

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS Feb 24.—There was a stormy scene in the Corps Legislatif to-day. M. Ollivier announced that the Government, in accordance with the liberal course it had marked out, proposed to abandon wholly the system of placing in the field and supporting the official candidates for the Chamber. This met with great opposition from the deputies of the Right, who burst into loud cries of disapproval, and caused a scene of confusion which lasted many minutes.—M. Ollivier, nevertheless, persisted in speaking. He declared that the Government would not separate itself from what had been well done during the past eighteen years, but it could not act contrary to its own antecedents. It could not present a spectacle of men arrived at power and disowning their principles and acts. M. Ollivier was continually interrupted while making this explanation, and only when he ceased speaking order was restored. The Right immediately moved the order of the day, upholding the system of official candidatures. A stormy discussion ensued. M. Ollivier asked that the order of the day be not made a vote of want of confidence. The deputies of the Left declared they must support the Ministry because they were pledged to electoral freedom, but for no other reason. The question was then taken, and the order of the day, as moved by the Right, was adopted by a vote of 187 against 56. Much agitation was produced by the result, which is considered equivalent to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministry.

Feb. 23.—Don Carlos of Spain while traveling through France with an Austrian passport, under the name of Margues of Alcantara, was arrested at Lyons by the civil authorities. He was remanded. He could reside in the north of France, and if he violated that condition he must leave the country. The Prince then proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied by escort as far as the frontier. Previous to his arrest he met the Duke of Modena at Lyons, and completed all his arrangements for going to Spain and raising another insurrection.

Feb. 9.—The disturbances in Paris, which commenced on Monday and continued last night, have not been so serious a character as to inspire alarm, and there is no doubt that, even should they be renewed on a more violent scale, prompt repression awaits them. In fact, it is their insignificance, and the unwillingness of the Government to resort to severe measures, that tend to prolong them. Had it been true, in the terms of one of the wild reports circulated the night before last, that Florens and 500 men were behind a barricade prepared to die, we probably should have had no fresh disturbances last night, for then the conflict would have become serious, and the insurgents would have received a crushing lesson. Our most fervent prayer, M. Ollivier said a short time ago in the Chamber, is that the period of our government may be unstained by bloodshed.—In that prayer he and his colleagues have shown they were sincere, for nothing can have been more forbearing than the conduct of the authorities during the troubles of the last two days. Blood has been shed, but in small quantities, and it is still hoped that this time of trial may be got over without a sanguinary conflict. The 'sergens de ville,' Paris Guards, and other police-soldiers are naturally getting exasperated at the severe duties imposed upon them by these senseless disturbances, and are not sorry to strike a blow when they get the chance. Thus it is stated that, according to this morning's papers, a number of persons were last night wounded, although not in most cases severely, and a few are said to have been killed.

NIGHT.—The latest and most authentic information confirms the impressions above set down, especially as regards the number of killed and wounded, which has been exaggerated by some of the papers. Killed and wounded there have been, however, and many more last night than on the previous night; and it is plain the police are disposed to deal hardly with the insurgents. The plan for to-night, in case of an expected recurrence of the disturbances, is said to be to use a large force and surround the district; this will probably give a good netful of prisoners. The whole number of rioters is reported to be very few, so they can hardly extend their action much. Had they arms, the matter might become more serious, for they evidently comprise some determined fellows, and a good deal of blood might be shed before they were put down.

At Marseilles there have been some tumultuous assemblages, but they have been dispersed with even greater ease than in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The decision of the High Court is more serious than reported. By an order of the Court, dated the 18th of Feb., 1870, Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is to be judged first, for having committed voluntary homicide on the person of Victor Noir, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Ulrich Fouvelie; second, for having attempted the homicide of Fouvelie. The order places the Prince under article 304 of the Penal Code punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.—M. Della Rocca, editor of the 'Avenir de la Corse,' has published a 'Life of Prince Pierre Bonaparte,' (1815 to 1870,) accompanied by a full and authentic unpublished account of the events which preceded and followed the Auteuil affair. The author, who is a personal friend of the Prince, is said to have been deeply implicated in the Auteuil tragedy, and his testimony must be taken for what it is worth. He says that on Monday (the day of the assassination) he received the following telegram:—'Come immediately. Very serious matter.' He at once jumped into a cab and hastened to Auteuil. The house was surrounded by 'sergens de ville,' but he was admitted on giving his name. Seeing Soffinet, the Prince's valet, he asked him

what had happened. 'They came to challenge Monseigneur, and insult him at his own house; they have nearly killed him,' was the reply. In the room where the Prince's arms are kept he found one of the Prince's maids. 'So I hear a misfortune has happened, Babetto?' he said.—'Yes,' she answered, 'they came to kill the Prince. One of them threatened me with his pistol as he was making his escape.' 'I then,' (the writer continues) 'entered the drawing-room. Here I found Paul de Cassagnac, Henri de la Garde, and MM. Casanova and Pulicani. The first exclaimed on seeing me, 'Here is a dreadful business!' Pierre Napoleon was shut up in his cabinet with the commissioner of police, who was examining him. Suddenly the two came out into the drawing-room. The Prince gave me his hand, and said, 'Thanks. What could I do? I had to defend myself; a man is not struck with impunity; and it is a wonder that I am still alive. One of my assailants did his best to kill me; his fright, his awkwardness, perhaps some defect in his weapon, alone prevented him from shooting me?' Then, after a pause, he proceeded, 'I demand to be treated like an ordinary citizen. I have written to M. Conti informing him of this great misfortune. Ah! I can well imagine the sorrow of the Emperor. I wish to be placed before a jury, for I have full confidence in such a tribunal.' He then declared himself ready to follow the commissioner of police, fetched a fur cloak from the next room, embraced his wife and three children with much emotion, and then entered the carriage which took him to the Conciergerie.—*Pail Mail Gazette.*

M. ROCHEFORT.—The *Figaro* has made a curious discovery. M. Rochefort, the Republican Socialist, the elected of Belleville, is said to be the same person as the Count Henri de Rochefort de Lucay, who in 1861 wrote to Francis II., then besieged in Gaeta, to place his sword at the service of Legitimacy.—*Globe.*

CURIOS CLUB IN PARIS.—According to a Paris paper there has existed for some time in that city a club, consisting chiefly of rich merchants, formed for the purpose of enabling its members to witness public executions. This club has made an arrangement with the proprietor of a wineshop in the Place de la Requette, whose windows are immediately opposite to the spot where the guillotine is erected. Whenever an execution is to take place, the members of the club pass the night at this wineshop over a bowl of punch, so as to be ready for a good view when the 'interesting moment' arrives. The following is a specimen of the circular which is sent to the members by the secretary of the club previous to an execution:—'Je suis heureux d'avoir a vous annoncer que c'est de main l'exécution de—. N'y manquez pas, il a peur de la mort, ce sera drôle.'

SPAIN. There is little news from Spain. All parties appear to concur in the policy of allowing the Monarchical question to remain in abeyance.

Castelar says the Spanish ministry without a monarch seems to him very much like a deity without a God, but at all events it is something to be clear of Isabella. One correspondent, familiarly it would seem with pecuniary difficulties, exclaims, as to cash:—'Oh! how hard doubletons are to get in Spain just now by everybody who has not got his hand in the public bag—not that it is well stocked! The unhappy state of the country has become a stock phrase of the day. The rich hoard; the middle well-off scrape; the poor starve and rob and beg. People who have country houses or suburban villas bring their goods into the cities for safety; and wayfarers have been stabbed even in the neighborhood of these last for the sake of a few peetas. Under these circumstances, the employes of the present government (forseeing a change) have been improving the sitting hour, as you may suppose.'

ITALY

ROME.—Mgr Pecci, writing from Rome to a French weekly journal, says that there plots are undoubtedly hatching. If there be any to obtain the interposition of the French Government, and so to prevent the definition of infallibility, as has been alleged, we can only say that this would be a confirmation of the opinion we have ventured to express more than once as to the tendency of the liberal school. It is said that there are ways of obtaining the ear of the French Government for this purpose. Could there be a more monstrous tyranny than to call in the aid of Cæsar to fetter the free action of Pope and Council? With what consistency or upon what plea can men, who have the word 'liberty' continually upon their lips, deliberately attempt to crush the spiritual liberty of the Pope and of the majority of the Council? We decline to believe that any of the Fathers can have a share in an intrigue which would be simply an infamy.—*Tablet.*

ROME, Feb. 5.—The 'Civiltà Cattolica' publishes an article headed, 'Bad Politicians and the Council,' in which it treats of the menaces uttered by certain politicians, especially in Catholic countries, in view of the possibility of the Council enacting dogmatic decrees or disciplinary regulations contrary to the spirit of modern times. It declares that these threats will be treated by the Bishops with contempt, and adds, 'If the Civil Government make laws contrary to the decrees of the Council, those laws will be radically null and void and will in no way compel the consciences of their subjects. To enforce compliance with them would be to commit a most criminal act of tyranny. If the Governments separate the Church from the State they will cause terrible revolutions, by which they themselves will be overthrown.' In conclusion, the 'Civiltà Cattolica' praises Count Daru, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for having openly declared in the Senate that the French Government respected the liberty of the Church, and it speaks in high terms of France as being almost the only country in Europe that has remained faithful to its Concordat with Rome during the last 70 years. 'France,' says the 'Civiltà Cattolica,' may rely that the Council will take this loyalty on her part into account.'

The result of the deliberate judgment of an immense majority of the Bishops in favor of defining that the Pope as Pope, cannot teach the Church heresy or error, is now said by Protestant and Catholic organs alike to be inevitable. The opportuneness is considered a settled point, for it appears to be the wish also of the Pope, though we believe he has pronounced no formal decision.

Among the ecclesiastics expelled from Rome are said to have been several Americans. ENGLISHWOMEN IN ROME.—I regret to be obliged to say observes the Roman correspondent of the  *Freeman* that at the solemn functions of to-day, as in deed on almost every occasion of a public religious ceremony in Rome the conduct of many of our fair sisters from across the channel was such as to be absolutely and painfully offensive to Catholic ladies and gentlemen who attend at them for devotion's sake. It is hard enough to bear with this irreverent demoneour—it is trying enough to kneel quietly by

whilst they are cging the ceremonies through an opera glass, and loudly talking during the most solemn portions of the great Catholic sacrifice; but surely their own sense of ordinary propriety (not to say a word of what the feelings of a true lady ought always to suggest) should induce them to restrain their impetuous utterances of 'superstitious,' 'rediculous,' 'nonsensical,' and the like, till they have passed beyond the reach of those to whom they know their expressions must needs be insulting, and have got within that charmed circle of their own, in which they are sure to find a sympathizing echo. Nobody asks—nobody wants their presence on such occasions—they have no earthly right to admission to the churches, and when they are courteously allowed to enter without charge, let, or hindrance, when they are permitted to remain there free from the supervision of a beadle or a policeman (who in an English church, or an English institution would be sure to expel them for irreverence or unseemly conduct), they might, if they cannot pray, at least refrain from scoffing till they have gone beyond the precincts of the temple of God. These observations have refer ence only, as I have said, to many' (for, fortunately, there are many to whom they could not be applied) of the Protestant lady visitors at Rome. I am bound in justice to say that for the most part the outward conduct of the gentlemen is unexceptionable.

FUNERAL OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.—On Monday evening the body of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany was conveyed by torchlight to the Church of SS XII Apostoli. The funeral was the most magnificent which has been seen in Rome for many years, and the streets through which it passed were absolutely crowded with spectators. Several of the Corps Diplomatique had attempted to raise difficulties as to the royal state of the internment, and to persuade the Pope to adopt a more private way of honouring the deceased. They little knew Pius IX. 'The Grand Duke has been robbed of his dominions like a cresset,' said the Pope, 'but he is a Sovereign de jure, and exiled and deposed as he is, he has taken sanctuary in our city, and he shall be interred like a King.' And so it was ordered.

RUSSIA

Here people are losing their illusions; the emancipated peasantry are greedy for more: instead of being grateful for what they have got, the nobles are rained; and the attachment of both to the Throne is weakened. The only remedy for the growing disease of utter indifference which in Russia assumes the absolute form of 'nihilism' and cares for nothing and renounces everything in the heaven above and in earth beneath, is of course positive religion.

The Catholic religion is supposed to be anti-national, and every effort is made to force upon Poland the system which throughout the rest of the Empire is acknowledged to be rotten and in grievous need of reform. The result is a state of things which for the Poles and the Catholics of Russia is simply intolerable. We need not recapitulate grievances so well known. Subject not unfrequently to Superiors who are under the censures of the Church, many of the unfortunate lately do not know whether they are in material schism or not. A reckless nationalism appears resolved to stamp out with its iron hoof a Church which it considers hostile because not Russian. The only hope for the freedom of the Church lies in the governing classes at last discovering that Poland is one thing and Catholicism another. The wrongs of Poland are very great, but they are not identical with those endured by the Catholic Church in the Empire. Even if the nationality of the Poles were to be unjustly blotted out, there was no reason for violating their consciences as well. So it has been however; and the minds of many interested in the destinies of Catholicity in Russia have been much occupied with considerations how religion can be freed from the apparent political connection which has drawn down upon it so terrible a persecution.—*Tablet.*

OF DOMESTIC PROPERTY.—A number of our Congressmen last week, reared their beaters with inflammatory speeches against Great Britain, denouncing the conduct of that Government against Ireland as outrageous and wicked. That may do for 'bulky,' but while the Washington Government is torturing and oppressing the people of the South we deem it useless to talk about our neighbors. Charily always begins at home Irish oppression is bad, but that of Virginia and Georgia is worse. This is supposed to be a Republic, not a monarchy. Those living in glass houses should throw no stones.—*Clearfield (Pa.) Republican.*

THE HORSE TRADE.—A man never fairly graduates in reality until he covers it all over with a cloak of piety. The world has been educated by sore experience to this knowledge.

'Wasn't your master cheated in that horse trade yesterday?' 'No sah; guess not, sah.' 'Mighty sha-bap chap he was trading with!' 'Yes, sah; mighty sharp; but massa saw dat he was pious, an' dat put massa on his guard. Guess he wasn't cheated, sah.'

THE LITTLE OUTCAST.—'Mayn't I stay, ma'am? I'll work, cut wood, go for water, and do all your errands.'

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a lad that stood one cold day in winter at the outer door of a cottage on a bleak moor in Scotland. The snow had been falling very fast, and the poor boy looked cold and hungry.

'You may come in, at any rate, till my husband comes home. There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold;' and she drew a chair up to the warmest corner; then, suspiciously glancing at the boy from the corner of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy boots, and the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the husband entered, wearied with a day's work.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself. He looked at the boy but did not seem well pleased; he nevertheless made him come to the table, and was glad to see how heartily he ate his supper.

Day after day passed and yet the boy begged to be kept 'until to-morrow;' so the good couple, after due consideration, concluded that as long as he was such a good boy and worked so willingly, they would keep him.

One day, in the middle of winter, a peddler who had often traded at the cottage, called, and, after disposing of his goods, was preparing to go, when he said to the woman: 'You have a boy out there splitting wood,' pointing to the yard.

badn't no mother ever since I was a baby! If I only had a mother,' he continued while tears gushed from his eyes, 'I wouldn't have been bound out; and kinked and cuffed, and horsewhipped; I wouldn't have been stony, and got knocked down, and then stole because I was hungry. Oh! if I'd only had a mother!'

The strength was gone from the poor boy, and he sunk on his knees, sobbing great, choking sobs, and rubbing the hot tears away with the sleeve of his jacket.

The woman was a mother; and although all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, she was a mother still. She put her hand kindly on the head of the boy, and told him to look up, and said from that time he should find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arms around the neck of that forsaken deserted child. She poured from her mother's heart sweet, kind words—words of counsel and tenderness. Oh! how sweet was her sleep that night! how softer pillow! she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinner, but striving mortal.

That poor boy is now a promising man. His foster-father is dead; his foster-mother aged and sickly, but she knw no want. The 'poor outcast' is her support. Nobly does he repay the trust reposed in him.

'When my father and mother forsake me then the Lord will take me up.'

How QUARRELS BEGIN.—'I wish that pony was mine,' said a little boy, who stood at a window looking down the road.

'What would you do with him?' asked his brother.

'Ride him; that's what I'd do.'

'All day long?'

'Yes, from morning till night.'

'You'd have to let me ride sometimes,' said the brother.

'Why would I, you'd have no right in him if he was mine.'

Fa ther would make you let me have him part of the time.'

'No, he wouldn't!'

'My children,' said the mother, who had been listening, and now saw that they were getting angry with each other, all for nothing, 'let me tell you of a quarrel between two boys no bigger nor older than you are, that I read about the other day. They were going along the road, talking together in a pleasant way, when one of them said:

'I wish I had all the pasture land in the world!'

The other said, 'And I wish I had all the cattle in the world!'

'What would you do then?' asked his friend.

'Why, I would turn them into your pasture-land.'

'No, you wouldn't,' was the reply.

'Yes, I would.'

'But I wouldn't let you.'

'I wouldn't ask you.'

'You shouldn't do it.'

'I should.'

'You should!'

'I will; and with this they seized and pounded each other like two silly, wicked boys, as they were. The children laughed; but their mother said:

'You see in what trifles quarrels often begin. Were you any wiser than these boys in your half-angry talk about an imaginary pony? If I had not been here, who knows but you might have been as silly and wicked as they were.'

THE FATHER AND HIS SONS.—A father had seven sons, who often quarrelled with each other. En-grossed by their quarrels and contentions, they neglected their work. Nay it went so far that some evil-minded people thought to turn this difference in their own advantage, in order to deprive the children of their inheritance on the death of their father.

The venerable old man had all his seven sons assembled together one day, and laid before them seven sticks which were firmly bound together.

'Which ever of you,' said he, 'can break this bundle of sticks asunder I will give him a hundred crowns upon the spot.'

One after the other, each of them strained every nerve, and each of them said, after a long and vain attempt, 'It is impossible.'

'Yes,' said the father, 'nothing is easier.'

He loosened the bundle and broke one stick after the other by a slight effort.

'Ah!' said his sons, 'It is easy enough to do it in this way—any little boy could do it.'

'Yes,' said the father; 'and as it is with these sticks, so it is with you, my sons. So long as you hold fast together, you will stand, and no man will be able to overthrow you. But if the bond of union be loosened, your fate will be that of the sticks, which lie here broken on the ground around us.'

Union and mutual confidence impart Nerve to the arm and courage to the heart.

When Nick Biddle was connected with the United States Bank, there was an old negro named Harry, who used to be loafing around the premises. One day, in a social mood, Biddle said to the darkey, 'Well, what is your name, my old friend?' 'Harry, sir,' said Harry, 'sir,' said the other touching his hat.

'Old Harry,' said Biddle, 'why that is the name they give to the devil, is it not?' 'Yes, sir,' said the colored gentleman, 'sometimes ole Harry, sometimes ole Nick.'

We should not despair of the goodness of the world if we do not happen to see it immediately around us. The atmosphere is still blue, though so much of it as is enclosed in our apartment is colorless.

GLANDULAR DISEASES.—Many of the maladies generated by virus in the blood fasten upon the glands. This is especially the case with those of a scrofulous type. Whenever these important organs are affected, either directly or sympathetically, the only medicine that can be relied on to effect a cure is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the great secretory gland, the liver, is chronically disordered, this balsamic preparation should always be resorted to. It is the only specific for ulcerations in that tender and susceptible organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wonderful controlling influence in fever and ague, dumb ague, remittent fevers, and general debility. As an auxiliary, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills in cases of this nature, cannot be too highly recommended.

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

ALASKA. Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Lancing at Sitka, we had walked out a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicine in full display among the hats, umbrellas and coats of those boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike name of his Cherry Peppor Pills, &c., saluted us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbor, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to those where they visit every acre.—*Correspondent Alexandria Journal.*

balsamic purgative like Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, which in discharging the contents of the bowels, soothes their irritation and invites a renewal of their natural action, is the only one needed under any circumstances. No collapse follows the operation of this genial laxative, but on the contrary, when its evanatory work is done, functional regularity is re-established. Consequently the Pills are an absolute specific for constiveness whereas all ordinary purgatives in the end aggravate that disease.

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

A peep into the dressing-rooms of our fashionable, would disclose the fact that among all the perfumes of the day Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is met in vogue in the best society. Among the jewel-cases and other paraphernalia of the toilet of beauty, would be seen the well-known bottle with its gayly-tinted floral label, which long since took the place of the slim flacon of Rhenland. Unfortunately the German chemists being unable to rival Murray & Lanman's celebrated article, in this matter, with any brand of the Florida Water, and it is therefore requisite for purchasers to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

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

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

Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a combination and a form ideed for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

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

M. JEAN LEBLANC, Sec. Trees.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindray, a Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred.

Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

TEACHER WANTED.

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

JOSEPH RICHMOND, Ec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No 591

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

Montreal, 19th January, 1870.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No 591

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of RICHARD J DUCKETT of the Parish of St. Polycarpe, who is, individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Mary C Leblanc, under the name and style of R J Duckett & Co., Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next.

R. J. DUCKETT, by T. & C. C. de LORIMER, his Attorneys at ltrm.

Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870. 5123

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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

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

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee.

Montreal, 8th January, 1870. 2124