

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The French Elections are over, and the results, as far as Paris and Lyons are concerned, are known with sufficient exactness. They prove beyond all controversy that the capital of the Empire has gone over to the Opposition, and not simply to Parliamentary opposition, but to dynastic opposition. The temper of Lyons is even more decided. The system of personal government has thus failed in conciliating the inhabitants of these cities, and it may even be inferred that it has had some effect in provoking them to increased hostility. The most remarkable of the elections—the one which attracted more attention in the Department of the Seine than any other—was that for the third Circumscription, where M. Emile Ollivier was attacked by M. Bancel. Many reasons conspired to make this a typical contest. M. Ollivier stood as the representative—it may be said the creator—of the 'tiers parti.' He accepted the Empire—that is to say, he accepted Napoleon III.; but he desired to substitute Ministerial responsibility for the system of personal government, Parliamentary control of the national policy for Imperial action on the 'motu proprio' of the Emperor. His opponent was the representative of pure Republicanism, to whom the name of the Emperor was an offence, the existence of the Empire an occasion of implacable animosity. The issue between the two was thus clearly apparent, and, as if to disambiguate it of all complications, the Government candidate who at one time preferred his claims retired some days since from the contest. The full return of the votes shows that M. Bancel had defeated M. Ollivier by nearly 10,000 votes in a constituency where little more than 35,000 electors voted. The Republican had received 22,647 suffrages; the creator of the 'tiers parti' but 12,849.

Whatever may be the weight to be attached to the fact, it may be said that Paris and Lyons have declared against the Empire.—Times.

Further details have been received respecting the disturbance at Amiens, Lille, and Toulouse. At Amiens troops were obliged to be called out to disperse the rioters, and two soldiers were wounded. Yesterday evening again crowds of people collected and attempted to erect barricades, which were destroyed by the troops.—Several arrests were made, but at 2 o'clock this morning order was re-established. At Lille the riotous proceedings were prolonged up till the evening of yesterday; 3,000 persons paraded the streets singing the 'Marseillaise,' and shouting 'Vive la République! Des Rotours à la Lanterne!' M. des Rotours having beaten M. Thiers at the recent election. The troops, however, succeeded in dispersing the crowd without having recourse to arms. Several cavalry soldiers and a major of dragoons were wounded; 18 persons have been arrested. At Toulouse yesterday evening some disorders again occurred, and no less than 100 persons were taken to prison. Order was restored at midnight. At Albi some attempts were made to create a disturbance, but the soldiers dispersed the mob without firing. At Calais a demonstration was made against M. Pinaud, the Deputy returned in the Government interest. The authorities interfered and dispersed the crowd, an agent of the police being wounded in the 'melee.' This morning, the official announcement of the result of the elections was published. Order was nowhere disturbed.

M. D'Alton Shee, who did not obtain the required majority at the first election, and M. Jules Favre, who was not decisively defeated, have both announced their determination to insist upon a second ballot, the latter against M. Henri Rochefort and the former against M. Thiers. The Government journals of this evening declare that on the occasion of the recent disturbances in the provinces the authorities avoided any collision with the people, the military not having made even a single bayonet stroke. The same journals further express the conviction that public order, which has been energetically maintained, will now remain undisturbed, adding that the Government will not profit by these disorders to commence a reactionary policy, but will continue to uphold a liberal 'regime.' The result of the elections, it is said, has been to extinguish the old parties in the Chamber, leaving only the 'Liberal' Empire opposed to some revolutionary representatives. M. Raspail maintains his canvass against M. Garnier-Pages for the second balloting.

PARIS, June 9.—The following is published as the official returns of the recent elections by ballot: Government candidates, 30; Opposition, 20; unknown, 17. The general result throughout the country is now therefore pretty accurately known. The next Corps Legislatif will be composed as follows: Government 213; Independent, 42; Radical, 35. Very serious riots at Nantes and Bordeaux, occurred yesterday, but were soon suppressed without bloodshed.

PARIS June 9.—The Emperor has issued a decree, convening the Corps Legislatif on the 24th inst.

Some arrests have been made in Paris, within the last two days, in consequence of the discovery by the police of a new political conspiracy; the details of the affair are yet unknown.

BREST, MAY 27. The iron clad corvette *Bellepueuse* returned yesterday from a voyage round the world. This is the first vessel of this description who has performed so long a voyage. The *Bellepueuse* has sustained no damage.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.—The open shops on Sunday have long been a subject of scandal to Catholics visiting Paris, and furnished Protestants with an argument for denying the Catholic observance of the day. An association of clergy and laity has been long at work in Paris to discourage Sunday shopping. Another association of persons employed in shops has been crowned with marked success. Almost all the large shops were closed on Sunday last, and a notice affixed that they would remain so for the future on Sundays and festivals. This happy result has been obtained by a steady persevering negotiation with the employers. It is to be hoped that the agitation will not be dropped until the practice becomes universal, and an abuse is put an end to which had its origin in the abolition of Sunday observance under the first Republic. That it has no connection with Catholic

principles or practice any one may convince himself who passes through the streets of Rome on a Sunday.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 26.—In yesterday's sitting the Constituent Cortes resumed the discussion of the remaining clauses of the Constitution. Senator Castelar criticized adversely the colonial clauses, and said, alluding to Cuba:—"If Spain had followed the example given by England in her dealings with Canada, and granted the liberties which the colonies claim for themselves, it would have successfully prevented the outbreak of an insurrection." Marshal Serrano replied that General Dulce had granted the liberties required, but that party passions had blinded the inhabitants to the intentions of Government. The insurrection, as regards its physical strength, was almost suppressed, and 600 filibusterers had lately been defeated; nevertheless, the moral disorder was likely to disappear more slowly. As soon as the normal state of things should be reestablished the Government would, in conjunction with the Cuban deputies, suppress slavery by a well-considered measure, and proceed with inexorable severity against all persons engaged in the slave trade. It is confidently expected that the discussion on the Constitution will close to-morrow.

POLITICAL SITUATION.—May 24.—At last, after long and stormy debates, the Constituent, or, as they may be more appropriately called, the Dissolved Cortes of Spain, voted on Thursday night, by 214 against 71, that our future form of Government shall be monarchical. At the last moment, however, and just as our revolutionary Solomons were about to sanction by their votes a democratic monarchy for the nation, the poet, Senator Ayala, one of the leading conspirators of Oadiz, and Colonial Minister during the last seven months, raised a regular tempest in the House, which might have deluged Madrid with blood, but for the timely intervention of Topete and Serrano to calm the surging billows. It was the first time that Ayala had spoken in the Cortes, and, to the amazement of every member, he fired a terrible broadside at the Republicans, whom he accused, along with the masses of the country, of having been apathetic towards the triumph of liberty and the revolution, till after the army and navy had singly achieved the honours of the victory. The exasperation which this contemptuous attack was raising in the Opposition, and the well-grounded fear of their abrupt and unanimous departure from the Assembly, to be probably followed by the rising of the militia in vindication of their assailed reputation as heroes of the Revolution, drew Topete and Serrano from their seats. The latter in particular, after successfully employing all his tact in soothing down the asperity of Ayala's intemperate language launched forth in unqualified praises of the Republicans, whose party, he said, he much regretted he could not join, and he almost went on his knees as he earnestly begged of them to withhold from retorting on his brother-Minister. His praises and appeal had their desired effect, the setting terminated peaceably, and Ayala has since retired from the Ministry. The doctrinaires gained, as I have said, a numerical victory but considering, on the one hand, the adulatory language in which the Government had to address the extreme radicals, and the eulogistic terms in which the principal Ministerial members alluded during the debate to the republican theories, and, on the other, the perseverance with which this party has battled for the logical consequence of the democratic principles proclaimed by the Revolution, there can be no doubt says the *Pensamiento* that the moral triumph had been on the side of the Republicans. In spite of the many sympathies which they have lost in the country in consequence of their late display of impolicy, this able paper declares that the mere logical force of events, through the hidden designs of God, will inevitably bring about the temporary establishment of a Republican Government. If so, we may prepare for untold horrors and desolation, trusting that after such a Divine chastisement, and taught by painful experience, the nation will unanimously acclaim the advent of such a prince as Don Carlos, and raise once more the throne which was the pride of its ancestors and the symbol of the traditional glories and greatness of Spain.—*Tablet*.

All the news which we receive from Spain, says the *Correspondence de Rome*, indicates the important condition of her affairs; but, whatever may happen the Spanish people are Catholic. If they had forgotten this, the revolution reminds them of it; and history shows us with remarkable constancy, that it is precisely when the wicked break out into blasphemy and violence, into attacks upon God, the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, upon the Church and the ministers, that the Catholic feeling becomes deeper and shows itself in acts of reparation. If we were allowed to rejoice in evil on account of the good which results from it, we might feel grateful to the villains who have filled Spain and the world with fear, by their blasphemies. In fact it is these madmen who are the exponents of the great Catholic movement witnessed by the world.

We cherish then the hope, or rather the certainty of a happy renovation of the religious spirit in Spain. The monarchies which have preceded are as yet replaced only by a hideous, but transient form which will, perhaps, fall to pieces and be recomposed, several times ere they disappear, and then we shall see in Spain, as we shall see in Italy and elsewhere, how poor and absurd is the modern doctrine of 'Faite accomplis.' 'Faite accomplis,' which signifies, in revolutionary language, the overthrow of right, can only be looked upon as testimony to the instability of human things, sooner or later to be replaced by the things of God. For this reason it is that the monarchs which rest upon the divine principle, which ask their conservation of the Church and devote themselves to her service, are those who alone have reasons for duration, when they reign, chances for return, when driven away by violence.

Orbator, May 23.—Six hundred Volunteers have embarked at Oadiz for Havana.

An imposing demonstration in favor of the Duke of Montpensier was expected at Seville.

The crops in the province of Castellé are promising, and an abundant harvest is expected. Heavy rains continue throughout Spain.

## ITALY.

Florence, May 25.—The Austrian Consul at Leghorn was assassinated there last night while walking with the Austrian General Grenneville. General Grenneville was also wounded. The two unknown individuals who assailed the Consul and General Grenneville have not been arrested. It is believed that the Consul was struck by mistake, the real object of the assassins being to murder General Grenneville from motives of personal vengeance connected with the latter's command of the city during the state of siege in 1849. General Grenneville was wounded in the face.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Massari said he considered the Chamber bound to express indignation at the murderous outrage at Leghorn. Signor Malacchiotti, the deputy for Leghorn, fully concurred in this feeling, but pointed out that during the Austrian occupation in 1849 General Grenneville had excited a deep and terrible hatred. The Minister of the Interior stated that his visit to Leghorn might be dangerous to him, and on that account had endeavored to secure his safety.—The assassins attacked him when just about leaving by sea. Fourteen persons had been arrested on suspicion.

May 26.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies General Menabrea announced that Signor de Filippi, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, had tendered his resignation, and that the portfolio had been accepted by Senator Pironi, whom he introduced to the House.

THE ITALIAN COALITION.—An alliance between lead-

ers who cannot count upon their followers serves only to diminish the credit of the former, and to make confusion worse confounded. Such is the position of M. Menabrea and the chiefs of the Permanent.

It is hard to say which of their tails is most disgusted at finding itself in the same boat with the other. If it be true, as is alleged, that M. Foraria was not altogether a stranger to the recent conspiracy, a fresh element is added to the piquant incongruity of the transaction. Already one of the heterogeneous ingredients of the Cabinet has detached itself, and General Menabrea has had to announce to the House that Signor de Filippi is replaced by the Senator Pironi at the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship. The *Univers* remarks that the laudatory phrases of M. de la Valette do not go so far to speak of the love which the Italians feel for France. The *Florentine* journals, in fact, are full of the most outrageous personal attacks upon the Emperor and Empress. As to Victor Emmanuel, his private life forms the subject of popular novels. It is melancholy to see an ancient dynasty so abused, and the very institution of Monarchy deprived, as it is in Italy, of all shadow of credit or prestige.

Rome, May 27.—Yesterday, after Mass, the Pope delivered a powerful discourse condemning the errors which menace the Church and society. To-day being the Feast of Corpus Christi there was a splendid procession through the streets. His Holiness carried the Sacrament, and gave the benediction in St. Peter's, a large concourse of people being present.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE POPE.—Amongst the congratulations offered to Pius IX. by different Sovereigns on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his first Mass we remarked those of Queen Victoria. It was, no doubt, on her part an act of simple courtesy; but if we mistake not, it is an act without any precedent, and it renews officially the relations between the Holy See and the Crown of England, which have for three centuries been interrupted. In so doing thus Queen Victoria has not only acted as a courteous Princess, but no less as a politic Sovereign, who recognising the important position which Catholicity has obtained in her States, judges that it is right to form an amicable relation with the Head of this religion.

The approach of the Ecumenical Council renders the Catholic question in England of more and more importance. We need not say how joyfully English Catholics received the news of the convocation of the Council; by Protestants it has been heard of in different ways. Amongst those who interest themselves about religious matters, a few remain indifferent, others declare hostility to the intentions of the Pope, whilst numbers received the intelligence with as much satisfaction as Catholics did. These last are the Puseyites, or Ritualists, who call themselves Anglo-Catholics. The Ritualists have, however, been pained at finding themselves confounded with other non-Catholic Christians in the Apostolic Letter addressed to Protestants. They like to regard themselves as a real branch of the Church of Jesus Christ, they are persuaded that the Episcopal succession is preserved in the Anglican Church, so that their ministers really believe that they have received the Sacrament of Orders. It is certain that their belief approximates to our own, and that they show great courage and constancy in defending it against the attacks to which they are subjected. They maintain the necessity of Episcopacy, the real Presence in the Eucharist, the practice of Confession, and most Catholic rites. Yet, as Mgr. Manning says, they are not yet in the Church; they only hold the externals. They have not yet the advantage of possessing the Eucharist, for which they testify so great a love; for the succession of orders having been interrupted, they have not the power of consecrating.

But we may hope much from these men who seem to be wholly in good faith, and whose intellect strives after the complete possession of truth. "I see around the Church," says Mgr. Manning, "good and honest men who are called to the reception of a faith not taught by their Church; they believe in the Real Presence, they raise Altars, they erect Tabernacles; all things unauthorized by their Church; they receive and guard as a treasure what they believe to be the Body of Jesus Christ. I love these men for the love they bear to the shadow of their Lord. The Church will do all and will sacrifice all except Truth, to open her doors and admit them to her communion."

We may judge of the good dispositions of the Ritualists by what was lately said by one of them, at a meeting of the 'English Church Union.' 'I am convinced,' said the Rev. E. W. Urganhart, 'that the separation of Church and State must soon take place, and that it is the duty of Anglicans to seek means for returning to the communion of the Roman Church.'

The 'Weekly Register' assures us that there is reason to believe that a number of Anglican Clergymen have resolved to repair to the Council for the solution of their doubts, and that the Pope has named a sub-commission to study the questions which may be proposed. One of them will probably be the question of Orders, and as further study can only confirm the present judgment, nothing will remain for Ritualists of good faith, but a simple return to the true Church. Happened what may, it is certain that Ritualists are at present in excellent dispositions, and we are happy to write our hopes on the subject with those of the 'Osservatore Romano' of Milan, which sees in the step taken by Queen Victoria and the project of the Anglicans to send a Deputation to the Council, a happy augury of the approaching return of the English nation.—*L'Univers*.

## AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Consul at Leghorn was assassinated on Tuesday, it is believed, by mistake, the fatal blow being intended for his companion, General Grenneville, formerly commander of the city in 1849, who was also wounded. Signor de Filippi, the Italian Minister of Justice, has resigned, and is succeeded by Signor Pironi.

The total public debt of the Austrian Empire is officially stated to be 2,092,067,316 florins, the interest payable upon which is 106,368,170 florins.

A revolt has broken out among the Kibreeze tribes, in which the Cossacks of the Don are disposed to participate, and bodies of Russian troops have been dispatched to suppress the rebellion.

Father Ryan is a decidedly unconstructed rebel. He has lately been lecturing in Atlanta, Georgia, before an enthusiastic audience. The speech was especially reported for *The Methodist Advocate*.—They tell us to forget the past, to let bygones be bygones. But we cannot, we must not, we will not. There are too many ruins to remind us, and too many graves over our land, in the valley, in the shade of the wood, and around us, to let it be forgotten. The future will yet bring the hopes of the past. There are those who will again be proud to wear the gray, and go forth to battle for the cause of the South. Shall they drag us away from the grave of the 'Lost Cause'? No! we will yet meet to worship there. That cause is not dead, it only sleeps. Its Easter Sunday morning will come. It will live again. It does live deep down in the heart of the true and brave. Some little boys love to be called little Southern rebels. The boys are fathers to the men that are to be. Some men have been 'reconstructed.' Yes, of the smiter. We leave them. We would scarcely give them their abolition. But there are others who cannot, who will not forget the past. Yes, there are mothers—thank heaven for such—mothers who are keeping alive and aglow, and affirming the cause 'lost,' but to be regained. Yes, and know this, sometimes the whisper of a mother in the ear of a child to-day, to-morrow the boom of a cannon a century hence! The cause shall yet succeed, and whoever the man is will take up the flag again, and let the stars and bars wave over this land, he will find that there are more true, brave,

patriotic men who are ready to rally around that standard, and do battle for the right. I think I have given you all a dollar's worth of dialoynity, and I must close.

BATHING IN FRAGRANCE.—In oriental countries the rarest perfumes are used in the Hammams or bathing establishments, but neither the Ottomans nor the Persians possess a floral extract as refreshing and inspiring as Murray & Lannan's Florida Water. The famous Atar of Roses is more powerful and more voluptuous, but lacks the vivifying freshness of this pure and delightful preparation. It is as different from the heavy, half-stupefying perfumes derived from essential oils, &c., as a genial stimulant is from a powerful opiate, and of course is infinitely more wholesome. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lannan & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lannan & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

WHAT IS HEARTBURN?—A pungent and acid gas evolved in the stomach gives rise to this unpleasant sensation. The alkalies administered to relieve it are of no permanent use. They do not touch the cause, which is imperfect digestion. Take the stomach with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and the food will then be so completely dissolved, and so faithfully applied to nutritive purposes, that no irritating element will be generated in the process of digestion, and heartburn will therefore be impossible. It is merely one of the consequences of indigestion; and as that fearful source of pain and inconvenience inevitably yields to the tonic, aperient, and antibilious action of the pills, there is no reason why any human being should continue to endure any of its penalties.

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, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

'Give me sound reasons for taking a medicine or I will not try it,' says the rational invalid. This is fair and right. Assertion is not proof. In recommending Bristol's Sarsaparilla, therefore, as a specific for scrofula and all the types of ulcerous and eruptive diseases it is proper to remind the public that for over one-third of a century it has been uniformly successful in cases of this kind. It cures a part of the medical record of every civilized region of the Western Hemisphere. No physician will attempt to gain-say this fact. Let the sick inquire for themselves touching its reputation as a standard antidote for all disorders referable to a depraved condition of the blood and the secretion.

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.

## 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 'DAVIN'S VERMIFUGE WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, 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.

## SITUATION WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had several years experience in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diploma, will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be amiss to add, that the applicant teaches Book Keeping by double entry in all its variations. Address, John Gleeson, St. Sophia, County of Terrebonne, C.B., stating salary. June 1, 1869.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANÇOIS XAVIER CRAIG, Trader, of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late firm of 'N. PATTEAUX & CO., and as actually member of the firm of 'CRAIG, CHABOT & CO.'

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. Montreal, June 4th, 1869. 2w44

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEOD. DESJARDINS, 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 attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 4th, 1869. 2w44

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ONESIME THIBAUDEAU, 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 attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

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## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Louis Lavoie, Jr., Trader, of St. Martin, County of Laval,

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 the 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.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Lestace E. Lamarche, Trader, of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

A second and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth day of June next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Isaac Ritchot, Trader, of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

A third dividend sheet on Real Estate has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth day of June next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of J. Edouard D. C. Bouché, Trader, of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are 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.

No. 19, St. Sacrament Street.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Dame H. O. Heroux, wife of Timoleon Poirier of St. Isidore,

An Insolvent.

A first and final dividend sheet on moveables has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth day of June next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Andrew Crawford, Merchant of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late firm of St. George Harvey & Co.,

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.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Michael J. Doherty, of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are 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.

A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Edward Quikelly, of the city and District of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are 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.

A. B. STEWART, Assignee.