

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Jan. 22. — I have never seen yet such good will shown to a Government as the universal feeling of sympathy which surrounds the present Ministry. Nine out of ten among the oldest and most determined adversaries of the Imperial regime are now wishing openly good success to the Cabinet and trying to help it through its difficulties. The obvious motive for this change of opinion and conduct, common to nearly all the leaders of the Constitutional or Orleanist party—which is a party rather composed of leaders than of followers, and wanting rank and file more than chiefs—is the complete and every day more evident surrender of the Emperor to their principles, while the Republican party was becoming more and more entangled with Socialist and anti-Parliamentary doctrines. Well, the present Ministry is strong by the adhesion of the whole of the Liberal party, by the submission of the House, ready to do anything rather than incur the risk of a dissolution, strong also by the moral impossibility for the Emperor to advance one step more towards the Left, where Picard and Favre would reject him, or of retreating one step to the Right, with the prospect of a revolution and the ominous fate of Charles X. before his eyes. It is, therefore, a strong Ministry, with one weakness only—namely, that it does not seem aware of its own strength or resolute enough to use it.

However much his relations and personal friends may desire Prince Pierre Bonaparte's acquittal of the serious offence with which he is charged, there are grounds for believing that the Ministers are not desirous that he should get off scot-free, since then the odium attaching to him for the slaying Noir would be to a certain extent transferred to the Emperor in the eyes of large classes of the people. One of the consequences of the Absolutist regime which has existed in France for the last eighteen years is a general belief in the ductility of the tribunals. It was lately remarked in your columns that the lower orders of French do not believe that people of the higher classes behind each other, but, on the contrary, are convinced they are prone to rescue those of their own order. If the person implicated be a friend or relative of the reigning House, doubt of the reason of his escape is scarcely permissible. If Pierre Bonaparte be acquitted the malcontents and Socialists and rabid scribblers, who have already given so much trouble, will certainly attribute the favorable verdict to Imperial influence, or at least to the servility of the High Court. But if the two persons who declare that Fauriello told them Noir had struck the Prince persist in their testimony, and if they are persons whose character entitles them to credit, the probabilities are that he will be absolved and set at liberty. Those witnesses should be beyond a shadow of suspicion, and their evidence should be exceedingly clear and conclusive, for such a verdict to be accepted by the lower orders without great doubt, suspicion, and discontent. If Noir struck the Prince, suddenly intruded upon by two persons whom he did not know, and one of whom afterwards proved to be armed, the case would be one of legitimate defence, and the verdict 'justifiable homicide.' If, on the other hand, the Prince remains under the suspicion of having struck Noir and then shot him (without further provocation than was given by an insolent tone, and, perhaps, insulting words), and with only his own assertion of the contrary to set against the evidence of Fauriello, it is to be expected the verdict will be one of 'manslaughter,' and the sentence a term of imprisonment.—Times Paris Cor.

In the 'salons,' as in the 'ateliers,' (says the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall 'Gazette') Prince Pierre Bonaparte finds no one to defend or even to excuse him. It is the custom, as you are doubtless aware, even of our tribunals to recapitulate and take into account a prisoner's 'antecedents' when trying him for a new offence. One cannot, therefore, be surprised that the unprofessional judges of the drawing-room and the workshop should do the same. The antecedents of Prince Pierre are 'detestable,' as a Procurator-Imperial would say. A true Corsican by birth, by education, and in temper, he has invariably taken the law into his own hands when ever he thought himself aggrieved. His biography—accurately given in Vapereau's 'Dictionnaire des Contemporains,' to which I refer your readers—records some, but not by any means all, his acts of violence. He is the son of Lucien Bonaparte, and is consequently the nephew of Napoleon I. He was born in 1815. He is now a gouty and corpulent middle-aged sportsman, who occupies his leisure time in writing scurrilous articles in Corsican newspapers—the hot temper of his youth being, as might be expected rather than mollified by increasing years and gout. He was returned to the Constituent Assembly of 1848 by the electors of Corsica, and as a member of that assembly and of the succeeding Legislative Assembly, he voted constantly with the ultra-democrats. But his democracy was of the true Napoleonic type, and always gave way, when necessary, to Imperialism. He sat and voted with the Mountain, but in all questions relating to Louis Napoleon, he never forgot his cousinship. He was always viewed with distrust by the Democrats and with dislike by the Conservatives—a natural result, perhaps, of his personal position. On the accession of Napoleon III., Prince Pierre Bonaparte received the title of Highness and a liberal pension, but was not privileged to rank among the members of the 'Imperial' family. He is a member of the 'Emperor's' family, which is quite another thing. The Imperial family is strictly limited to such persons (and to their descendants of either sex) who may eventually, in failure of a direct heir, succeed to the throne. These enjoy certain prerogatives and rights of precedence, to which Prince Pierre, as the son of Lucien (who, you may remember, was created Duke of Nemours by the first Napoleon), cannot lay claim. Nevertheless, even as a blood relation of the

Emperor, he is entitled to be tried for an offence he may commit by a special tribunal—the High Court of Justice.

When Prince Pierre was a member of the Legislative Assembly, one of his exploits, which made great noise at the time, but which every one seems to have forgotten now, was to box the ears of a highly respectable inoffensive old gentleman of eighty-two, M. Gastier, with whom he happened to have a slight discussion in one of the lobbies of the Chamber. When one remembers that the aggressor was at that time a young man, the act seems scarcely compatible with that nice sense of honor—demanding that every injury should be avenged in blood—to which Prince Pierre Bonaparte, as a dandy, lays claim. Another story, relating to the same period, was told me the other day by an eyewitness, and is still more characteristic. The narrator, a well-known politician, was talking in the library of the Assembly with Count de Montalembert, when Prince Pierre came up to them in a state of great agitation, and in a voice trembling with rage, began to complain of some attacks in the newspapers against the Bonapartes. 'If those fellows think we will bear it they are mistaken. Do they take us for Bourbons?' ('Nous prenons la pour des Bourbons?') 'No fear of that' ('Pas de risque!'), replied M. de Montalembert, with mild sarcasm. 'If they do they will find out our mistake,' repeated Prince Pierre without heeding the retort. 'tout ceci finira la Corse.' Soon after came the 'coup d'etat,' and journalists—to say no thing of deputies—were, in truth, as he had predicted, treated in true Corsican fashion.

The biography of the victim is quite as curious in its way as that of the murderer. Victor Noir was a good specimen of a very bad sort of journalism which flourishes here. He was the son of a working man, a watchmaker, and had received no early education. At the age of thirteen, on the occasion of some trifling injustice on the part of his parents, he left home, and undertook to earn his livelihood unaided. His first trade was that of making artificial flowers; then, at seventeen, we find him employed as a agent in a haberdashery business, having added little to his original stock of 'acknowledgment,' but basking about in a world of office and literary agencies with a vague outward desire to become one day himself a man of letters. In this situation he was first distinguished by M. Weiss, the able ex-editor of the *Journal de Paris* (now Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Fine Arts), who gave him some employment. He worked his way on, and at the time of his death he had no other trade than journalism, and wrote in the *Marseillaise*. He must have been well fitted by nature for the profession, for he contrived, thanks to certain gifts of intuition, to dispense not only with knowledge but even with any very ultimate acquaintance with the rules of grammar. One of his friends' biographers and there are plenty of them just at present—represents him as lazy, ignorant, incapable of regular work, but 'with the instincts of journalism and a strong polemical turn.' No one who does not read our second rate journals can know what the result of intuitive and instinctive journalism unimpaired by education can be. That a youth of a decided polemical turn with no command of language, and none of the self-control which early education gives, should have got into trouble with his pen, is not surprising; but one is scarcely prepared to hear him described as good and inoffensive when one is told in the same paragraph that at the early age of twenty one 'he had already proved his courage by several duels.' Victor Noir, in a word, had enrolled himself in that army of aggressive journalists who infest our boulevards and who write with a pen in one hand and a pistol in the other. Some of these gentlemen—the press are perhaps even more to be feared with their pens than with their pistols, and in the long run it might be less dreadful to stand their powder than their prose.

DEATH BY DECAPITATION.—The execution of Tropanov has revived the old question whether death is an agonizing follows upon the severance of the head from the body. In a letter to the *Gazette* Dr. Pinel asserts that decapitation does not immediately affect the brain. The blood which flows after decapitation comes from the large vessels of the neck, and there is hardly any call upon the circulation of the cranium. The brain remains intact, nourishing itself with the blood retained by the pressure of the air. When the blood remaining in the head at the moment of separation is exhausted, there commences a state, not of death, but of inertia, which lasts up to the moment when the organ, no longer fed, ceases to exist. Dr. Pinel estimates that the brain feeds nourishment in the residuary blood for about an hour after decapitation. The period of inertia would last for about two hours, and absolute death would not ensue till after the space of three hours altogether. If, he adds, a bodiless head indicates by no movement the horror of its situation, it is because it is physically impossible that it should do so, all the nerves which serve for the transmission of orders from the brain to the trunk being severed. But there remains the nerves of hearing, of smell, and of sight.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Everything points to the utter disorganization of the new Cabinet and its programme on the meeting of Parliament. Lanza, Sella and Minghetti have had frequent conferences, and Rattazzi, the only capable man in the Chamber, as well as one of the most unscrupulous, is biding his time for return to office. The King whose health has greatly improved since his return to Turin intends to remain there till his presence is absolutely required in Florence for the opening of the Chambers on the 7th of March. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta are also forming a Piedmontese Court in Turin, and intend remaining there and rallying around them the ancient Piedmontese nobility and that of Lombardy. It is a wise policy, and may serve to retain some remnant of loyalty in the minds of the ancient subjects of Piedmont. The Court appears to observe the obligations of religion, and both the Duke and Duchess show an excellent example by going publicly to Mass and the Sacraments. Victor Emmanuel is said also to be much changed for the better in religious respects since his illness.

ROME.—We Tablet are not at all clear as to the number of Fathers who have signed the three petitions to the Commission of Postulants for the definition, whether the total amounts to 500, as we were informed last week, or to 410 as we have heard since. There are, or there were, a certain number who, though determined to vote for the Definition, have been unwilling to sign any extra-Conciliar act. We have received just before going to press the following intelligence, up to the evening of the 24th, from a special correspondent in Rome. In addition to the original Postulation in favour of the Definition, and those of the Spaniards and Neapolitans, a separate one has been signed by the Archbishop of Baltimore and 20 American Bishops. Another similar one, promoted by the Bishop of Poitiers, is signed by 20 French Bishops, and another in the same sense, condemning only the contradictory proposition, is said to have been prepared by an English Bishop. It is probable that these minor petitions will eventually be absorbed in the original one. The other side are said to be confident of having 250 names, including 26 French, 47 German, and 20 Italian, but we have reason to believe that this is decidedly an over-estimate. It was expected that the discussion on Disobedience would terminate on Tuesday, after which the *De Ecclesia* and *De Romano Pontifice* was to begin.

THE COUNCIL, THE JUDGES, AND THE CIVIL. — The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Saturday publishes a letter from Lord Dunsford in reply to instructions which had appeared in its columns respecting a supposed discussion in which the Jews were said to have been attacked and 'slain' by Bishop Strossmayer, and in which the Most Reverend Father-General himself was alleged to have 'deplored the excesses of the Council.' Lord Dunsford contradicts these statements on the authority of several Bishops, who were present on the occasion, and also of the Father-General.

The 'Opinion' is furious with the 'Constitutional' for saying that the French troops will not be withdrawn from Civita Vecchia until the Italian Parliament renounces its pretensions to Rome. 'In what position it says "does this leave the Romans?" On which the "Mondes" very properly observes, that the Florence paper has forgotten its own articles of the year 1867.' It then declared that the population of the Roman State had pronounced in favour of the Pontifical Government, in refusing not only to assist but even to receive the Garibaldians. All the revolutionary organs in the Government interest were then agreed that one of the most deplorable consequences of the filibustering campaign was the spontaneous and unanimous admission, equivalent to a plebiscite, which the Papal Government received throughout the territory beyond the frontier. If our spies allowed it, we might cite various facts respecting the resistance of the country population, and the volunteering in 1867 of the respectable classes in Rome itself is a sufficient answer to the assertion so often made that it is against his own subjects that the Pope needs defence.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—In Naples the Court does all it can to sanction all that is evil; Prince Humbert attending the most disgraceful exhibitions at the theatre, and neutralizing the good his wife might have the courage to do. When the Princess went on the 6th to the Duomo to return thanks for her safe delivery, not a bat was raised as the Royal cortege passed, nor an 'evviva' heard. On the other hand all Naples was illuminated for the birth of Francis II.'s child. Garibaldi is engaged in sketching a sensation novel, which is to appear immediately in a Milan publisher's, with an English translation. His theologian, Fra Pantaleo, is also employing his pen with equal zeal and utility in a treatise against the Syllabus and the definition of Papal Infallibility.

RUSSIA.

Russia appears, from the most trustworthy accounts, to be hastening to her doom. Of the seven Catholic Bishops lately existing within the Empire, one has been arbitrarily suppressed, two have been kept without Bishops since the death of the last prelates, one is deprived of his Bishop by exile, and the imprisonment of Mgr. Woykiewicz at Wilna leaves five dioceses without a Bishop. Of the nine Bishops belonging to the kingdom of Poland, properly so called, one only still exercises his sacred office; three are dead, and not replaced by successors; two are in exile; one has had his diocese suppressed by an imperial decree; and the ninth is replaced by an imperial administrator. Alone amongst all civilized powers the Emperor of Russia has refused to allow the few surviving Catholic Prelates, who are his subjects, to attend the Council of the Vatican. The gigantic power of the first Napoleon melted away before the frown of offended Rome. This seems to be bringing rapidly a similar fate to the great ancestor of the North. The French Emperor, after insinuating the Holy Father, was left to pine away upon his lonely island. After persecuting the priests and Prelates of the Church, the Russian Czar, surrounded by conspiracy and not knowing in whom to trust, might well envy even the fate of Napoleon at St. Helena.

THE RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Posten Gazette* tells a curious story, which, he says, is now current in the Russian Court, apropos of the newly discovered Socialist conspiracy. Last autumn, during the stay of the Imperial family at Divadine, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor's suite one day found in his coat-pocket an anonymous pamphlet, in which a striking parallel is drawn between the present state of Russia and that of France before the Revolution. The government of Nicholas is compared with that of Louis XIV., and the rule of Alexander III. with that of Louis XV., the fate of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette being foretold for the present Czar and the Princess Dagmar, who is accused of frivolity, arrogance, and love of dress. The anonymous writer concludes as follows: 'The Russian revolution will be far more bloody and terrible than that of France in 1789; for the despotism of the Czar is harder than that of the French kings, and Russian society far exceeds that of France in immorality, brutality, and ignorance.' This pamphlet was given by the aide-de-camp to a lady of the Court, who showed it to the Emperor and Empress. The latter, on reading it, was thrown into a paroxysm of fear; she went immediately to the Princess Dagmar, and, after reproaching her with her love of finery and want of devotion, implored her to alter her mode of life, as otherwise she was sure the words of the pamphlet would come true, and both the princess and her husband would perish on the scaffold. On hearing these reproaches the Princess Dagmar burst into tears, and complained to the Czar and the Empress. The consequence was that both of them left Divadine a few hours after. Since this family scene, adds the correspondent, the Empress has often had long fits of depression, and passes most of her time in the society of the well-known devote, Countess Boudoff.

The North Eastern Correspondence publishes a curious proclamation, which has been discovered by the Russian police in its search for the members of the late Socialist conspiracy. Brothers! says this document, 'our patience is at an end. Existence every day becomes harder to you. We have been deceived with vain promises. This earth which God has made for all men, has been seized upon by our masters. Justice is nowhere. Tyranny reigns everywhere. Formerly it was not thus. The fields belonged to them who cultivated them. Our ancestors knew neither nobles nor priests, nor merchants, nor nobles; and they, therefore, lived free and happy. But foreign princes, came from beyond the seas, bringing in their train nobility and officials; they enslaved the people and seized their fields, and have ever since lived on the sweat of our brows. After becoming masters of our country the conquerors built towns, whence they still lord it over us. It is to them that we owe those oppressive laws and heavy imposts which reduce us to misery. They are satisfied. Why should they not be? They fatten on our bread. Their towers are so well fortified that it is impossible for us to attack them, unless by firing the red cock' (This is the term used by the peasants for setting a town on fire). 'The Czar' proceeds the proclamation, 'was drunk when he signed the ukase which was read on the 19th of February, 1861. What says this ukase? Peasants you are free; but only on one condition—that you shall not possess an inch of ground. There was a moment in our history when we were allowed to hope—the Czar and all his family had perished! Unfortunately, the nobles got a small prince from a German country, and it is from this stranger that has arisen the line of sovereigns who have so long oppressed us. This German family has multiplied indefinitely. It eats a great deal, and the expenses of its courtiers are enormous. The consequence is that we are deeply in debt without a hope of clearing ourselves. Like fools, we allow ourselves to be governed by Germans, who do so in order to fill their pockets. There is only one course left to us to strangle our masters like dogs. We quarter! They must all perish! Their towns must be destroyed; the country must be purified by fire. What is the use of these towns? Only to engender servitude. When the peasant will be master

of his house, and his field, when he can work in his village, he will not feel the want of being employed as a servant in a town. As they have fields and towns, and we are without arms, it is only by sea, that we can attack and conquer them. When the walls behind which these rascals entrenched themselves are reduced to ashes, they will be forced to die of hunger.'

WASHBURN, Feb. 11.—Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, is now in this city with his Esquimaux. He desires to obtain Government aid for another, and a more extended expedition than has yet been undertaken, and he expresses the belief, that with some assistance from the Government, he will be able to penetrate to the North Pole, and explore the region between the 80th and 90th degrees of north latitude.

A KENTUCKIAN'S BARGAIN.—While the trial of the ejectment of Taylor's heirs V. Hornbroke and others was progressing before a jury at Newport, Kentucky, a singular transaction was disclosed by the evidence, which created not a little surprise and merriment in the Court room. The defendants called a witness by the name of Isaac Yelton for the purpose of impeaching the testimony of a witness, named Wm. Oront of the plaintiffs. After the direct examination of Yelton, he was turned over to the plaintiffs for cross-examination, when the following evidence was elicited:—Attorney: Are you and Oront on good terms? Witness: Yes, sir. Attorney: Did you never have any quarrel or difficulty? Witness: No, sir; we never did. Attorney: Did you not take Oront's wife away from him and run away with her? Witness: His wife went away with me and Goney, but we did not take her away from Oront. There was no difficulty about it; it was all satisfactory. I traded him a horse for his wife; but I found that I had been imposed on, and I returned her to him, and it was all right, there was no quarrel or difficulty about it. Attorney: How were you imposed upon? Witness: I traded the horse for his wife, but he put on me beside two children and a dog; so I returned her to him. I do not mean he cheated me in the trade, for the transaction was all fair; but the imposed on me—he got the best of the bargain. I had no use for the two children and the dog. This testimony was given with the utmost coolness, and in a manner which indicated that the witness regarded the transaction as entirely legitimate and proper. He is a man of ordinary intelligence, and has been for a long time a constable in the upper end of Campbell county.

'But if I put my money in the savings bank,' inquired one son of Erin of another, 'when can I draw it out again?'—'Och,' replied his friend, 'sure and if you put it in to-day you can draw it out again to-morrow, by giving a fortnight's notice.'

GENERAL EXHAUSTION.—When the blood does not reproduce the solids of the body as fast as they are exhausted by the wear and tear of life, emaciation and debility ensue. Physical weakness and decrepitude are therefore evidences of a want of reproductive vigor in the vital current. Under these circumstances Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. It is effective to enrich and vitalise the blood and stimulate the circulation. It is eminently a tonic that promotes digestion and retards the progress of natural decay.

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.

Ladies of delicate constitution cannot use the coarse cathartics without danger. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, uniting the properties of a gentle laxative and a stomachic, appear to be especially adapted to the wants of the sex. In cases of hysteria, hypochondria and other mental and bodily disturbances arising from functional irregularities, the pills have uniformly proved useful, and hence have a high reputation among female invalids. The nature of their occupations predisposes the ladies to diseases of the stomach and bowels, and for these the Pills are the most approved specifics.

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.

When a Lady sprinkles her dressing room with Murray & Latham's Florida Water, it becomes, to one sense at least, a delicious floral bower. No tropical grove can exhale a rarer fragrance. A few drops upon her handkerchief, her gloves, her fan, her robes, convert the fair being herself into a bouquet, and wherever she moves she is enveloped in an atmosphere of perfume. In the mazes of her dance she shakes floral odors from her drapery, and makes the gay saloon itself as fragrant as an oriental garden. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Latham & Kemp, New York.

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

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

An Eminent Divine says, 'I have been using the Parvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle.' J. P. Dinmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, will send, free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be healed, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wren, his calves under Tauus, change his pigs in Scorpio cut his hair in Aries, and work his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Hawn when you get there.—Lowell Daily News.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

TEACHER WANTED.

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

JOSEPH RICHMOND, Secy.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal, } the District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

No. 7053.

Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot.

Dame Henriette Moreau, wife separated as to property from Harolin Lionais, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal,

vs.

Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Daze, his wife the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoine Lescarreau, in their quality of joint-Tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Daze with the said late Antoine Lescarreau; the said Eleonore Daze as well in her own name as having been common in law with her said late husband Antoine Lescarreau, the said Francoise Daze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents, of the Parish and District of Montreal, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Moreau, Onimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Isaac Yeronceau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called 'La Minerve' and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called 'The True Witness,' be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY, C.C.C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, }

Friday the twenty first day of January 1870.

Present: The Honorable Mr. Justice Mackay in the matter of Bruno Daigle et al

Insolvents

Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy

Petitioners

It is ordered on the petition of the said Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bruno Daigle et al be held in the Court Room appropriated for proceedings in insolvency in the Court House in the said City of Montreal on Tuesday the fifteenth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee to the estate of the said Insolvents, in the place and stead of Louis R. Girard.

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

Insolvent

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

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

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee.

Montreal, 8th January, 1870.

579

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

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adelaide Dulton, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gentleman, heretofore of the Parish of St. Joachim de Chateauguay in the District of Beauharnois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in repudiation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the 5th of February next.

Montreal, 21 January, 1870.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of RICHARD J. DUCKETT of the Parish of St. Polycarpe, Merchant, Individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Mary J. 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. O. de LORIMER, his Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870.

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 repudiation 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.