trouble in whipping up their respective tails. Upon this occasion the comparative apinence of the Left may be explained by the supposition that they consider their immediate object, the speedy ejection of the Ministry, to be virtually accomplished.

REACTIONARY SYMPTOMS.—Everywhere the cry has been raised in favour of the old regime, and although the clergy have maintained complete neutrality on the matter, the Italian Government have done all that was vexatious in their regard, in order to avenge its own increasing unpopularity. Seven parish priests have been arrested, as a preventive measure, in the neighbourhood of Naples, and the Duke of Maddaloni (Proto), who arrived a day or two since in Rome, was arrested and searched by the Italian authorities of Isouetta, as a noted 'clerical.' The great reason of the reaction in public opinion is, that under the Papal and dual regimes as well as in Naples, a very slight tax on ground flour existed. It was one scarcely felt, but it was taken up by the sect as a grievance to be redressed in the Utopian kingdom it was about to inaugurate. The people, therefore, feel how bitterly they have been deceived, and are loudly calling for the restoration of that paternal rule which if it suppressed the liberty of an infamous and atheist press, never weighed heavily on the bread of the people, or ground them down to starvation as is now being done. The Cabinet will be called on to explain its conduct immediately on the meeting of Parliament, and there is every possible symptom of a most stormy session. Ferrarri, Marsior, and other deputies, have given notice of interpellations on the matter as soon as the Chamber meets, and this will multiply the difficulties of the Italian Government tenfold.—[Tablet.]

At San Giovanni, in Porsicoto, one of the villages where the reaction was most violent, a bust in bronze of the Pope was carried in triumph round the town, the people crying, "Viva el Pontifice!" If, as all believe a general war takes place in the spring, another and far more formidable reaction may, we must hope, restore his dominions to the Holy Father. Of the evacuation of the French troops there is not the slightest chance, and M. de Lavalette has signified as much to M. Nigra.

We learn from the Correspondence de Rome which derives its facts from Italian sources, that, since the 10th ultimo, the attempt to collect the meal-tax has produced these cheerful results: 275 citizens killed, 1,099 wounded, and 3,788 prisoners. The expenses incurred by the Italian Government in carrying on this war against the people are said to amount already to a sum equal to that which it was hoped the tax would produce. And meanwhile the tax continues unpaid. We are not surprised to hear that the Italian journals notice, characteristic terms the contrast between the peace, order, and prosperity of Rome, and the chaos and bloodshed with reign throughout the usurped dominions of Victor Emmanuel. It is a notable sign of the reaction which is everywhere manifesting itself, that 12,000 inhabitants of Palermo have presented an address of congratulation to the King of the Two Sicilies on the occasion of his birthday.—[Tablet.]

Mazzini is again suffering from illness, if we are to credit a letter he addressed to his friends at Comogh, in which he says: "My you sanctify your arms by employing them as soon as possible to conquer your metropolis and your natural frontiers from the foreign usurpers and from the slaves who, from interest or cowardice, deserve to rank as foreigners." The last line are levelled at the loyal Roman patriots and people.—[Tablet.]

The Florence correspondent of the Debats says that although Garibaldi has consented to become a member of the Italian parliament again, he will keep away from the sittings exactly as before. "He thoroughly understands," adds the writer, "that the chamber is not his place. Moreover, his health is really very bad, and would condemn him to repose even if present circumstances did not compel it." The Florence correspondent of the 'Independence Belge' seems to consider Garibaldi's return to Parliament as an event of some importance and hints that it will be so regarded in political circles. The general's letter had not then been published.

MANABRA.—An article in the Diritto states that Manabra is resolved on refusing to reply to any interpellations on the subject of the meal tax. It is his wisest course, for his Cabinet has no remedy to expect from the Left, and an assumption of entire responsibility on his part is the only way out of the difficulty. The divisions among the democratic party are more serious than ever, and draw down the reprobation of even their own organs.

A MEDICAL PHENOMENON.—It is not amazing to see an invalid gaining strength while under the influence of a purgative? Yet this is the case with every person who resorts to Bristo's Sugar-coated Pills. They literally brace up the system while expelling its impurities through the proper channel.—In cases of dropsy they appear to stimulate the absorbents and to prevent the formation of water in the cellular tissue. How these results are produced, physicians must determine for themselves; but meanwhile there is abundant proof that dropsical affections as well as indigestion and bilious complaints are removed by their agency.

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.

STRANGE NEGLECT.—When it is patent to the world, and has been so for a third of a century, that Bristo's Sarasparilla will eradicate every chronic disease of the skin, the fleshy fibre, and the glands, is it not wonderful that old sores, confirmed superficial irritation, runnings from the ears, inflammation of the eyes, mercurial and other affections of the joints and sinews, &c, are constantly met with? In the tropics almost every physician has cases of this kind under his care. Yet the remedy is everywhere accessible. Bristo's Sarasparilla effects a speedy cure in all such instances, without pain, without risk, and at small expense.

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 BREATH OF LIVING BLOSSOMS.—Photography can give us only the images of the flowers, but in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the world. In no other toilet water are the fulness, richness, and delicacy which characterize the perfume of growing flowers perpetuated in an equal degree. Artificial wreaths and blossoms are made so skillfully now that the eye is deceived by them. Sprinkle them with this exquisite perfume and another sense will be cheated, for they will send forth a fragrance which belongs to nature, though it has been fixed and rendered permanent by science. Of all perfumes for the toilet and the bath this is the most beautiful and refreshing. 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. Goudeau, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

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 Pills 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.

In the matter of FRANCOIS P. NAPOLEON COLLETTE, of Vercheres, District of Montreal, Insolvent.

A second, and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the second day of March next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 3rd Feb., 1869. 2w27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS A. DUPUIS, Trader, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

A first, and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the second day of March next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 3rd Feb., 1869. 2w27

CANADA. Province of Canada } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. District of Montreal }

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent.

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU

Official Assignee.

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 that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee. Montreal, 13th Jan., 1869. JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, By DUHAMEL & DROLWT, his Attorneys ad litem. 2m24

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE TETRO, filis, of the Parish of Contrecoeur, An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the eleventh day of February next at three o'clock P.M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 18th January 1869. 2w25

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered, with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle.—Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of GLEBERT RICHER dit LA-FLECHE, of the Parish of St. Roch, District of Richelieu, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are 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; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 19, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 18th Jan., 1869. 2w27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, 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. ROBERT MACFARLANE. By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 28th December, 1868. 2m23

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal }

In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

ON the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for his discharge under the said Act. HILAIRE SAUVE. By his Attorney ad litem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal }

In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trader, of 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. LOUIS G. ST. JEAN. By RIVARD & TAILLON, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. 2m10

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal }

In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinners and Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed in the office of this Court, a consentment of discharge executed by their creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed. MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN. By their Attorney ad litem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27