

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following resume from the Army and Navy Gazette gives the latest review of the situation:—

The position abroad is hardly modified since we drew the attention of our readers, last week to the attitude of France and Prussia. The French people believe that they are drifting into a war, and that Napoleon III. is only biding his time to strike, that his patience has been dictated by policy, and that he is determined to leave France greater than he found it. At Berlin there has sprung up a feeling of distrust in the diplomatic skill of Count Bismarck; that statesman's opponents accuse him of want of foresight in not accepting battle with France when the Luxembourg question offered so fair an opportunity for taking the French by surprise. From the day that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries had its eyes open to the immensity of the disaster which menaced the country, it has been labouring to repair the breach made in its military strength by the Mexican expedition, the occupation of Rome, and the chronic state of rebellion in Algeria. In an incredible short space of time the Army has been re-organised and furnished with new weapons; the fortresses, especially those on the north-eastern frontier, have been strengthened, so as to be able to resist the new artillery. In many instances the buildings erected outside the strong places and in what is called military zone have been swept away by order of the authorities, and there is hardly a French regiment which has not been encamped at Chalons, Lammezan, Sathonay, St. Maur, Satory, or Leuvenville, instructed in the use of Chassepot, and got into proper fighting condition. At Chalons manoeuvres on a large scale have been frequent and the ancient town of Rheims, where the sacred ampulla used to be kept before the oil was spilled by the Revolution, has been alternately menaced and relieved a couple of times a week. The Emperor has been twice to the camp, and has lately been directing operations on the field days and attempting experiments with various arms during his leisure moments. The officers, with whom his Majesty has freely mixed, are known to have openly expressed their opinions as to the conduct of Prussia, and to have indulged in language which they fancied was not disagreeable to the chief of the State. It must be added that both the people of France and the Army feel indignant at the military position of Prussia, the tone of the German Press, and the refusal of the Cabinet of Berlin to concede a rectification of frontier. The country shows symptoms of discontent by returning Opposition members at the partial elections, and the journals of Paris speak out as freely as they dare against a feeble Administration.

Looking at all the circumstances of the case, and the amount of irritation which unskillful diplomacy has allowed to generate between France and Prussia, it is difficult to suppose that war can much longer be avoided. Russia and Prussia have made a joint effort to disarm again, but Napoleon III., having suffered in his prestige through listening to enemies at home, is hardly likely to lend a willing ear to the members of that Northern league who desire another Holy Alliance. A strong party in France, headed by Marshal Niel, is supposed to be in favour of a winter campaign; a campaign when streams would be frozen and easily crossed, and when Russia would only move with difficulty, and probably when all was over, in consequence of the snow. The feat of disarming recently made by Russia and Prussia looks as if those powers had some inkling of this intention, and were desirous of forcing France to declare her intentions. But if French ministers are kept in the dark as to the intentions of their Sovereign, his Majesty will not be likely to reveal his plans to his enemies.

Napoleon has made what is considered a rather belittling speech. His Majesty invited a number of officers to lunch and complimented them on the efficiency of the various branches of the service. He declared that he felt persuaded that in case of need their bravery would equal their intelligence. The officers on their part spoke in indignant terms of the conduct of Prussia. The rumour that a diplomatic note has been sent to France by the Papal Government is denied. The France confirms the statement that the Emperor had specially deprecated the use of all irritating language against Prussia by the French official press. The same journal also conjectures that the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee are preparing for a new rising. The first page of the *Liberte*, M. de Girardin's journal, is filled with an immense statistical map of the country situated between Paris and the Rhine. The letter-text which accompanies the engraving explains that the purpose of it is to show that the French frontier is open to Prussia, and the writer urges that France should go to war to recover her natural limits. I give it to you as a report, which I have not been able to verify, that there is something on the *avis* between France and Russia. As there can be no question of alliance, it is supposed that the 'something' may be with a tendency to establishing a more decidedly peaceable state of things in Europe than can be said to exist with the present enormous armies and military preparations of all kinds. You were lately told of ironclad towers being constructed in Berlin for use in the Rhine fortresses. A paper now says these are to be placed along the river bank to sink the French gunboats that are expected to descend the stream. The French fortresses will not be found unprepared, should the fortune of war bring the Germans in front of them. It seems scarcely credible, but there is no doubting the evidence of various respectable French provincial papers to the effect that around all the fortresses everything that could interfere with their defence is being pitilessly swept away. The faubourg of Marly, at Valenciennes is covered with gardens. The owners have been ordered by the military authorities to clear away the kiosks, pavilions, and summer houses, and to cut down their hedges level with the ground. 'What would be done were the enemy at our gates,' exclaims the *Courrier du Nord*, 'when such minute precautions are taken at a time of profound peace? Before it is being supplied with what is called the *armement de guerre*, which means in the case of a fortress of that class the establishment of batteries amounting to about 250 pieces of ordnance of various calibre. In all the other frontier fortresses the armament of safety had already been provided. It is not surprising, if beholding all these preparations, many persons believe war to be very close at hand. 'It is remembered,' says the *Tempe*, 'that Marshal Niel

has always been the partisan of a winter campaign, and it is rumored that his ideas on this head find powerful adherents. He is said to have pointed out that a winter campaign would have the advantage of preventing Russia from coming effectually to the assistance of Prussia. On the other hand, the hopes of peace are said to be strengthened by the language of M. de Solms, the Prussian Charge d'Affaires in Paris at the present moment. M. de Solms has resumed his diplomatic receptions, and at the one he had on Thursday the wind seemed to set in the direction of peace. M. de Solms is said to have insisted much on the postponement of the conscription in Prussia for three months, one consequence of which is that it will be nine months or a year from the present time before the 120,000 men of the new levy will be sufficiently instructed to take their places in the ranks of the Prussian army. This appears to be really a pacific demonstration. Less importance is to be attached to the leaves of absence given to the reserve, since these can at any time be recalled.—*Times Cor.*

**DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND** A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that a difficulty has arisen between the governments of France and Switzerland, out of a naturalization case. A Savoyard of the name of Bourgeois has long been settled at Geneva, and was naturalized there before the annexation of Savoy to France. He has a son still a minor, and the French authorities maintain that the naturalization of the father does not carry with it that of the son, and as the young man has refused to submit himself to the conscription, he has been condemned as refractory. The Federal Council has requested the Swiss Minister in Paris to explain to the French Government that Bourgeois having been naturalized before Savoy was annexed to France he has never been a Frenchman at all, and that his son, being a minor, is in precisely the same position. France cannot, therefore, claim military service from a person in no way belonging to her. It is thought that these explanations will have their due effect. Other cases of difficulty, however, are constantly occurring, and the Federal Council have charged K. Kern to negotiate on the subject with the Paris Cabinet.

The French papers in the course of a discussion upon the whole course of imperial policy, have dragged in Queen Victoria, in comments *apropos* of the question of the Elbe duchies. They affirm that the British Cabinet resolved to address an ultimatum to Austria and Prussia, involving for its immediate consequence in certain events a war with the Confederation. The French Government, for their part willing enough to join in the purpose of the ultimatum, refused to take upon themselves the whole burden of a war by land with Germany, and required of England not only the assistance of her fleet, but an army corps. To this, the English Cabinet, moved to do so by the pressure of the Queen, and so the matter dropped. Lord Russell, with Lord Palmerston, have had to bear the taunt of having held out hopes of assistance to the Danes, and ignominiously backing out at the last moment.

French papers are interested and alarmed at some of the details of the Prussian armament. The city of Treves has a garrison of 12,000 men. A telegraphic despatch to Berlin would find 40,000 soldiers ready at a moment's notice, to start for Luxemburg and restore the fortifications. *Apropos* of breechloaders, there has been a horrid account given the round of papers as to the nature of the wound the Chassepot bullet makes. At Lyons they tried it upon a dead horse, and the account given was that, though the wound made by the ball entering would hardly admit the little finger, that which it left at passing out of the body was as large as the crown of a hat! The explanation given of this is that the conical ball turns on itself in the flesh, describing larger and larger circles and tracing a figure resembling one of the spiral springs of an elastic mattress. It is difficult to see how, even admitting the ball has force enough to cut this spiral route through a horse's body, the wound when it comes out can be as large as a hat. The bullet must come out at one point, and can hardly leave a hole much bigger than itself. Were it as is alleged, the Chassepot bullet would be as objectionable as the explosive bullets that have been put under interdiction. It is possible the Chassepot may make a bad wound, but were it as bad as is described many would agree with the *Opinion Nationale*, which says that with murderous engines brought to such perfection war becomes impossible.

The editor, or rather author, of the *Lanterne* has inexhaustible resources in the way of annoyance; and he has just adopted an odd but clever expedient for throwing ridicule on the French Government.—He prepared, he says a number of the *Lanterne*, composed exclusively from the first line to the last of extracts from the political works of Napoleon III. These extracts, however, appeared so objectionable that of the many printers, to whom the collection was submitted, not one dared to print it. M. Henri Rochefort is thus enabled to say that the works even of Napoleon III. cannot be published in France.

SPAIN.

The people of the Provinces of Girona, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra, Murico, Albacete, Huesco, Saragossa and Teruel, have pronounced for the revolutionists. The rebels are very strong in the Provinces of Barcelona, Saragossa, Lerida, and Gerona. It is said that—'The Sovereign of the People' and 'appeal to the nation' are the war cries of the insurgents.

**LONDON, SAT. 22.**—Advices from Spain state that General Concha is at the head of the Royal troops. Gonzalez Bravo, the Prime Minister who recently resigned, has fled. Queen Isabel is at San Sebastian. The road between that place and Madrid is infested with revolutionists to such an extent that the Queen will not make the journey at present. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the whole of Spain.

ITALY.

**PIEMONTE.**—The *Standard* gives no credence to the rumour of another Garibaldiian attack on Rome. It is not within the bounds of possibility that man can have recovered from the terrible shocks of Montona within less than a twelvemonth. If the Italians really saw their way to Rome, it would be childish to affect that they would not go there. Assuredly they would. But they do not see their way. They see the French in the Roman States, and that is all they see. Like the well-known parrot they may say 'I think a lot, and possibly may say a little, but they are not such fools as to dream of doing anything—' as yet. Garibaldi could not get up another expedition to Rome if he tried his very hardest. That he is trying at all the *Standard* wholly disbelieves, and his resignation of his always unoccupied seat in the Italian Parliament goes for nothing. He is too much of a representative man in his own country, or out of it for that matter to require the use of the tribune. He should long ago have taken the step he has now adopted, and his having adopted it calls for no serious comment.

Writing on Tuesday, a Paris correspondent says: Though the rumour which yesterday disturbed the equanimity of speculators have not been confirmed, funds have remained in the same position as yesterday evening. Uncertainty continues to prevail; the hand of Prussia is seen in the departure of Garibaldi for Naples and the prayer of the Cabinet of Florence to take the French troops away from Rome, just as Prussia sees French influence encouraging Holland to assist the demands of the Zollverein.

The assertion of the *Patrie* that Garibaldi had left Caprera for Malta, with the intention of proceeding thence to Naples, is wholly unfounded. He is still at Caprera. His letter to the electors of Ozieri Gallura, announcing the resignation of his seat as Deputy to the Italian Parliament has been published. It is dated the 25th of August, and states that he resigned from inability to serve the electors.

Speaking of the approaching Parliament, or meeting of the Opposition deputies at Naples, a letter in the *Paris Debats*, while treating it as of no great importance, and as likely to make more noise than it will do work, and as to be more fruitful of long speeches than of important results, declares that the only serious side of the Opposition programme is that of foreign policy.— The evacuation of Rome by France will be demanded, and they will protest by anticipation against any French alliance in case of a European war. It is to be regretted, but it must be admitted, that in this respect the Left is supported by the popular feeling in Italy. An active alliance with France is impossible; neutrality is the most that could be hoped for. And thus it will be so long as France continues in direct opposition to the Italian national sentiment.

AUSTRIA

The re-arming of the Austrian army does not progress very rapidly; in fact, the old Austrian inertia is almost as great an obstacle to progress as it was before the enlightening events of 1866. The manufacture of breech-loading rifles progresses so slowly, that of the 25,000 which had been ordered upon the model newly adopted, not a tenth part has been delivered. Baron Kuhn, the Austrian Minister of War, has much to contend against in the incredible slowness of the military bureaucracy.

PRUSSIA

An article in the *Berlin Post* gives the following details:— 'For the last two years the Russian papers have been pleased to rail against this country, going on from bad to worse, notwithstanding the little notice that has been taken of their criticisms. Their censure began when they did not find us sufficiently hot against the Poles. To this crime we soon added another. We did not recall from Russia, as we were expected to do, those countrymen of ours established in all Russian towns worthy the name. After the last subjugation of Poland national pride had risen to such a pitch in Russia that the presence of the Germans in the country—who had brought them science, handicrafts, and the rudiments, at least of a Government—became intolerable to the perpetrators of the Warsaw and Wlins exploits. Having become vain, if not civilized, they had no wish to be, by the sight of foreign teachers, reminded that the little culture they possessed was not of home growth. They positively wished the German immigrants to quit the country, announcing at the same time an intention to Russiaify the old population of their German provinces, too numerous to be expelled. At this juncture a third grievance was palmed upon us. We, the Germans of Germany, committed the unpardonable offence of sympathizing with our oppressed co-nationalists in the Baltic Provinces. Not being blind we could not see that everything Russian in Russia is barbarous, and that as far as Russian society is civilized, it speaks, writes, and even thinks in German or French. We therefore thought it as absurd as it was unjust, on the part of the Russians to force the Russian language, which they themselves have scarcely begun to use for civilized purposes, on the Germans among them; and we insisted that for these Germans to have Russian officials, schools and priests thrust upon them was to lower their culture; expose them to all manner of lawlessness, and contaminate their religious faith. We did not indeed very often allude to the matter, it being too painful a one; but even the little we did say brought down a storm of invective upon us. But the principle of offence was yet to come. We took the liberty of amending our own institutions in such a way as should protect the individual States of Germany from ever again becoming tools in the hands of Russia.

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, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BERRIES, 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, 1867.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL!

The traveller furnished with BRISTOL'S PILLS is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels common to all climates. The first thing to be done in case of a bilious attack is to empty the bowels. BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. None of the sharp cutting spasmodic pains which accompany the action of mineral cathartics are ever experienced during their operation. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other medicine can supply their place. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

ABOUT THE HAIR.

Hair is the robe which curious Nature weaves And does adorn our bodies, And that alone remains when every other beauty's gone. Whenever a new article has come up promising to enrich, adorn or lengthen this most ornamental of all coverings, our people have been exceedingly forward in giving it a trial, and in more instances than one have been sadly disappointed. It is then with great reluctance that we feel disposed to urge anything new in the way of Hair Restorers, and we would not do so now, but for the reason that we have in our mind an article of super excellent quality, one that we have tried and know full well its value. It is not only a dressing that beautifies and renders the hair of a natural glossy appearance, but it lengthens it and will restore it to its original color. If red and has become gray, it will bring back the red. If flaxen, back to flaxen; if black, the raven's plume cannot outvie the lustre with which it will again return to it. We know of a score of persons whose faded and fallen hair has been completely restored by it. We speak of Hall's Vegetable Siccilian Hair Renewer. Use no other or you will be disappointed. *Pittsburg (Pa) Gazette.*

**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, resource should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if 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

**BE IT KNOWN** WHAT IS SAID BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA. Messrs Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal:

GENTLEMEN.—It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the Bristol's Sarsaparilla bought from you. A severe and painful Rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called Liver Disease. Mr. Kennedy, my neighbor, on whom the Bristol's Sarsaparilla produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so; taking at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills occasionally. I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life.—I can with confidence recommend the Sarsaparilla and the Pills to any one suffering with the same troubles.

**MRS. CROSBY,** Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St. Montreal. 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.**—The introduction of this beautiful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the markets. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts and essences,' in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of *Eau de Cologne*. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth and for the complexion when diluted with Water it is unequalled. 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.

**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 Brunseau 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 BRUNSEAU 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. Sept. 10. 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 urgency 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

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.** Dist. of Montreal. No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON, Plaintiff: vs. JOHN MARCOU, 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. 1m 4 Montreal, Aug. 31.

DAME DELIMA SITOLEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said parish of Ste. 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. 6 5 Montreal, 10th September, 1868.

**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 BRAK, Plaintiff. By his Attorney *ad litem*, STRACHAN 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, 1868. 2m 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 FORL." CHARLES DORION, President. JOSEPH CARTIER, Secretary. 8 50, Sorel, July 6th, 1868.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.** Dist. of Joliette. DAME JULIE FARAS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot, Plaintiff: vs. 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, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Richelieu. In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam heat 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-62

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.** District of Richelieu. **INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.** In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TRFANNIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lussier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purposes of commerce and navigation. 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 TRFANNIER, HENRY BARTHE, Sorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m-62

**NOTICE.** DAME VERONIQUE DULOS, wife of Francois Xavier Dutrasco, 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

**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. DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.