

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Times Paris Correspondent thus describes the general feeling of the people as towards the Imperial Government:—You cannot well understand this general disposition of the enlightened public, because you do not know exactly the predominant feeling entertained here about the present Government. It is not at all hatred, or even illwill, or even legitimate resentment for past faults. It is simply a deep and well-settled conviction of its peculiar inability and too well tested ill-luck in the management of foreign affairs. Not one man—I speak of the educated and impartial part of the nation—has any doubt of the good and patriotic intentions of the Emperor; and M. de Girardin, of whom I was just now speaking, has never hit upon a better expression than when on a certain day he wrote that the present Emperor would be known in future times by the surname or nickname of 'Napoleon le Bien-intentionné.' But it is precisely his being notoriously so well-intentioned which, coupled with our recent experiences and his unrestrained power, fills with wholesome fear every intelligent Frenchman who loves his country. That feeling of candid distrust is now common to friends and to enemies alike, and unites them all in an unanimous apprehension at the least sign of a movement or intention to move in foreign matters. His friends are afraid for him and for the country, and his enemies for the country, the fate of which, especially in war, it is hard to separate from him. That general and sincere feeling among the upper classes is one of the least precarious guarantees of peace, because he is himself surrounded by the influence of that universal belief and cannot avoid imbibing it to a certain degree, so as to become less and less self-confident and daring. Fancy some great personage, fond of driving, but not quite up to the work, having rather rashly taken his drag into some great thoroughfare, and having got locked with many vehicles and upset some, and caused altogether much trouble and danger; fancy him surrounded at last by a respectful crowd who entreat him not to move! Many reasons forbid their begging him, however amiably it might be, to get down and leave the box, but on all sides he hears, 'Be quiet, do not move, let the horses alone, take care not to run over us and upset yourself.' That is to a nicety our situation. [Times Cor.]

We Tablet mentioned last week that the French Government—which, however, has declared itself protector of the Council—is afraid of the Council decreeing that the Pope is infallible when pronouncing decrees *ex cathedra* in the name of Christ on matters of faith and morals, the truth of the doctrines contained in the Syllabus, and the condemnation of the 'organic articles' and of the declaration of 1863. It is right to add that it is not the Government only that is alarmed: the little section of French 'liberal Catholics' is also uneasy. They have a way of interpreting the Syllabus of their own, and they instinctively feel that the General Council will not adopt their interpretation.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains an article opposing the idea of disarmament. It says: 'France does not desire to disturb either the peace or order of Europe, but at the same time he will not disarm.'

MALIGNANT INGENUITY.—Few would deny that the Parisians are an ingenious race, but their ingenuity is, perhaps, nowhere more conspicuously displayed than in devices by which they contrive to show their political opinions without unpleasant consequences to themselves. On Sunday last one of the 'conferences,' now so much the fashion in Paris, was held at the 'Théâtre de l'Ambigu-Comique' on 'the phenomena of light,' a subject one would have thought about as unpolitical as could well have been chosen. Not a bit of it. The lecturer, in order to demonstrate certain theories, proceeded to enlarge some photographs of celebrated persons. Now, this being done by means of a strong magnesium light, all the theatre, except in the immediate neighborhood of the operator, was in almost total darkness. The audience could be heard, not seen. The portrait of the Emperor was received with a storm of hisses and cries of 'A la porte! 'Vive la République!' 'Il s'en ira bientôt!' &c. That of the Empress met with a worse reception, if possible, than her husband's. On the other hand, the portrait of Maximilian was received with cheers and cries of 'Qui l'a trahi?' Maximilian, as a bystander remarked, probably owed his popularity to the fact of his having been shot. The operator, like a prudent man, soon brought his experiments to an end, and when the gas was turned on the 'agents' were very busy looking about, but of course every one looked intensely loyal. Can any one fancy a similar scene at one of Professor Tyndall's lectures?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE BASTILLE OF PARIS.—A discovery has just been made on the Place de la Bastille. In digging the foundations for a block of houses some remains of the foundations of the state prison of lugubrious memory have been brought to light. It appears that the general idea of the position of the Bastille was erroneous; it was supposed that the site was that of which the Column of July marks the centre, but it is now found that the building was at the entrance of the Rue Saint Antoine, as indeed some archaeologists have asserted. The form of the Bastille is well known—it was octagonal, with massive towers at each of the angles, surrounded by a deep fosse and approached by two drawbridges; the parapet on all sides was machicolated and bristled with cannon. The first stone of the Bastille was laid by Hugues Aubriot, Provost of the Merchants of Paris, in the year 1370. The names of the eight towers were:—The Corner and Well towers, to which the remnants that have now been discovered belonged; the Berardiére and Liberty towers—the latter name must surely have represented liberties taken, not accorded; the Bozinière and Comte; and the Treasury and Chapel towers. It is to be hoped that some memorial will mark the spot where once stood that dark and bloody fortress which fell in 1790

before the pent-up fury of the people.—[Architect.]

The *Pall Mall Gazette* translates as follows:—We are glad to learn from an amusing dialogue in *La vie Parisienne* that the necessity of classifying French novels has at last been recognized. A lady entering a circulating library asks for a novel: 'I don't know how to tell you exactly the kind I want,' she says. 'Oh, I think we shall be able to suit you,' was the reply. 'I mean something lively,' explains the intending reader: 'the sort of book that would not be precisely suitable for the library of a young girl,' 'Marie,' cries the keeper of the book shop to the assistant, 'novel for a woman of thirty-five.'

BELGIUM.

Among the Belgian Bishops the general unanimity prevails. In August last they collectively addressed the Holy See in words expressive of enthusiastic thankfulness for the convocation of a General Council. Since that time they have published a joint Pastoral to the whole of Belgium in the same sense; and at Liege public conferences are being given, by order of the Bishop, upon the subject of the Church and her General Councils. Here in Belgium also, as in France, there is a liberal party, which explains away the Syllabus and dreads the decisions of the General Council. This party counts a certain number of the younger clergy in its ranks, but is represented by no men of note. The Bishops in Holland have followed the example of their Right Rev. Brethren in Belgium; and the prevailing sentiment among the Catholics of Holland, as in Belgium and France, is one of thankfulness, expectation, and faith in the work which Pius IX designs to accomplish by means of his General Council.

The story of six nuns being confined in a damp cellar at Louvain, Belgium, is described by the rector of the American College at Louvain as 'an infamous calumny.' He says the whole truth is, that six ladies, 'not being pleased any longer in the convent,' applied to the Archbishop of Malines to obtain for them a dispensation from their vows, and the Archbishop complied with their request.

Dutch engineers have long been challenged to try their power in draining the Zuyder Zee, which, before the inundations in the 12th and 13th centuries was pastured by flocks and herds, but the colossal nature of the works required has discouraged them. Last year an undertaking assumed a definite shape and is now adopted in principle by the government and the people. If it succeeds, the Dutch will convert some 390,000 acres of stormy sea into rich alluvial soil.—The cost has been roughly put at ten millions of pounds, English. A considerable portion of the capital required will be subscribed abroad, and the powerful engines, the centrifugal pumps, the manufactured material employed, as well as the fuel, will be supplied by England and France.

SPAIN.

Precisely at the moment when the national destiny of Spain must be recast by the wisdom of a popular Assembly, we are presented with an authentic history of that branch of its affairs on which it has been said that political conclusions must ultimately turn. Great Revolutions, it is affirmed, always hinge, at some stage or other, on questions of finance, and Spanish Finances will certainly count, as they have already counted for much, in the Revolution of last September. It is sufficient, indeed, to say that the accumulated deficit left by Queen Isabella's Government amounted to 25,000,000.

Nominally, the public income of Spain is, or was, a little short of 26,000,000; its expenditure a little above that sum, so as to exhibit a deficiency of some 700,000, on the accounts of a year. But it happens, owing to the inevitable though temporary effects of the Revolution, that while on one hand the national expenditure is rapidly increasing, there is little hope, on the other, that the national revenue will be ever got in.—*Times*.

The notion of Protestantism in Spain is almost as fantastic as that of the rain in Egypt, or a clear sky in London. The *Christian World*, a pious newspaper, in which there is a little of the Christian and a good deal of the World, is evidently not quite at ease about the simultaneous apparition of so many representatives of Protestant 'hydra' in the country of Ferdinand and Isabella. 'We cannot help asking ourselves,' says the journal with the remarkable name, 'whether the separate action of "several divisions" of the Protestant Church is either seemly or wise? Would not success be more likely by combined efforts? The question seems to us judicious, but when our contemporary goes on to say, "Can we not agree to forget our 'isms' for a time?" we are tempted to remind him, that disunion is the only essential characteristics of Protestantism, and that when its professors "forget their 'isms," they are apt to forget every form of Christianity whatever.'—*Tablet*.

OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION LAW.—Serious disturbances, arising out of the opposition of the people to military conscription, are reported in Andalusia. At Montero barricades were erected, and there was some fighting between the people and the troops. In the latter place two men were killed and six wounded. No disorder has occurred in Cadiz. Minister Sagasta has advised the Cortes not to enforce the conscription. The members of the Cortes, without distinction of party, have offered their assistance and support to the Government to maintain public order at any cost.

MADRID, March 19.—The troubles in Andalusia still continue. At Jerez de la Frontera the military conscription culminated in a battle between the insurgents and troops. The engagement was of short duration, but was very fierce, the insurgents routed, and 600 of them taken prisoners.

Meremon, at the head of 900 Carlists, had appeared at Ratamea, the mountains near Almería. Troops have been despatched to that neighborhood.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—The King's precipitate return to Florence has been followed by a series of reports of a

coup d'état and dissolution of the Chambers, to be followed by the publication of a manifesto to the nation, and the advent of D'Albini and Rattazzi to office. This is perfectly possible, and the King (short of abdication) has no way out of his difficulties save a bold measure of this kind. The interpretation of General Bixio on the accumulations of warlike stores at Civita Vecchia is hanging over the head of the Menabrea Cabinet like the sword of Damocles, and the debate will be a very lively one in all probability. Menabrea has, according to the Milanese journals, done his best to obtain some sort of reply from the Tuilleries as to the duration of the French occupation, and M. de Lavalatte, according to the same authorities, has replied that 'after the elections a new situation will be created,' but that for the present moment the Government need the support of the French clergy. There is great reason to fear such snobs have been given to Italy.

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE MEAL-TAX.—The probable profit to Government of the meal tax for the first year, after deduction of all expenses, is now given at ten millions of 'lire.' 'So many persons killed for so little gain' observes the 'Unità Cattolica'; and the misery of which this wretched tax has already been the provoking cause is by no means summed up in the list of the killed and wounded. There are the prisoners to be taken into account. From Alexandria we hear of the extreme destitution to which so many of the poor of Emilia are reduced from this cause alone; for most of the individuals arrested are fathers of families dependent upon their labour for daily bread. The state of the prisoners themselves is also very pitiable, huddled together as they are in great numbers, in different places of detention. In the fort of Bormida alone there are still 245 peasants immured, out of 411 lately confined within its walls. The troubles also can by no means be yet said to be entirely quelled, and from time to time news reaches us of fresh disturbances, manifesting the uneasiness and discontent still prevalent on the subject.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—A horrid profanation of religion took place at Venice during the last days of Carnival. A party of young men, dressed as priests, went to the cafe, and opening a packet of hosts, proceeded to give a benediction of Holy Communion, with the most blasphemous insults and jests, in which the bystanders joined. Several, however, left the cafe in disgust, and the Venetians have protested against the outrage in a very numerous signed address to the Patriarch.

ROME.—Last Tuesday, 23rd ult., the new French Ambassador presented his credentials to the Pope. The appointment of the Marquis de Bonneville has given great satisfaction to the Catholic party in France, and is a sign of the good relations which exist at present between Rome and Paris. It is well it should be so, as the Imperial policy with regard to Rome has not always been clear, and too often the Emperor has tried to serve the revolution at the expense of religion and justice. Now that the Church is preparing for the Council, it is of great importance that it should not be disturbed by political intrigues and difficulties. The usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion of the new Ambassador's official reception.

ROMAN FINANCE.—The prosperity which reigns within the diminished Pontifical States contrasts forcibly with the disastrous financial condition of the rest of Italy. The delay of the Florence Government in paying its quota of the Pontifical debentures is a temporary loan, which will be effected on the best conditions. The Roman budget is constantly improving. The postal revenue, hitherto deficient, yielded a profit last year of 200,000 francs. Hardly any coupons of the last loan, and these only of trifling amount, remain unpaid. Rome is as free from the financial embarrassment which reigns in the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel as from the disorders of every kind by which it is produced.

ROMAN VOLUNTEERS.—The decree for the new regiment has appeared, and it will be immediately carried into effect, though under rather different conditions from those first talked of. Instead of three hundred patriots, it will be raised to the effective strength of one thousand twelve hundred volunteers, taken from the nobles and from the middle classes, and will directly depend upon the War-office, and be liable to serve on patrol and garrison duty within the city in case of the regular troops being required elsewhere. It will be subjected to regular military drill, and exercised every week, and will be armed with the Remington or Snider rifle. Salviati, Aldebrandini, and Lanciotti, are named as the superior officers.

The arsenal at Civita Vecchia has just received 60,000 cartridges besides other stores for the use of the French garrison. Everything promises the continuance of the French occupation for some time longer, and affairs further southward give a sufficient reason for Napoleon's desire to retain a hold on Italy.

The tribunal of the Sacra Consulta has reversed the sentence of death upon Ajani and Luzzi, and has condemned them to hard labour for life.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The visit of Victor Emmanuel to the southern provinces ended just as might be expected. His Majesty's life was attempted by some agents of the Mazzinian societies, by means of an Orsini bomb thrown at him on the staircase of the Palace, and he gave orders for his departure early next day, ending his suite by way of Rome, and taking the Torgia line with his aide-de-camp General Della Rocca only. As I mentioned to you before, the reception was a 'fiasco solenne,' and the arrest of thirty loyalist gentlemen and priests on the Kings arrival made a most deplorable impression on the public mind.

The Duke of Maddaloni, one of the most able partisans of Francis II., was seized and beaten nearly to death by a band of desperadoes in the pay of the Syndic. Signor Rudini and several other noblemen were attacked in the streets by the same ruffians on leaving the ball given by the Duchess of Bianna, and which had nearly emptied Princess Margherita's salon; only sixty ladies being found to accept, and four hundred gentlemen, principally officers of the garrison and employees of the municipality. The Duke of Bianna was threatened with exile, but he frankly told Victor Emmanuel's envoy that if he were banished it should be by force, and the gendarmes would have to carry him handcuffed to the frontier, as he should not submit to an illegal order; and as he is a cousin of the Empress of France, and as the Muratist party are openly protected by the French Cabinet, and are very active just now, it was thought wiser to let matters rest as they were. The King's dedication is much spoken of, and is the more credited as he has entirely filled the vacancies in his household with Piedmontese, and will probably, in such a case, retire to Turin with his morganatic wife, the Countess Miraflores. Other authorities state, on the contrary, that he meditates a *coup d'état* with Rattazzi, and another attempt on Rome.

A letter from Naples to the 'Correspondence de Rome' informs us that Victor Emmanuel has left behind him some unpleasant memorials of his visit. As the Neapolitan aristocracy would have nothing to do with him, and even the Princess Marguerite was saluted by nobody in the streets, he ordered that the Philharmonic and Bourbon clubs should be closed. They talk of liberty in Italy, but we understand it better in England. A council, of which General Pettinengo was president, decided that 'the officers' must avenge the outraged royal family. A certain Basilio, a lieutenant famed as a duellist, was their elected champion. The bully addressed an insolent letter to Count Henry Staelen, a faithful follower of Francis II. The young nobleman had the weakness to accept the challenge of the ruffian, which we regret sincerely, and nearly cut his head off with a sabre, which we regret much less. By the latest account, the Lieutenant was likely to recover, which we do not regret at all.

The Chambers have at length authorized the Tribunals of Naples to proceed against one of their body, the deputy Matina, for wilful murder. He fired, as your readers will remember, into the Church of Sta Maria di Carita, intending to kill the Cardinal Archbishop, and only succeeded in shooting the Cavaliere Marziani, kneeling devoutly at the foot of the altar. The King's visit has shown the intense hatred of Piedmontese domination which exists, and the nobles are beginning to show a solid and courageous front of opposition.

SWITZERLAND.

SPREAD OF RATIONALISM.—A correspondent of the *English Independent* writes: 'Great commotion reigns in the Canton of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. Under pretence of effecting some improvement in the primary schools, a virulent attack has been made upon the morality of the Old Testament. The standard of Liberal Protestantism has been unfurled in the very heart of the canton, and several of the most renowned and able expositors and defenders of this elastic kind of doctrine have announced their intention of visiting Neuchâtel in order to support this bold attempt, and to rally as many friends as possible round their flag. For generations past the National Church of Neuchâtel has adhered very steadfastly to the old orthodox doctrines. In Berne and Zurich rationalism has for some time past been making progress, and it has not been without adherents in Geneva and other parts of the country, but until quite recently it had obtained no footing in Neuchâtel.'

In Neuchâtel, Switzerland, a new Protestant congregation has been created. The members paraded the streets bearing a flag with the following inscription:—A church without priests, religion without a catechism, worship without theology and the Almighty without men's systems.

AUSTRIA.

PESTE. Feb. 18.—However disparagingly public opinion in Europe may have looked at the results achieved by the late Paris Conference, every day brings fresh proofs that its activity has had a beneficial effect, not only in allaying the Turco-Greek conflict—the immediate object for which it was called together—but likewise in producing a healthy reaction as regards the Danube countries.

An armed conflict between Turkey and Greece, if left to itself, might have been inconvenient, but it would not have been very dangerous, for the Turks, having a more tangible enemy before them than they had in Crete, could have used their superiority to some purpose, and thus there would have been no danger of another long desultory struggle more exhausting than the severest war against an organized Government.

The real danger of the Turco-Greek conflict was just that it was not likely to remain isolated, or that those dissatisfied populations which are stirring all over the Turkish Empire would be drawn in by degrees. The idea of a solidarity of interests has been gaining ground very much among these populations, and although all that has been said about common plans of action and definite engagement is very much exaggerated, the concentration of most of the available military and naval resources of Turkey on one extremity of the empire would have been too tempting an occasion not to be taken advantage of even without any previous understanding. And this occasion would have been used by them with so much the more assurance as a war between Turkey and Greece would have been itself a sufficient proof that there was no more harmony among the Powers in Europe to prevent such a war, and that therefore those among them who might not be so very anxious about the maintenance of the Turkish Empire had now free hands to act as they might think it their interest to do.—*Times Cor.*

Two hundred and eleven persons, says 'L'Univers,' (62 men and 129 women) have been reconciled to the Catholic Church last year, in the Diocese of Kulm.

WATER POWER FROM NIAGARA FALLS.—A writer in the *Scientific American* proposes that the water power of Niagara Falls shall be used in driving the machinery at Buffalo, now an important centre of manufactures. The mode which he has devised for applying the enormous force of Niagara to the purpose is novel and ingenious. By means of turbine wheels he would compress air into a vast receiver, from which he would lay a large main pipe to Buffalo, with branches to distribute the compressed air to establishments desiring it, just as gas and water are now distributed. It is estimated that a pressure of four or five hundred pounds to the square inch might easily be furnished in Buffalo.

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 'DRYIN' VERMIFUGE WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, 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.

FASHION'S DECREE.—More than twenty years ago every State of Tropical America adopted Murray & Lanman's Florida Water as a standard perfume. The ladies are the arbiters in all matters of taste connected with the toilet, and they preferred it and still prefer it to every other article of its kind, foreign or domestic. Ask any one of the fair patrons of this delicious water why she considers it superior to all the French, German and Italian essences, and she will tell you that it combines the finest qualities of all other good perfumes, that it is more permanent than the best of them, and that instead of deteriorating in sweetness by exposure to the air, it retains its original delicacy and freshness to the last. This cannot truly be said of any other perfume. As there are counterfeiters, 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.

CORRUPTION IN GREAT VEIN.—The morbid matter in the superficial vessels that produces salt rheum, ringworm, tetter pustulous pimples, suppurating sores, excoriations of the skin, &c. &c. pervades the whole mass of the blood. In view of this ascertained fact it is obvious, that palliatives applied locally can be of no real benefit. The virus that is active at particular points is latent elsewhere, and can only be eradicated by an agent that, like Bristol's Sarsaparilla, diffuses its disjunctive principle through the whole venous system. Every drop of the vital fluid is subjected to the detergent action of this penetrating preparation, and hence the expurgation is complete.

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

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 Homoeopathy. 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.

A PERPETUAL NECESSITY FOR PURGATION is created by the use of strong cathartics. They destroy the natural vigor of the intestines, and render them dependent on artificial means for the relief which nature should afford. On the other hand Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills permanently restore the normal action of the bowels, and do not require to be administered more than a few times in order to produce this desirable effect. Their corrective influence as a stomachic and antibilious medicine is most remarkable. Acidity of the stomach, flatulence, oppression after eating, pain in the right side, and all symptoms of indigestion and biliousness are speedily relieved by their operation.

Agents for Montreal—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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Dame Marie Emilie Linard wife of Adolphe Courrette, of Montreal, & Trader under the firm of M. E. S. Courrette & Co.

An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that she has made an assignment of her 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, 22 February 1869. 2w30.

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 at Law,

NAPOLEON BEAUDRY,

Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of A. D. Joubert, Trader, of the City of Montreal.

An Insolvent, AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

I, The undersigned, have prepared my final account which is open for inspection until the Seventeenth day of March next, and on the said day, at ten o'clock A.M., I will apply to the superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office as such assignee.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal 15 February 1869. 2w29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal.

In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Lachine, District of Montreal, an Insolvent.

ON the twenty-second day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

JEAN BTE. BEAUDOIN.

By

NAPOLEON BEAUDRY,

His Attorney at Law.

Montreal, 15th February, 1869. 2m29

CANADA. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal.

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

And 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 o'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 DUBAMEL & DROLET,

his Attorneys at Law. 2m24