

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The Republic says:—The report that the Emperor is suffering a relapse of his former illness is false. On Friday he experienced some rheumatic pains, but on Saturday they disappeared, and the Emperor is now quite well.

All accounts concur in representing Napoleon III. as restored to physical health and to mental vigor. And he is displeased with several persons, including some whom he reckons among his truest friends, for having entered into calculations and combinations in prevision of a possible very serious crisis in France.—Times.

The Gaulois tells a little Republican anecdote about Lafayette. At Lamarque's funeral the crowd took out the general's horses as he was returning home and drew him to his hotel. 'You must have been very pleased,' remarked a friend some time afterwards. 'Very much pleased indeed,' replied Lafayette; 'but I never saw anything more of my horses!'

By a special despatch from Paris we have it intimated as a popular impression accepted in this city, that Napoleon will propose a plan of dis- armament in his speech in opening the session of the French Legislature, and that the idea is going to become general. It is said that Lord Clarendon conveyed the assurance of England's approval of such a course to his Majesty, and that it will be agreeable to Russia. The tendency of Napoleon's policy in the movement is said to be objectively for the embarrassment of Prussia.

TRUE OBEDIENCE.—Some time ago Mgr. de Segur published a small volume, entitled Jesus want en nous, of which more than 16 000 copies have been sold. Upon being examined at Rome this book was, however, found to contain dogmatic error; and we publish, in another part of this paper, the letter in which Mgr. de Segur accordingly withdraws it from circulation and submits entirely, and with pious cheerfulness, to the judgment of the Holy Father. Actions of this kind do not require any comment on our part; Mgr. de Segur feels that he has simply performed a manifest duty, and he would be pained by any tribute of praise, however natural and however true. Yet we may be permitted to remark the contrast between the feelings of those German laymen who the other day requested the Bishop of Treves to demand the suppression of the Index, in order that the free expression of error might no longer be interfered with, and the conduct of the illustrious French prelate, who gives thanks to God for the sovereign and infallible authority whose decision has condemned his involuntary mistakes.—Tablet.

A SMART DETECTIVE.—A curious story is going the round of the French papers. A legacy of 500,000 francs was recently left to a lady who had long lived with her daughter in extreme poverty. Unfortunately this suddenly enriched couple were nowhere to be found, and the affair was put into the hands of a young and active detective. He asked for 14 days to prosecute the search. At the end of that time he had been unsuccessful, and he begged for 14 days more. Still he was apparently no nearer his object, and he requested that the time might be extended to a month. When this period had elapsed, and he presented himself, unaccompanied by anyone, before his superior, the latter upbraided him with his inefficiency. It was obvious, the indignant official remarked that his subordinate did not sufficiently know his business. 'Very well, my dear sir,' was the calm reply, 'but I have now to inform you that I have been eight days married to the daughter of the lady I been searching for, and I shall thank you to hand over the 500 000 francs which are the property of my mother-in-law.'

The Pays is apparently anxious to beat the Rappel on its own ground. Here is an extract of an article published by one of the Cassagnacs on the report that Prince Napoleon had attended M. Ste. Beuve's funeral:—

'The Liberte announces that Prince Napoleon will attend the funeral of M. Ste. Beuve, and perhaps act as chief mourner. Now, our readers are a ware that the last will and testament of M. Ste. Beuve prescribes that his body should be taken straight to the churchyard without passing through the church, and to be flung into the grave like a dead horse or a diseased bullock. Only we are astonished that a member of the Imperial family, that Prince Napoleon should announce through his usual organ that he will preside over a ceremony, the sole object of which is to insult the religious rites of France. The Prince has often had an opportunity of coming forward and showing his mettle without ever availing himself of it. On this occasion he should have held aloof. We admit the right of any private citizen to have himself buried as he fancies—the right of preferring the charnel to the churchyard—Montausson to Pere le Ohaise, if such be his pleasure—but we do not admit that he should convert his funeral into a loud manifestation and a protest against the manners and customs of other people. The Catholics bury their dead quietly enough. The Atheists, it strikes us, might imitate the same decorous silence. But for Prince Napoleon it was more than a pleasure. It was a duty to patronize these anti-religious practices. All the world knows that the Prince formed part of the seven or eight 'free-eaters' who used to assemble at M. Ste. Beuve's on Good Friday to fling sausages at our Saviour, and strew the Golgotha with chicken bones (textual). So, of course, he thought it right to go to the end and pay his respects to the amphitry of these philosophic feeds.—But after all why should we trouble ourselves about the fate such conduct lays up in store for Prince Napoleon? Everyone can form his own opinion about him. The army saw him in the Crimea and Italy, and remember him. The Conservatives have not forgotten his speech at Ajaccio and his late speech in the Senate. Believers and religious men know what to think of a prince who transforms himself into a 'grave digger' after having been successively a 'free-thinker' and a 'free-eater.' What remains to that man now that he has offended all that France veneration—warlike feeling and religious feeling? Why, there remains to him his yacht and his crew of 150 men. With that he can pass half his year out of France—for he must hunt himself ill at ease in this country of fight and prayer.'

After all, the maintenance of the public peace here, even until now, is a subject of wonder for any sensitive reader of our Press, and if the public peace remains safe a reasonable time under such daily excite-

ments it must be considered as the beginning of a new era in our history and a complete renovation of the French temper. Never has any Sovereign or any Government been treated in France as the present is now, not even, as I told you once, Louis Philippe after his fall. No extracts, however strong, could give you an adequate idea, because you would still miss the continuity and uninterrupted fierceness of the attack and insult which are the main features of this meretricious Everybody smiled, as a home truth, when M. Sorey, a clever but combative writer, and always outspung in some bitter conflict, wrote lately, 'My adversary is really too calm, and I re- venge me too much; it is too bad; he threatens me nearly as the Emperor is treated.' To be sure, Na- poleon III. could repeat now truly the very words of his illustrious uncle when, coming from Elba in 1815, after one year of Bourbon rule, he said to Benjamin Constant, 'What can hinder me now from giving liberty to the newspapers? What could they say of me which has been left unsaid?' Against Napoleon III. reigning as well as against Napoleon I. fallen and exiled nothing has been left unsaid, with what result time will show. Not only does one paper de- clare that whoever does not prefer anything to the Empire deserves the hatred of the present generation and the contempt of posterity, but another compares the Emperor with Carrier, Fouquier-Tinville, and the like for causing colliers on strike to be shot at Au- bise. The Revue takes up the occasion of the death of Sainte Beuve to remind its readers that 'the hor- rible and painful disease which has just killed Sainte Beuve is the same which their learned contributor, the Doctor X, has described in his account of the Imperial illness, and that the readers must see, by the event in the case of Sainte Beuve, how the Doctor X is right in his calculations as to the pro- bable duration and fatal termination of the com- plaint.' But, as I mentioned before, it would be use- less to try to depict to you the unexampled state of the French Press; the only question is, how long can this last without blushing? I would not pledge myself that it would long endure, if it were not for two things which may exercise on French temper a new and powerful influence. The first is universal suffrage, which has given to the people a certain au- thority in their own legal power to do and undo any- thing by a peaceful vote; the second is the Obse- rpt, which it is difficult to face, and still more to attack with a dispersed crowd, and which has struck popular imagination vividly enough to hold at bay even French bravery.

Is it to be wondered at?—A very important movement in Continental politics is indicated by the series of working men's congresses which, during the last few years, have annually been held in various cities, as at Brno, G-neva, Brussels, Basle, Langsanne &c. These meetings assume various names, and their objects are not altogether identical. But there is a remarkable agreement on several points. What- ever may be the constitution of these congresses (which in almost every instance are composed of from one to two hundred delegates from all parts of Europe, many of whom have great influence amongst the working men of their respective localities) they almost invariably unite in denouncing the present system of 'bloated armaments' and crushing war- taxation, which is producing so much misery and poverty throughout Christendom. The barons thus imposed have been quietly protested against for years, and with but little result. Is it any wonder, then, that in their distress, the working classes of the Continent are waxing bold and propounding plans for ultra-democratic and federal systems of inter- national union, which they hope may afford a speedier way out of the present evils than the existing regime? The English newspapers sharply criticize, and not unreasonably, some of the speeches delivered at these congresses. But it is not surprising that under the present state of military and naval under- armaments throughout Christendom [and not on the Continent alone], very strong language should begin to be heard. The burdens of war have become intolerable. Millions of soldiers are being maintained and must be supported by the industrious masses, a large proportion of whose strongest helpers are withdrawn by conscription or enlistment. Hence the weight of taxation and hard labour is falling heavily even on weak women and poor girls. For example one of the complaints lat- estly raised against the present system, has come from the female spinners of Lyons and Anduze. These wretched women have been compelled to earn their livelihood by working sixteen hours a day (and for the pittance of one shilling). They have had to commence work at four in the morning, and continue until eight in the evening! They have at length struck for a change; but, with a remarkable pa- tience and moderation, only demanded that their working hours should begin at five and end at seven. Of course the women of France must work [and ex- ceedingly hard] so long as the present law continues which renders every man about twenty one years of age liable to conscription, and enacts a minimum an- nual draft of 160 000 soldiers. Further, these are prohibited from marriage. The consequent vice and distress brought upon the cities and families of France is incalculable. Is it any wonder, then, that the working classes of that and other countries simi- larly situated, are becoming utterly weary of the in- tolerable tyranny of war and begin to propound plans for self deliverance?—Peace Society's Papers.

SPAIN. The most vigorous and formidable stand made by the Spanish Republicans has been in Valencia, and now that it has been overcome, the whole insurrec- tion may probably be considered as de facto put down. As yet very few details have reached us of what passed in Valencia city, but they suffice to show that a great deal of mischief has been done. The houses are chiefly in the Moorish style, with flat roofs and terraces, and it appears the troops made their way over the houses, jumping holes in the walls, so as to get into the heart of the insurgents' position, and render effectual resistance impossible. From the beginning to the end of the fighting, which was des- ultory and intermittent, three days elapsed. Of the losses on either side we have no authentic accounts. It is to be feared the peaceable inhabitants have suffered much in property, and probably also in person. The troops did all in their power to get the people to leave the town, but the insurgents, when they found themselves hemmed into a narrow space, refused to let any depart, and forced old men, women, and children to remain in their houses, with what object, except to torture them and endanger their lives, it is impossible to imagine. Spain is the land of ready bloodshed, where human life has little value, and whose civil wars and insurrections have generally afforded many examples of atrocities committed in cold blood; but it may be doubted whether there have been greater cruelties perpetrated in any previous history, no matter of what political faction, than in this one. You will have heard of the horrible case in the south, where one of these cabecillas or petty chiefs broke up a railway, and a train full of troops con- sequently met with a hideous accident, in which a great number of men were killed and wounded. This is murder, not warfare. The Republicans have succeeded in making themselves so abhorred by their excesses that they would hardly be able to hold their banner again in any part of Spain without having the whole population of the district at once against them.—Times Cor.

ITALY. THE REVOLUTION.—The Ministers by whom Italy has been misgoverned during the last nine years have been counted by one of the Garibaldi papers, and amount to no less than ninety. What country is robust enough to survive such treatment? and is it any wonder the people are tired of their 'Lords of Misrule'? The administration is so bad, that of the 2,863 murders committed in Italy in 1867, not one half have been brought home to their authors, and of

those persons arrested for the other half, only one- eighth have suffered punishment. Of these again one-third have appealed to a higher court, and have been acquitted in the teeth of evi- dence on a second trial. A worthy pendant to the deputy Mattina is to be found in the Baron Salvatoro Onocenzola, who has been convicted for the murder of Signor Francesco C. m. p. at Catania. This ornament of the Italian Parliament is not only deputy but senior deputy of the Chamber, which may certainly boast of having numbered more criminals in its body than any other legislative as- sembly in Europe. First Sessui, expelled for bri- bery and forgery; Mattina, for murder and bribery; Genero for embezzling money; Lobbia, prosecuted for stimulation of a crime; Brana, Cimino, and Fambri, for the most shameful swindling transac- tions; and now Onocenzola for murder of a Ger- man commissioner. The Royal Procurator (Attorney-General) of Florence has given in his resignation and so have many officers of the National Guard. The republican agitation gains ground, and at Paris the police and citizens came to blows last week, and several persons were wounded in the attempt to suppress a Mazzinian meeting. The Plebisite or a coup d'etat seems the only possible solution of the present situation. General Menabrea visited the Em- press of the French on her passage through Ven- ice, and it is said had a long political conversation with her. Prince Humbert and his wife have arrived at Naples after a good passage from Genoa, which route was chosen to avoid the possible demonstrations in the Rymagnas, where the people are to a man hostile to the present dynasty.—Tablet.

It is now asserted that the contemplated inter- view between the Emperor Francis Joseph and Vicor Emmanuel will take place at Brindisi, in Italy, some time in the latter part of November.

Rome, October 16.—The enrolments in the Posi- tion army continue on a considerable scale, and recruits for the Zouaves the Swiss, and the Legion, are daily arriving.

A letter from Rome in a foreign contemporary asserts we know not on what authority, that the ex- Padre Passaglia is disposed to return to the com- munion of the Church, and to make the necessary submission and retraction. We have heard the report too often to attach much credence to it with- out further confirmation.—Tablet.

THE COUNCIL.—The Patriarch and Bishops of the Maronite Christians have given notice of their arrival. The 'Correspondance de Rome' publishes an interest- ing statistic on the composition of the Council, and of the Catholic hierarchy as it now stands.

Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, resident 768
The same in partibus 238

Of these 12 are Patriarchs, 76 Resident Archbishops of the Levant, 25 Resident Archbishops of other rites, 35 Archbishops in partibus 147
Resident Latin Bishops 609
Bishops resident of other rites 45
Bishops in partibus 193

Total 994

RUSSIA.

A curious book, entitled 'Notes of a Spy,' was lately published at St. Petersburg. These notes are the memoirs of a Russian spy named Boulant- zoff, who according to his own showing, acted as a spy for the Russian Government during the last Polish insurrection. Having lived for ten years in Poland, he had completely mastered the language, and by this means and his patriotic professions he managed to obtain the confidence of several of the insurgent leaders, who he afterwards betrayed to the Government. He gives the initials of these chiefs, all of whom have been either hanged or banished, and seems to have taken quite a pride in his shameful work, describing with muchunction how he got at the secrets of political prisoners by pretending to be one of themselves, and how he used to go to the houses of rich landowners in the disguise of an insur- gent, in order to induce them to break the law by giving him refuge, and thus furnish him and the police with a pretext for plunder and violence of every kind. As might be supposed, these notes are full of adventure, and their author seems to have had some very narrow escapes. Once as he was walking in the disguise of an insurgent near the village of Zycki, he was attacked by Cossacks and was pressed by them so closely that he had to run and hide in some corn; and as the peasants were threshing at the time and had not seen him, he expected every moment to be cut down with their flails. On another occasion he was pursuing an insurgent at the head of his Cos- sacks, when the Pole suddenly turning round, struck at him with such force with his unloaded gun that he fell to the ground with his horse and broke his arm. His assailant then raised his weapon for a second blow which would probably have killed him, but luckily eight Cossacks rushed forward and protected him from further injury.

The Tribune's special says:—It is known that the British Government is highly satisfied with the recent award made by the Joint Committee for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Company, although that award does not amount to one-tenth of the sum originally demanded. The fact that important claims between Great Britain and the United States, have thus been adjusted by the Commissioners, with- out even calling in an umpire, is regarded as an in- dication that the 'Alabama' claims could be satis- factorily adjudicated in the same manner, and Great Britain, having recovered from the disappointment at the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty, may soon seek to renew negotiations.

The married women of Garie, Ill. have formed a society, whose ruling is to lock all doors at 10 P. M., after which there will be no admittance for hus- bands.

DR. WHITTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsam- ic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchitis or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be re- lied upon, the mass of testimony that has been pub- lished since its introduction, being ample proof of its efficacy.

Chemistry is furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, food and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Poets from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tena- tories by their deleterious miasmas are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Agree Cure. Their suffering Chills and Fevers are so effec- tually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler if he ventures upon its infested districts. [G. W. Steet, Independence, Mo. 147

MENSTRUUM SUB ROSA.—The feeling of abhorrence produced by the taste of nauseous medicines is said to be partially neutralized by their good effects in Bri- ton's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, the sick have a tasteless specific. The feeblest stomach does not re- volt against them. Indigestion of itself creates enough of nausea without the smell and flavor of re- spective drugs being brought to bear on the olfactory and the palate; and it is, therefore, a great blessing to the dyspeptic invalid to be relieved of pain and restored to health without being disgusted by the means of cure! The finest stomachic agent

and antibilious medicine extant is fortunately as pleasant to take as are confections.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton; Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi- cine.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lamman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

THEY NEVER REAPPEAR!—Eruptive and ulcerous maladies are banished forever by Bristol's Sarsa- parilla. They never reappear, either in their original shape or in a new form. This is not the case when mercury or any other mineral agent is employed.—Suppressed at one point, the disease crops out at another. In many cases it is transferred from the surface to the bones, or from the external fleshy fibre to the vital organs. The secondary symptoms which so often follow mercurial suppression are as danger- ous and as obstinate as the original disease. The great Vegetable Depurative does not drive back the disorder, or scatter its seeds through the system. It is an extirpator. When its work is done it is done thoroughly.

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.

No Lady ever taints her handkerchief with a coarse perfume. Indeed, the refined of both sexes are always critical in this particular. Hence it is that Murray & Lamman's Florida Water is so universally preferred by persons of correct taste to all other toilet water and essences. There is no pungency in its odor, which is free, delicate, and exquisite, as if the wind had newly lifted it from beds of dewy flowers the petals of which were just unclosing. It is the mar- vellous freshness and permanence of the fragrance which has secured for it a place on every fashionable toilet, and given it a prestige far beyond that of any European perfume. Beware of the imitations of which there are many in the market.

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.

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly thin and pale. That great specific Devins' Vegetable Worm Pills are agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

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, HAMS, LARD, BEER, DRIBBLED FISH, DRIED APPLES, MAP SYRUP, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

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

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 19 MONTHS.

TERMS: PER MONTH. Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$6 00 Music, 2 00 Drawing and Painting, 1 50 Bed and Bedding, 50 Washing, 1 00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expira- tion of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN ON FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Williamsown, Aug. 15th 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

DIST. OF MONTREAL, } and its amendments. SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Partners of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as having been traders together in the said City of Mon- treal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvent. The seventeenth day of November next, the under- signed will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act. JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. KONGEAU, Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of A. NORMANDIN, An Insolvent. ON the twentieth day of November next, the under- signed will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above act. A. NORMANDIN, By T. & C. O. De LORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 13th October, 1869. 1m16.

JUST PUBLISHED

BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York: BIBLE HISTORY, Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR. Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c.



APPROBATION.

The Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents, and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and cir- culated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Overreach of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese. J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Messrs. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflec- tions, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament combined with the well executed illustra- tions of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school. Rev. W. H. HILL S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a. m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie- re de Gaspere, in the District of Beauceville, trader, Insolvent. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of com- position and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANDRE PONTBRIANT, By T. & C. O. De LORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville, Insolvent. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of com- position and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. O. De LORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAVID, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. 2m5