

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 1.—The Jubilee Law has been voted, as you know, after some useless opposition from the left side of the House, and after an ironical speech of M. Glas-Bizou, who declared the *projet de loi* grand, noble, deserving of praise in every respect, but suggested, at the same time, this slight modification, that the expense arising out of it be charged on the Civil List, in order that the Emperor might give by a personal sacrifice an example of those many virtues which, according to his letter, were taught to France by the founder of his race.—Times Cor.

The French Senate has done itself honour. It has stigmatized a piece of unworthy bigotry, and has affirmed an important principle. A disgraceful petition for the expulsion of the Jesuits has been recklessly presented and summarily rejected.

FRENCH OFFICIAL OPINION.—Writing on the 2nd of May, the Paris correspondent of the London Post says: "Mr. Sumner's speech has attracted the attention of some members of the Imperial Cabinet, and probably the Emperor himself. The demands made on England are considered as something unexampled in the history of international transactions, while some French statesmen are a little surprised at not finding France in any way identified with the claims of Great Britain toward the United States during the war."

The Paris Temps says that the forthcoming elections in France have caused the most active agitation and that as the hour of contest approaches the importance of the struggle becomes more felt. The independent candidates, are hard at work; the Democratic and Liberal press redouble their ardour; private meetings increase in number; and public meetings are commencing. The Temps calls upon the leading men in each district to call the electors together, and prove to them that the sole cause of the evils from which France is suffering is the present system of personal government, and that the only means of putting an end to that system is to resolutely reject all the official candidates.

A new journal called the *Rappel* has been published in Paris. It is conducted by the two sons of Victor Hugo and his son-in-law, and Victor Hugo himself is a contributor. M. Rochefort, who has gained so much notoriety by his *Lanterne*, is also connected with the paper. As the *Rappel* promised from the first to be strongly in opposition, its sale was prohibited.

PARIS, May 18.—The elections in this vicinity are likely to result favorably to the Opposition, but the general result throughout the country leaves little hope for that party.

May 20th.—The elections in France continue to be contested with more or less disorder since the 12th inst., 49 persons have been arrested in Paris for creating political disturbances, and of these only 17 have been discharged. A popular demonstration is reported at Nîmes, where the people sang the Marseillaise. At Bourges, the prison was forced by a crowd of political agitators, and one of the leaders who had been arrested was released. In the department of Aube during the electioneering tour of M. Periere a row took place, in which blood was shed.

The election excitement in Marseilles is very great. A private meeting was held there yesterday, at which M. Gambetta was present, and made a strong speech. Crowds in the streets sang the Marseillaise, and made other unlawful demonstrations. Many arrests were made by the police at Thiers, a town in the department of Puy. Some disorders are also reported at the electoral meetings. The people shouted, Vive Ledru Rollin! Vive Burhuiss.

PARIS, May 18.—The negotiations for the conference between France and Belgium have been completed. The session of the commission will open in this city at an early day.

On the 30th March, Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, addressed a letter to all the Clergy of his diocese, inviting them to take part in the feast of the 11th April, by offering thanksgiving and prayers to Almighty God in gratitude for the years. He has already granted to Pius IX and imploring for him, long life and happiness.

Availing himself of this opportunity the Archbishop has given great satisfaction by putting an end to the misunderstanding which arose from the publication of a pontifical document as old as 1865, and which unfortunately appeared in all the journals, by a categorical declaration.

Mgr. Darboy thus expresses himself: "All in the diocese desire to take part in this demonstration; it becomes us as a duty, and it is the expression of the feelings of our hearts. The Pope knows what a true and sincere devotion we profess for him. His Holiness was pleased to reply in the following terms on the 1st August 1867 to a letter of ours written on the 13th of July proceeding, in which we spoke of our diocese and of ourselves. We see with pleasure that you again declare and confirm in your letter, your sentiments of tender respect towards us and the Holy See, and that you wish to employ all care and diligence in defending the cause of the Catholic Church and the Holy See, and in contending for and maintaining morality, religion and piety. We approve these sentiments, which are worthy of a Catholic Bishop, and we feel confident that you will carry out as you best can, all that we so explicitly enunciate. We well know with what difficulties you are surrounded, but with help from above, your zeal will neglect nothing which Christian courage and prudence may dictate as of importance to the greater glory of God and the Church, and the salvation of the faithful of your diocese."

"And on the 31st Oct, following: 'Amidst the sorrows and cares which oppress us, your filial piety and that of your diocese towards us and the Holy See, are no small consolation; and the expression of these sentiments is confirmed by your letter of the 14th Oct, (1867) in which you say that you and the faithful will do all in your power to help us in our distress. We are, therefore, full of gratitude towards you and towards them.'

The sentiments of this diocese towards the Church are of ancient date and unchanging, and our words are in conformity with them. The 11th April will be only a new and precious opportunity, for showing our religious attachment to the Holy See, and our veneration for the Sovereign Pontiff. Our prayers for him are offered every day, but they will have on this occasion a more solemn, and, if this is possible, a still more affectionate character."

SPAIN.

The great political problem looks more puzzling than ever, intricate beyond any chance of a legal and peaceful solution. This day of strife, men think, is inevitable; it is at hand, and any gathering of

crowds in the streets may afford the opportunity to which hostile factions are supposed to be looking forward. For it is possible for people to entertain fears more unendurable than any anticipated evil; to wish for the worst to come; at once, so it may soon be over; to feel that the future can have nothing in store to equal the distress and anxiety of the indefinite present.

There is only one topic of conversation in Madrid, only one theme on which newspaper writers exercise their ingenuity, and that is conjecture about the possible consequences of the split between the political factions which constitute the majority in the Cortes, and on which the Government relies for its existence—the split between Unionists and Progressives, between Serrano and Prim. With the former it is said, no other prospect presents itself than the enthronement of Montpensier; with the latter, no other path lies open than that which leads to a Republic.—A Federal Republic. Neither goal, however, seems any longer attainable by fair means. The question has got beyond the range of Parliamentary deliberation. No majority of any weight can be brought to vote in favour of Montpensier; no decisive suffrage can be mustered in behalf of a Republic. There is, however, no other alternative, and either the one thing or the other must be carried by a coup d'etat.

In the meanwhile, the religious question and the interperate language to which it has given rise in the Cortes could not fail to rouse the dormant fanaticism of a people so long under the sway of a hostile and malignant clergy, and the rumours of imminent reactionary movements never, perhaps, deserved greater attention than at this present moment. People are every where haunted by vague terrors about Carlists and Isabellists, and Senor Ruiz Zorrilla the Minister for public Works gave such apprehensions more substance than perhaps they really had by the very violent language in which he indulged on Saturday last, when he wished to prove the inexpediency of extending to the Carlists the general amnesty which was so freely granted to the Red Republicans. The Government have, in a great measure, to thank themselves for the demoralization which is so rapidly undermining their authority; and on the other hand it would be impossible to deny the dissatisfaction and the actual sufferings of the people in the capital, and still more in the provinces—sufferings scarcely alleviated by the recent improvement in the prospects of the coming harvest. Deputies are rising in Congress to ask for a remission of the taxes in behalf of their constituents whom the agricultural disasters of former years have rendered unable to sustain their share of the public burdens.

In the meanwhile evident bewilderment reigns in the council of the Finance Minister. Assailed by a perfect storm of interpellations, Senor Figuerola was on Saturday last, unable or unwilling to state on what terms he had contracted the £10,000,000 loan, on the success of which he had hitherto prided himself as on a great achievement, but which he avows may still 'break down' ('franciscar') at the present moment; and the sudden and ruinous fall in the funds which struck terror into the Madrid Bourse at the close of last week has been, it is asserted, too plainly traced to the improvidence of the Minister who swamped the market by the introduction of £1,500,000 worth of stock which had been withdrawn from circulation, and given as a guarantee of former loans, and which was not marketable before the end of this month.—Times Cor.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE CORTES.—Last week the revolutionary deputies in the Spanish Cortes explained their views as to the religious reformation they desire to bring about in Spain. The debate was on the 20th Article of the Constitution declaring freedom of worship. Sr. Robert said: "From the moment I came to the use of reason I looked myself up within myself, I examined my interior, and I found that the religious sense did not exist within me. If I could respect any religion, it would be the one which should put every one in my place." Sr. Diaz Quintanero assured the Cortes that he 'had not been consulted before baptism, and when he came to the use of reason he found out that the Catholic, like every other religion, was false.' Sr. Saner y Capdevila proposed an amendment 'that every Spaniard and foreigner has the right to make profession of any religion or of no religion whatever.' Sr. Saner said that his 'three enemies were phibias, kings, and God; he denied the divinity of Our Lord, and wished to prove that Spaniards would become real gainers by 'professing no religion at all.' The language of this member became so foul that the President stopped him. A scene took place: several Republicans asked to speak and were refused permission; they then left the Chamber in a body. Messages were sent backwards and forwards between them and the President, until at last they returned and proposed a vote of censure on the President, who had withdrawn, leaving the Chamber under the authority of the Vice-President. Sr. Martos explained the conduct of the President but was betrayed into saying that he had perhaps been mistaken. Satisfied with this false admission, the revolutionists withdrew their vote of censure. The blasphemous against Almighty God, against Our Divine Saviour, and against the purity of the Blessed Virgin have been so gross that some of the Madrid papers have refused to report them in their columns. In no Parliament in the world has such language ever been permitted; even in its worst days, the French Chambers never equalled it.

The relations between England and Spain, which were seriously menaced by the intemperate proclamation of General Dulce, are now upon a much better footing, as it is understood that the Provisional Government do not intend to justify the violent language of the Captain-General of Cuba, who had ordered the immediate execution of persons conveying contraband of war there. It has been pointed out to his Excellency that contraband of war itself, when captured, cannot be dealt with till after legal condemnation, and it has been suggested that human life is certainly equally sacred with contraband of war. Certainly no civilized nation could, if it wished to uphold the first principles of international law, stand aloof, if such a proclamation as that lately issued were acted upon. The case of the *Mary Lowell* stands over for the consideration of the evidence concerning her. The United States have added a new question to their triangular puzzle by asserting that they will hold Great Britain responsible for her value detention, &c., if it be proved that she was captured in English colonial waters. This opens a new question altogether, and, if conceded, would require us to keep as many million ships for the police of England as the Americans are claiming dollars from us, if we are to furnish vessels to surround our every dependency with a permanent coast-guard.—The Owl.

ITALY.

PICKMONT.

The Mazzinian conspiracy at Milan appears to have been merely one phase of a vast organization extending all over Italy, and having for its object wholesale assassination. The *Opinion*, *Preserverance*, and *Pungolo* are unanimous in stating that the letters in autograph of Mazzini and the key to the cipher which has been found prove that the entire direction came from Lugano. Three Sicilian and Neapolitan conspirators are among those arrested, and Mazzini's presence in Naples and his subsequent journey to Lugano immediately before the discovery of the plot belie the assertions of innocence put forth by the Garibaldians. That the section called 'Nuova Italia,' of which Mazzini is the immediate chief, was the prime agent there is no doubt, for the simple reason that the plot was much too well organized to be entrusted to blunders like the volunteers. Every town in Italy was connected with it, and a simultaneous rising in Milan, Florence, and Naples was to have taken place. The houses of all the principal partisans, both of Government and the Church, were to have been assailed, and

a wholesale massacre of the priests committed. Orsini, bombs, daggers, and English-made revolvers, were found in immense quantities. The funds are said to have been furnished by the United States, and by the English and Scottish friends of Mazzini. The Italian Government is busily occupied in deciphering the correspondence and arranging the evidence for the trials of the conspirators. A letter I have just received from Paris states that the revelations are such that M. Nigra has thought it his duty to warn the French police of the numerous refugees in Paris, as an attempt on the Emperor's life formed part of the plot. Victor Emmanuel was also to have been assassinated.—Tablet.

The Catholic revival in Italy itself is such as to surprise every one, and two of the Prelates of the Vatican, who have just returned from a journey in the Marches and Legations, were astonished at their reception, even the troops saluting and presenting arms to them. This is the re-action of the Mazzinian conspiracies on the authorities, and on the faith of the people of the depopulation, to Pius IX., by the return of which a most extraordinary change has been effected.

The Governor of Pennsylvania is an extravagant reuel. He burns valuable pianos as fire-wood.—His political friends in the late Legislature undertook to push through a bill in his behalf for a \$1,500 piano under the title of 'fuel.'

SIXTEEN TIMES MARRIED AND FIVE DIVORCED.—The 'Cleveland (Ohio) Herald' says: There is now living in this city a woman who, eight years ago was married to her first husband. He enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and soon afterwards was killed at the battle of Bull Run. Within a week after she heard of his death she united her fortunes with another man, who lost his life ere the honeymoon was over, in a street brawl in this city. Returning from the funeral, she accepted the proposal of a third, and the next day was legally married to him. But it appears that husband No. 3 was not the man to suit her ideas, and she soon after filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas for a Divorce, which was granted her. A few months elapsed and No. 4 pledged himself to love, protect, and care for her, and she again was a bride. This marriage also proved unhappy for both parties, and again the courts interfered and dissolved the tie which bound them together. In May, 1867 No. 5 was smitten with her charms, and, after a short courtship, a priest slipped the marriage noose over his head, and he became lord and master of her household effects. Two months they lived in peace, but at the end of that time the wife became jealous of another woman in the neighbourhood, and she again resorted to the courts to sever the nuptial knot, which was done. In October of the same year, No. 6 presented himself, and a quick marriage followed. For some reason they failed to agree, the husband insisting that he was the head of the household, and the wife denying it, so they separated, and a bill in the chancery part of the Common Pleas Court released her from her troublesome partner. In February, 1868, she again sought to try the bliss of married life, and united her fortunes with No. 7. This time they lived together just a year, when they concluded they had enough of each other and separated. The wife again applied for a divorce, and it was granted her, and she is now anxiously waiting for No. 8. In 1867, her daughter, by adoption, who was a sprightly girl of fifteen summers, possessing the mother's ideas of matrimony, married a brother of her mother's husband thus mixing up the relation question fearfully. This marriage proved an unhappy one also, and taking her mother's advice she got rid of her inebriation by procuring a divorce. On the same day on which her mother married the seventh time, she was also married to her second husband, and in two months after the court interfered at her request, and left her a wretched widow at the interesting age of sweet seventeen.

CANDID CRITICISM.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune indulges in the following free and easy criticism of one of Grant's foreign appointments.—"If it is in order, I will express my private dissatisfaction with one appointment, viz, Pile, of Missouri. He was sent first to Venezuela, then recalled and elevated to Brazil Minister Plenipotentiary. And I predicate my objections upon these grounds: First, He picks his nose in open Congress. Second—He is a slovenly-looking man, and upon grounds of vanity I object to his being a representative in another country. Third, He made at old Judge Woodward, some time ago, that curious gratulation of his finger, with his thumb upon his nose, by which the boys express, 'You can't come it.' This was done in open Congress. It occurs to me that Mr. Pile might do the same thing to the Emperor of the Brazils in which case the House of Bragaza would cease to exist with indignation. The chief merits of Mr. Pile for this Nisiasterhip are that he need to be a minister of the gospel. To this there is more text than context. I don't like the man, though I don't know the man, and I don't like the name. If he would spell Pile with a 'y,' it would be a dash better. Seriously speaking why should Mr. Pile be sent to Brazil? Does he speak any language, foreign or domestic? Does he not pronounce Portuguese Portygee? And after that grand old Captain Absolute James Watson Webb, who has kept Rio Janeiro in terror these eight years, the advent of a gentleman by the name of Pile who picks his nose, and sums up all diplomacy with his thumb on his nose—this is too much."

FLOWERLESS PERFUMES.—It may be true that Chemistry can eliminate perfumes from non-savoury sources, but it is utterly impossible to obtain an exhilarating, refreshing aroma like that exhaled by Murray and Lannan's Florida Water from anything save the fragrant products of the floral kingdom. A sickly crudeness characterizes all the essences and extracts made from foul materials, and when the first odor passes away, a most unpleasant and insubstantial one succeeds. This exquisite preparation, on the other hand is as fragrant as the living flowers, the aroma of which it contains, and continues so from first to last. The counterfeit Florida Waters are made from deleterious animal and mineral oils. Beware of them.

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

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

TIME'S CERTIFICATE.—For thirty seven years Bristol's Sarsaparilla has been purifying the vitiated blood of diseased humanity. The chemical antagonist of every species of virus that corrupts the flesh, inflames the skin, impairs the elasticity of the sinews, injures the glands or destroys the bones, it has saved hundreds of thousands from the horrors of being decomposed alive by scrofula, cancer, scurvy, necrosis, abscess, and other external diseases which resist the action of mineral medicines, but are arrested and obliterated with absolute certainty by this pure vegetable blood purifier. When ulcerous and eruptive malapies are accompanied, as is generally the case, with disturbances in the digestive organs, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills should be used in conjunction with Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

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.

THE INVALID'S QUESTION ANSWERED.—'Why' asks the sufferer from liver complaint, 'should Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills be any more beneficial to me than aloes, or colocynth, or rhubarb, or jalap? The medicines I, like them, a purgative. Yes it is a purgative—but not like them. Its operation is gradual, mild, and conservative. But mark this: it is something more than a purgative. Two vegetable alternatives, the discovery of whose wonderful antibilious properties is comparatively new, give it an efficiency in bilious cases unshared by any of the ordinary cathartics. Hence, Bristol's Pills are surpassing all the mercurial preparations. They affect the liver quite as certainly, and much more favourably, than the mineral salts, and, unlike them, are perfectly harmless.

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.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the utmost confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for allaying Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'Davis's VERMIFUGE WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle.—Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PARKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Isaac Ritchot.

Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ISAAC RITCHOT.

By MOREAU, OUMET, & LACOSTE,
Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal 15th March 1869. 2m32.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman.

Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon after as counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPHEN J. LYMAN.

By his Attorneys ad litem,
A. & W. ROBERTSON.
Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter THOMAS McCREADY, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.
The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:—
200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 4 inch Baseboard; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.
JORDAN & BENARD,
10 Notre Dame Street,
An 1362 Craig Street, Viger Square, 12m
December 13, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, }
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co-partner in the late firm of McGuirk, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McGuirk, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk),
an Insolvent.

And
JAMES CURT,
Assignee
And the said William Patrick McGuirk,
Petitioner for discharge.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK.

By his attorneys ad litem,
PERKINS & RAMSAY,
Montreal 14th April 1869. 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of P. Jules Godin of St. Eustache District of Terrebonne

An Insolvent,
The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next at three o'clock P.M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin.

An Insolvent
Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above Act.

FERDINAND F. PERRIN.

By O. AUGÉ,
Attorney ad litem.
Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Oezime Thibaudau, f/s. Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.
On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ONEZIME THIBAUDEAU, f/s.

By his Attorney ad litem,
L. L. CORSEILLE,
Montreal, 15th March, 1869. 2m33.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnership with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of 'Lambert and Deslongchamps.'

Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said Act.

FLORIDE DESLONGCHAMPS

By L. L. CORSEILLE,
Attorney ad litem.
Montreal March 5th 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Godfroi Lacas.

An Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the above act.

GODFROI LACAS.

By O. AUGÉ,
Attorney ad litem.
Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of Clement Pattenau of Montreal

An Insolvent.
The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

For 19, St. Sacrament Street,

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.
THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.
In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.
Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.
Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.
For Day Scholars, \$ 3.00 per month.
For Half-Borers, " 7 00
For Boarders, " 15 00
Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!
50,000 Cull Deals,
CHEAP, FOR CASH.
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