

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Havre states that there has been intense excitement in the city consequent upon a battle that has been going on since the 26th in the neighborhood of the city. The first important struggle between the French troops in this department and the Prussians occurred on Saturday morning at daybreak.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 28.—Faillherbe, in a despatch, announces that, owing to the intensely cold weather, he will encamp his troops near Arras, and await the prosecution of a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and the deliverance of France.

The weather in Southern France is exceedingly cold.

The Prussians cannonaded St. Calais on the 25th, and then entered the place, where they committed many disorders. Chamsy sent a formal protest to the Prussian General, and subsequently issued an order of the day in which he says:—"I have warned the Prussians against further prosecution of such horrible actions as they have committed against unarmed places, and people who deserve better treatment from the enemy because of their extreme humanity to the Prussian sick and wounded. The General adds:—It is evident France is not combating loyal enemies but devastating hordes; but she will continue the struggle to preserve her honor and independence.

*Herald's Special*.—HAVRE, Dec. 26.—Since Saturday evening the city has been intensely excited over the first important struggle between the French troops in this Department and the Prussians, which occurred on Saturday morning, at daybreak. After a number of petty engagements and skirmishes with the Uhlans and Saxons, the people became clamorous for a grand sortie. Accordingly, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, a battalion, forming a column of 5,000 men, pressed forward from Honfleur. This force, under command of Col. Miermard, arrived at Chateau Montivert on the 22nd, and there established headquarters, and sent out advanced posts. The troops were in the best state of discipline yet known, and were prepared for a reconnaissance in force by daybreak. The 24th was one of the coldest days this winter; and on Thursday the half-frozen French outposts were driven in by the sudden appearance of Prussian cavalry in large numbers moving on the chateau at a rapid pace. The alarm was sounded, and the troops soon formed in a creditable line, the artillery pushing forward on the right wing. The French behaved well, and were soon prepared to attack. At 7.30 the battle began by an impetuous advance of the Prussian cavalry, 1,500 strong, preceded by a battery of artillery. They were received by the French artillery, who opened with a furious cannonade. It soon became apparent that the French guns were well placed and splendidly worked, but not sufficiently supported. The warm fire created a temporary demoralization among the Germans, whose lines wavered, but kept up their fire. Three advances were made by the Prussians to capture the French batteries, but they were each time compelled to retire. This unsuccessful fight with the French right lasted two hours. Then a large body of Prussian infantry, preceded by a line of cavalry, appeared on the road from the Fecamp, coming to support the enemy. A council of war was held on the battle-field, in which the Germans determined to fall back on Honfleur. The French occupied the height commanding Balbec with artillery. Lower stood the Prussians. To attack the French position it was necessary for them to descend into the plain, then to cross a petty stream, and then ascend the opposite bank about 150 feet. The Prussians hesitated to make the attempt, and at the same time were exposed to a destructive fire from the French; while from their position their own fire was ineffective. Soon however fresh Prussian artillery appeared to the right of the French position, and the fire from their caused the Mobiles to break in confusion. The French force immediately commenced to make a retreat, which movement they performed amid some confusion. The Prussian line made an attempt to follow up their advantage, but the movement was made difficult by the nature of the ground. Nevertheless they captured about two hundred prisoners. This ended the expedition intended to accomplish the occupation of Yvetot, and to capture 1,000 Prussian artillery and infantry known to have been stationed at the point. The Prussian losses are estimated at about 300, killed, the French under 200. Since the fight the Prussian forces have again fallen back.

The *Herald's* Versailles despatch says there were 100,000 men engaged in the attack, besides gunboats, and upwards of 20 batteries, without counting the guns on the earthworks. The main effort of the French was directed with three divisions and 100 guns on Aulnay and Severan, their right resting on Bondy, and the left on Boligny. There were also movements made at Drancy and Lebourget, where the French had a hot reception from four batteries of guard artillery, stationed in the vicinity, which cut them up terribly. The infantry guards got into action hereabouts, driving the French back into the forts in great disorder. With this exception, the repulse of the sortie was effected by artillery, and this accounts for the small loss of the Germans. Four of the guard batteries opened fire at 1,400 yards, causing immense damage to the advancing French columns, a few minutes sufficing to make the enemy waver. Their officers endeavored to keep them together, but they soon broke and fell back entirely discomfited. They had no better fortune in their encounter with the Saxon field batteries, in the endeavour to take Aulnay and Severan. Gunboats were brought to Epinay, whence they kept up an incessant fire on the right of the Prussian guards, with but little effect.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28.—Mont Avron is silent to-day, but the forts in the neighborhood reply to the fire of the German guns. The Prussians on Monday advanced to and occupied Bapme, 14 miles S.E. from Arras.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Government organs say that Mont Avron was the first position attacked in order to obtain a stand-point from which to operate against the adjacent outlying forts. The bombardment of Mont Avron may be considered as the introduction to a general shelling of Paris. Its capture will greatly facilitate the operations against the city.

A despatch from Versailles, dated the 23rd, says a scheme to assassinate the King of Prussia, Von Motke, and Bismarck, was discovered here a few days since. A number of strangers arrived in the city on Wednesday, when the gates were closed, and the citizens ordered to remain in their houses on pain of death. The patrols then searched every place, and arrested 200 persons, of whom 70 were armed with guns.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.—Advices from Paris state that the new fortifications have been completed by the French beyond Mont Valerien, which throw shells beyond Versailles. That place is therefore considered untenable for the Prussians.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A correspondent has had an interview at Bordeaux with the Count de Chaudourdy, the Minister and Delegate for Foreign Affairs, whom he describes as a grave and reserved man, but a free talker. In reply to an enquiry of the correspondent, the Minister thus gave his views in regard to the chances of peace: At present peace seems to be distant. Lamentable as this war is, peace on dishonorable terms would be inadmissible. It would change France to a third-rate power. Prussia made a great mistake in not concluding a peace with France at Ferrières. The civilized world will condemn her for the refusal to propose terms, which then might have been arranged in a manner that would have been honorable to Prussia, without being humiliating to France. Not only might guarantees against future attacks by France upon Germany have been exacted, but the feelings of hatred and revenge, now sure to prevail in the future, might have been changed to esteem. All that is now impossible. No Ministry, or Constituent Assembly, or Government could for a moment treat for a peace under the conditions now imposed by the Prussian Government. Although there is hardly a man in France but laments the war, yet there is scarcely one willing to allow the Government to give up territory. The rich and poor unite in the opinion that the only thing left is to fight out the war. If in doing so France is financially ruined, there will be less for Prussia to take. The Minister told the correspondent he had great hopes that the Prussians would be driven out of France before long. The present Government, he said, is not fighting with obstinacy nor political motives, but with a fair chance of obtaining an honorable peace. Paris is able to hold out for a considerable time. The whole nation is armed, or arming. Three months ago it was difficult to inspire the people with courage, but now the Government is obliged to restrain and direct, rather than to excite patriotism. We need arms and artillery, it is true, but these are coming in every direction. We have offers of more than we want from England alone. Happily, all the political parties are practically determined to allow the present Government to do their best for the national defence, and have the patience to wait. They do not raise revolutionary cries because events do not move quickly. The Count does not think the defeat of the Army of the Loire has seriously altered the complexion of affairs. It is much lamented, but it is not to be expected that raw troops will prove victorious on all occasions; even the retreat on Orleans, the evacuation of the city and the retreat to Le Mans, were not unmitigated evils. They prove that the new army can hold its own, and retreat as well as advance without demoralization—a fact which had been doubted before. Moreover, the troops of the Army of the Loire gained confidence and invaluable experience. Chaudourdy thinks that England has not raised herself in the scale of nations in her recent action on Continental matters. She is now committing the same mistake that France committed in 1866. In order to have her neighbor chastised, she has allowed herself to be humiliated beyond endurance, and even allowed her territory to be violated. The correspondent enquired: Can England afford war? He replied: There are other means besides drawing the sword by which a great power like England can make her influence felt. Those means she neglected to use and she now finds herself insulted by Russia. She delays the meeting of the proposed Congress only to give Russia time to make her preparations surer in the coming spring; prompt action would have been England's true policy, and, with Austria ready to join her, the moral and material support of England would clear France of the invaders in a fortnight, or show the rest of Europe that there is a limit which the most powerful armies must not pass. Such an alliance would be approved by the civilized world, for it would prove that it was not an alliance of conquest. At first France was to blame for seeking a quarrel, and making an aggressive war, although the people was not responsible for that; but now Prussia has rejected an honorable and lasting peace, and the sentiment of the world has undergone a change. For France is now struggling for existence. If she is crushed, England will feel the loss more than any country. England cannot dream of the consequences if she should allow France to be exterminated. Russia will then do what she pleases in the East and Prussia in the West. England would not a single ally, will cease to belong to the family of European nations, and will be reduced to a third class power. The Count then spoke in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of Italy, and intimated that a day of reckoning would surely come for that cowardly nation.

He closed by stating that the new levies in the South and South-East were proceeding with a success beyond expectation.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Last night, as Gen. Prim was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band in the streets. Gen. Prim was wounded in three places on the left arm, and on the right hand. No arrests were made.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Further particulars of the attempt on Prim's life state that his adjutant was shot. The wounds of neither are dangerous. No public disturbance was occasioned, as the authorities took prompt measures to prevent any outbreak, and to arrest the assassins. Great popular indignation is felt at the occurrence.

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Working parties in the opposite headings of Mont Cenis Tunnel are within hearing distance of each other. Greetings were exchanged through the dividing wall of the rock, for the first time, at a quarter past four o'clock Christmas afternoon.

THE ITALIAN CODE AT ROME.—It is difficult to imagine why such haste has been made to substitute a totally new system of legislation—civil, commercial, penal, &c. &c., for that heretofore in use in the Roman States. Without even waiting for the meeting of Parliament, the entire code of the Italian kingdom has, by a stroke of the pen, been imposed upon the unhappy Romans. No care has been taken to enquire into what may be their special needs, no account has been made of traditions and habits of the people, which even conquerors think it wise, if not merciful, to respect in a certain measure in the nations which they have forcibly subdued. Verily no conquered people, not even where Goths and Vandals were the victors, has ever fared so ill in this respect as these "liberated" Romans. The Government of King Victor Emmanuel did not venture to deal thus summarily with Venetia, which still retains her Austrian code, insuperable difficulties having hitherto stood in the way of any change. And not even Naples has been treated so cruelly; for when, thanks to the open attack of Garibaldi and his filibusters, and to the vilest and most treacherous secret plotting on the part of the Sardinian Government, the two Sicilies were annexed in 1860, the code of the Subalpine Kingdom was modified before being introduced in consideration of the great evils which might ensue from its pure and simple application. But who cares what the Romans may have to endure? Rome is only a thing to be talked of, boasted of, paraded, used as a party watchword. Rome was to be got and kept, no matter how. Bombs first, codes next—and what next? Yes, that is the very thing: what next?

PROOFS OF A FREE CHURCH.—1. The Italian Bishops forbidden by the Government to go to Rome, for the canonization. 2. Signor Reali's circular (*reservatissimo*) to the Judicial Authorities (Aug. 15, 1870) informing them that Bishops and Parish Priests would be liable to bagatelle of a fine of 3000 lire and three years imprisonment for enforcing the constitution on Papal Infallibility. 3. Seizure of the Bishop of Bergamo's Pastoral (Nov.). 4. Seizure of the translation of the Bishop of Mayence's Pastoral in Rome (Nov.). 5. Seizure of the Bishop of Verona's Pastoral in behalf of the Pope (Nov.). 6. Confiscation of all the journals that published the Pope's Encyclical (Nov.). This last act was done in obedience to a formal decision come to at a meeting of the Italian Cabinet. Yet the Italian Government, as well as Mr. Gladstone, profess to desire that the Pope and the Church should be entirely free. 7. The Pope in Rome is less free than any one of his spiritual subjects in England. He is now subject to the Government in the matter of popular and higher education.

The confiscated number of the *Opinione* of Florence, which is one of the semi-official organs of the Government, contained these memorable words and this powerful argument in favor of the perfect liberty of the Sovereign Pontiff:—"We publish the Encyclical of the Holy Father in order to prove to the *Unita Cattolica* that the Pope is entirely free in his acts, and that his pretended captivity is but a mean parade. It was not necessary to have had this document printed at Geneva. It would have been enough to have given it to any Italian journal, which would have published it at its ease, just as we are doing." Yet, in spite of the argument, the *Opinione*, like all the other papers that published it, was seized.

ROME.—The excommunications pronounced by the Holy Father have set the *Romano* blaspheming in a manner nothing short of Satanic. It invites the Romans to return to the impure Bacchanals and Saturnalia of Pagan Rome, "This is the first carnival of liberty," it says, "do not let us heedlessly allow it to go by, but let us live merrily Pius IX threatens excommunication, and makes the ladies who go to visit him faint with emotion. A recomunion of pleasure has become necessary; let feasting be proclaimed, and let this inscription be placed over the doors of our ball-rooms and banqueting-halls:—*Hic imperat tripudium*—here frolic reigns." This is not sceristic Latin, it is Horace's Latin, which he wrote between a cup of Falernian wine and an invocation to the goddess of pleasure. It is the language of the licentious unbeliever in all days, as the Scriptures, both Old and New, have recorded:—"Epu-temur et coronemur rosas; cras enim moriemur. Let us eat and crown ourselves with roses; for to-morrow we die."

## GERMANY.

Prussia has formally apologized for the sinking of the six British vessels in the Seine. She promises money indemnity, and states that the military commander who authorized the outrage has been dismissed the service by sentence of court martial.

The Prussians have lost heavily in battle and from sickness in the North and North-east of France. The villages are encumbered with German wounded.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—News of the opening of fire on the fortifications of Paris was received here with public rejoicings.

MUNICH, Dec. 28.—The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies has voted in favor of an enlarged South German Bund, to be allied with that of the North German Confederation.

## TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—The Turkish Government has, in a note, urged upon the Powers its objection to the discussion of all questions affecting the Danubian Principalities in the London Conference.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Information has been received that the Porte has ordered the Bosphorus and Dardanelles coasts to be protected by torpedo-boats.

## UNITED STATES.

One of the most bitter sarcasms of the day is that of Fred Douglas, in his speech at the New England dinner at Washington. His ancestors, he said, came over in the *Mayflower*, too; that as soon as she landed the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, she sailed for the African coast and brought in a cargo of slaves, and that he was a descendant of the latter load of pilgrims.

CHARGES OF ROBBERY AGAINST NEW YORK LADIES.—Six New York ladies have been accused of robbery at a single store, all of them apparently persons of wealth and respectability. The articles alleged to be stolen are of very trifling value. Some of the ladies were locked up all night in the police cells. One of them, Mrs. Phelps, accused of stealing twenty-two cents worth of candy, is said to be worth some millions of dollars, and is remarkable for her charities. She was defended by the eminent lawyer, Mr. Dudley Field, whose fee is said to be \$1,000 whenever he appears in court; and was discharged in spite of evidence which the Judge said he believed to be truthful, on the ground of her high character. The lady in question had made some purchases, and while they were being packed up, she was accused by one of the shop girls of stealing the candy, and immediately invited, by a detective attached to the place, to go into the office at the back of the store. The candy, according to the evidence of the shop girl, fell from her on her way thither.—The occurrence of so large a number of alleged thefts, all on the same day, and the evident watch and preparation for such occurrences, are remarkable indications of the judgment which is formed of fashionable life in New York, by persons who are well acquainted with it. Macey's store is evidently a great resort of the wealthy ladies of the city; yet the proprietor manifestly expects thefts as matters of daily occurrence.—*Mont. Herald*.

## FEVER AND AGUE CURED!

Dr. E. Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, writes to a friend in New York, that Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract is from his remarks: "I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an exception. No better family medicine could be desired. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers, so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous." Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be freely used at same time as the pills.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardiner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE FOREMOST MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—No public medicine has ever received such praise from the highest quarters as Bristol's Sarsaparilla. In a period of thirty-five years it has been spontaneously approved by more than one thousand of the leading journals, physicians, chemists, and medical writers of the country. Fifteen years ago the entire medical faculty of Buffalo united in a testimonial to its inestimable curative properties as developed in their own practice. Forty eminent practitioners, resident in various parts of the State of New York, followed with a similar emphatic endorsement; and since then five-fifths of the very elite of the profession have, over their own signatures, certified to its merits. Its cures of scrofula, cancer, tumor, and every type of eruptive and ulcerous disease will never be forgotten while the English language is read and spoken. In fact they have been recorded in every modern tongue, and have excited the amazement of the whole civilized world. The reputation of no other medicine, ever advertised or prescribed, rests upon such a basis as this. 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. Gardiner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, E. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, has not only a freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

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

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 wear 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 *no plus ultra* of reed instruments; com-

petition 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.:

A BENEFACTRESS.  
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 teach our "Sisy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colic and teething siege. We continue every word what it professes to perform, every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Pargoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged 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 "CERTUS & PEREUS" 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. WILLIS, New York,  
Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate,  
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston,  
Prof. EDWIN NORTH, Clinton, N. Y.

SCROFULA 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 the market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAM, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BREAD, 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.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JAMES KEOUGH and FRANCIS KEOUGH, of the Town of Joliette, trading under the name and firm of J. & F. KEOUGH,

Insolvents.

"THE Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet in their place of business at Joliette, on Friday, the Sixteenth day of December next, at eleven o'clock A.M., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee."

Joliette, 26th November, 1870.  
A. MAGNAN,  
Interim Assignee.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }  
Dist. of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT  
No. 2404.

DAME CAROLINE JONES, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Archibald James Arnott, late Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and now of the said City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to *ester en justice*.

and  
The said ARCHIBALD JAMES ARNOTT,  
Defendant.

The Plaintiff has instituted an action *en separation de corps & de biens* against the Defendant in this cause on the twelfth day of November, 1870.

LAFLAMME, HUNTINGTON & LAFLAMME,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
Montreal, 16th Nov., 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.  
Offices: Over Stethem & Co's, George St.