

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The clergy and episcopacy are showing bravery in the present hour of distress. If France is to be saved it will be by her Catholic peasantry and clergy. The Archbishop of Algiers, having come to assist in the defence of his country, has issued a spirited address, in which he says:—"I find our beloved country a prey to the deepest anguish, but at the same time stirred to the depths with the noble ardour of patriotism. All her children, rich and poor, toilers of the body and toilers of the mind, rising with one thought for the national defence. It is a sublime and touching spectacle to see the old and the young abandon their homes to unite in the formation of our grand army. The clergy are not in the rear. They are all with our soldiers on the field of battle, and the bishops take the initiative in the holy war by promising to all those who fall fighting for the defence of the sacred soil of their country the recompense of the martyr. May God hear the burning prayers that ascend each day from all our sanctuaries for a people thus resolute to be buried beneath its ruins rather than accept dishonour. I have just read a decree of the Government of Tours, authorising the acceptance of a noble gift—namely, the bells which our churches have offered to the nation, that they may be converted into cannons. We have but few bells in Algeria, it is true; no matter, all we have to do is to show the feelings of our hearts. Take, then, the bells of our cathedral, with the exception only of one. We will encourage the Algerian manufacturers to imitate our example, and present, in the name of the Algerian clergy, this purely national offering, to the commanders of the forces by land and sea. Let them come into France—those sweet messengers of prayer and peace—that from the height of our Algerian towers recalled to our sons the twofold country of time and eternity. And having spoken in the service of God, let them now speak in the service of their country. And may their grand voice thunder at last our grand and mighty vengeance." Already nearly two hundred churches in various parts of France have volunteered to give up all their bells, save one each, in order that they may be melted into cannon for the national defence. For some time past it has been the fashion in France—and a very proper one under the circumstances—for ladies to dress more or less in black, and above all, to carry no jewels or ornament of any kind. But on Sunday last, although still clad in black, the ladies at the Cathedral of Tours wore more than the usual quantity of jewels which Frenchwomen would wear at any time. There was a collection at each of the Masses in the cathedral, to assist the French prisoners in Germany. And when the powerful appeal of the Archbishop of Tours was made to his hearers, the reason why the jewels had been brought to church became apparent. One by one bracelets, rings, and even watches were put into the plates taken round, the Archbishop of Algiers, M<sup>onsieur</sup> de Lavergne, setting the example by giving his episcopal ring worth 3,000 francs (£120), to the collectors.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at 9 o'clock, this, Thursday, morning.

A Herald's special from Berlin says it has been determined at Versailles to continue the bombardment until peace has been declared, or Paris capitulates.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 2.—The bombardment of the forts on the outside of Paris continues with such effect, that only Fort Nugent replies to the German fire.

Trochu accuses the garrison at Avron of contemptible cowardice.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Gen. Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens, on the 3rd instant, that General Benteim, with troops from the first army corps, attacked the French early in the morning of that day, Thursday, on the left bank of the Seine, and captured 3 cannons, 3 flags, and 500 prisoners.

General Benteim, himself, telegraphs from Rouen on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Bourguehard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

Von Goeben has dispersed Faidherbe's army. The reports that General De Chanzeay is advancing are confirmed.

King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon the capitulation. The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years. The Germans are to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort and the line of communication with Paris. After the unconditional surrender, which alone will be accepted, the Garde Nationale will be armed and be made responsible for the preservation of order in the Capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the third day of the following month.

AN EMBUTE IN PARIS.—An embute occurred lately at the Halles Centrales in Paris, caused by the indignation provoked by a sudden rise in the prices of Horsemeat sausages were offered at 6f. per kilogramme, and horse-flesh black puddings at 9f. A crowd of women who sought to make purchases protested against these prices, but failing to convince the vendors they pelted them with their own sausages. The disturbances were only checked by the active interference of the National Guard, and the shops of the unpopular dealers were summarily closed.

On the 2nd, after the fighting was over, when Trochu was re-entering what he calls "his lodgings" in Fort Rosny, he met the 24th battalion of the National Guard. He paused for a moment and said: "Gentlemen, I have good news for you. Since seven this morning we have had 100,000 men against us, whom I had to fight with a young army, and for the second time the old army was driven back all along the line. I am playing a terrible game, and I should not have played it if I had not

left behind me the moral and military strength of the National Guard. At one moment I thought I should have had to call you into the front rank, but once again the young army has beaten the old, and you may tell Paris so." This address was received with enthusiasm. It has been remarked that Trochu, in his despatch, said "The left, after having yielded a little, stood firm." The explanation is, that the General himself, seeing the left yield, dashed to the front at the head of his staff, and by his ardour rallied the troops, who followed him, and forced the enemy to yield at that point. Trochu, on one occasion, when cheered by the soldiers, cried, "Do not shout 'Vive Trochu!' but 'Vive Ducrot!' for I swear he is the boldest and most loyal soldier of France!" The firing, maintained during the night of the 2nd by the French, was so incessant that seventy-five Chassepots out of 101 required repairs in the evening.

GARIBALDIANS AT LYONS.—The Garibaldian bands in Lyons have just sacked the House of the Marists on the Montee S. Barthelemy, and that of the Jesuits at Fourviers. They took away all that was worth taking in waggons brought for the purpose. The authorities of Lyons, above whose heads the red flag continues to wave (so says the *Constitutionnel*) have met the wishes of the "red shirts," who always like to be quartered in churches. Besides the House of the Marists they have therefore taken the House and Chapel of the Carmelites. They light their fire outside the church, and use the benches, confessionals, doors, windows, and wooden statues for firing. They break and destroy every object of piety. When some murmurs arose at their burning a large statue of Our Lady, "Wait a bit," they said, "and you will see how we shall settle your Fourviers: we have come to Lyons to put an end to bigotry." It is no doubt true that while many are turning to religion throughout France, the Revolution is as impenitent and as wicked as ever.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—(*Herald* special.)—The King arrived at Aranjuez at 8 o'clock last night, and slept there. All demonstrations along the route were abandoned at his request. He entered Madrid quietly at 1:30 o'clock, having been delayed by a heavy storm. He reached the Cortes on horseback soon after two o'clock. Gen. Cialdini accompanied him. The Deputies cheered him as he entered the Chamber, and after he took the Constitutional oath he was presented to the people from the porch. The King then rode through the city to the Palace with a small guard of soldiers. Large crowds of people lined the streets, but moderate enthusiasm was manifested, and there were but few decorations.

The Conservatives, who are very strong and powerful, have published a protest against the importation of a foreign King. This protest was published a day later than that of the nobility, and carries immense weight. It is signed by 7 Dukes, 25 Marquises, 23 Counts, 17 former Ministers of State, 54 former Senators, 117 former Deputies, 9 Generals, and 4 Vice-Admirals. Strict precautions were taken by the Government on the day of the election. All the troops of the surrounding country, and the Civil Guard were stationed in Madrid. The Zarzuelan Theatre, situated about one hundred yards from the Palace of Congress, was occupied by 2,000 picked soldiers. The other troops were kept in readiness in the various barracks, and pieces of artillery placed in position to command the dangerous parts of the city. It was the same thing in the great provincial towns. The result of the division was not even known in Barcelona till next morning; though the Captain-General had prudently served out half-a-peseta (fivepence) a head and some wine to the troops the day before, to prepare them for the good news—an exact reproduction of the *donativum* and *congratium* of the Roman Empire. The mass of the Barcelonians received the tidings with scorn—a few manufacturers hoping the best from it for the sake of trade—and in the course of a few hours his Majesty was christened and caricatured by the common people as "Maccaroni the First." It is in the provinces that the King-elect's cause is weakest. The rural districts, where the nobility and clergy have most influence, have a genuine horror of a family which is under the ban of the Pontiff. The towns again, though the upper class think monarchy essential to order, are swarming with Republicans, or at least with revolutionists, in whom all monarchical sentiment is weak.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The following view of the diplomatic position of Italy, taken by a person exceedingly well-informed concerning the political state of Europe, which has been communicated to the *Unita Cattolica*, seems to us deserving of notice. Italy, he says, lost with Napoleon its guiding pilot. Up to the time of his fall she was strong with the strength of France, which Napoleon in opposition to the general feeling of the French nation, held at the service of that Italy which he had constructed. He settled every international question which arose; and the whole external policy of Italy may be said to have been directed by him. Indeed the European Governments considered Italy to be so dependent on the personal will of Napoleon that they regarded it as one thing with France. If Providence had not blinded him, and if he had allowed himself but the space of a month for preparing his German war, into which he so impetuously rushed, Italy would have been inexorably dragged after him to the battle-field. For one of the ends for which, contrary to all the interests of France, he had built up Italian unity, was in order to have a respectable auxiliary force in the war he meditated for the conquest of the Rhine frontier. Upon this conquest he hoped to establish a solid foundation for his dynasty. But before he set his hand to fabricate Italian unity, he had sounded the Emperor of Austria, and had offered to guarantee him Lombardo-Venetian, if he would pledge

himself not to defend the Rhine. But Francis Joseph, to his honour, refused to be a party to so dishonest a transaction, alleging his federal duties towards Germany, which were to clear and too sacred to be infringed. Then it was that Napoleon gave free course to his Carbonarist ideas. Although time failed him to compel Italy to come to his aid with 100,000 men before hostilities began, yet he had given directions for the immediate preparation of this contingent, and had imposed on the Italian Government a treaty of alliance, to which, however, it seems there had not been time to affix the signatures at Florence when news arrived of the first French disasters. Rome was sacrificed by this treaty. Prussia knows all this, and one of the most influential of the Italian statesmen has noted in this circumstance alone the great peril which menaces his Government from that quarter.

Napoleon having failed, the Kingdom of Italy has now no certain line of policy to pursue. The French nation regards it with a hostile eye, and it gets some fair words from Austria, it is because Beust speaks for her without really representing her. The question of Rome, which has been so rashly raised in the midst of the European complications, and to which it is necessarily sacrificing all its external political interests, places Italy in a most perilous diplomatic position. The new Eastern question, which may possibly end in a European conflagration, adds to its danger. Italy will have to choose between the alliance of Austria and England. Austria will not move a step for the articles regulating the neutrality of the Black Sea. England will make a great outcry, and then should Russia confine herself to these modifications, she will be pacified and swallow the pill. But if Russia, as it is not improbable should meddle with Turkey, it will be difficult for England to avoid being drawn on to head a coalition. What will Italy do in that case? Its policy would urge it to throw itself into the arms of whichever of the belligerents would guarantee its unity and its possession of Rome; but that would be to incur the peril of being crushed by the colossal Northern Powers, which are secretly allied, and to become the dupe and laughing-stock of those who, after making use of it, will abandon it to shift for itself. Add to all this, that Italy has not a single man of any political worth or ability to guide her in the stormy sea which she is navigating without a pilot, now that she has lost Bonaparte.

ROME.—NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The *Herald's* Special, dated Rome, Dec. 27, says:—By order of a Bull issued at Christmas the usual imposing church ceremonies, in honor of the festival, are dispensed with. But few social festivities were indulged in, and the occasion altogether was one of gloom and fullness. The Liberals through their journals attack the Pope, because of his voluntary absence from St. Peter's at Christmas.

EFFECTS OF THE EXCOMMUNICATION.—The Note of Cardinal Antonelli, which appears in the *Osservatore* and *Imparziale*, has created a considerable impression, but it is not by protocols that Christendom will be released from the present frightful scandal it is doomed to witness, especially in the utter negation of international law and justice which weighs like an incubus on Europe. The men who entered Porta Pia cared very little for diplomatic remonstrances, however just and admirably framed, and how to logic save that of brute force. But there is one arm which remains to the Church, and which she has never employed in vain, and that is her awful sentence of excommunication. Its effects are already evident in the moral sense, and it is sufficiently remarkable that, since it has been published, several of the leading agents of the Revolution have been attacked with sudden and unprovided death. Among others is the Avvocato Bruni, who died of apoplexy last week after having been one of the first junta formed on the arrival of the Piedmontese troops. Another miserable scoundrel who entered an hotel and asked for "Caffe alla Scomunicata," went home and was found dead in his bed. The King himself is indisposed, and has been bled twice this week in prevision of an apoplectic attack. He is resolved not to come to Rome, and the framing of the speech for the opening of the Chambers has also been the subject of a most angry discussion in the Council.—*Tablet*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mgr. Lodochowski, Archbishop of Posen, has been in Rome on urgent business after his interview with the King of Prussia, at Versailles. What the result is is not fully known, but it appears to have been satisfactory to a certain extent. The King of Bavaria is said to have insisted on some diplomatic action in favour of the Temporal Power, but save *les coups de canons*, nothing is likely to remedy the evils of Italy. General Ricotti, in a recent speech, declared that Italy would spend her last farthing and her last man rather than evacuate Rome. The fall of the Austrian Cabinet is perhaps the most favourable circumstance for the Holy Father, and several Italian journals state that a treaty, binding Italy to the evacuation of Rome, is actually under discussion, and that the representatives of the foreign powers at Florence have also remonstrated with the Government on the sequestration of the Encyclical, which was the most providential circumstance for the Pope which could have happened. I hear that the cause of Henry V is making immense progress in France, and that the adoption of the son of the Comte de Paris, a child of two years old, is the base of the fusion agreed on.—*Id.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes on the 8th:—Professions of peace and preparations for war go side by side; and the same broadsheet which extols the moderation of Prince Gortschakoff and the pacific tone of the Emperor announces the launching of new gunboats and the casting of new cannon. Nor is Turkey a whit behind her prospective antagonist in this odious mixture of war and peace. Twelve ships of war lie fully equipped

in the Bosphorus; the new railway from Bucharest to Ploesti, running close up to the Russian frontier, has been opened since the 27th November; and foreign residents in the capital report the whole disposable force of the Turkish Government at 600,000 men—470,000 regulars and 130,000 Bashi-Bazouks—to be distributed as follows in the event of a war:—

Along the line of the Danube, 200,000 men; 100,000 to guard the Turkish possessions in Asia; 70,000 to observe Montenegro; 130,000 to form a *corps de reserve* in Bosnia and Bulgaria; and 100,000 to guard the capital itself. This statement, making a slight allowance for numerical exaggeration, probably represents the Sultan's programme fairly enough, and shows that, however General Ignatieff's blandishments may have soothed the anxiety of Turkish Ministers, they still think it the wisest course to 'trust in God and keep their powder dry.' An English journal asserts that 'Kertch has been converted into a second Sebastopol, and rendered practically impregnable.' The conversion of Kertch or any other Black Sea port into a 'second Sebastopol' is flatly impossible, for this simple reason, that a harbor like that of Sebastopol, long, deep, narrow at the mouth, capacious enough for an entire fleet, and with a smaller harbor jutting out from it beyond the reach of a bombardment from the sea, exists nowhere else along the entire southern seaboard of Russia. Had this 'practicable impregnability' been attributed to Cronstadt instead of Kertch, the description would have been perfectly just. Not contented with the five huge forts built across the middle channel since the time of our Baltic expedition (the smallest of which is as formidable in size and weight of metal as the largest of those which confronted us in 1854,) the Russians have recently erected a new battery upon a long spit of land jutting out from the Finnish coast, sufficiently strong to command the northern channel completely, so that they now possess an unbroken line of formidable defences, extending right across the Gulf from Oranienbaum to the North Battery. Moreover, in addition to all this, the Government has sent orders to the iron-works on turrets and a large quantity of iron plating, in order to strengthen the defences of the island of Cronstadt itself, the total cost of this equipment being estimated at \$50,000 roubles, or considerably upwards of £100,000."

A Moscow correspondent says the belief in an alliance between the United States and Russia, in case of war is becoming all but universal.

A London despatch says a St. Petersburg correspondence pretty clearly indicates that the Russian Government is not likely to postpone its expressed determination of no longer recognizing the neutrality of the Black Sea simply because of the adjournment of the Congress in consequence of the French Government declining to send a representative thereto. Russian war vessels will undoubtedly be sent thither soon, and it is thought that no serious complications will follow.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.—The most awful case of *Noti me tangere* (literally, "Touch me Not"), a fearful disease of the nose, that has ever come under the observation of physicians, was cured by Bristol's Sarsaparilla. For four years H. X. Walker, Esq., an eminent citizen of the State of New York, was a martyr to this fearful disorder. It ate into the nasal organ like caustic, it invaded the surrounding features, it was fast making its way to the brain! Every so-called remedy seemed only to aggravate it, until Mr. Walker commenced taking this irresistible antiseptic. In a few months the disease was extinguished, every sore healed, the patient well. Fancy the delight of the previously hopeless sufferer! The cure, like all cures wrought by this miracle-working preparation, was permanent. The price for thirty odd years has teemed with reports of equally marvellous results produced by the same potent agent. No external malady, however fiery and destructive, can resist it. It purges the blood of every irritating and corrupting element. For sale by

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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting softness and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

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.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

Regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, however, are a grand exception—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult; and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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Signs of the Zodiac.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes

Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires. Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there.—*Lowell Daily News*. [150.]

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *ne plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is superior.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will reach our "Sisy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colic and teething sieges. We confirm every word that she professes to perform, every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for  
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.  
Having the face-simile of "CERTS" & "PERBENS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT,  
if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES  
Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., New York,  
HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N.Y.,  
N. P. WILKES, New York,  
HON. C. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate,  
DR. G. F. BUELOW, Boston,  
PROF. EDW. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y.  
SURGEONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.  
"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with face-simile of the proprietors.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,  
on outside wrapper of box, and private Government stamp attached to each box.  
This care in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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 of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, BEEF, CHESSE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BEANS, 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,  
451 Commissioners Street,  
Opposite St. Ann's Market.  
June 14th, 1870. 12m.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER. Salary Liberal.  
Address immediately,  
PHILIP KENNEDY,  
Secretary Treasr.  
St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.  
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to.  
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

GEO. T. LEONARD.

Attorney-at-Law,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
PETERBOROUGH, Ont.  
Office: Over Statham & Co's., George St

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LOUIS MARSANT, and JOSEPH TELLIER *de* LAFORTUNE, Traders, of the Town of Joliette, Insolvents.

J. the undersigned, Adolphe Magnan, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.  
Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are notified to meet at my office, in the Town of Joliette, on Friday, the thirteenth day of January next, at eleven o'clock, A.M., for the public examination of the Insolvents and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvents are hereby requested to attend.  
A. MAGNAN,  
Assignee.  
Joliette, 12th Dec, 1870.