FRANCE.

For some weeks past the two dark thunderclouds; of the political atmosphere have been drawing steadily together, untill it seems as if the most sanguine could now hardly hope that an explosion will be averted. France on one side and Prussia on the other are either anticipating war or despairing of peace. The King of Prussia has declared plainly and boldly that he sees no reason for fighting, but that, he will fight if he must, and fight to the end. The Emperor Napoleon could not venture to address his own Generals, so sure was he that some menace of war would be discovered in his words. Perhaps the conviction was not ill-founded; but deeds at any rate are safe, if words are dangerous, and the Emperor might have found practical means of indicating his policy without exposing himself to misconception. Prussia did take the initiative by reducing the active strength of ber army, but the example was not followed in France, and it is already predicted by political alarmists that the present year will see ball the Continent in arms before its close.

The real question at issue is exceedingly simple, though its assue will probably depend upon many and complex considerations. Will France acquiesce frankly and finally in the pretensions acquired by Prussia on the field of Sadowa ? That is the immediate question to be decided, and decided by France alone. It is but candid to acknowledge that Prussia can well afford to propose disarmament and offer pledges for peace. She has nothing to gain by war. Her war is already over, and her gains are realized. Her only object now is to keep these gains, and to allow her position to be consolidated and her pre tensions confirmed by lapse of time. No one. indeed, dreams that Prussia would ever attack France or seek to pick a quarrel with ber. Count Bismark, it is certain, would preserve peace if he could, since war, if it were to come, could bring him at best nothing but an assurance of what he hopes to secure without any fighting at all. If the Prussians believe a conflict to be inevitable, they may possibly think it prudent to precipitate it, but on no other grounds could any but a pacific policy be expected from the Government

France, on the other hand, though it rests with her to be the aggressor. Reason as we will, it is not to be denied that the aggrandizament of Prussia by the late war does not affect the position of France in the political system of Europe. Prussia is now no longer the Prussia of 1815; she is all North Germany, and bids fair I to become Germany entire. Instead of her, seventeen millians of population, she may reckon upon forty, so that France is now conterminous with a State more powerful for some purposes than herself. That is quite a new situation and it is none the more acceptable from the fact that Italy has been similarly consolidated, and may possibly be Prussia's ally. By these political revolutions the 'influence' of France in European councils has in a manner been impaired. Her voice would not be delivered so imperatively as before. She might be less able to command or control the course of external events. She has States, a couple cistrong ones, some day, perhas been done, or of arresting the development of the work and preventing it from being carried Prussia might detach Southern from Northern Germany, if it did no more, and thus leave one half of the German nation to be still played off and balanced against the other .- Times.

The Constitutionnel inquires when the public will learn common sense, and cease to credit every rumour that seems favourable to the idea of war. The article proceeds as follows :-

'The Red Indian who places his ear to the ground in order to catch the most distant noises scarcely affords an idea of what the speculator on the Bourse is at the present time. He hears, or think he does, threatening rumours. 'All seems to him north-wind. Angelo, tyrant of Padua, in Victor Hugo's drama, says, During ing, is certain. the night I think I hear footsteps in the wall.' The Bourse, however, will do well to strengthen its shaken nerves and not at every moment to believe it hears such noises. Nothing is stirring. The movements of troops are confined to inoffensive reviews, and war does not go beyond sham fights. It appears, however, that the King of Prussia-an alarming occurrence-has spoken of his troops, in a declaration otherwise extremely pacific, that they were brave and prepared for emulation any event. The Emperor of the French, as is also related, desiring to leave a souvenir with to such an extent that he is always dreaming, and several of his officers, made them a present of revolvers. Revolvers! What a symptom of the Constitutionnel terminated one of its recent articles by rejecting as unlikely the hypothesis that King William should, at his age, desire to mount his battle steed for a war of conquest; it is charged also with having reduced to a simple tion is 225 gramm s daily (about 7cz), which gives measure of economy the dismissal to their homes for 400 000 men, 130 000 kilos. (21b each) a day of a certain number of Prussian soldiers. Do the same sense as do the Government and as everyone' European diplomacy; would it not act more wisely in not weakening the effect of this re assuring propagandism either by pointing out the the Pays, which the Debats with an air of malice follows it when it advances on the Rhine; and it Maria de Orenne.'

bibited in reckoning for nothing the statements of the Ministers, and the perseverance in the affirmation of pacific policy shown by the men who fill the highest positions and are most constantly in relation with the Emperor's thoughts? and Madred that Ouba has declared for indepen-Has not his Majesty himself, besides, spoken in dence. the sense of peace, and what facts are there to contradict his words! As to ourselves, we will not give any reply to those who amuse themselves in attributing to us secret intentions and imaginery contradictions. We no more desire war than does France, or her Sovereign, or the whole civilized world. In our most thorough conviction, as in the views of the Government, which we have more than once affirmed, hostilities for their own sake merely are madness, and and every upprovoked war is a crime which would recoil on the aggressor. That is a part which Napoleon III. has never played and never

M. Fernand Giraudeau writes in Le Consti

tutionnel: -

' We are bore for rushing to an assault or for making a bayonet charge, and by no means for regular battles or being long on the defensive.-We cannot stand motionless and patient under the enemy's fire. We must always march forward, or be in active service. The English bring into the field that cold, self-relying, and calculating energy which constitutes their force in private as well as public life. We, sir, we bring into public as well as private life that furia Française which nothing can resist, but which cannot master itself. It has been truly remarked that the English are a nation of shopkeepers .-It may he as truly said of us that we are a nation of Zouaves. For them politics is business; for us it is a battle. They might adopt a pair of scales as their emblem, whilst we may be represented by a bayonet. For them their Government is a merchant with whom one enters quietly into discussion in order to obtain the most favorable terms-a furnisher of security, to whom in return they endeavor to give the smallest possible amount of liberty. For us Government is an enemy who we strive to parry, strike, and knock down, some with the hope of taking his place, but the greater number for the mere pleasure of opposition.

PARIS Sept. 21.—Notwithstanding that there has lately been a great deal of taik about Italy. and that vague apprehensions have been express. ed lest something important and disagreeable should occur in or to that country, the information I receive thence does not lead me to believe that anything particular will happen to rouse the Italians from the pleasent far niente of the villeggiature in which all who can afford it are now indulging. As regards her foreign relations we know that Italy is on the best of terms with Prassia. Count Usedom was almost the first person admitted to the King's presence on His Majestys return to Florence, and the Berlin official Correspondence has just been applauding the Florence official Correspondence for the independent tone it has assumed in reply to the attacks and speers endulged in against Italy by certain French journals. This naturally indicates an unplesant state of strain between Italy and France. The position of the former Power, between her big neighbor and Prussia, has of late become, much against her will, one of great now on her borders, instead of a cluster of weak difficulty. For years past there has not existed so much ill feeling towards France as is at pre haps, to be combined against her. Under such sent observable in Italy, and the French, who circumstances she may think that it is worth consider they have done the Iraians enormous striking a blow for the chance of undoing what services by giving them Lombardy, and by not oreventing them from taking Tuscany. Naples, &c., ere very bitter against them for their ingraany further. A successful campaign against titude. They are, perhaps, rather too apt to Nice and ; Savoy, and to overlook all their Government has done since, in the way of armed occupation and oppressive dictation, to cancel Canada. the obligations the Italians may be under to it for having allowed them, to a certain extent, to settle their affairs in their own way. There is certainly a very unfriendly feeling here towards Italy, and, if wor were to break out in Europe, a little overunning and garrisoning and humiliating of the Italian nation would be highly popular in France.

M. Gu'zot, in an article covering, thirty and odd nages of the Revue des Deux Mondes, professes to believe that the continuance of peace, humanly speak-

An interesting episode occurred during the stay of the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons. Three brothers named Andre, all sergeents of infantry, presented themselves at the Imperial quarters to beg the Emperor to grant their father, an old brigadie: of gendarmerie, hi retirement he having served thirtytwo years in the service. The Emperor, having inquired into the services of the old brigadier, granted the croes of honour to the three sergeants,"which," says the Moniteur," will be in the family a title of glory, and a powerful motive of gratitude and of

The latest story about Napoleon is that be smokes never really quite awake.

THE CAUSE OF DRAR BEEF IN FRANCE. - The butchers of Paria,' says the 'Gazette de France,' 'lately war! Another indication not less disquieting: beld a meeting to consider the destness of meat and devise means of remedying that evil. The observation was made by some one present that one great reason was -the army. Few people think how many oren the soldiers consume in a year. Statistics give the astonishing number of 108 405 t The ordinary ra-Estimating the weight of each ox or cow at 470 kilos., to satisfy the two regulation repasts of the not such interpretations betray dark designs? Is army requires 207 head of cattle a daily, or 108,405 it not evident that the journal in question blows annually. But if the 400,000 individuals condemned hot and cold? What duplicity, - what perfidy! to perpetual beef were spread over the surface of the Look at the Debats—the journal which blames country to cultivate the soil, they would lend to agripublic opinion as unhealthy; which is now pub culture the labour which it wants; and their toil would enable many more heads to be raised and prohisbing articles treating the question of peace in | duce an abundance and cheapness which would profit

The Paris papers publish a proclamation in a Republican sense which has been circulated in Spain contradictions between the organs which defend Spaniards! it begins 'let our cry be viva the Federal the Administration or by contesting the pacific Republic and down with tranny, and may we never value of the Ministerial declarations? Has not again see kings in our country, which they have rendered so unhappy' It concludes by an impassioned appeal to the army to refuse to fight against their opposes to us, itself taken care frequently to de- countrymen and to turn against the oppressor. 'To clare that its warlike policy is exclusively its arms for liberty' are its last words, and, for signaown? No one leads our contemporary and none ture, 'In the name of the National Government, Jose

Monpon Oct 3 - It is announced to-day that the Is not the same absence of justice and truth ex relations with Spain to remain in statu quo.

PARIS Oct. 7. - A report from Spain says that the Carlists are sgitating the Basque Provinces and Aragon, and that some of the local Juntas have issued protests against the supremacy of Marshal Serrano. London, Oct. 9. - Rumours are current at Paris

MADRID, Oct. 9 .- The Junta will bring a bil! before the Cortes for abolishing slavery in the Colonies at the expiration of ten years.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The following surcastin telegram has reached as from Florence :- The Government has decided to take vigorous steps to cestore public order and to repress the crimes and disorders which have lately been of frequent occurrence in the Romagna. General Escoffler will be appointed military commandment at Ravenna, and will also discharge the functions of prefect. He will have power to extend the stringent military measures which he is authorised to carry out there to other provinces of the Romagna wherever the public safety should appear to BRIGANDS ENTRAPPED. -The 'Giornale di Roma'

says .- Beneath Verdi, a Poutifical town built like an eagel's nest on the commit of a sterile mountain extends the estate admirably cultivated, of a Roman noble. The proprietor having been summoned by the brigands to send 4000 scudi (20,000fr) to a certain spot, applied for the protection of the gend. An arrangement was made that a vicebrigadier, dressed as a peasant, should proceed to the place indicated, provided with a revolver and 400 scudi, and followed at a distance by a patrol of his men. On his arrival he found the chief and lieuten. ant of the band. 'My master can only sand you,' he said this sum at present. Money is not easy to find. In a few days you shall have the rest. In the meantime, for my discharge, count what there is.' While the two robbers were stooping down to comply with the request the other drew out his pistol and shot them both dead. Their companions who were posted in a neighbouring thicket, seeing them fall, rushed out to take revenge, but the gendarmes also bastened up, and after a slight resist-ance put to flight the malefactors, who left three wounded and two dead on the ground commissioned officer was mentioned in the order of the day, made a brigadier, and decorated by the Pope with the Grand Medal '- [Daily News.

THE CANADIAN PONTIFICAL ZODAVES .- A recent letter from Rome says that a party of Canadian Zonaves had marched 75 miles in a few days, carrying full field equir ments; that Zousve Tetu, of Quebec had been promoted to the rank of Corporal; and Schiller and Leb'anc, of Montreal, made Lance Corporals. The Z maves shortly expected to be brought into active service. A large number of suspicious persons had appeared on the frontier, and reinforcements had been called for.

AUSTRIA

Vienns police have seized all the copies of a pas toral letter by one of the Austrian bishops. It contained matter deemed treasonable to the empire.

Madeid, Oct. 9. - The Provisional Junta has made declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty. It is received with enthusiasm, and extensive nopular demonstrations have been made in Madrid specially in favour of religious toleration. Large numbers of workmen are idle in consequence of the political agitations which have caused temporary suspension of industry and labour in the cuy. The Provisional Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it. A rumour is current that the Dake and Duchess of Montepensier have been allowed to re-enter Spain. Much excitement has been created in Catalonia by the reform in the Customs' tariff.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messra. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market. comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNNEAL. BUTTER, CHESCE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED IN. DRIED APPLES. SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c . &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying forget that they were paid for Lombardy with the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

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

COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions. 443 Commissioners Street. opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

ESPECIALLY FOR YOU.

The substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed inte a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular, and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of BRITOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground Is the stomach weak and apathetic? They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constricted? They relax and regulate them? is the liver sluggi h or congested? They bring it back to its duty. It is their office to restore the systen to a natural condition, without undue force, with out suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh, and the glands In all such cases, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, will expedite and complete the cure.

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

MURRAY & LANKAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Through out Spanish America from Northern Mexico to the Strains of Magellan this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a performe, but habitually, in a diluted from as a morning wash for the mouth By the way, we would him to gentlemen, that when used in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strong-st Havana. Those of the "bearded sex" who have tender skin will also find it a real luxury after shaving.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell& Jo, J. Gardnor, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Mass the frankness to admit that such is the case.

Mondon Oct 5 - It is announced to-day that the Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Great Powers of Europe will allow their diplomatic Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Great Powers of Europe will allow their diplomatic Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child soffering and orying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately - depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowls, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold every-

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Having the fac-simile of 'Ourris & Passing' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchist and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, resource should at once be had to Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if ne glected soon attacks the Lange. Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicice at 25 cents a bux.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. Picault & Son Chemists and Druggists, No. 62 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony: Montresi, C. E , July 31, 1863.

Massrs, Doctors Picault & Son :

October, 1868.

Size, -This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform household duties, and sufferings violently from pal pitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing a wful pain in my whole body. I tried everything-sougth medical advice-but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Bristols's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to contique its use, I was becoming worse again when you gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue, I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I PEA6"

ANGILE DANIEL, (Signed) Wife of CRABSTIN COURTOIS, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of July, 1863.

J. BOULANGET, Justice of the Peace.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp ough & 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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the 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. IGNATZ BEAK.

By his Attorney ad litem,
STRACHAN BETHUNE.
2.0.3 Montreal, 19th August, 1869.

DAME DELIMA SITULEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac. in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, beretofore of the said parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, ycoman :- Gives notice that she has sued her said busband for separation of property, by an action returnable in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, under the number 2216 BONDY & FAUTEUX,

Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September. 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Mentreal. AND 1865. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, file, of L'Acadie,

in the District of Iberville, Trader, THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed

of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his preditors, in number according to law and that unless opposition be fyled to the said deed, within six juridical days atter the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee

Montreal, 16th September, 1868.

PROVINGS OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 511.

In the matter of JOSEPH U. ROY, file, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville,

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said

JOSEPH H. ROY, file. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & O. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL BOHOOL.

THIS School will re-open on the 14th September next at 5 o'clock p.m The pupils must :-1st. Pay the first quarter in advance. 2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate.

3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist, of Montreal 5 FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 1926 The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight

Hundred and Sixty Eight?

DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Bruneau Houle, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorised in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff :

The said BRUNZAU HOULE, beretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec,

Defendant, IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbeille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Ste Amand one of the Bailiff of the said Esperior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant bath left his domicale in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreel 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 Nouveau Monde 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.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

P.S 0.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT:

Sept. 10.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AND AMEND JENTS THERETO. In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TREPANNIER. wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lussier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelien, for the purposes of commerce and

navigation. Intolvents. ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing the said Dame Praxede Trepannier, his wife.

PRAXEDE TREPANIER.

HENRY BARTHE. Lorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m - 52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENES THERETO.

PROVINGS OF QUESEC. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam

boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well as partner, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his

creditors to his discharge, and on Saturday, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratifi-

cation of it. FREDERICK ST. LOUIS. Sorel, 23rd June, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 '65.

No. 343. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now

of St. Remi, District of Iberville, THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a dis-

charge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting the said Court. GEORGE E. MAYRAND.

By his Attorneys ad litem. T & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. 2m.7 NOTICE.

DAME VERONIQUE DUCLOS, wife of Francois Xavier Dutrysac, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, has on the nineteenth November last, instituted an action for separation as to property before the Superior Court of Montreal. ALPH. DESJARDINS.

Attorney of Dame V Duclos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. 1m-5

Sept. 10.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE doties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely

For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal. August 28.

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS, 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.

FRANCIS GREENE,

54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Strests, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,

Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS

VARENNES SELTZER:

1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price. Varennes selizer, 33 per doz. (empty bot-

tles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 21. 6d. per dez (empty bottles to be returned;) 500 for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Mesers. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great bt. James striet, and Phillips Equare.

STREET DIALOGUE. - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. B.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E .- I sm happy to say that the place was of-

fered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D -How did you manage it? Mr. E.-I p eviously called on Mr Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand

Trunk Suits.