

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Louis Napoleon will enter upon his sixty-second year next month, and the Empress in August, will celebrate her forty-third birthday. They are both said to look young for their years, in spite of the cares of state, and the anxiety they constantly feel in regard to the delicate health of their only child, the Prince Imperial.

It is now over twenty years since Napoleon III. was elected President of the French Republic. That event occurred in December, 1848. In December, 1852, he made his celebrated *coup d'état*, which resulted in placing the Imperial crown upon his head. As President and Emperor he has exercised a longer duration of power than any in France has since the time of Louis XVI. The sovereigns since were about as follows:

French Republic,	8 years.
Napoleon I.,	14 "
Louis XVIII.,	17 "
Charles X.,	6 "
Louis Philippe,	18 "
Napoleon III.,	20 "

When the latter came to the direction of affairs it was with less assurance of stability than any of his predecessors. All prognostications and predictions were against him. Yet he has given France the firmest and strongest and in every way the best Government she has had during the past century.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Standard* gives the following notice of the Empress of the French and the part which she takes in the affairs of the empire:

The Empress presided over a Cabinet Council yesterday. Formerly it was the fashion to laugh at Her Majesty, who was said to be "frivolous," addicted to dress, and to have no idea beyond a robe or a bonnet. People who so judged were very wrong. Nobody works much harder than the Empress, nobody has read much more, and nobody, perhaps, is now so interested in the politics of France as she is. I chance to know that at her last private ball she absolutely took away the breath of a British politician by talking to him of Irish affairs, with which she seemed quite conversant as was "the honorable M.P." Depend upon it, the mother of the future Emperor of the French has not lost her time, but has deeply studied the condition of France and other countries and the bearings of the peoples. The Prince, too, is entering into life, and is this very day making acquaintance with the army of France, which, he said in parenthesis, has never before been in such a condition as it is at present.

THE NATIONAL GUARD—ITS MAINTENANCE AND EFFICIENCY.—The following petition is being signed by the National Guards of the Department of the Seine:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS.—The institution of a National Guard, which dates from that glorious year 1789, was founded on this simple and grand idea, viz., to confide the guardianship of the city to the hands of its citizens. The events which have recently taken place in Paris and several other cities of France show how badly the present organization responds to that idea. The maintenance of order was exclusively confided to police agents and military detachments. The intervention of the former has given rise to numerous complaints, and was not efficacious enough to put a stop to aimless tumults and shameful devastations, which were repeated during several nights in various parts of Paris. To use the army against citizens is fraught with great inconvenience; it awakens sad souvenirs and may give rise to real catastrophes. Why was not the National Guard convoked? It was, no doubt, because its organization does not attain the object indicated in the preamble of the decree of the 11th of January, 1852, and does not form a sufficient guarantee against disorder and insurrection. In fact, the National Guard, dissolved in a great number of quarters, is not strong enough. It is commanded by chiefs who have not been called to the grade they occupy by the confidence of their co-citizens. Finally, but seldom called together, it is not exercised and instructed as it should be. The necessity of putting a stop to this state of things appears to us clear enough. We demand that the National Guard be henceforth called upon to play the useful and glorious role which belongs to it, and which it formerly so nobly filled. The National Guard alone can assure the peace of a city without being an instrument of terror. It would soon know how to arrest rioters without violating the rights of peaceful citizens. The National Guards of Paris can no longer resign themselves to figure only in useless reviews and parades. The National Guard, to be a serious affair, must be reorganized on its ancient basis. It ought to nominate its own chiefs, whose authority alone rests on the confidence it inspires, and that confidence can only be expressed by election. The National Guard ought to be useful and aid in the security of the city. We therefore demand the repeal of the decree of the 11th of January, 1852, and the reorganization of the National Guard in conformity with the law voted by the National Assembly of June 13, 1851.

PARIS, July 3.—The sittings of the Franco-Belge Commission were brought to a close to-day. An understanding has been effected on all points, which is entirely satisfactory to the French Government.

It is asserted that M. du Miral, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Legislative Body, and other members of the Majority, are engaged in drawing up an interpellation relative to the necessity of strengthening the institutions of the Empire, by giving a greater development to the action and control of the Legislative Body.

The interpellation asks the Government to re-establish the Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, to organize on a larger scale the right of interpellation, to extend the right of amendment, and to give to the Chamber the power of electing its President. It is rumored

that the Government will accept this interpellation.

July 5.—The Emperor gave an audience to M. Buffet, a member of the Third Party. A meeting of Deputies were held yesterday at M. Jules Brames's (Third Party), at which there was rather a warm discussion on the question of bringing forward in the Legislative Body an interpellation demanding Ministerial responsibility. M. Louvet proposed to add, after 'Ministerial responsibility,' the words, 'coupled with that of the Sovereign.' This addition was rejected, and it is probable that a certain number of those who signed the interpellation will withdraw their signatures. Advice from Nimes state that the strike in the mining district of Besseges is at an end. At St. Etienne the arrangement between the ironmasters and the workmen is in a fair way of being settled.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, had a long interview this morning with the Emperor. The agreement drawn up by the Franco-Belge Commission will be signed this evening. In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body 49 elections were declared valid.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Peuple Français* of this evening publishes an article, signed by its chief editor, M. Clement Duvernois, in which it says that the Deputies who have signed the 'interpellation' of the Third Party are friends of the Government, and do not wish that the Emperor should renounce his initiative, but that he should cause the Chamber to share in it. The *Peuple* believes that the Emperor is not disposed to refuse the demands of the interpellation, and adds:—'The situation is not disquieting, for while one side does not desire to put forward exaggerated claims, the other is equally resolved not to oppose an exaggerated resistance. The crisis will finish by a compromise, satisfaction being given to public opinion.' The belief which has been expressed by Paris journals that M. Poujade, French Consul-General at Alexandria, had resigned is unfounded. M. Poujade is only coming to Paris on leave of absence. The Legislative Body has to-day declared seven more elections to be valid. During the sitting M. Jules Favre urged upon the Chamber the necessity of electing the Bureau and otherwise carrying out the formality of constituting the House, in order that it might approach the discussion of the great political questions which preoccupy the mind of the Chamber and of the country. He added that all the delays which had been demanded had no other object than to allow time for a reconstruction of the Ministry. M. Rouher replied that the Government was ready to discuss all public affairs, adding, 'A Ministerial crisis is spoken of but the great questions to which allusion has been made do not relate simply to a few individuals. They affect our institutions and the future of society, and are bound up with the question of the barriers which must be raised against revolution. I do not know when or by what men an agreement will be arrived at, but I know perfectly well on what vital forces the Chamber will rely in order to preserve society.'

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS July 8.—The *Independence Belge* of to-day announces that the final obstacles to the settlement of the Franco-Belgian railway question were removed yesterday, and that it has reason to believe the arrangement arrived at by the Commissioners does not include the Grand Luxembourg line.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 2.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes the Cortes declared that the Cortes and the municipalities would take the oaths to the Constitution. Troops have been sent against some bands of Republicans and Carlists in Andalusia and Aragon.

July 5.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, brought in bills or dering the sale of the patrimonial property of corporate bodies and the suppression of the salaries and pensions of individuals who refuse to swear fidelity to the Constitution. The band of Republicans in the provinces has dispersed. Senor Herrera, the newly appointed Minister of Justice has tendered his resignation.

DON CARLOS'S ADDRESS.—The great event of the week has undoubtedly been the publication of Don Carlos's address to all Spaniards. The liberal press of this country either takes no notice of it, or attempts to ridicule and scoff at it. But Don Carlos's address is evidently already gaining, especially from among the ranks of the ex-quien's partisans, fresh adherents to his cause. His advocacy of protectionist principles is calculated to win for him all the industrial interests of Catalonia. The manufacturers of that large and important province are smarting with rage and indignation at the free-trade nature of the measures which, in spite of all their protestations and efforts, have this last week been sanctioned by the Cortes. In Navarra the Carlists are reported to be actively stirring and full of hopeful expectation. Indeed, all the Basque provinces Navarra, Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, the most Catholic provinces of Spain, may be said to be entirely on Don Carlos's side. If for no other reason, simply because he promises to grant freedom to the Church and to maintain Catholic unity in Spain.

MADRID, July 7.—Fresh complications have arisen with reference to the Ministerial question, which had been considered settled and it is thought possible that the whole Ministry will resign. It is also stated that Senor Rivero, at present President of the Cortes, would be entrusted with the Presidency of the Cabinet. The Cortes will discuss to-morrow a proposal to pass a vote of censure upon Senor Herrera.

July 8.—The Cortes discussed to-day the proposal to pass a vote of censure upon Senor Herrera. The motion was, however, rejected by 163 votes against 94. General Prim expressed regret that the Democratic party were separating themselves from the majority.

Senor Figuerola asked the Minister of War what motives had led to the abrupt dismissal of the Captain General of Catalonia. Senor Zorrilla in the absence of General Prim, the Minister of War replied that the Captain General of Catalonia had been superseded in the regular way.

In Spain a Ministerial crisis has occurred, the Ministers of Justice, Public Works, and Colonies having resigned. Their successors were nominated, but fresh difficulties have arisen, and the whole Cabinet will, it is believed, now retire.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 6.—The examination of witnesses before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of venality against a member of the Chamber of Deputies was concluded this afternoon, and the President declared the Parliamentary inquiry closed.

A subscription having been started to offer a reward for the apprehension of Major Lobbia's assassin a second arrest has been made at Florence. The individual on whom the police have laid their hands is a Roman refugee, the same who received under his hospitable roof the widow of Monti, executed for the Serristori murders. It will be remembered that the money collected for this person vanished in a very mysterious manner before it ever reached her whom

it was intended to benefit. The letter from the Deputy Brenna to the Deputy Fambri, which is one of the principal pieces of conviction in the inquiry on Parliamentary corruption, having been stolen from the last-named deputy, has furnished a text for a good deal of recrimination against the accusers. It now appears that it was Signor Crispi who laid it before the Commission of Inquiry, and that he declared that it had been left at his house, addressed to himself by an unknown individual. The Commission have decided after hearing the evidence that there are grounds for prosecuting the investigation, which is to be continued in public session. Whether any satisfactory result will be realized, time will show; in the meantime, we are inclined to be of opinion that the more they stir it, the more—the usual consequence will follow.

The Italian Ministry, although in a precarious position, still holds office, their opponents being too divided among themselves to agree upon their successors. A Parliamentary inquiry into alleged corruption of a member of the Chamber has been held, but the result is not yet made known.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—A remarkable article has appeared in the *Civiltà Cattolica* on the temporal sovereignty of the Pope and the elections in France. It severely criticizes the adherents of the 'Union Libérale' for having 'preferred the triumph of their party to that of the great cause, which contains within itself all other good and holy causes.' It expresses warm approval of the policy of the *Univers* in supporting candidates of all political opinions on condition of their pledging themselves in favour of two points of the Catholic programme. 'The *Univers* observes, however, that the assertion in this article that the Government has to a certain extent approved of the programme in question, is one which can only be received with a great deal of qualification. That it left its candidates free to accept the programme if they insisted on doing so, is as much as can be said. It has itself attacked it by several official acts, and in several of its journals, and the administration has in many places shown itself very hostile to candidates who accepted it.'

ROME, July 2.—The Pope's Allocation.—The Pope's Allocation has created a great feeling of irritation in the Italian newspapers, who dislike much to see how manfully the Vicar of Christ denounces the oppressions of the Russian Government. That he should speak against the excesses of Italy and the new regime of Austria is allowable, but that he should be the sole defender of Poland, deserted, because too Catholic, by the revolution which has caused her worst misfortunes, is a high crime on the part of the Pope. The reference to the judgment of God on persecutors is also an unpleasant reminder to too many persons in Italy to be well received, and the revolutionary priests this week have written articles abusive of the Allocation. A sure sign its words have gone home, and are felt as intended.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 7.—It is announced that the Government rigidly adheres to the provisions of the law, according to which the payment of the interest on the public debt must be made in Vienna only. It is added, however, that the Ministry of Finance, without infringing the law, will perhaps be in a position to give for convenience sake, certain facilities to foreign bondholders for obtaining payment of the coupons.

Austria is quietly engaged in her task of Constitutional reconstruction, and the Hungarian Diet is in full session.

MORALS IN AUSTRIA.—It appears that the recommendation—*tu felix Austria nibe*—is not carried out by the population of Vienna in detail. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* furnishes some astounding statistics on the subject. It appears that while since 1862 the numbers of legitimate and illegitimate births in that city have been nearly equal in 1868 the illegitimate outnumbered the legitimate. In that year the legitimate children born were 12,937, the illegitimate 13,272. The writer in the *Revue* has hit upon the ingenious idea of attributing to the Concordat a phenomenon, the cause of which is readily discernible elsewhere—in the weakening of all religious restraints which has been the result of the Josephine laws.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, July 6.—The Lower House of the Diet has been engaged for the past 12 days in discussing a Bill relating to the appointment of Judges. The debates terminated to-day, and the Bill, which entirely does away with the principle of election, was passed by 203 votes against 156.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—The total prohibitory liquor law does not seem to work in Massachusetts. Thus far it has entirely failed to repress drinking and intemperance. The Boston Post says: The State constables are profoundly quiet. The work of last week appears to have had a paralytic effect upon them. 'The liquor-beer saloons dispense their customary beverage with the utmost freedom, and nobody need go dry for lack of the favorite drink of the Germans. The hotel supplies are ample and no sort of difficulty is experienced in procuring what one wants in the way of liquor at any of them. Keys were never so abundant, trade was never merrier. So urgent is the continued demand for them that an order from Maine to a city locksmith was declined for lack of time to fill it. The Governor has summoned his councillors about him to consider what is best to be done in view of the results of last week. Right after the meeting followed this relaxation in executing the law.'

A frightful accident occurred on the Erie Railroad at East Hope on Wednesday night of last week. A passenger and freight train collided and three of the passenger cars took fire and were burned a number of passengers being burned, up with them. Thirteen bodies have been taken out of the ruins. The engineer of the freight train is said to have occasioned the disaster by being asleep at the wrong time. Rev. D. B. Hallack, a Universalist preacher of New York in company with his brother-in-law, a gentleman residing in Syracuse whether they were going was uninjured by the collision but his feet were fastened in such a manner as to render his extrication impossible and he met death, calling upon his friends, 'for God's sake, to help him as he was not injured but only fast. Notwithstanding the efforts made to release him the flames reached him and nothing remained of him save the head and trunk, shrivelled and shrunken, his legs and arms having been completely burned off.

RED RIVER NEWS.—We have news from the territory up to the 19th ult; through the *North-West*:—The pontoon bridge across the Assiniboine, near Fort Garry, is now ready for travel.

We understand that the buffalo are now on their way north, and that immense herds are seeking their usual feeding grounds in this Territory. Report says that they were seven days in crossing the Missouri, and that they are now not far from Devil's Lake.

The town of Winnipeg increases even under present circumstances. We notice eight very respectable buildings in the course of erection now, whilst a number of others are contemplated to be put up during the summer. Now that we are in the Dominion of Canada we may soon expect to see our little town put on an appearance worthy of her position as the capital of so great a country.

Mr. H. S. Donaldson is about to start to Canada for the purpose of purchasing and bringing in a full stock of books, stationery and fancy goods. Our people, as well as those who intend to emigrate among us, may depend upon finding in Mr. D's new stock everything they may want in his line of trade. A good book and stationery store should most certainly be encouraged in our midst.

The glorious news of the acceptance of the terms of surrender by the Canadian Parliament reached us last evening, 18th June, and the impromptu bonfire

was built on the green between Dr. Schultz' and the Fort. Mr. Chas. Blair had provided for the occasion, a beautiful flag having Canada in large letters on the field; which, raised by Dr. W. R. Brown, and floating from a tapering staff seventy feet in height, presented an appearance such as never before was held in the North-West Territory.

A gentleman now in this town, arrived from San Francisco, Cal., in twenty-one travelling days. He came by the Union Pacific railway to Dubuque, on the Mississippi, and thence to St. Paul, by steamer. He had come by railway direct here in nineteen days from the Pacific coast. Verily we live in the age of progress! and may the time be short when we too, shall be able to reach our own Pacific coast in less than a week's travel from Winnipeg.

FASHION'S DRESSER.—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. Harter, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

PUNISHED AFTER EVERY MEAL, as if eating were a crime, the dyspeptic seeks temporary relief from stimulants which only tend to render his complaint chronic by their debilitating reaction. Abandon them at once. Seek relief by using Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in which are combined the three vegetable elements essential to a cure. They tone the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, carry off the undigested matter which obstructs the focal discharge, and restore regularly and harmony of action to the secretory organs. Headache is removed; the food turns to wholesome nutriment instead of to acid gas; all the pangs of indigestion cease, and health and comfort replace weakness and torture. The sugar envelope renders the pills tasteless; and being secured in air-tight vials, they retain their medicinal virtues in all climates.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harter, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

MEET THE VIRUS OF ULCERATION AT ITS SOURCE.—Salves and plasters never yet cured a virulent sore. How can they do so when the poison that feeds it is diffused through the whole volume of the blood? Leg ulcers that have defied local treatment for years are usually pronounced incurable. No grosser error ever existed. A month's persistent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will restore the soundness of the diseased limb. It is as impossible that external ulceration should continue to exist when the blood, which is the basis of every atom of the body, is free from all disorganizing matter, as it is that smoke should be developed without fire. This matchless combination of vegetable satergens frees the animal fluids from every morbid element, and therefore its cures are radical and final. Use Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills as a purgative in all external diseases accompanied by constipation.

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

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S 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.

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, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRAID APPLES, SALT BRAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of PIERRE LORTIE, Trader, of Montreal,
An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Andre Pontriant of St. Pie de Deguire, county of Yamaska, District of Richelieu, Trader.

Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the said Insolvent are notified by these presents, that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me the undersigned assignee, under said act, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. de Lorimier, Advocates No. 6 Little St. James Street, Montreal, statements of their claims, specifying the securities they have, if any, and stating the fact if they have none, the whole a tested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

LOUIS GAUTHIER,
Assignee.
Montreal 30th June 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEODORE OYPHOT and ACHILLE OYPHOT, both Hatters and Furriers, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business under the style of Oyphot Bros., and as having been in partnership with Alfred H. G. Oyphot, and moreover the said above named Theodore Oyphot individually, and as having carried on business with Jacob Desautels, Hatter and Furrier, of the same place, under the style ann firm of Oyphot & Desautels,

Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the CIRCUIT COURT for
DIST. OF MONTREAL } the District of MONTREAL.
The Ninth day of July, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty-nine.

No. 936.
SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO, THOMAS BRASSEY and EDWARD LADD BETTS, all three of City of London, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, known under the name of England, Contractors,

Plaintiff,
vs.
MICHAEL RYAN, trackman on the Central Vermont Rail-Road, heretofore residing in the City of Montreal, and now absent from the Country, but possessing Real Estate in the said District of Montreal,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs Bernard & Pagnuelo, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of J. N. R. Lafontaine one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le Nouveau Monde* and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called *True Witness* be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY,
C. C. C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of NAZARE MEROIER, Trader of the City of Montreal,

An Insolvent.
The Creditors of the Insolvent, are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MERIC, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court.
Montreal, 31st May, 1869.

L. O. TAILLON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

No. 1065.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also individually,

Insolvent.
The undersigned hereby give notice, that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge.
Montreal, 30th July, 1869.

JAMES McMILLAN, }
JAMES CARSON, } Co-partners.
DAVID McMILLAN, }
By T. & C. O. DELORMIER,
their Attorneys ad litem.
2m50

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Damien Henault, Trader of the City of Montreal

An Insolvent.
A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the third day of August next inclusively.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, July 7th 1869. 2m49