

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

On the question of peace or war in Europe, the *Daily News* declares the evidence is conclusive, in its sources and too concordant in its substance to be open to doubt, that the French people, whatever their sensitiveness as to the aggrandizement of Prussia, do not desire war, and are indisposed to it. Yet they half expect it. They expect it, not from the policy or intention of the Emperor, but from his want of policy and purpose. He is apparently drifting; and vessels seldom drift into a safe port. The apprehension of evil, if not worse in itself, is often less easily borne than the reality. If you wish for peace, do not talk about war, is the advice which the French people will do well to heed. So long as the military preparations of France remain on their present footing the conclusion is inevitable that, if the Emperor of the French does not actually intend war, he is yet not resolved to maintain peace. This indecision on his part as M. Guizot has insisted, is the cause of the evil. If peace is to be preserved, or to be believed in, the Government, M. Guizot declares, must put its military forces in a footing of peace. The *Times* approves M. Guizot's remarks. With peaceful prospects, he thinks, armaments should be reduced to a peace footing. He points to disarmament as the only measure calculated to allay misgiving. The aged statesman and historian has not been by any means the first to arrive at that conclusion. Let us hope that the authority of his voice may work that impression which the utterance of public opinion under any other form has failed to produce.

Indications of war are on the increase. "Before leaving the camp at Chalons," says the *Siecle*, "the Emperor presented each colonel, in a case marked with his initials, a revolver of a new model, and ten weapons of the same kind are to be distributed amongst so many officers of each regiment selected by lot." It is stated in one journal that agents of the French Government are at this moment in New York making large purchases of grain, salt meat, clothing, &c., and that orders will be issued for the prompt organization of the Garde Mobile. According to the *Nord*, Marshal Niel laid before the Emperor at the council of ministers, on Saturday, a report showing that, in consequence of the campaign of instruction, 150,000 men, practised in every warlike manoeuvre, and exercised in the use of the new rifles, are ready for action *anywhere*.

The *Opinion Nationale* contains the following piece of information:—

"We have already mentioned the desire expressed by France to the Florence Cabinet to have upon the Italian shore of the Mediterranean a 'bassin de sauvetage,' in the prevision of important events. The intelligence that reaches us on this subject is to the effect that the Italian Government is still undecided but that it will end by acceding to the demand of its august and puissant neighbor."

The term 'bassin de sauvetage' is not very clear to me. Its literal translation is a basin of salvage, but, probably, harbor of refuge would not be too free a translation. 'Important events' can only mean war. If the paragraph be not a *canard* (and it must be remembered that the paper publishing it is patronized by Prince Napoleon, and particularly interested in Italian affairs), the plain English of it is that France seeks to obtain from Italy the cession of an Italian port. It may be doubted whether an Italian Government would dare to cede even a square yard of sand or shingle, at any rate while the Italian people continue in their present mood.—And it is hard to see on what grounds France could ask such a concession, when she has French ports to the north of the Mediterranean, African ports to the south, Corsica in the middle, and Civita Vecchia at her disposal.

The *Pays* expresses great incredulity as to the intention of Prussia to disarm, and goes so far as to designate as a wretched farce the direction lately given at Berlin to grant furloughs to a certain number of men:—

"The measure, which has the appearance of a disarmament," the writer says, "is absolutely insignificant in itself; it has no other merit than that of permitting the Prussian Minister to throw on the estimates of the following year an expenditure of the present one, and thus make a semblance of economy."

PARIS, Oct. 1.—*La France* to-day discussed the prospects of Spain and predicts that the present revolution there will be followed by a violent civil war.

At a recent municipal banquet at Lille, the Prefect, not content with celebrating the virtues of the Sovereign who had crowned the edifice after saving France, and calling the Emperors 'a saint,' and the Prince Imperial 'that noble child,' proceeded in the following strain: 'Let us bow with devotion and respect before this august Trinity of genius, of hope, and of charity.'

Some details respecting the French fleet have just been published. From them it appears that 4 frigates, 7 corvettes, 4 guardacostas, and one floating battery, are now being built in the different military ports of France—in all, 16 steam iron-clads. The steam vessels of the French navy are 316 in number, of a total force of 37,000 horses. The iron-clad fleet, now composed of 28 vessels of all kinds, will consist of 44 when the 10 new building are completed. A model ship, of superior strength to any the fleet now possesses, and to be called the *Richelieu*, will shortly be put on the stocks at Toulon.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.—It seems as if we never were to hear the last of M. Rochefort and his *Lanterne*. It is curious how long a thing of this kind, of very average merit as a witty or literary production and which depended mainly for its success on its malignity and personality, is kept alive and before the public by the *frondeur* spirit of opposition that characterizes the French people. The *Lanterne* has been put out as regards France; if obtainable in Paris, as I have heard that it is, it can only be through some covert channel of which I have not sought the secret. But as the authorities have shown rather an exaggerated susceptibility with respect to it, seizing, it is said, pipes and trinkets that were made in its form, and driving Rochefort from the country by heavy sentences of fine and imprisonment

people take a malicious pleasure in reminding them of its existence. In every linen shop in Paris one sees exposed to the window black kerchiefs having in the corner, by way of vignette, the unpleasant emblem of a red lantern, open with a candle and inside, facing and gutturing, "In the Faubourg St. Martin, it is announced, a case has taken the name of 'Ode de la Lanterne Rochefort.' A great number of ephemeral publications have been brought out, either imitating the *Lanterne* in form, colour of cover, and general aspect, or else introducing the word 'Lanterne' of the name of Rochefort in some way or other upon their titlepage, as to 'catch the bad taste of the Paris' and greenhorns from the provinces. M. Rochefort himself seems to be leading the life of the Wandering Jew. He has just gone to Brussels and brought out a number of his little pamphlet, which is said to have had a large sale out of France. Presently we read in the press that the Belgian authorities had ordered his prosecution for offences against the person of a friendly Sovereign. Then we were told he had changed his quarters to Aix-la-Chapelle, and was going to bring out a number there. There was a report that he had gone to Amsterdam, of old a famous place for the publication of works prohibited in other countries, when suddenly we read that he was at Geneva, whither he had gone to oppose the piracy of his *Lanterne*, which a Genevese printer was publishing without his authorization. Indeed, M. Edmond Texier, on his way to the opening of the Stion and Sierra Railway, relates that on reaching Geneva he could not find, at the issue from the station, a single one of those important individuals who generally crowd upon you with offers of carrying your baggage. He discovered that they had temporarily adopted another occupation: They had all taken to the book trade, and were running about with bundles of *Lanternes* under their arms, pursuing new comers, especially when they saw they were French, and often disposing of their merchandise at an extremely handsome profit. According to Texier's account, the demand for the *Lanternes* in Switzerland is something wonderful, and it is not surprising if Diogenes Rochefort has thought it worth while to visit Geneva to protect his rights:—

"One sees nothing but *Lanternes* in this fortunate country, just as in France they make us see the stars at noonday. There are *Lanternes* at the grocers', at the hair dressers', in the hotels, and in the cafes. Here in a confectioner's window are five or six of the little scarlet-covered books. Will you believe that at Martigny, where I am at this moment, an insignificant place at the foot of the Simplon, the first object that met my eyes on entering the Swan Inn was a pile of *Lanternes* on a side table in the dining-room? The French market is closed to M. Rochefort, but if the other frontier towns show half the good will Geneva does, the foreign market will amply suffice for the sale of his productions."

The following sentences occur in a recent reply of Louis Veuillot to the *Siecle*:—

M. de la Badolliere is ever growing at the inquiries who arrested the movement of the earth. This legendary fable takes well with the readers of the *Siecle*. M. Azaos has wept tears over the tortures of Gallileo; while M. Emile Charles, quite recently, has represented to us at the Sorbonne, that philosophy pleasantly drinking champagne with the inquiries. Gallileo was a saint; he was moreover a Christian and not a free thinker. But a few days since Mar Deschamps, the illustrious Archbishop of Malines; in a discourse on the record of science and faith alluded to the story about Gallileo, and remarked that the motion of the earth was taught a long time anterior to Gallileo by the Cardinal Nicolas who was born in 1401 while Copernicus was born in 1473 and Gallileo in 1564. The Church, therefore, has never condemned the theory of the motion of the earth, nor has the tribunal of the Inquisition ever represented the Church.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen has transmitted to Algeria the sum of sixty thousand francs, the result of gifts and collections in favor of the famine-stricken natives of that colony. The amount was equally divided between the three Bishops of Algeria. From the journal in which we find the above, we also learn that the clergy of the parish of St. Bernard, in Paris, have received the subscription of five hundred francs for the support of the Pontifical Zouaves. What noble examples for the Catholics of Christendom!—*Catholic Mirror*.

A LATTER DAY SAINT IN FRANCE.—Under the heading of 'A Mormon at St. Etienne,' the *Memorial de la Loire* relates the following:—"Our city has enjoyed the distinguished honor of having had during the whole of this week within its walls a Latter-day Saint. He came a missionary from the Great Salt Lake City and was sent to France by Brigham Young to recruit adherents for Mormonism and take them across the Atlantic and the United States to the New Zion beyond the Rocky Mountains. This delegate, named James Kimball, is the brother of John Kimball some time the under governor of Utah, and who has lately died, second pontiff of the new religion. He himself also occupies a high rank in the sacerdotal hierarchy of the state. Mr. James Kimball has spent his time entirely in vain at St. Etienne. Notwithstanding his eloquent lectures, his promises of the grandest miracles, and the prospects which he held out of a life of happiness, he had been unable to persuade any inhabitant of this city, male or female, to follow him to the Holy Land of the Elect."

SPAIN.

The success of the revolutionary movement in Spain, ending as it has in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, gives rise to much speculation as to her probable successor upon the Spanish throne. It is generally believed that the known dislike of the Emperor Napoleon to the Orleans family is fatal to the hopes of the Montpensiers, and that a Carlist will be chosen to rule over Spain is regarded as impossible.

The ancient rights of the House of Savoy to the throne of Spain are beginning to be discussed, and the Duke of Aosta, the second of King Victor Emanuel, is to be of an available candidate. It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left San Sebastian she took with her all the Crown jewels and royal regalia, together with 23,000,000 of reales in gold.

Don Sebastian advises the Queen to inaugurate a civil war; but the Basque Provinces, refuse to supply men or money for that purpose. The Basque Provinces, have since given in their adhesion to the revolution.

BARCELONA, Sept. 31.—Queen Isabella was accompanied by a company of Spanish halibardiers to the frontier, where she breakfasted at 11 o'clock, and then proceeded to Biarritz, where she arrived at 2:30 o'clock. She there had an interview of 15 minutes duration with the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, and the Prince Imperial. The Queen then took a special train for this city, in which she arrived at 3:15 this afternoon. M. Forciat occupied the same carriage with the Queen. The royal party was met at the depot by some members of the late Spanish Ministry, including Goyazales Bravo, who had five minutes conversation with Her Majesty.

Queen Isabella will take up her residence at the imperial castle at Pau.

The city of Madrid is quiet.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The official *Gazette* of to-day publishes a proclamation of the Provisional Government, pronouncing the deposition of Queen Isabella, and proclaiming the sovereignty of the people, and concluding with the denunciation of the Bourbons, the leading bankers and merchants of Andalusia have offered to the Provisional Government a loan of 16,000,000 reales.

ITALY.

FIREMONT.—The Italian government, says a letter from Florence, is disconcerted and uneasy on account of the Ghibelline visit to Fontainebleau, and the sort of fare made about Francis II's brother and his wife at the French Court. It is remembered that Italian

was never the Napoleonic project, and if great wars and great events come who can foresee what may be in store for the southern provinces. A letter from Florence in the *Debate* says people are beginning to look seriously on Mazzinian schemes, the more so as what is done in the dark always produces more or less fear. From time to time there appear proclamations, placards, the statutes of a secret society, the people imagine that there are walking on ground mined by unknown enemies. But it is uncertain that the working men of Liguria assembled at Genoa have adopted the *Dovere* a Mazzinian paper, as their organ, and resolved to pay jointly contributions to be at the disposal of Mazzini for the purpose of delivering Rome. The ministry will be obliged to take some steps on the Roman question. As long as there are foreign troops in Italy the Government will be in a false position, and it will find it difficult to resist a movement. This ought at once to be taken into account at Paris, where all persons believe in war, and it is in view of the complication that may arise that all parties are organizing themselves.

A letter from Italy of the 9th inst., which has reached me to-day, coincides in substance with some which I find in this morning's papers respecting negotiations on foot with respect to the Roman question, that apple of eternal discord between Italy and France. The Italian Government asks to negotiate, but it can hardly cherish very sanguine hopes that negotiations will lead to the evacuation of Rome—the one thing needful to give it a little more strength than it at present enjoys. It said to be uneasy on account of certain plans of the Catholic Powers for guaranteeing the temporal power. Now this would certainly be a severe blow and hard trial for Italian unity. You have seen the tendency there has lately been to agitate in behalf of Naples as capital of Italy. Although many Italians may think and some few (besides the Tuscans) may be willing that the capital should remain always at Florence, such is certainly not the case with the majority, and if all prospect of obtaining Rome were destroyed, municipal jealousies might be expected to revive. The unsettled state of the Roman question already gives a pretext for secret societies, although these do much more harm than good and, as has in many cases been seen, are in fact little more than associations of desperadoes and malefactors.

A story is circulated by an Italian paper which is so horrible too to be believed. The *Unita Italiana* alleges that no less than twenty-one trespassers on a certain piece of ground which the King has recently enclosed have been shot by the royal game keepers. It is further stated that the public prosecutor, after having been informed of the fact, has refused to proceed against the King's servants. The director of the park in question is about to raise an action for defamation against the newspaper, so that the story will be fully inquired into.

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 of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BEER, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BEEF, 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.
June 14th, 1867. 12m

WONDERFUL!

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house Montreal, have received the following:—

Sirs,—The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N. P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart, sudden chills extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable—very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint with a sense of suffocation; a sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers *FRANCIS'S SARSAPARILLA*, "Blood is Life" I purchased five bottles at your store which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palpitations, and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the remedy, over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflictions.

(Signed) M. J. NOLIN HEROUX,
RUE LEMAY, MONTREAL.
M. HEROUX, Notary Public.
La Prairie, Sept 20th, 1867. 475

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

THOUSANDS SUFFER

Who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels—are responsible for these indescribable but not less real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to BASTON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion that "there is nothing comparable to them in cases where general weakness and depression are apparent without any distinctly marked form of disease." All who suffer from physical prostration by low spirits will find BASTON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS of great benefit.

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 & Co., J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

NOTICE.

DAME VERONIQUE DULOS, wife of Francois Xavier Dutilleul, 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. Duolos,
No. 10 Little St. James Street.
Sept. 10. 1m-5

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, response 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 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868. 2m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overabounds that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany, France, and England. Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority. The fabric impregnated with it exhales the essence of the most odiferous tropical flowers.—The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by the poet and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary it clings to the handkerchief as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counter-irritant after shaving. 191

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 & Co., H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. No. 2177.

DAME JANE HENDERSON,

Plaintiff:

JOHN MARCOU,

vs.

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action *en separation de biens*, against her husband, John Marcou, the Defendant in this cause.

J. N. MONGEAU,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, Aug. 31. 1m 4

DAME DELINA SITOLEUX, heretofore of the Parish of St. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said parish of St. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, yeoman:—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband 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. 5 5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

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*,
STRAUCHAN BETHUNE.
Montreal, 19th August, 1869. 2m 3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of T. Sauvageau, Esq. in the City of Montreal, No. 18 St. Sacrament St. on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of September instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an Assignee.

JOSEPH CHAGNON,
St. Hyacinthe, 4th September, 1869. 2w 5

An Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION OF ST. PIERRE DE FOREL"

CHARLES DORION,
President.
JOSEPH CARTIER,
Secretary.
Sorel, July 6th, 1868. 8 50.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Joliette.

DAME JULIE PARAIS alias FARET, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot.

Plaintiff.

The said ISAIEE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere,

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause.

GARAUULT & DESROCHERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, July 27th, 1868. 1m-1.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Richelieu.

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 ratification of it.

FREDERICK ST. LOUIS.
Sorel, 23rd June, 1868. 2m-52

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Richelieu.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TREPANIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honoree Marie Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lussier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purposes of commerce and navigation.

Insolvents.

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 Trepanier his wife.

PRAXEDE TREPANIER,
HENRY BARTHE
Sorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m-52

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

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 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 BRUNEAU 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,
Sept. 10. P.S.U.
2m 5

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

SECTION ST. JOSEPH.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the CAISSE D'EPARGNES of the Temperance Society, section St. Joseph, and to all persons concerned, that the said Society at its meeting of the 27th inst., adopted a Resolution declaring the necessity for dissolving the said Society immediately after its engagements shall have been honored: and if any one proposes to object to the said Resolution, he is bound to do so within fifteen days after the last publication of the above Notice.

ALPHONSE BOURDON,
Secretary.
Montreal 28th Aug., 1868. 1m-4

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 Streets,
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.

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED BY THE
RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,
500 SHERBROOKE STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Course of Studies of this Institution embraces
the various branches of a solid and useful education,
viz., Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar,
Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy,
Geography (with Maps and use of Globes), Astronomy,
Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping,
English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music,
Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental
Needle Work, &c.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, per month.....\$8 00
Music.....2 00
Drawing and Painting.....1 00
Washing.....1 00
Use of bed and bedding per annum.....5 00
Use of desk.....1 00
Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing,
Painting, &c., are charged which depend on circum-
stances and the direction of the parents.

The Academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 6th July.

Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white muslin; each young lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one of white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work box, &c.

No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of protracted illness.

Pupils are received at any time during the year.

Address,
[SISTER ST. GABRIEL,
Directress.]