

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The disturbances of February, 1870, may be considered at an end, and they have resulted in a complete triumph for the Government and for the Emperor, inasmuch as they have afforded the most incontestable proof of the peaceable disposition and general content of the population of Paris. The hope of the insurgents was that they would be joined by the people, and in this they have been disappointed. All the accounts concur in saying that there were few workmen among them.

M. Florens, in a curious letter addressed to the 'Reforme,' says that Monday night's disturbance was commenced by about 100 heroes, who soon dwindled to 60, 'with which force we occupied a faubourg of Paris for three hours.' It shows how much alarm may be spread and mischief done by a mere handful of fellows bent on riot and often ignorant what cause they are in arms for. Fortunately the accounts given yesterday by some of the papers prove very exaggerated as regards the number of the victims, Tuesday was the worst night, and the list of casualties, so far as it can be ascertained, amounts but to seven men badly wounded, two insurgents, four sergeants de ville, and a Paris Guard. The sharpest conflict was at a barricade in the Rue St. Maur, where the rioters used revolvers, firing many shots. A good many slight wounds and bad contusions have been received on both sides. There have been two or three deaths— one insurgent fell dead upon a barricade. It is quite probable that some of the wounded insurgents were taken away by their friends. A very important fact is the disgust shown by the shopkeepers and all the respectable part of the population at the disturbance of the public peace.— Last night an attempt was made to construct a barricade in the Rue St. Maur was defeated by the police, 'aided by a very large number of the inhabitants of that quarter of the town.'

In 'Figaro' there appears a letter from a Paris tradesman, urging the 'bourgeoisie' to rouse itself from its culpable apathy and to combine actively for the repression of excesses disgraceful to the capital of France, and which do incalculable injury to commerce. He proposes an association for mutual defence, and for the prompt repression of street riots; and, perhaps, he does not overrate the moral effect of such an association when he says that it would suffice to check and prevent such disturbances as we have just witnessed. If resolute men will put themselves at the head of the movement, he is convinced that 50,000 citizens of Paris might quickly be enrolled. It would be a system of special constabulary, such as was inaugurated in London in 1848. The 'Figaro' warmly supports the idea.

Some excitement has been caused in Paris by the statements of two semi official papers to the effect that a conspiracy against the Emperor's life has been discovered, and it is insinuated that M. Rochefort is implicated, but no proofs have yet been published. A workman, against whom a warrant of arrest had issued, mortally wounded one of the officers sent to capture him. In the Corps Legislatif the Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Treaties of Commerce has been nominated, but M. Thiers declined to serve on it, and declared he had no confidence in any good resulting from its labours. M. Jules Favre has delivered a public lecture disapproving of physical force as a means of promoting liberal reforms.—Times.

Further arrests have been made in Paris of persons suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy against the Government and the life of the Emperor. The existence of any such plot is doubted by some of the journals, but the semi-official Press insist that the danger is real. The Emperor is suffering from an attack of bronchitis. The Olivier Ministry is attacked by the Republicans as being the representative of oppression, and by the Left as departing from the Liberal programme with which it assumed power, but in the Chamber it receives the support of a large majority. The President of the Corps Legislatif having refused to allow a letter written by M. Rochefort to the Chamber to be read, the latter has threatened to resign his seat as a Deputy. The Emperor has approved a proposition submitted by the Ministry for the abolition of the *Loi de Surete*, enabling the Government arbitrarily to transport political and other offenders to Cayenne or Algeria.—Ib.

The Magistrate struck by Prince Murat, who was to prosecute him before a High Court of Justice, has withdrawn his complaint.

PARIS, March 3.—The Procureur General yesterday served a notice upon Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte to appear before the High Court, to answer to the matter of the Victor Noir homicide.

The press of this city very generally complain of the delay on the part of the Government in clearing up the alleged conspiracy against the nation and the life of the Emperor.

Report says that France has sent a note to Prussia about the treaty of Prague, by which peace was restored in 1866. The French constitutionalists wish to do something to restore the lost prestige of their country. This 'nagging' of Prussia may lead to something of the sensational order. Spring is close at hand, when bleeding is supposed to be good by practitioners of the old school.

DISAFFECTION IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—*Die Neue Presse* sees no lack of symptoms that the French army has lost that Pretorian, military spirit, which made the Napoleonic Empire what it is. It says:

'It is a fact that soldiers of the Paris and Lyons garrisons have lately been sent off to Africa on account of their revolutionary dispositions and insurrectionary acts, it is a fact that a great number of soldiers and lower officers of one and the same regiment have been put in the military prison because they had displayed their sympathy for their transported comrades by verbal expressions and collections of money; it is a fact that they are aware in high military circles of the ac-

tive propaganda by which the Republican population of Paris on all sides is instinctively working on the soldiers individually; it is a fact, lastly, that the troops who were sent to Creuzot, immediately, and as far as they were allowed, got on a friendly footing with the Creuzot workmen on strike. There were cavalry and infantry put under arrest on account of their unmilitary behaviour; and many soldiers together were consigned last Sunday on the parade ground, because it was feared that they might, in the public-houses, not get into quarrels with the workmen, but get on too friendly terms with them. These are, however small they may appear, very serious symptoms for the Napoleonic Empire.

The Empire has no sincerely devoted friends no self-sacrificing adherents, but only paid servants, self-seeking employes or indebted proteges. If now the army denies it its co-operation, and inactively looks on the development of things, it will collapse speedily.'

PLAIN SPEAKING.—The very free criticisms, not to say abuse, addressed by the French Democratic Press towards their opponents, seems to have infected the Government organs, for in the *Patrie* of yesterday we find M. Jules Ferry, the Deputy for the sixth, thus described:—'This puny advocate, suddenly elevated by a caprice of universal suffrage to the dignity of a Deputy of Paris, has met with nothing since he has sat in the Corps Legislatif but disappointments and deceptions. Without talent, without authority, incapable of making his sleepy and vulgar loquacity heard in the Chamber, relegated to the lowest rank even of his own party, buried under the weight of his incurable mediocrity, nothing remained for him but to attempt by means of violence and insolence to surround his name with some rags of a miserable popularity.'

M. ROCHEFORT IN PRISON.—*Le Public* states that M. Rochefort is lodged at Ste. Pelagie, in the Pavillon des Princes, whither he allowed himself to be conveyed without any resistance on his part. It is stated that, overcome by the weariness and dejection caused by the pressure of his political position, he exclaimed, 'I would readily have given 1,000 francs this morning to have insured my arrest during the day.' The prisoner is sad and agitated. By permission of the authorities he has been allowed to receive his family, but he has refused to eat.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is meagre and unimportant.

The Duke de Montpensier yesterday paid an unexpected visit to Madrid, and had an interview with General Prim.—Times, Feb. 15.

MADRID, March 2.—The rumors of an extensive rising of Carlists in Northern Spain is contradicted, but it is admitted that agents of the party are very active just now in all the Provinces, and have set on foot movements at various points which have so far been insignificant. All the private property of ex-Queen Isabella remaining in Spain has been embargoed by Prince D'Assize, her husband, to prevent waste of their children's inheritance. The Countess Girgente, daughter of Isabella, has begun legal proceedings against her husband for squandering her dowry.

ITALY.

PINDAR.—Victor Emmanuel is still at Turin, and is very anxious that he having received the sacraments and made a death bed reparation for the scandal he had given should be made public, and especially that his marriage with the Contessa Rosina Miraflores should be known. He continues to practise his religion, and has, it is said, written twice to the Pope to express his contrition for the past. His visit to Naples is very uncertain.

In Italy, the meeting of Parliament will be the signal for a renewed attack on the ministry, and through it on the dynasty of Savoy. An interpellation on Rome is preparing, and though it will end in nothing as to the withdrawal of the French troops, it will bring to light the failure of the Lanza Cabinet in its foreign policy, and that of Signor Guerrieri Gozzaga's mission to Paris. Count Daru has, it is said, replied to all overtures that the Convention, in the face of the facts of 1867, cannot now be carried out until Italy has withdrawn the vote of the Chamber declaring Rome the capital of Italy. As this vote is not very likely to be repealed, the *statu quo* will probably be indefinitely prolonged.

It is said Mazzini was in Genoa last month, but nothing certain is known of his movements. As the *Unita* says, he would scarcely visit his native city openly and like ordinary mortals. The sham mystery, the 'make-up' of a haunted conspirator is a necessity to him, and, like Victor Hugo, he knows better than to return to ordinary political life and be measured by the ordinary standard of his fellow men. The success or failure of the revolutionary movements in France and Austria will, in any case, be the key-note to anything like action in Italy, and there seems every probability that the friends of order in Paris will be sufficiently strong to maintain the upper hand in spite of the emetics of the 8th.

ROME.—DEBATE OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council has so far held twenty four General Congregations, besides the two Public Sessions, and one hundred and twenty Fathers have addressed the Assembly. This may give some idea of what the duration of the Council promises, humanly speaking, the business having only just begun.

The affairs of the 'Religious Orders' have not, it is stated, yet come on. The Council is supposed to be occupied with the matters regarding the Missions, and also those of 'De Ecclesia.' All are looking anxiously for the opening of the discussion 'De Romano Pontifice,' and it is supposed that only a few days will elapse before it is commenced.

AUSTRIA.

I told you that the United Greeks living in Austria had addressed a petition to the Council, and I now send it you in part. 'Three centuries have passed away since the union of our Russian Church to the Church of Rome. History gives many proofs of the sufferings our Church has undergone during that period. There is no humiliation which she has not undergone! Her splendid rites have been disgraced, her customs changed, and the union of the Orientals with the Holy See rendered more difficult. In spite of all these contrivances, our Church has remained faithful to the union she adopted. His Holiness Pope Pius IX has taken into consideration the distressing position of our Church, and by conferring the dignity of Cardinal upon our late Metropolitan Levitzky, he has, at least in some measure, placed our clergy on a footing of equality with the Latin clergy. He has even declared an intention of constituting a Patriarchate of all the dioceses of Galicia and Hungary. But all these attempts will be insufficient to sustain and infuse new life into our Church so long as her life is not restored or her organization renewed. It is for these reasons that we ask of the Council, the highest authority in the Church of Christ, to make the following decisions: 1st. That the Greco-Rus-

sian rite of the Eparchies of Galicia and Hungary united to Rome shall be re-established in its primitive integrity with the least possible delay, conformably with the constitutions of the Fathers and Ecumenical Councils. 2ndly. That the Bishops and Ecclesiastics of the united-Greek Rite, shall enjoy the same privileges and advantages as are enjoyed by the Latin Bishops and Priests. 3rd. That all the Greco-Russian Eparchies of Galicia and Hungary united to Rome shall form one Patriarchate, the seat of which shall be at Lemberg. The Council will doubtless take in hand in an efficient manner all that concerns the Orientals. You know my opinion as to the method that will lead to success with them. Nothing is so easy as to Catholicize them on condition of not interfering with their rites and customs, which have indeed always been approved and protected by the Sovereign Pontiffs.—Corr. of Tablet.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet was prolonged on Saturday, both Houses having to the last evinced hostility towards the Government. A rumoured dissension in the Cabinet has been contradicted. The King of Prussia yesterday opened the North German Parliament.

FACTS ABOUT RAILWAYS AND TRAINS.—A German paper has made the following calculation: A train composed of all the locomotives and railway carriages in Europe would reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and would contain 400,000 passenger carriages and 500,000 luggage vans. The railways of Europe are carried over 62,000 large and small bridges, and go through thirty-four miles of tunnel. 150,000,000 cwt of iron has been used for the rails, and 80,000,000 cwt of coals is required yearly to feed the engines. The network of European railways includes all States except Greece, Lippe Detmold, Waldeck, and a few other very small German States. It represents a length of 70,718 miles; 18,000 locomotives are employed on it; the distance these rush over during the year is 60,000,000 miles. If to this is added the distance passed over by passenger carriages and luggage vans, we get to 100,000,000 miles.

RUSSIA.

Cholera is raging in its worst form at Moscow. In some cases people have been attacked while walking in the street, and have died almost as suddenly as if shot through the heart.

UNITED STATES.

The 'old Bachelor' who writes the philosophic papers on society and manners which periodically enliven *Harpers Bazaar* grows in a hearty and crabbed fashion at the little-tattle and Mantillini literature which now finds its way into the secular papers:—'For my own part, I think the English Court Circular, is a much less humiliating style of literature than our own Jenkinsian annuals. At least, the names of noblemen are hereditary, and often suggest some heroic or interesting association. And when we see them mentioned in the list of guests at Windsor Castle or Warwick Castle, or at some other historic house, we think of the famous people who once bore the titles; there is a certain glamour of romance and tradition, and we know at least that, had we been there, we should have seen and felt the presence of refinement and culture. But when we read the prolonged details of the great ball at the Funguses, why, my dear Solomon, I think there is not much glamour of romance and tradition; and as for Mrs. Belan Butter's train and obignon and diamonds, which are described at length, we remember that she can not speak the language grammatically, while her husband made his great fortune by short weights and other small swindles. Do you find it enlightening to read about the expenses of vulgar people? If an amiable young gentleman comes to the country, by all means let us be hospitable, but not talk about it. Let us remember what opportunities he has for the study of comparative snobbery, and if he doesn't find ours much more contemptible than that of his own country, I shall be sincerely glad.

A CANADIAN IN TOURS.—A New York exchange gives an account of the robbery of a young Canadian in New York by a noted swindler. On Monday last two young men named Francis Thibault and Joseph Beaudry, arrived in that city from San Francisco, en route to Montreal. They had hardly landed when they were met by a notorious sharper named McDonald, who led them to his office and sold them tickets for Montreal. While the tickets were being purchased, Thibault imprudently informed McDonald that Beaudry had in his possession a draft for \$2,500 payable at the Bank of North America. Upon this the rogue became extremely fraternal and finally succeeded in getting Beaudry to endorse his draft and leave it in his hands for collection. Fortunately for the young man, however, the old bird left his prey for a time long enough to arouse his suspicions, whereupon he gave information to the police, and they soon succeeded in finding the thief, who had meanwhile cashed the draft, and made away with \$840 of the proceeds. The victim, Joseph Beaudry is a native of St. Spirit, and had worked hard for eight years in California. The sum of money with him was the result of his savings during that time. He seemed quite bewildered by his ill fortune, and was somewhat disconnected in the details of the circumstances in this eventful day of his life.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.—It happened at a restaurant man entered the other day, and called for a dinner. His orders were of a most elaborate character, and fairly staggered the resources of even a Metropolitan restaurant keeper. He lingered long at the table, and finally wound up with a bottle of wine. Then, lighting a cigar he had ordered, he leisurely sauntered up to the counter, said to the proprietor: 'Very fine dinner, landlord! Just charge it to me I haven't got a cent.'

'But I don't know you, said the proprietor, indignantly. 'Of course you don't? If you had, you wouldn't let me have the dinner?' 'Pay me for the dinner, I say!' 'And I say I can't. Haven't got the blont.'

'I'll see about that,' said the proprietor somewhat furious. He snatched a revolver from a drawer, leaped over the counter, and collared the man, exclaiming, as he pointed it at his head: 'Now, see if you'll get away with that dinner without paying for it, you scoundrel!' 'What is that you hold in your hand? said the getter-away-with-free-dinners, drawing back. 'That, sir, is a revolver, sir.'

'Oh, that's a revolver, is it? I don't care a shot for a revolver. I thought it was a stomach pump!'

WHAT YOUNG MEN SHOULD DO.—1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally and physically. 2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results. 3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, unless his own judgment or conviction, properly founded, should otherwise direct. 4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not those obstacles to overcome. 5. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes. 6. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers, let him come as near his desires as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition. 7. All young men have 'inalienable rights,' among which none is greater or more sacred than the privilege to be 'somebody.'—Dunn.

A gentleman, who had a very blundering servant, put down in writing everything he wished him to do. Going in the country, one day, the master fell into a ditch. He called the lad, who, instead of hastening to his assistance, exclaimed:—'Stop; let me see if it's down in my memorandum-book.'

At a celebration, a poor pedler, who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following:—'Here's a health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all his friends desert him.'

'Mike, why don't you fire at those ducks? Don't you see you have got the whole flock before your gun?' 'I know I had, but you see, when I get a good aim at one, two or three others will swim right 'twixt him and me.'

A little fellow, not more than years five years of age, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line: 'An honest man's the noblest work of God,' said he knew it wasn't true; his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

A chap who was told by a colporteur to remember Lot's wife, replied that he had trouble enough with his own without remembering any other men's wives.

A witness was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken. The witness, fixing his eyes earnestly upon the judge, began, 'May it please you Honor, you lie, and steal, and get your living by cheating.' The face of the judge reddened, and he exclaimed, 'Turn your head to the jury when you speak!'

An elderly farmer living in Devonshire died recently. When he became conscious that death was approaching he gave the most particular directions as to the disposal of his property and the arrangements for his funeral, and almost with his last breath enjoined it upon his wife and daughter to have the funeral procession leave the house at an early hour, in order that they might get home in time to milk the cows before dark.

A stupid fellow tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf of the parable was male or female. 'Female, to be sure,' was the reply; 'for I see the male,' looking his questioner full in the face, 'yet alive in the flesh before me.'

During the performance of an oratorio, one of the trumpeters played too low, which the leader observing, he cried out: 'Louder! Louder!' No attention being paid, he repeated his command so often that at length the indignant Teuton threw down his trumpet in an agony of passion and exhaustion, and turning towards the audience, exclaimed: 'It is very easy to cry louder! louder! but rare is de vind to come from?'

Mrs. Heavysides, getting into an omnibus the other day, heard a disagreeable old bachelor make the grumbling remark: 'Omnibuses were not made for elephants.' To which she replied: 'Sir, omnibuses are like Noah's Ark, intended to carry all sorts of beasts.'

The Welsh have a saying that if a woman were as quick with her feet as with her tongue, she would catch lightning enough to kindle the fire in the morning.

Question for the next meeting of the Boston Women's Club:—The capacity for whistling, is in general masculine, not feminine. How would you account for this? We would account for it on the ground that Adam gave a long whistle the first time that Eve's dry goods bill was sent into him.

No man of refinement uses inferior perfumery, for the simple reason that no woman of refinement would tolerate him if he did. In this country the toilet outfit of a gentleman is considered incomplete without a bottle of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. In fact it is the standard perfume here, and although the French extracts and German toilet waters are imported, it is only to a very limited extent as compared with this popular article. It is a staple luxury throughout South and Central America, Mexico, and Cuba, and seems to be especially adapted to the wants and tastes of the inhabitants of this country. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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, B. 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.

A perpetual necessity for purification 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, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

WHAT IS BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA?—It is rather late in the day to pronounce this question. Thirty-seven years of unbroken success as a remedy for malignant cutaneous and ulcerous disorders, would seem to establish the fact that as a blood-depurative it stands foremost among modern medicines. As a tonic and antibilious preparation its record is equally satisfactory. The components of an article with such credentials are of little consequence to the public; but it is known to the curious that its basis is the very essence of the Honduras Sarsaparilla-root, intermixed with many other rare materials from the botanical kingdom, and not even an infinitesimal particle of any mineral mingles in the hygeian draught.

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.

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into the account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

ALASKA. Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked out a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the hats, shanties and scurfs of those boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Peppercorn, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store

which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.—Correspondent Alexand. Journal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly G. Bamnow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to

JOSEPH REDMOND, Sec.

WANTED.

For St. Sylvester, a School Mistress with a diploma for elementary School, to teach the English speaking portion. Apply to

M. JEAN LESSARD, Sec. Treas.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

WANTED.

A person of steady habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europe, offers his services to any one desiring Collecting, Conveyancing, Purchasing, or other business done there. References furnished. Address, P. O. Box 304, Quebec, P.Q.

WANTED.

A good Male Teacher, with First-Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaster. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. McLachlan, or John O'Kavanagh, Trustees, North Lancaster, via Glennevis Post Office, Glengarry, Ont.

THE OFFICE OF THE HOLY WEEK, according to the Roman Missal, and Breviary in Latin and English. Price 40c. D & J. SAILLIER & CO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860.

In the matter of Jean E. Lafond, of Montreal, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the Insolvent, No. 225 Notre Dame Street, on Monday the fourteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 21st Feb. 1870.

A. B. STEWART, Interm Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Marchand & Belanger, Traders of Maskinonge. Insolvants. A first and final dividend sheet, on moveables, has been prepared, subject to objection until the eight day of March next. Montreal, 10th February 1870.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Dame Cecile Glackmeyer, of the City of Montreal, Trader, (marchande publique) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Albert Girard, of the same place, Trader, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Louis Gauthier, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messrs T. & C. O. de Lorimier, Advocates, No. 6, (Little) St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty-first day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs generally. The Insolvent is required to attend.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee.

Montreal, 8th January, 1870.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adele alias Adelaide Dalton, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gentleman, heretofore of the Parish of St. Joachim de Chateauguay in the District of Beauharnois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next. Montreal, 21 January, 1870.

LEBLANO & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Emelle Dupois, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudelle of the same place, Trader, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January, 1870.

LEBLANO & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of RICHARD J. DUCKETT, of the Parish of St. Polycarpe, Merchant, individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Mary O. Leblano, under the name and style of R. J. Duckett & Co., Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next. R. J. DUCKETT, by T. & C. O. de LORIMIER, his Attorneys ad litem.