

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A little light begins to shine through the electioneering chaos. The organ of the Red Republicans and Socialists, the Rappel, has published a list of candidates decided upon in a private meeting, which is said to have mustered about 1,000 of the most active members of those subversive and dangerous factions. The names are Rochefort, Ledru Rollin, Barbes, and Prat, for 1st, 3d, 4th, and 8th districts respectively. All four are non-jurors, although M. Rochefort declared his willingness to swear or not to swear, just as his supporters please. It is supposed he will not swear, in which case his election will be void, as will be those of his three fellow-candidates. The oath has to be taken eight days before the election, otherwise the votes given for the candidate are null and void; the two candidates who stood nearest to him on the poll are brought forward at a second election, and the one who gets the larger number of votes is declared elected. Of the working-men voters it is thought that a great majority will give their voices for the non-juring candidates. M. Rochefort does not shine as an orator; his speeches hitherto have been brief and monotonous. But this is quite immaterial in the eyes of an enthusiastic band of partisans who applauded his every word and gesture. His mere appearance is the signal for thunders of shouts. He is the demigod of the unwashed crowd. He has done his best to make capital out of his detention at the frontier, which was much too brief and innocuous to entitle him to a martyr's crown. The papers publish an account of it given by the commissary of police who arrested him, and who did so, as he at the time told him, only while he communicated by telegraph with his superiors at Paris. M. Rochefort took the detention meekly enough, was allowed to communicate with his travelling companion (who hurried on to Paris to electrify a Radical meeting with a highly coloured sketch of this fresh act of tyranny), readily accepted the safe conduct telegraphed by the Minister of the Interior, thanked the commissary for his politeness, and volunteered a declaration that he should cease the publication of the Lanterne. His arrival in Paris was delayed barely eight hours. The Times considers the election of Rochefort to the Corps Legislatif the last important protest of an angry populace. The Gamins have sent one of themselves to the Chamber, but this does not prove that France is ripe for Gamon government. France, with the exception of the first district of Paris, has returned men who can best arbitrate between Imperialism and revolution, who will at least hesitate in making a choice between Napoleon and Rochefort. It is reported that the Emperor in giving commands to prepare his speech for the opening of the Chambers, said:—"I desire the widest and most absolute affirmation of liberty."

The Times, in an article on the political situation in France, says:—"The hopes which were lately raised of the formation of the Ministry under M. Olivier, have vanished. The Emperor has resolved to retain his present advisers in office. New men may be required to initiate the new relations between the Government and Legislature. Whether their appointment will precede or follow the opening of the Chambers, or whether they will result from imperial preference or Parliamentary vote, is of little consequence. If the Legislature is true to itself, it will always have the last word on the subject. It is for the Legislature to enlighten the sovereign to bring its wishes to bear on him, and to impose them, if necessary, upon him."

PARIS, Nov. 26.—There was a reunion of prominent members of the Thiers party this forenoon to discuss the proposition of interpellation. A resolution blaming the Ministry was adopted.

Electoral meetings recommence in Paris to-day.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Troops have been despatched to Alby, in the department of Farn, to quell a disturbance reported there.

A PICTURE OF M. ROCHEFORT.—He is ugly but so was Mirabeau, the ultra Radicals say. A face such as one might meet any day on the Canabere of Marseilles, or to come nearer home, in the purlieus of Hatton-garden, behind a burly-gurdy and a learned monkey. A complexion sallow, turning to the green that is found on occasion in the countenance of the Emperor he loves to black ball. A nose pert, audacious, intrusive, rising prominently like from the physiognomy—a prominent forehead, and eyes which sparkle with malice. There is a portrait of Rochefort which represents him very much with the air of a Texan eddy, who is in the act of handing his familiar fiery answer to the challenge of Colonel Buncombe at the whiskey store round the corner; but to-night he does not look ferocious. In fact, he is timid, uneasy, oppressed with emotion. He wears a dark moustache, and flourishing a tuft a la Yankee under his chin. As a whole the man's appearance is not prepossessing; candour is wanting, and for the moment firmness.—Standard.

A capital story of Sainte Beuve appears in the Lyons journal, the Decentralization. He was dining in company with the Pere Lacordaire, and the conversation turning on religion, Sainte Beuve said: "I don't understand your revelation, and I make a point of believing nothing I do not fully understand." "Pardon me, sir," said Lacordaire, "you do not understand why fire hardens eggs and melts butter, but I perceive that you believe in omelettes!" Sainte Beuve treated the Pere Lacordaire with the greatest deference ever after, and always spoke of him with the utmost respect.

BRUTAL MURDER.—The Court of Assizes of the Var, France, has just tried an Italian laborer named Parnolo, aged 26, for murder at Toulon. A religious procession of young girls was one day in August last passing through the streets in one of the suburbs of Toulon, when Parnolo several times broke through their ranks, and wantonly stamped in puddles in order to splash their white

duresses with dirty water. A man named Lis, stepped forward to remonstrate with him, when the prisoner replied by first striking and then stabbing him mortally with a poniard in the abdomen and the back. Richi another bystander, who had gone to the assistance of Lis, also received a wound in the thigh. The murderer was then overpowered by two gendarmes, and has now been condemned to death by the guillotine.

Duels between French officers are of rare occurrence, but when a meeting takes place it is always a serious affair. There is nothing in French law to prevent officers from fighting, and, under the circumstances, it is exceedingly creditable to the service that bullies are an extinct race. The only formality which an officer of the French service has to go through previously to going on the ground is to obtain the permission of his colonel, and it is needless to add that few colonels would refuse an insulted officer leave to avenge his honor or shelter an officer from the consequences of provoking a quarrel. A duel between two officers of the 6th Hussars, quartered at Castres, has just taken place. What the cause of the meeting was is as yet a secret. Sufficient to say that Captains Clemenceau and Bignol went out the other morning. After fighting for about twenty minutes, and when the former officer had been wounded twice and the latter three times the seconds interfered, thinking that matters had been carried far enough, and that honour was satisfied. This, however, was not the opinion of Captain Clemenceau, who, taking the affair out of the hands of his seconds, declared that the duel must proceed till one combatant fell mortally wounded. The consequence was, that swords were again crossed and the combat continued. After a few passes the officer who had refused to consider the duel terminated when the seconds of both parties interfered was run through the heart, and of course, expired instantly.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—ITALIAN LIBERALISM.—A horrible act took place at Bologna a few days since. A young man of well-known revolutionary principles, armed himself with a sharp iron instrument used in his trade of joiner, and going out into one of the principal streets, literally "ran a muck" against all the priests he met, and stabbed three Servites and two parish priests dangerously. When arrested, he said his only regret was not having stabbed more! The deaths by violence in Italy in 1867 were 5,907. The average in Puglia [the lowest] being 628 per 1,000, and that of Genoa [the highest], 16 per 1,000! The Gioventu Cattolica of Bologna has exchanged a warm address of brotherhood with the Catholic youth of the German Vercin. This is as it should be. The revolutionists have their freemasonry, and in its principle of mutual encouragement and help lies their great strength. Why should not Catholics band together and unite in their efforts for the defence of religion wherever it is attacked, irrespective of country or race? Don Bosco's oratory for young men, with its dependent solidities, has been the salvation of Turin and a branch of it is going to be established in Rome under the direction of its founder.

The Parliament is convoked for the 18th of November and the speech from the throne will make a reference to the Council, and give great "kudos" to "say for not preventing the Bishops from attending, and thus carrying out the principle of the 'Free Church' &c. You will observe that the Bishops not only never asked leave, but were resolved to attend *quand même* and other parts of my letter will give the measure of free action accorded to them in the administration of the primary functions of their office. In Sicily especially the authority of the schismatic and excommunicated president of the Monarchy or Vicarist ecclesiastical court, Chirio Rinaldi is supported by fresh acts of persecution every time the Bishops, as they are bound to do, disregard his authority, and marry, profess, or dispose, without reference to his tribunal.—Cott. of Tablet.

Rome, Nov. 4.—The Holy Father assisted at the High Mass on the feast of All Saints, and on the following days at the solemn commemoration for the Dead when he gave the absolution at the end of the service.

As the time for the Council approaches Rome is beginning to fill with strangers from all parts of the world. Up to the present time about ninety Bishops have arrived, and are principally from the more distant countries, such as China, Australia, India, and South America.

The ninety-six Canadians have been drafted into the depot companies and were presented to the Holy Father by M. de Obarette immediately after their arrival. The *Nazione* mentions their landing at Civitavecchia as that of 200 vagabonds, "for the Pop's service." Some kinds of insult are the highest honor, and the vagabonds of Montreal and Quebec rank with the glorious mercenaries of Castel Sidero and Ancona when the day comes for the march east and northward, and the Pope shall enjoy his own again. The recruitment is a splendid one and nothing can be better chosen as to class, education, and sentiments than the young volunteers whom every English Catholic will be proud to claim as at least fellow subjects. The chaplain, M. le Obanoine Moreau, has brought a quantity of Canadian produce and curiosities as presents for the Pope and the officers of Zouaves, and among them two beautifully stuffed beavers, one of which decorates the hall of the Cercle.

The Correspondence de Rome gives an interesting statistic of the hierarchy by its geographical divisions, as follows:—

	Archbishops.	Bishops.
Papal States	6	58
England, Ireland, and Colonies	10	59
Austria	10	42
Bavaria	2	6
Belgium	1	5
Brazil	1	11
Russia	1	3
Poland	1	3
Ohio	1	3
Argentina Republic	1	5
Two Sicilies	26	92
German Duchies	1	3
Ecuador	1	5
Spain and Colonies	11	51
United States	7	48
France and Colonies	18	75
Greece	1	6
New Granada	1	7
Guatemala	1	4
Haiti	1	4
Hanover	0	2
Holland	1	4
Mexico	3	15
Modena	1	4
Parma	1	4
Peru	1	7
Portugal	1	0
Prussia	4	23
Russia	2	6
Sardinia, Lombardo Venetian States	8	36
Switzerland	0	5
Tuscany	4	18
Turkey	5	5

Venezuela	1	4
	135	631
Total	166	—

This does not include the missions, but only the regularly constituted hierarchies.

GERMANY.

Of twenty-two Prussian Bishops, only one, Mgr. von Marwitz of Kilm, has excused himself on account of age and severe infirmities. The whole of the German Episcopate from the other States will attend.

It is again reported that Bismarck is in ill health. A correspondent writing from Berlin says the Count suffers greatly from sleeplessness, which has so shattered his nervous system that the slightest excitement produces an effusion of bile.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—The old law limiting the residence of Jews has been enforced in some parts of the empire. Recently two thousand of these people have been removed from the Bessarabia frontier to the interior of Russia within a few days. The impression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of these proceedings.

The Moscow Gazette has just devoted a long article to the observations made in the *Monde*, on the freedom of the Russian language into Catholic worship. M. Katkoff, who never attacks the strongest party says, "You have no logic. Not long ago, it was forbidden to print anything Catholic in Russian. You called that intolerance. Now the Government itself takes the trouble to publish Catholic catechisms in Russian, and you still accuse it of intolerance. How is it possible to satisfy you?" "In the simplest of all possible ways; I would reply to M Katkoff—'by not troubling yourselves about us, any more than we trouble ourselves about your prayerbooks; by not interfering with what does not concern you. We naturally believe that our Lord Jesus Christ has charged the Bishops united to the See of St. Peter, to rule his Church and re: the Counts Tolstov and Sievers.' The question is really reduced to this, and it could not even be raised in a civilized country."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN OHIO.—A brief note from a subscriber at Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, tells us of a fearful and sacrilegious murder of the priest resident in that place, Rev. John Covey, of the Diocese of Cincinnati. One Powers, who had apostatised from the Catholic Church, and is supposed to have become crazy, had visited and annoyed Rev. Mr. Covey, for several days. At length Powers forced his way into the room of the Rev. gentleman, where he was saying his Breviary Office, and becoming excited, drew a revolver and shot the Rev. gentleman dead. We have heard nothing further in regard to the awful transaction.—N.Y. Freeman.

An Iowa woman, on receiving a decree of divorce in the court-room, found a new husband awaiting her, with a license in his pocket, at the door.

THE END OF FOUR GREAT MEN.—The four conquerors who occupy the most conspicuous places in the history of the world are Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, and Bonaparte.

Alexander after having climbed the dizzy height of his ambition, with his temples bound with chaplets, dipped in the blood of millions, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept; that there were no other worlds for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her foundations quake fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hani Ball; and died at last by poison administered with his own hand, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

Caesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyeing his garments in the blood of one million of his foes: after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which did not and could not bring him aid.

Thus these four great men, who seemed to stand the representatives of all those whom the world calls great, these four men who each in his turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their tread, severally died: one by intoxication, or, as was supposed, by poison mingled with his wine, one a suicide one murdered by his friends, and one a lonely exile. How wretched is the end of all such earthly greatness.

HOMES.—Home should be the most attractive place on earth. What a sham life that must be where home is rightly abandoned for theatres, operas, balls, and the society of others? He is unworthy the relation of husband and father who prefers the companionship of others to that of the wife of his youth and the children he has begotten. But the attractiveness of home is the work of woman. Here is the throne of her power and glory. Not in legislative halls, not at the ballot-box, not in short cloaks, but at home, the guardian of infancy, the instructor of childhood, the companion of youth, the partner of manhood, the comfort of old age, let her diminish sorrow by her sympathy, lighten joy by her gaiety, soothe by her tenderness, dignify by her intelligence, elevate by her devotion. She is to make home all this by music, and flowers and books and delightful conversations. Especially home should be intensely religious. The fires of devotion should burn brightly and cheerfully on the domestic altar. Sweetly and gently each spirit should evince its constant and higher communion with Jesus. Home will then be a retreat from care, a refuge from sorrow, the antechamber of Heaven.

OUTWITTING THE JEW.—Once on a time, an English Jew wished to disinherit his son for seeking marriage with a Christian damsel. The love-struck son took into his counsel, a lawyer, who apprised him, to his great satisfaction, that by becoming baptised he might take advantage of a law of the realm which accorded to an apostate Jew the half of his father's fortune.

The young man did not hesitate a moment, and quickly gave his father to understand that unless he gave his consent to the marriage he would enter into the bosom of the Christian church. The Jew was confounded, and made all haste to Henry Fielding to ask if such a monstrous law was really in existence. Fielding answered in the affirmative, and then added:—"I could perhaps induce to you a way of frustrating the designs of your son."

"Speak I speak," cried the Jew. "I must have a retainer of twenty guineas!" "And you assure me that I can disinherit my son so that he will not have right to a penny?"

"I promise you."

"All right, take the guineas."

Fielding carefully laid away the gold and then said to the Jew: "The only thing you need to do is to become a Christian yourself!"

Terrible mistakes are made in the treatment of Piles. The object should be to restore the natural peristalsis of the bowels, strengthen the internal membrane, and soothe the irritation and inflammation which pervade the seat of the disease. This is precisely the operation of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They invigorate the intestinal passages, while they detach and carry off without pain the acrid matter which abrades them. For habitual constiveness, which is generally the primary cause of the complaint, they are considered by medical practitioners preferable to any of the remedies of the pharmacopoeia.

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.

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If a Man Wants a Bottle of Whiskey, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters" or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic), that will vitalise the blood, and give durable strength to the system.

"Give me sound reasons for taking a medicine or I will not try it," says the rational invalid. This is fair and right. Assertion is not proof. In recommending Bristol's Sarsaparilla, therefore, as a specific for scrofula and all the types of ulcerous and eruptive disease, it is proper to remind the public that, for over one-third of a century, it has been uniformly successful in cases of this kind. Its cures are a part of the medical record of every civilized region of the Western Hemisphere. No physician will attempt to gain-say this fact. Let the sick inquire for themselves touching its reputation as a standard antidote for all disorders referable to a depraved condition of the blood and the secretions.

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 PERFUMS OF A HEMISPHERE.—Throughout an area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beings Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is to-day the standard perfume in society. In Europe the patronage of the wealthy classes is about equally divided among a variety of toilet essences and extracts, but in North and South America this famous perfume takes precedence of all others. The causes of its great popularity may be stated in a few words. It is not a chemical compound, but the genuine quintessence of aromatic flowers, and for this reason its perfume never degenerates. Being free from the oils which form the basis of the French perfumes it leaves no stain, and its spirituous element being perfectly pure, it is eminently refreshing and healthful. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court, District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN DESJARDINS, Trader, of the Parish of Yaudriol, District of Montreal.

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

JOHN DESJARDINS, By DESJARDINS & DESJARDINS, Attorneys ad Litem. Montreal, 6th October, 1869. 1m9

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court, District of Montreal. In the matter of A. NORMANDIN, An insolvent.

ON the twentieth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above act.

A. NORMANDIN, By T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER, His Attorneys ad Litem. Montreal 13th October, 1869. 1m10

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court, District of Montreal. In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Council can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act.

ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per HEBLANO & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad Litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court, District of Montreal. In the matter of MOISE TERRAULT, Undertaker of the City and District of Montreal, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth day of November 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 and amendments thereto.

MOISE TERRAULT. In the matter of Marchand & Belanger, Mask-mongers, Traders, Insolvents.

The creditors of the Insolvents and the said Insolvents are hereby notified and requested to meet at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. de Lorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of November instant, at two o'clock, P.M., for the public examination of the said Insolvents and the ordering of their affairs in general.

LOU'S GAUTHIER, Assignee.

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. 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, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SMOK BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying 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 Canada. 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, 12m. June 14th, 1868.

JUST PUBLISHED

BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York: BIBLE HISTORY, Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR. Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c.



APPROBATION.

The Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

J. B. PUROCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

MESSRS. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant, it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school.

Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4x5

Province of Quebec, Superior Court, District of Montreal. In the matter of MOISE TERRAULT, Undertaker of the City and District of Montreal, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

ISAIE A. QUINTAL, of the Parish of Boucherville, in the District of Montreal, Esquire, Notary, Plaintiff, vs. MOISE FISETTE formerly Yeoman, and DAME MATILDE DUBOQ, both heretofore of the Parish of St. Hubert, in the district of Montreal, and now absent from this Province, and the said Moise Fisetite to authorize his wife, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. Messrs. Oimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Isie Veronneau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in any District or Montreal that the said defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve, and twice in the english language, in the newspaper of the said City, called 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 Defendants 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, C.C.O.