## FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 10 .- The report that the crown of emancipated Spain would perhaps be offered to Prince Alfred of England has caused some of the Paris papers to prick up their ears. In their secret souls they are probably quite convinced that such an offer, if made, would be at once declined, very courteously and gratefully, but also very decidely. But the opportunity is a good one for anti-English journals, of which a few still exist in France, notwithetanding the real entente cordiale prevailing, not only between the Governments, but between the nations. Uprooted by better acquaintance, friendly intercourse, and joint interests, old batred and rivalities have disappeared, but for certain journals there will always be a perfide Albion. Amongst these we may reckon that hybrid paper the Presse, which has the following paragraph:-

The satisfaction of the Berlin Cabinet (at the Spanish Revolution) is shared by the English Government, which pretends to the direction of the movement. Don Salustiano de Olozaga is often visited by the agents of the English Embassy at Paris, and by Lord Lyons himself. M. Olozaga seems to be agreed with Prim to promote Iberian unity, supported by England, who would be enchanted to make the whole peninsula nto one Portugal.

The Paris journal, La France, of the 11th. in an article headed 'An Engagement Unfulfiilled,' says:

France hopes that negotiations between Prussia and Denmark should end in a satisfactory result. The continuation of the Status quo in Schleswig is the germ for an uneasy feeling which it is important to remove. Prussia is strong enough now to show that she shows respeat for the rights

The conviction that war with France is mevitable is stated to prevail in Berlin, and Prussia is on the look-out for allies. According to the - Gorrespondence, Count Bismarck, with this object; has been entrusted with the entire management of the affairs of State, and has made overtures to Russia, which the latter has fought shy of accept ing, though professing sentiments of the friendiest character. It has also been stated that Bismarck, in his eagerness to secure an ally, has in reality, been the prime mover in the Spanish Ravolution-that it was he who supplied the funds to sustain it, and, in return, he counts upon the assistance of Spain against France.

The Patrie confirms the statements respect ing intended reductions in the army, and says that there are now but 354,000 men under arms. The Patrie concludes that the course taken by the Ministry of War is in perfect harmony with the policy of the Government of the Emperor.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Constitutional says:— The re-organization of the National Guard is rapidly progressing in the Department. The measure is received with great favour by the

The feeling of irritation and discontent in the French provinces is growing into ominous proportions. This is the more significant because the stronghold of the Emperor's popularity used to be there. The case of Bordeaux is exhibited as a fair example of other places, and there it is said that every opportunity is eagerly seized upon by the people to manifest their displeasure with the present state of political matters. The recent decisions of the courts restricting the freedom of the press, and the right of public meeting, southern coast of Spain. People generally undergeneral and ecially occasioned

disgust.

There have been very frequent complaints of late concerning the practice of allowing the French soldier to wear his sidearms. The gallant troupier when elevated by the fumes of the national grape, or by too frequent repetition of petits verres, is apt to use his lethal weapons offensively to the peaceable pekin. The papers have often remonstrated and obviously the proper thing to do would be to order the soldiers to leave their sabres and bayonets in barracks; they have no need of them for gelf defence, and they are too apt to draw them with out good reason and not to sheathe them till they have done mischief. If, however, the requirements of French military eviquette forbid the soldier's being ever seen unarmed out of his own quarters, it might he expected that he would be visited with sharp punishment when he forgot himself so far as to wound an unoffending civilian. This is by no messes invertably the case. He is tried by a court-martial, and usually gets off very easily, if not scot-free. The Gazette des Tribunaux has lately contained more than one example of this kind of thing. Two cases are cited by the Liberte .-

On the night of the 15th of August (the Emperor's fete) Cannes, a grenadier, was drinking with a workman Suddenly seized with fury, he struck his companion with his sabre, exclaiming, - ' To arms! The people revolt ! I have just killed one ! He was arrested, tried, and acquitted on the score of drunken ness which it appears that a French court-martial holds to be an extenuation instead of an aggravation of a crime. The other case was that of the voltiment Franc, who had gone to Versailles on the same happy anniversary, and, like the granadier, had got drunk. On his way to the station at night he passed two persons, tradesmen. with their wives. one of whom said to the other, 'Make haste, or we shall be too late for the train.' Then said Franc to his contrade, 'Here are two fine fellows who want to give us orders; I will give them a taste of my Charlemagne.' His Charlemagne, or his 'cabbage-cutter,' as the Prench soldiers often call it, meant his sabre. -He drew it, and forthwith cut the mason over the head and stabled him in the back. On the 8th inst the military tribunal, the Conseil de Guerre de Paris, presided sver by a colonel, sentenced him to six day's imprisonment !'-Times Cor.

BHLGIUM.

The constitutionnel referring to some assertions of The constitutionnel referring to some assertions of himself desperately, and killed two gendarmes before the Gazette de Liege gives a fresh denial to the reports be himself fell. General Escoffin is said to be disof a treaty having been signed by France, Belgium, and Holland or of negotiations proceeding between those countries.

THE DEFENCE OF THE SCHELDT, -Some officers of engineers have just been making experiments at Antwerp as to a means of defending the passes of the Scheldt by a system of torpedoes placed in three lines, the explosion of which is regulated by the use of a camera obscura The instrument is fixed at a certain point and whenever a stip passes over it its image is reflected on the mirror at the camera. When rather to have paraded than concealed their associathe image arrives at a certain determined point the electric current is applied and the explosion takes it place immediatly. The mines are numbered, and method of observation is simple and sure, and was witness who had thus deposed. 'Signor Presidente,' adopted for the defence of Venice in the late Italian replied the witness, 'Gnaff is King Victor.' 'How war. The trials proceeded perfectly and are conwar. The trials succeeded perfectly, and are soon so?' inquired the President. 'You see the King has to be repeated on a larger scale .- Post.

SPAIN.

In consequence of a popular manifestation, in which the mob burnt the Concordat in front of the Palace of the Papal Nuncio, the French Ambassador waited upon Marshal Serrano to know if the representatives of foreign powers could reckon upon their personal safety being respected by the people Mar shal Serrano replied in the affirmative, and offered to place a guard of soldiers before the houses of the foreign representatives, assuring the French Ambassador at the same time! that the manifestation was solely made in favor of religious liberty.

The story of Queen Isabella having run away with the crown diamonds is contradicted. She neither carried off the jewels nor the money. The facts are detailed thus in a letter from Viscount de la Barre de Nantenil: When Ferdinand VII. re-entered his capital in 1823 it was proved that the regalia had disappeared. During the rest of his reign the king bought, out of his own resources, jewels to adorn the crown. At his death Ohristina inherited these from ber late husband, and added several purchased by herself. On Isabella attaining her majority, Queen Obristina divided these jewels between her daughters. It is her own portion which Queen Isabella has now with her at Pan, except some that were left at the Escurial.

The chief news of importance, which reaches us, from Spain is the manifestation of the people in favour of liberty of worship, one of the grand points on which the Queen refused to yield when arged to do so at San Sabastian, saying that she preferred losing her crown, which alternative she has been given the oportunity of adopting. 'Down with the tyrants of Rome!' Leng live Rome free!' are the cries recorded by the correspondent of the Siecle Jesuits are flying across the frontier. The Junta of Seville has decreed the suppression of twenty three churches and thirteen chapels .- [London Star.

MADRID, Oct. 30 -It is estimated that the deficit in the revenue this year will reach fifty million pounds sterling. The Spanish Government seeks to raise a loan of two bundred million crowns at an interest of six per cent.

The Economist save :- We confess we are not sanguine as to the revolution turning out a happy one -at any rate immediately. A nation which, being constitutional sees its liberties quickly encroached on by royal perogative and submits rather meekly till the Sovereign's tyranny becomes odious cannot be ripe for self government. What is chiefly lacking is a sufficiently large number of prominent and disin terest d citizens. The leaders of almost all parties. can hardly escape the charge of being mainly 'for themselves, as is said to by the case with Marshal Concha who has so readily consented to the pronunciamento in the capital. The want indicates a corresponding lack of political temper in the whole community which breeds such a race of politicians and has no others, or too few others, to substitute in a period of emergency. The extreme subdivisions of parties also argue political incapacity. It is rec koned a great thing that men of every shade of party have combined in the present movement, but the bond of union still looks feeble.

In the event of war. Queen Isabella by garrisoning Rome, was to have kept Italy in order. She is a fugitive now, and Italy, were hostilities to breakout, would be, comparatively speaking, at liberty to 'gang ber ain gait' Besides th's, there is the danger to the Emperor Napoleon of somebody's ascending the vacated throne more nearly connected with other dynastics, and, besides, establishing a genuine Constitutional Government on the confines of his military depotism. It is only natural that so considerable a change in his position should have induced him to defer, if not entirely abandon, bellicose designs - s resolve for which, in addition to other undoubted evidence, we have the word of the Cracow Cz is, the leading organ of the Czartoryski faction, which was to play such a prominent part in the matter. Yesterday's issue of that paper contains other interesting edmissions on this head: -

At the first news of the Spanish Revolution we pointed to the influence it was likely to have on the political situation of all Europe and more particularly on France's relations to others Powers. We now per ceive that, in consequence of the events which have occurred, peace so long menaced becomes more probable. Neither the articles in the French and Prusian semi official papers nor the speech of King William would have caused public confidence to revive, had it not been for the intelligence coming from the end that this movement paralyzits very nature will be detrimental to her interests. Preventing war as it doses, the Spanish rebellion. cannot but be applauded by Rogland and Prossia a circumstance which has led to the belief that they were instrumental in promoting it. They may or they may not have done so. There was certainly fuel enough to kindle of itself a revolutionary flame in the peninsula, the more so as the present rebellion is only the continuation of a previous one, which e:ded in smoke. The pacific influence of this revolu tion proves that the continuation of peace was men aced by France, not by Prussia. Were it otherwise, war would be more likely than ever now that France paralyzed, and Prossis relieved from a weight on her shoulders .- Times Cor.

# ITALY.

PIEDMONT - The Italian papers announce the departure for Berlin of Count Usedown, the North-German Minister in Florence, who bas gone on leave for a few weeks. A letter from Florence in the Paris Presse eays that Cialdini is going on an important mission to Madrid—nothing less than to work for the union of Spain and Portugal under the aceptre of King Victor Emmanuel's son-in law-not Prince Napoleon, but the King of Portagal. If he finds it impossible to accomplish this, he is to shift his batteries.

The accounts from Italy, as given in the weekly summary of the Moniteur du Soir, are decidely more favourable. That paper, remarking on the completion of the Italian Cabinet, says :-

As now constituted, the Ministry may consider itse f to have happily escaped from the crisis that menaced it, and on which the Opposition seemed already to base hopes. At Florence, as in the provinces, the public shows itself favourable to vigorous

measures for the maintenance of order.' It adds that there are hopes of a reconciliation beween the Conservative majority and the Piedmontere group, and that in the South of Italy brigandage, without being radically dertroyed, is being daily compressed into a narrow zone. M. Erdan, who, notwithstanding that Florence is out of town and politics out of season, and likely to remain so till the approach of winter, contrives to supply the Temps with long and amusing letters has also lately confirmed the alleged diminution of brigandage, in consequence of the efforts of the police and military and the death or capture of several noted leaders. He mentions the death of Gaggino, in the neighbourhood of Forli Surprised in a cottage by 15 gendarmes, he defended playing activity and other good qualities. At Bologus the trial of the band of Pesaro is going on. It appears that a few Republicans or Mazzinians in easy circumstances, inhabitants of Pesaro, formed an as sociation with 25 or 30 men of inferior class-workmen, day labourers, &c., - which had for its object to terrify the Moderate party and to assassinate certain persons, especially the delagate Alessandro Ferro, who was stabbed to death on the 1st of August 1865. They were at times turbulent and obtrusive, and seem tion. They were in the habit of uttering ories of Viva Mazzini!' Viva Garibaldi!' "Viva the Roman Triumvirate! Down with Gusff! Who

deponent, turning up his own nose with his middle finger, 'end:'gnaff' means a man with a snub nose. It is the custom of our young men of the party of the action to designate the King thus, and when they cry out 'Down with Gnaff! everybody knows what it means. The whole band, with one exception, was arrested in September, 1865, so that the authorities have been three years in bringing them to trial-a fact disgraçulate [taly and its Government. They are 30 in number, and when brought into court for trial they are shut up in a great iron cage, in which they walk about, form groups, and converse, just as if they were in a prison yard. The witnesses are afraid to depose against them. M. Erdan says,—

'They almost all praise the accused, and say they were buontempont - jolly good fellows. Monti and Paterni particulary, officers of the National Guard. but ferocious Mazzinians and chiefs of the band are spoken of in the highest terms as galantomissimithe most honest of all honest men. To give you an idea of the moral atmosphere, the sons of a man whom they had attempted to assassinate dated not recognize the assassins. It was evident that they did recognize them; but no, they were not quite certain; the beight was different, the coat not the same. Thereupon the President burst out indignantly. It was horrible to

To night's Presse says:-

King Victor Emmanuel has just officially recognized the Mexican Republic and Juarez. It is a testimony of graticude to the Emperor of the French. The King is in Piedmont, and likely to remain there until the chambers open The trip to Naples seems postponed. The Parliamentary session will open according to a letter from Florence, in the Debats, in the month of November. The writer

Since the events in Spain things look better here. The price of gold, which had risen, has gone down again to less than 8 per cent premium. The Scanish revolution is here looked upon as favorable both to the Italian cause and to that of European peace.'

The excommunication of the Sicilian priest, Rinaidi Cirio, has been followed by a circular from the Piedmontese Government, ordering the prefects of the island to prevent its having any effect. As the penalties are exclusively spiritual ones, it is very difficult to see how an order from the civil power can saert them, but it shows the effect of a nominal sentence of excommunication even upon free-thinkers and scoffers at the censures of the Church.

#### RUSSIA.

Letters from Warsaw of the 29th ult., and the 1st nst., state that during the presence of the Czir in the city, windows were kept closed and the houses repeatedly searched for concealed weapons. The most absolute silence reigned throughout the city when the tyrant made his entry. Every one took off his hat because if he failed to do so, arrest and imprisonment were sure to follow.

## CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. 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 toat he has opened the Store. No. 443 Commissionera 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, CORMMEAL, BUTTER, CHEE'E, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c .

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equa! to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Mesers. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs, Tilfin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street,

opposite St. Ann's Market.

# IT IS ASTONISHING!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messes, Devins & B Iton, Dauggists, next the Court-house, Montical:

Dear sire, - For years I have suffered severely from Lever Complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness, and a sense of suffication compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine, under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief By their orders ! spent the whole of last Summer in the country, but without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend who knew its virtues, to try Bristol's Saranparilla, but I had lost confilence in everything and was fearful of getting worse. At last I did try it. Its effect was most beneficial My appetite returned; the heavy drowsiness left me; and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all twelve bottles, and am now as strong and well as any man could desire.

You are at liberty to make my case known to the public.

Yours very truly,

J H KENNEDY. Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits, No. 160 St. Mary Street, Mon real.

No 478 Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, D-vidson & C., R. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A. Harte, W R. Grav, Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

# SUFFERERS WITH DYSPERSIA,

Whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen connot describe, whose whole system do pensace under the inflictions of the rebellious member try merely try BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS As surely as you do so, your living marigrdom will be speedily exchanged for e se. You will forget that you have a stomach, save when the apetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic, reminds you that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating palo in the right side, nightmare, or constinution. In all cases arising from or aggrevted by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla 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 Campbeli & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

A meritorious article is Hall's Sicillian Hair Renewer; it is rapidly becoming known and widely and deservedly popular. It is apparently nothing in ligelf but an agree ble perfumed and pleasant hair dressing, but it contains the most wonderful curative properties for hair, and after using it a short time, gray bair is rectored to it natural color. If any of our readers doubt it, let them try a single bottle of the 'Renewer,' and they will add their testimonial to his nose turned up like this, said the irreverent | the truth of what we say .- Sentinel, Burlington.

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, resourse should at once be had to Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Lowenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if ne glected soon attacks the Lange. Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicice at 25 cents a box.

October, 1868.

#### MOTHERS! MOTEERS!! 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 SUOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately - depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it; will regulate the bowls, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the shild, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold every-

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'Curris & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868.

MURRAY & LARMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropice, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delious, It imparts to the breath, a pleasent fragrance, when used to riuse the mouth at the morning toilet and neutralizes the taint of the eigar. Gentlemen who in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the regor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving, smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton , Lamp ough & Campbell. Davidson. & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picanlt & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

PROVINGE OF QUEBIC, & INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 District of Richelieu. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT In the matter of FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHE-MONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Mer-

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 REWI TRANCHEMONTAGNE.

By his Attorneys ad litem,
BONDY & FAUTRUX. Montreal, 23rd October, 1868.

PROVINGE OF QUEERG, ¿INSOLVENT ACT OF 1664 Dist. of Montreal. \ IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
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 Bie. 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 QUEEK, ? INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist, of Montreal IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretafore 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.

ProvINGS OF QUEERO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

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

Insolvent.

ANDREW B STEWART,

Official Assignee. MOTICE is hereby given that said Icsolvent 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 halfpast 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 composi tion and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now fyled at the office of the said Court LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS DIT BELAIR.

By his Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY,

Advocates. Montreal 19th October, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist of Montreal. 5 No. 2379. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delima Pelo-

quin, wife of Edorard 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.

PROVIDED OF QUEENC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 577.

In the matter of JOSEPH U. ROY, file, 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 this creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty. Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said

JOSEPH H. ROY, 6!s. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 16th September, 1868 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA. CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, SINTER SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal.

In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copart-ners, 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 sixtyeight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreel, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON

ROBERT HENDERSON. as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDER-SON individually, by the undersigned, their At-

> LEBLANC & CASSIDY. Advocates.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. | FOR LOWER CANADA.

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

Montreal 19th October 1368.

torneys,

Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

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

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

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 Sie Amand one of the Bailiff of the said Experior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant, bath 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 L: Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WITHERS 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 muon 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, PSC. Sept. 10. 2m 5

SUPERIOR COURT INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 '65. Dist. of Montreal. No. 373.

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

Insolvent. THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a dircharge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sx h day of November next, at ten c'clock a.m., sitting the said Court.

GEORGE E. MAYRAND. By his Attorneys ad litem. T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868.

QUEBEC, District of Three Rivers. §

Three Rivers, the Sixteenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

KNOW all men that EZEKIEL M. HART, of the City of Three Rivers, in the District of Three Rivers, Esquire, Broker, by his Petition filed in the office of the Superior Court, under No. 15, prays for the sale of an immoveable, situated in the said District, to wit: A lot of land or building lot (emplacement) forming the Corner of Ste. Genevieve and Deschamps Streets, of ninety feet in front by one hundred and twenty nine feet in depth; bounded towards the North West to the representatives of the late Thomas Burn, towards the South West to Michel Decoteau, with an old barn theron, the said lot of land being the number three of the Schedule of that part of the Fief Niverville, heretofore possessed by Dame Genevieve Berthelot, widow Joseph Badesux, Esquire, which lot of land being lastly occupied by Etienne LeBlane, heretofore of the said City, Merchant, and since his death, by his heirs, which heirs are unknown, and the said Exek'el M. Hart alleging that by the Schedule of that part aforesaid of the Fief Niverville herein beforementioned belonging to the heirs Badesux, a hipothec was constituted upon the said immoveable berein above described for the sum of Two Dollars, current money, for a rent beretofore Seignrorial rent and now Constituted, payable annually on the eleventh of November each year, claims from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the sum of twenty-six dollars said currency, with interest from this day. due to him for arrears of the said Constituted rent by and in virtue of a deed of transfer made and consented by George Stanislaus Bedeaux and others to and in favor of the said Petitloner and passed and executed before Mtre. Pierre Laurent Craig, Notary Public, on the third of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. The said Ezekiel M. Hart further alleges that present proprietor of the laid immoveable is unknown, and that the known proprietor since the date of the said deed of transfer herein above mentioned, have been the heirs of the said Elienne LeBlanc, who are nuknown.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immoveable to appear before the said Court, at Three Rivers, within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Ezekiel M. Eart, failing which the Court will order the said immove-

able be sold by Sheriff's sale. N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P. S. C.,
District of Three Rivers. Fourth insertion, 30rd October, 1868.