

6
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The absence of all official statements respecting the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor's life, and the continued detention of numerous prisoners who were arrested upon the charge of complicity in the plot, is attracting the notice of several independent journals. 'La Marseillaise' publishes communications from two of the prisoners—Raoul Rigault and J. Fontaine—giving accounts of their respective examinations by a police judge. According to their statements the only evidence alleged against them was that of a fugitive witness, who declared them to be concerned in a conspiracy with Blanqui, and the reports of police spies as to their association with suspected persons. Both refused to sign the 'proces verbal,' and have undergone no further examination. The 'Opinion Nationale' asks whether there is any plot at all. The prisoners have been held in custody for upwards of a month, a sufficient time for all the facts to have been ascertained and made public. If there were a conspiracy, then the 'acte d'accusation' should be published; if there were none the prisoners should be acquitted. A rumour, however, has obtained circulation that on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's birthday an amnesty would be proclaimed which, under the circumstances, would give satisfaction to no one, and would be condemned by the public as meeting the case by a trick, instead of dealing with it openly and honourably. The Paris correspondent of the 'Independence Belge' also refers to the rumours of an amnesty, which he says has been suggested by M. Pietri as a means of extrication from a serious blunder. This measure, however, cannot be adopted by the Government, which prides itself on being a Ministry of honest men, and it has been rejected by them. They feel that satisfaction of another sort is due to the public, and that it may be necessary to sacrifice a functionary so unscrupulous as the Perfect of Police. M. Pietri is favourably regarded at the Tuileries, and the removal of the last instrument of personal power may excite repugnance, but the necessity for it is so obvious that it is unlikely the Emperor will offer any decided resistance.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN FRANCE.—In 'La Marseillaise' of Friday, M. Henri Dongerville, which had been generally understood to be a pseudonym for Henri Rochefort, refers to the almost incredible measures adopted in respect of three of the prisoners confined in St. Pelagie for Press offences. 'I know,' says M. Dongerville, 'from a certain source, that the citizens Henri Rochefort, Pascal Grousset, and Eugene Mourot the former editor of the 'Pere Duchene,' have been for two days in the strictest solitary confinement. M. Pascal Grousset cannot see his father, mother, nor his sister, and M. Mourot is in the same position. As to the deputy for the first circumscription of Paris, not only is all communication with him of any kind forbidden, but he has been informed that he will no longer be permitted to see his daughter, aged 13, nor his son, who is eight years old. The motives for this extraordinary rigour being inexplicable, no attempt at explanation has been offered. The rumour in the prison is that this measure has been provoked by the articles signed by three political prisoners, which appeared in our special number of Wednesday. This assertion, however, must be erroneous. No Minister, however shameless, would dare to deny to a prisoner the means of writing, when during five years the captive of Ham passed the period of his incarceration in freely abusing in the journals of the district the Government which had granted him free pardon. The more credible explanation is this: About a week since the citizen Rochefort was awake in the middle of the night by very severe internal pains, which resulted in violent fits of vomiting, which lasted for about five hours. The internal pains continued for four days, and it is only within the last 48 hours they have subsided. It is probable that the Government does not wish the electors to be made acquainted with this incident, and has thought that the best method of concealing it is to place our deputy 'au secret.' 'L'Opinion Nationale,' noticing the above article, observes that such severities would be unjustifiable if true, and suggests that the 'Journal Officiel' might well reply to the statements of 'La Marseillaise.' In Friday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif M. Pelletan, addressing the Government, said, upon grounds of humanity he wished to put a question. It was known that a severe epidemic [small pox] was raging in the prisons, and especially in that of La Sante, and he inquired whether any precautions had been taken to remove the prisoners from the risk of contagion. M. Olivier replied that two days previously he had learnt that the epidemic had broken out at La Sante. Orders were immediately given for the removal of the prisoners. He presumed that those orders had been carried out, but if they had not he would see to their execution. M. Arago had heard that the prisoners had been removed to Meaux, where the epidemic had also appeared. M. Olivier said, if such were the case immediate measures would be adopted. Upon questions of this nature the Government would always be grateful for information.

The conspiracy affair is assuming more importance. Orders are issued for the arrest of 20 persons, including Joseph Mazzini, Felix Piat, Louis Blanc, and others not now in the country.

The police are active pursuing their investigations into the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor and State. Nearly all the parties lately arrested in connection with this affair are workmen.

Paris, April 1.—The 'Gazette des Tribunaux' announces at least 6 weeks will be required for the proper examination into the affair of the conspiracy; although the magistrates are diligently at work. The 'Gazette' adds every day something new and important transpires in regard to the matter.

THE EMBASSY TO THE COUNCIL.—The 'Presse' informs us that the post of Ambassador from the French Government to the Council has been offered to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, and after some hesitation, refused. As to the Duke de Broglie, it is reported that private affairs prevent his leaving Paris, and that the Ministry have fixed on M. de Corcelles, who is known to the Pope, and accompanied his Holiness on his return from Gaeta to Rome. Later information, however, seems to render it doubtful whether any Extraordinary Ambassador will be sent. The 'Français' confirms what we said last week as to the true bearing of Count Daru's despatch. 'Certain journals,' it says, 'have singularly distorted its meaning. There is in it no question whatever of the dogma of infallibility. It was written with sole reference to a 'schemer' which appeared to the Government to affect the relations between Church and State. It was then alone that it requested to be heard in the Council.' The following passage also is worth noting, as the 'Français' is now supposed to have a semi-official character.

'Several journals,' continues this paper, 'have mixed up with these negotiations the question of the recall of the troops. This is another mistake. Our troops are at Oliva Vecchia for a purpose which is altogether political, and to defend the right of nations. The purely religious questions raised by the deliberations of the Council belong to quite another order of ideas. The two things must be kept distinct, and we do not doubt that our troops will remain at Oliva Vecchia as long as they were necessary to secure the object for which they were sent there.' We have here another 'disavowal,' as sent there. The 'Univers' justly remarks, of the version of M. Daru's letters which was published in the 'Times'—Tablet.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ROMAN COUNCIL.—The 'Memorial Diplomatique' states, upon the authority of its correspondent at Rome, that upon receiving from Cardinal Antonelli a copy of the despatch from Count Daru, claiming for France the right of being represented in the Council by an Ambassador, the Pope summoned a meeting of the chief members of the Sacred College, including the five presidents of the Conciliar Congregations, in order to elicit their views as to the answer to be returned to the Court of France. The correspondent adds that he is in a position to affirm that the assembly unanimously approved the admission of a French Ambassador. The Pope even declared that it had been his desire that the Catholic Powers should be represented at the Council, and that in the original plan of arrangement of the Basilica places in proximity to the Bench of Cardinals had been reserved for the representatives of the Powers, and that these places were only omitted from the second plan after it had been ascertained that the Powers would not send representatives. The same journal publishes a telegram from Rome, dated March 10 stating that the reply of the Pontifical Court to the last despatch of Count Daru had just been despatched to Paris, where it would be handed by Monsignor Chigi to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Pope readily accedes to the desire of the French Court to be represented at the Council. The Pope Nuncio is also charged with the assurance that the representative of France will be received with all the consideration due to the nation he represents.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been peremptorily ordered to leave France at once with his family. Apart from the recent *esclandre*, he was not welcome guest at the Tuileries, owing principally, to his marriage with an honest Blacksmith's daughter.

The first number of the new religious journal *La Concorde*, of which M. Loyson Pere Hyacinthe is chief editor, appeared to-day.

The French doctors are famous for striking out in new directions and for performing all sorts of experiments on living and dead bodies, amusing and horrible, in order to satisfy their curiosity or contribute to science. The latest discussion that has arisen is on the question whether the brain of a guillotined man retains any consciousness after the head has been severed from the body. Some of the savans maintain that there is sensation and knowledge for a considerable period after execution, others contend that the brain is instantly placed in a comatose state which terminates in the complete oblivion of death. In order to settle this disputed point, there have lately been some very singular experiments. The head of a parricide was placed in the hands of medical men within five minutes after it was cut off. They began by shouting in his ear the name of the dead man, but there was no contraction of the muscles. They then placed a sponge filled with ammonia in his nose, cauterized an eye, and applied a heavy shock of electricity, without producing any effect. So far the experiments indicate that there is no sensation in the head after decapitation, but the doctors are not satisfied. They have taken the head of a decapitated dog and by injecting fresh blood have induced signs of voluntary movement. It is now their intention to do the same with the head of the next guillotined man which comes into their possession. We do not suppose that any useful purpose will be subserved by the decision of the curious question that has been raised, but there is perhaps no greater mischief in these ghastly and horrible experiments than in the others which have so long amused the French doctors, and certainly not so much as in the vivisection about which there has been a great deal of well exercised indignation.

LEGAL LONGEVITY.—*La Liberté* states that a decision has just been pronounced by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine upon an application connected with the will of Jean Thierry, the date of which goes back to 1854. The will was contested immediately after the death of the testator, and during the 16 years that have since elapsed there have sprung up periodically hosts of claimants to the succession. Up to the end of the last century 364 claimants had been disposed of. Others have since presented themselves, the latest being M. and Madame Gottin, who commenced a suit against the French Government for the restitution of the testator's property, to which they preferred a title.—The Court, however, pronounced against the claim, and the State still retains possession of the disputed estate.

SPAIN

Madrid, March 31.—The Government has officially announced its determination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Ecclesiastical Council.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, Senor Rivera, in reply to a question, assured the Deputies, that no telegrams from New York in relation to the war in Cuba were to be trusted, founded as they were on false information.

The fatal duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Don Enrique de Bourbon has not created any political excitement in Madrid, but it is believed that although the Duke's gallantry has gained him credit with the army, the meeting and its fatal result have not increased his popularity in the capital.

Madrid, March 29.—The Count of Java, who fled from Spain a year ago, after having killed Senor Alosa in a duel, has received an indulgence from the penalties incurred, and is expected back soon. It is generally supposed that this was done to have a way for the indulgence in the case of the Duke Montpensier, who recently killed Don Henry of Bourbon. The Duke Montpensier, however, has remained in Madrid since the duel.

In the Cortes Senor Rivera read the draft of a law for the levy of 40,000 fresh troops. The introduction of the measure has created a sensation. The projected law for the preservation of public order is strongly opposed, because it gives Government exceptional powers.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Florence, March 11.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, resumed his statement upon the Budget. He proposes to add 10 per cent to the stamp registration and other taxes of less importance and to appropriate entirely to the State the tax of 12 per cent upon movable property leaving to the communes and provinces greater latitude for local taxation. The modifications referred to would be sufficient to cover 110 millions of the deficit. The amount required by the Government until April, 1871, amounted to 200 millions of lire, and in reference to this sum the Minister proposed that a convention should be concluded with the Bank for the supply of 122 millions of lire, of which 72 millions will be in notes and the rest in gold. The Minister also proposed the issue of five per cent Consolidated Stock to the amount of 80 millions. It will receive as guarantees bonds on the Church property. By the sale of these bonds the State debt to the Bank would be reduced to a point which would admit of the abolition of the forced currency. The Minister proposed, further, the conversion of Church property

in rural parishes, to be applied to augmenting the incomes of priests who receive less than 800 lire.

A mask took place on Sunday at Ancona, ridiculing the Pope and the Council, but the police received orders from Turin to stop it. Too late, unhappily, to prevent its revolting the religious sense of the whole city. The Cardinal Archbishop of Florence was also caricatured at the Carnival, and the same disgraceful exhibition took place at Ravenna, Bologna, and Fermo. Neither at Turin or Milan, however, could the people tolerate them, and Gianduja and Meneghino exchanged Carnival visits, the latter in the state coach of Napoleon I., without doing anything to outrage public decency. Italy as well as other countries is dividing rapidly into two camps—that of order and religion, and that of anarchy and revolution. In no country was this more necessary, for nowhere had the revolution assumed more specious pretences. The campaign of Mentana opened the eyes of honest men to the real aims of the party of action, and the hue and cry raised against the Council has put an end to all illusion on the matter.—Tablet.

Rome, March 4.—The accounts which we received from Italy attest a very great increase of ferment as to the Roman Question. The letter of Count Daru, and the subsequent commentaries on it by the Gallian party, have done more to raise the hopes of the Sect than all the diatribes of Garibaldi and Mazzini. The hints of withdrawal of the troops, if certain decrees are published by the Council, continue to be given through semi official channels, and the internal difficulties of the Pontifical Government are likely to be increased by the rejection of Papal silver coinage by France, Italy, and Switzerland. The Pope refused to enter the monetary convention, because by doing so he would have been obliged to limit the issue to the proportion of his actual subjects, instead of which the Papal mint has issued money in the proportion it would have been entitled to before the annexation of the Marches and Legations. To withdraw this would have been equivalent to a renunciation of the Papal claims, and the Pope has constantly refused to do this. The consequence will be that the circulation of the silver coins will be limited to Italy, for although not strictly legal tender, the Italians who have no coins of their own will prefer it to the paper of Italy, of which every one foresees the depreciation at no distant period. The complication, however, will be a pretext for raising the price of provisions, which as a rule come from the annexed provinces and creating popular discontent in Rome, which is one of the objects aimed at by the Italian Government.

The Pope has taken his usual walks and drives, and appears in excellent health and spirits, although it is not possible that he should not feel a weight of anxiety at the present moment. He received the Lenten preachers last week and addressed them in a most moving exhortation. Mgr Bertaud, Bishop of Tulle, preached a sermon to the Zouaves on Tuesday at Santo Stefano del Cacco, which was also attended by most of the French residents. Mgr Mermillod has been giving a retreat to the Enfants de Marie and other devout ladies, at the Sacre Cour, for the fulfilment of the conditions of the Jubilee. Tre at terdence was very numerous. The Holy Father gave Holy Communion to the Prince of the Asturias on Sunday morning, in presence of the Count and Countess of Girgenti, and the persons of the suite of the young Prince, among whom was the Comte de Ceste. A Jewish baptism took place at S. Andrea della Fratte on the same day. The neophytes were two young German Jewesses, Milles Jenny and Emily Anshel, of Berlin. They were baptised before the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, celebrated for the miraculous conversion of Ratisbonne, in presence of a very numerous assistance. Mgr Gindolf, Bishop of Corneto and Oliva Vecchia, administered the Sacrament. A number of conversions are taking place among the Jews in consequence of the controversy between the Abbe Lehmann and the Paris Synagogue. Cardinal Pecci confirmed two American ladies, received into the Catholic Church by Mgr Cappel the day before, in the chapel of Mgr Sagrati at the Quirinal.

We ['Gazette'] find the following in the Portland 'Argus.' The paper it refers to is the New York organ of the Women's Rights party, and is edited by Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton and that well known philanthropist, Mr Parker Pillsbury. The 'Revolution' charges that 70 courtiers were taken to Washington to influence legislation upon the Pacific Railroad subsidy, and that \$25,000 were recently divided among the houses of ill-fame in Washington, who were to coerce, under penalty of exposure, the support of their Congressional patrons of a bill providing for Indian appropriations. The 'Argus' says that these charges are unproved, but what can the people think of Congress if such assertions can be preferred, day after day, without provoking any action whatever.

An ignorant, conceited fellow got aboard a steamer on Lake Huron. After standing on deck awhile among the crowd, and seeing the captain approach, he inquired:

'What is the name of this lake?'
'The Lake Huron.'
'Yes, sir,' replied the man. But the captain going no further, the stranger said,
'Well, what is the name of the lake?'
'The Lake Huron,' answered the captain.
'I want to know what lake I'm on. What's its name?'
'Well, sir,' said the captain, 'the name of the lake you're on is the Lake Huron. Does that satisfy you?'

The crowd were now smiling audibly, and the man walked on muttering low to himself:
'The lake I'm on is the lake I'm on. That's a polite captain, that is.'

The condition of one of the principal rivers in England has an extraordinary effect upon the people who dwell upon its banks. They become so much accustomed to foul stench that they cannot live without it. It is said that one man, who had not been away from it for years, had occasion last summer to make a little 'excursion' into the country; and when he arrived at his destination the air was so free from noxious smell, and so excessively pure, that he fainted away, and was only resuscitated by putting a stale fish to his nose, when he slowly revived, exclaiming, 'That is good; it smells just like home.'

'Sir, one word,' said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great when presenting to him a request for the brevet of Lieutenant. 'If you say two,' answered the king, 'I will have you hanged.' 'Sign,' cried the soldier. The king stared whistled, and signed.

Two gentlemen, one named Woodcock, the other Fuller, walking together, and happening to see an owl, the latter said, 'That bird is very much like a Woodcock.' 'You are quite wrong,' said the first, 'for it's Fuller in the head, Fuller in the eyes, and Fuller all over.'

Eminent Men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a province of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

Ulcers, like V lecanes, are fed from below the surface. It would be useless, even if it were possible to put a cover on Vesuvius, and it would be equally futile to skin over a deep seated sore. Nothing short of extinguishment will cure an ulcer. The only way

to get at the 'hidden fire' is through the blood; and the only antiphlogistic agent that will do the work thoroughly, is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. By what chemical action it neutralizes the fiery venom which produces eruptions, sores, abscesses, tumors, carbuncles, and the like, it is impossible to say. Enough for the sufferers that it never disappoints their hopes.

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.

A MYRIAD OF BLESSINGS.—Do not suppose that the value of Murray & Lauman's Florida Water consists solely in its superiority over all other perfumes—as a perfume. There is a cosmetic virtue in its floral element which smooths and softens the skin; an antiseptic virtue which renders it admirable when diluted with water for the teeth a counter-irritant virtue which allays the itching and burning of stings and bites, and soothes the irritation of sunburn, and a stimulating principle which immediately relieves faintness. As a refreshing and disinfesting fumigant, for the sick room it is especially desirable, and as a delicate toilet perfume it has no equal in either hemisphere. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lauman & 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 counterfeiters; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lauman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lauman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

If the Stomach is weak so is the individual, for no human being can thrive on indigestion. To avoid the pangs of dyspepsia some persons strive themselves and even then do not attain their object, although they reduce themselves almost to skin and bone. There is an easy way to restore the stomach to its full vigor in dyspepsia choose to adopt it. A course of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills will put the whole digestive, secretory, and excretory apparatus simultaneously in order, and relieve the debility which indigestion inevitably produces. The sugar envelope renders the pills as palatable as confectionery.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or 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 Gr. Hamow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

JOSEPH REDMOND, Sec.

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAMES RELIGIEUSES SŒURS HOSPITALIÈRES DE ST. JOSEPH DE L'HOTEL DIEU DE MONTRÉAL, in the City and District of Montreal, by their petition filed in the office of the Superior Court under No. 1029 pray for the sale of certain immovables situated in the said District, and which were heretofore occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firm of O. W. Williams & Co., Sewing Machines manufacturers, and now by one Bard Plumer Paige, machinist, and one James Fyfe, scale manufacturer, to wit: 'the lots of ground situate and being in the said Fief Nazareth, said lots being contiguous and bearing respectively the Numbers one, two, three, and four upon the plan representing the said property, annexed to the deed of sale hereinafter mentioned, and also the Numbers one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, and one hundred and seventy-six upon the plan of the said Fief Nazareth, bounded in front

by Wellington Street, on the rear by the property of McNaughton and Cooper or their representatives, on one side by George Street and on the other side of the heirs McShane, containing one hundred and forty-nine feet and four and a-half inches in front on George Street, thence turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feet from George Street to Prince Street, forty-seven feet and four inches on Prince Street, thence at a right angle forty-eight feet, thence again at a right angle, seventy-four feet and five inches, thence five feet three inches and finally thence to Wellington Street above mentioned, twenty-seven feet and two inches, the whole English measurement, with two blacksmith shops and furnace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings thereon erected.'

And the said 'Les Dames Religieuses Sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal,' allege that by deed made and passed before M. J. B. Lacoste and his colleague, Notaries at Montreal aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth day of February eighteen hundred and forty-nine, Bard Plumer Paige, of the said City of Montreal, Machinist for good and valuable consideration, to wit, the commutation of the above described lots, did create and constitute an annual and perpetual rent of eight pounds eight shillings on a capital of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, in favor of the said 'Dames Religieuses Sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal,' said rent to become due and exigible on the first day of October, in each year, and to be redeemable at all times by the debtor or his successors, upon his or their paying the said capital sum of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, and all arrears of rent then due, and in order to secure the payment of the said rent and of the capital thereof, the said Bard Plumer Paige, in and by the said deed hypothecated in favor of the said 'Dames Religieuses Sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal' the lots of land above described.

The said Petitioners moreover represent that at date posterior to the making and passing of the above mentioned deed, to wit, on or about the twenty-second day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by deed passed before M. Smith and his colleague Public Notaries at Montreal, the said lots of land and dependencies were sold by the Assignees to the estate of the said Bard Plumer Paige, then an insolvent to Wyman B. S. Moor, Esquire, of Waterville, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, and Dudley W. Moor of the City of Montreal, merchants.

That by and in virtue of a certain written consent filed in a certain cause or demande for Ratification of title of the aforesaid lots of land, bearing the Number 1756, among the Records of this court, instituted by the said Wyman B. S. Moor and Dudley W. Moor the parties interested in the said cause or demande for Ratification, agreed to pay immediately to the said Petitioners out of the purchase-money, to wit, the sum of eleven thousand dollars currency the capital of their said rent and the arrears due thereon as well as the costs incurred by the said Petitioners upon their opposition to said demande for Ratification.

And the Petitioners further allege that neither the capital of the said constituted rent nor any other sums have ever been paid to them, and that there is now due to said Petitioners, a sum of two hundred and eleven pounds, eight shillings and two pence, current money of Canada, to wit, the sum of one hundred and forty pounds, being the capital of the said constituted rent, the sum of sixty-seven pounds, four shillings, being for arrears of said rent accrued on the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the sum of four pounds, four shillings and two pence, costs incurred on the aforesaid Opposition to said demande for Ratification, which said sums they have a right to claim from the actual proprietor of the above described immovables.

And the said Petitioners further represent that the actual proprietor of the said immovables is unknown. Notice is hereby given to the proprietor or proprietors of the above described immovables to appear before the said Court, at Montreal, within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of the present notice, to answer to the demande of the said 'Dames Religieuses Sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal,' failing which the Court will order that the said immovables be sold by Sheriff's Sale.

Montreal, 26th March, 1870.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
4w33 Prothonotaries, S. C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Dame Christina McPherson of the City of Montreal, widow of the late James Samuel Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal, aforesaid Merchant, and Miss Christina Miller, of the same place, spinster. *filie majeure et usant de ses droits*, and Charles D. Miller, of Montreal aforesaid, Confectioner, heirs and heirs at law of the late John Ogden Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Coal Merchant, and as such carrying on the affairs, business, and concerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders.

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Office of the Interim Assignee, (the Insolvents having no place of business) on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 16th March 1870.
A. B. STEWART,
Interim Assignee.
2w-31.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT for the District of Montreal. } District of Montreal.

The fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

No. 907. The Honorable Justice Beaudry. Dame Maria Burke, of the parish of Montreal, in this District, widow of the late Laurent Auguste Moreau Plaintiff;

vs. Sophie Mire heretofore of the Parish of Montreal, Spinster, *filie majeure et usant de ses droits*, and now absent from this Province, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. LeBlanc & Cassidy of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Paces 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 Defendant hath left her domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le 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 Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.)
HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY,
O. O.