

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS Oct. 22, Evening.—The France of this evening, alluding to an article in the New Prussian (Cross) Gazette, says:—'It becomes very difficult to carry on an argument with the German papers, for they appear to deny the European press the right of occupying itself with the affairs of Germany, or of desiring the settlement of the North-Schleswig question. Yet, according to letters in the Journal des Debats, intelligent politicians in Berlin desire the settlement of the Schleswig question, and why should German susceptibilities be wounded by the same thing being said in Paris that is written from Berlin?'

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon favours the selection of Don Ferdinand of Portugal as the future King of Spain, but that the Empress supports the claims of the grandson of Don Carlos.

The story that circulates in Paris just now is that—through some officious channel a friendly inquiry has been made, on the part of the Spanish Provisional Government, as to what choice would be most agreeable at the Tuileries. Certainly not Montpensier, the reply is said to have been, and less, oh! far less the Prince who dwells at the Palais Royal. The wishes of France, thus far, are in perfect coincidence with those of Spain. But who, then, would be a welcome candidate? And the answer is said to have been, Charles VII. The question and answer were, perhaps, never put and given, but the popular report shows which way the winds blow, and confirms the recent assertion that the Empress does her utmost to promote the interests of the grandson of Don Carlos. On the other hand, the Emperor, it is thought, would prefer Fernando of Coburg and Portugal. According to a letter from Madrid, Prim, Serrano, and Olozaga are agreed in preferring this Prince. We know that Olozaga's eyes have long been turned in that direction. And it is certain that France, if consulted, would not object to the choice. Under no circumstances, we may be sure, would she take up arms to coerce the Spanish nation in its selection of a Sovereign, and on that account it is no doubt felt that it is desirable to patronize one who has a good chance of acceptance in Spain. Judging from all present appearances no Bourbon has any chance, and it is scarcely possible to believe that the Spaniards will change their minds on that head.—Times Cor.

A pamphlet has appeared at Paris entitled, 'Anarchy in Spain.' It declares that Don Carlos, if raised to the throne, would be a really constitutional King. The Gazette de France considers this pamphlet to be the programme of Don Carlos. The same journal states that Don Ferdinand, the father of the King of Portugal, has peremptorily declared that he will not accept the Crown of Spain, and has, moreover, made a similar declaration on behalf of his sons.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Gaulois says that the Carlists are circulating the report that the Emperor Napoleon will throw his influence in favor of Don Carlos should he be presented as candidate for the throne of Spain.

'Charles VII of Spain,' is still staying in Paris, and lodges in genteel apartments in the Rue Cardinal Fesch. He is said to be a handsome young man with grave, polished manners. He reminds visitors of his rank, and the cloud which overhangs him at present by invariably handing them a chair with his own hands. Strict Spanish etiquette forbids any one to sit in the presence of the sovereign, and this action is intended to impress upon his visitors that he waives its provisions for the time being.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CURTAILED.—PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Moniteur of to-day editorially reminds the journals which have been in the habit of criticising the Government that such a course is forbidden.

The Lanterne is still a black point for the police, large numbers being weekly smuggled across the frontier, making their way into Paris by the most extraordinary chain of 'underground railways.' A woman, on approaching the city barriers, asked a soldier to carry her bundle of soiled linen. The son of Mars complied, the custom house officers suspecting nothing, and two thousand Lanternes more illuminated Paris that day. But, during the week, the police made a seizure of four thousand numbers; and the smugglers were fined 100 francs each and sent to prison for one month.

THE FREEDOM PRESS ON MR. DISRAELI.—The English journals bring us to-day a letter of Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury to the electors of Buckinghamshire. After having reviewed the chief parliamentary facts of the last session, Mr. Disraeli proceeds to treat of the very serious question of the Church of Ireland. We quote that portion of his letter referring to this subject. He seeks to represent himself as the champion, par excellence, of the political and religious liberties of England against Papey, and to hold up Mr. Gladstone as a politician working in the interests of that power. We cannot tell whether Englishmen will be duped by such a mystification, but it will be received with derision by those Italians who, during the last 20 years, have followed attentively the political careers of the two statesmen. The most important and pressing interests of the Papacy have been concentrated in the upholding its temporal authority, and the despotic systems, linked with that power, of the other Italian Governments. Who, so long as it was possible to defend it—who was the warmest defender of that authority and these systems? Mr. Disraeli. Who, on the contrary, has most powerfully contributed, from this first publication of his Neapolitan letters, to weaken and discredit them? Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Disraeli was the first European statesman who sent forth a shout of triumph after the victories of the Papal reaction in 1849, and from that day until within the last two years all his speeches and all his policy have been inspired by a kindred feeling. It is notorious that he sent our agents to negotiate an alliance with the Court of Rome in 1861, as it is equally notorious that four years ago, Rome, reciprocating this courtesy, despatched to London her agents to stimulate the zeal of Irish members of Parliament on behalf of Mr. Disraeli. But, without referring to such party tactics, we have before our eyes the undeniable fact that all those continental interests most favourable to Rome have been defended by Mr. Disraeli, while in Mr. Gladstone they have always encountered an obstacle and an enemy. Nor, indeed, is it anything surprising that as all the forms of tyranny (just as in the case with those of freedom) possess a common solidarity, Mr. Disraeli who supported Papal tyranny in Italy, should seek to perpetuate Protestant injustice in Ireland.—Nazione.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov 2.—News from Alicante, Cartagena, Barcelona, Sevilla and Cadix, announce that the workshops and manufactories in these cities have been closed; the workmen deprived of labour are becoming restless and boisterous, and fears of a general riot all over the country, cause great uneasiness to the Provisional Government. The loan of 10,000,000 reals, or \$1,700,000, opened for the relief of the workmen has not been entirely subscribed. The social question has assumed here the same aspect as in Paris in 1848, and Socialist Clubs are forming.

Madrid, Nov 3.—A large naval and military expedition from Cuba is sitting out at Cadix. General Dulce, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, will sail forthwith with the fleet. General Prim publicly declares that the members of the provisional Government have not even discussed the name of any candidate for the Spanish throne. Olozaga has issued a call to the moderate democratic unionists and progressive parties to select each four deputies, all of whom shall meet and frame a manifesto in favor of choosing a King for Spain by a plebiscite.

Madrid, Nov 4.—General Dulce delays his departure for Cuba on account of sickness. He takes out a decree providing for the election of deputies on the island. He is also instructed to carry into force measures to liberalize the administration of Cuba, to establish the liberty of the Press divide the island into three provinces and suppress unpopular institutions.

Olozaga and his party have issued a manifesto urging the necessity of maintaining a monarchical government in Spain. The provisional government has received many petitions for the abolition of slavery. It is positively asserted that the Government will now recognize the Mexican Republic. The Gaulois asserts that the members of the provisional government of Madrid are unanimous in their opposition to the Duke of Montpensier.

A decree issued by the Minister of Justice orders the immediate suppression of all monasteries, convents, colleges, congregations and other religious establishments of both sexes founded since the 29th of July, 1837. All their property, movable and immovable, is to become the property of the State. The monks and nuns belonging to these institutions will not receive any pension from the Government.

'Prim's revolution,' as certain partisans of the Spanish rebels delight to call it, is 'making head' to use the general's own phraseology. It is making head, too, with a vengeance. Already several of the most venerated churches in Madrid have been despoiled of their treasures; and we learn from a private letter that numerous bodies of monks and nuns have been expelled from their houses, and sent across the frontier to live or starve as best they may. The population, dragged and muzzled by the Junta, witnesses these deplorable acts in helpless silence. According to current accounts any man or woman who dares to raise a voice in defence of the Church, is at once denounced as an enemy of the New Order, and runs all the risks consequent thereupon. The latest measure of the Revolutionists has been the expulsion of the Jesuits, whose property, movable and immovable, is declared to be confiscated to the State. The Jesuits have been always marked out for persecution by the enemies of religion, and this last onslaught on the Order will simply add another to the many outrages which they have been obliged to endure. Spain has got rid of its best friends to make room for a pack of adventurers, who see through her troubles and embarrassments a clear avenue to personal aggrandisement. That there is anything patriotic or unselfish in the leader of the movement, any spectator of the recent change may easily decide for himself.—Tribune.

Just now the first act of the Spanish Junta, composed of Catholics has been to accord to the Protestant religion the most entire freedom of action.—It is painful to be obliged to record that in such a matter Spanish Papists are able to set an example to English gentlemen, not only in Liberal feeling, but in political sagacity. As matters stand at Tothill fields prison the Protestant chaplain has £400 per annum; first assistant, £68 18s; second ditto £50 14s; schoolmistress, £83 4s; matron, £300 (proposed advance £400); averages daily number of prisoners, 659; that the average number of Catholics is 168; Roman Catholic chaplain, nothing.—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Every friend of Liberalism must rejoice over the rapidity with which the Revolution is, as the phrase goes—consolidating itself in Spain. Last week it was announced that the Junta had robbed the Society of Jesus of all its property, movable and immovable and, this week we learn that by a subsequent decree, emanating from the same sagacious and illustrious body, the society of Saint Vincent de Paul, a corporation exclusively devoted to works of beneficence, is dissolved. The pretext put forward for his latest measure is that the religious or charitable bodies might become centres of reactionary intrigue, and that the state in repressing them simply consults for its own welfare and safety. An excuse of this kind may serve prosperous adventurers whose notions of morality are regulated by the rise and fall of the political barometer, but it will not be accepted so cordially by the thousands of indigent persons who swarm on the pavements, or hide themselves from an oppressive curiosity in the low quarters of Madrid. 'The poor you shall always have with you,' and the only object of the charitable body against which the last arrow of the Revolution has been directed, was to mitigate the sufferings, and to some extent relieve the necessities of a class which has been and ever will be, an ordained burden on society. What will become of the poor now? The Revolution, we are certain to be assured, will provide for them. The Revolution, on the other hand, is moneyless, embarrassed, wanting in means, wanting in everything but unscrupulous self conceit, and a knack of putting off bad consequences to the latest day. The leaders of the New Order whilst committing every imaginable and impolitic excess in order to gratify a few 'advanced' adventurers upon whose sympathy they placed an all but incredible value, forget that they are wounding and outraging the keenest, the most sensitive susceptibilities of the Spanish people at large.

A letter from Madrid, in the Constitutional says—The liberal journals of this city are at this moment deprived of their usual editors. At one moment even some of them were on the point of suspending their publications for want of writers, all of whom or nearly all have been appointed to situations in the ministries. The Iberia has been able to persuade M Sanguinetti to renounce the post of Governor of Alicante, to which he has been named, in order to take on himself the chief editorship of that journal. The most interesting feature of the Spanish revolution will undoubtedly be the establishment of complete religious freedom in a country so long noted for its intolerance. It is pleasant to see an end put to this, and to hear it said by one of the chiefs of the new order of things that Protestant missionaries are now free to walk about Spain with their Bibles under their arms. That they will gain a great many proselytes may be doubted, but it is right they should be allowed to try. The Spanish character is not favourable to conversion. They will be apt to look upon it as a matter of honour to abide by the faith of their fathers. At the present day they cannot be considered a devout people, but they are very Catholic.—Times.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—Reverting to the benefit that may accrue to Italy and to the cause of religious liberty from the Spanish revolution, I find the following in the Florence Italia of the 14th inst:—'We learn from Rome that the catastrophe in Spain has caused a great impression at the Vatican as at the Yarnese Palace. Notwithstanding the irregularity of Queen Isabella's private life, she has always shown herself sincerely attached to Catholicism and

to the Pope's temporal rights. At one moment she would offer an asylum to Pius IX., at another an army, and she has never ceased to contribute largely to Peter's Pence, and to favour their collection in her dominions, as well as to promote the annual contribution for keeping up the Cathedral of St. Peter's, a contribution which Spain formerly imposed upon herself, as did Portugal and the Two Sicilies, in exchange for certain concessions made by the Popes in the matter of Lempen discipline in those countries. The importance of the personal good will of a Constitutional Queen was exaggerated at the Vatican, and Cardinal Antonelli thought it politic to give it prominence, in conjunction with that of the King of Prussia, in order somewhat to neutralise French preponderance at Rome. The Pope, less engrossed than his Minister by the political consequences of the revolution, deprecates it as perilous for men's souls, and daily recites, when saying his mass, a prayer for the restoration of order in Spain.

Prince Napoleon has been paying a flying visit to Turin, and the Opinions says that directly after his arrival he had a long interview with Victor Emmanuel. The Nations does not think that the visit had an essentially political object, as none of the responsible Ministers were with the King at the time, and none were summoned to his presence. It has, however, given rise to political rumours, in which the name of the Duke of Aosta, the King's second son, is mentioned as that of a candidate for the vacant throne of Spain.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, OSEB'S, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SWEET BRASAD, 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, Moffat & 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, 1868. 12m

INDIGESTION

Takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly afflicted She at length commenced taking BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS she states the result as follows:—'I am now quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure!' In all cases of indigestion the use of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS at same time as the Pills will greatly hasten a cure. 411

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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is a beautiful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old-time might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is more lasting, and the odor never changes, as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headaches, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. 185

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

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

CONSTANT COLO

AND CONFIRMED DYSPEPSIA CURED.

The following letter was received by J. B. Carriere Esq., Merchant, Market Place, St. John's C. E.:

Sir,—I certify that when I began to use Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, I had suffered for a long time with dyspepsia, being quite unable to digest my food and I was always troubled with colic.

After taking the first bottle of Pills, I felt a marked relief and the second bottle cured me completely. I authorize you to acquaint the public with the great benefit I have received from this medicine.

RUSIBE FROCHETTE.

St. John's, C. E., January 5, 1866; No. 532

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.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 577.

In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville, Insolvent.

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 deed.

JOSEPH H. ROY, fils.

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

Montreal, 18th September, 1868. 2m-7

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse 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 neglected soon attacks the Lungs. '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 Medicine at 25 cents a box. October, 1868. 2m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING 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 bowels, 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 everywhere. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.'

Having the fac-simile of 'CURRIE & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868. 2m

WHAT CAN ALL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be 'Worms'; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late. Parents, you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Form Pastilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucus in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

LOWER CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

KNOW all men that DAME LEOCADIE BOUCHER, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal widow of the late PATRICE LACOMBE, in his lifetime Esquire, Notary of the same place and now wife separated as to property of ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esquire of the said City of Montreal, and the said ALFRED LAROCQUE, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, aux fins des presentes by her petition filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court under No 329 prays for the sale of an immovable situated in the said District, to wit: 'A lot of land situated in the said City, forming part of a lot of land designated by the letter G, on the plan of the St. Gabriel Farm (Ferme St. Gabriel) deposited in the office of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal and marked under the No 14 of a special plan, of the Vendor, bounded in front by Centre Street; on one side by BENJAMIN GOUGE ON; on the other side by MICHEL BEMOND; and in rear by No 12 of the said Vendors plan, containing forty three feet in front by eighty feet in depth, the whole more or less; which land is now occupied by one MARGARET BRENNAN.

And the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, alleging that by Deed of sale consigned by the said late Patrice Lacombe to one Timothy Brennan, laborer of Montreal aforesaid, before Maitre Lafleur, and his Colleagues, notaries, on the 9th of November, 1859, a hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable hereinabove described, for the sum of fifty eight pounds currency, claims from the present proprietor of the said immovable the said principal sum of fifty-eight pounds due to her in virtue of the said Deed and further the sum of seven pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, said currency, balance of three years of interest upon the said capital sum to the ninth of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven with interest upon the said sum of fifty-eight pounds from the ninth November last and costs of the said petition.

The said Dame Leocadie Boucher further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immovable is uncertain and that the known proprietor since the date of the said Deed of sale has been the said Timothy Brennan, now deceased, and that since his death, the said immovable has been occupied by the aforesaid Margaret Brennan.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immovable to appear before the said Court, at Montreal, within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, failing which, the Court will order that the said immovable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. O. 4w13

Montreal, Nov 6, 1868

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

AND ANDREW B STEWART, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys ad litem will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at half past Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now filed at the office of the said Court.

LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR. By his Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates. Montreal 19th October, 1868. 2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 2379.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delmas Pelouin, wife of Edouard Dupuis, Merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the said Edouard Dupuis, an action for separation as to property, returnable before the said Court, on the thirty-first of October next.

RIVARD & TAILLON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 15th October, 1868. 1m-10

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH LAGARDE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee, No. 19, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, 26th October, 1868. 2w12

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER, of the City of Montreal, Merchants, as well personally and individually, as heretofore copartners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co., Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys ad litem, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd of October, 1868. 2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually, Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys ad litem, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m-11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, Insolvents.

AND ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, by the undersigned their Attorneys ad litem, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, by the undersigned, their Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates. Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. 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 Brunson Houle, heretofore of Montreal Shoemaker and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff.

vs. The said BRUNZAU HOULE heretofore 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 S. Amand one of the Bailiffs of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left his 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 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.

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. O. 2m-5

Sept. 10.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 373.

In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville, Insolvent.

THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge 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. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Richelieu. No. 2379.

In the matter of FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHOE-MONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Merchant, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and on the thirteenth day of January next (1869) he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHOE-MONTAGNE. By his Attorneys ad litem, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal, 23rd-October, 1868. 2m-11

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL; October, 1868. 12m10