

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News reports that warlike symptoms continue to show themselves. Of those terrible engines of destruction, the mitrailleuses, ordered by the Minister of War, several hundred are manufactured and ready for distribution. They are to be served out to the army in the proportion of one mitrailleuse a company. The 2,000 which Marshal Niel considers necessary for the safety of France will be furnished before the end of the year. It is stated in different papers that an army clothier to whom a large contract has been given, a little more than a week ago had 1,300 hands employed both night and day in making pantaloons, tents, and camp effects.

The Temps has an article headed 'War or Peace.' The war (it says) if war is to be, will not be a war of policy nor of conquest, but of prestige. It will be a war for the recovery of the military reputation which has been compromised by the victory of the Sadowa. Absolute government has made France an essentially military power. The consequence is that France must remain indisputably the most formidable enemy of other countries. This superiority is by no means clear at present, and the uncertainty must be removed. This is the first cause of war. The second is the necessity of repairing the reverses of the Imperial policy. The war which many persons regard as imminent will have this peculiarity that there is no imaginable pretext for it. And no one can say what we are to gain by it.

The Gaulois contains an article from the pen of Edmond About, in which he passes in review recent French policy, calls Sadowa a greater reverse than Waterloo, and compares the Mexican expedition to the conduct of a man who being entitled to 100 francs, claims 1,000, and throws his debtor out of the window for not paying him. Who desired this expedition? he asks. It was neither agriculture, commerce, nor industry. The tax payers did not want expenditure increased, nor their sons killed. The nation went to war because, according to the constitution, it cannot express its opinion on important affairs. France is told to love this, detest that, and obey the word of command. French soldiers who fought against the Austrians in Italy, fought for Maximilian in Mexico, and whilst engaged there read in papers from Paris that France was manipulating a Prusso-Italian alliance for the destruction of the House of Hapsburg. Then came Sadowa, and there went up a cry from the Tuileries that all was lost, as the Prussians had gained the victory. Jean Bonhomme exclaimed, 'Our politicians have been spinning it too fine, and the thread has snapped.' M. About then asks who was too blame. 'Not the nation, for it merely respected the constitution which it meekly accepted. It allowed the persons to whom it had entrusted the power of the State to do what they pleased. It was not the nation which played against Count Bismarck and lost. The nation did nothing, and so cannot be accused of having been duped; if others stipulated for compensations, the mysterious treaties of Biarritz were a sealed letter for the people. When you have given your authority to an adventurer who ruins you, you cannot reproach him with such a sale, or purchase, or imprudence. Your only folly is to have pitched on such an agent and have invested him with authority. The agents of the French people may have committed many faults, but as for the nation it only committed one, and that long before Sadowa.'

The Presse is of opinion that the arrival in Paris of the brother of France II. of Naples, and of the eldest daughter of the Queen of Spain (Count and Countess Gergenti), and the invitation they have received and accepted to visit Fontainebleau, may be taken as a sort of warning addressed to Italy. The thing is the more marked, because the Emperor appears to have put off his visit to Chalons camp for the express purpose of playing the host on this occasion. It is intimated that the invitation is a retaliation for the apparent avoidance of Paris by Prince Humbert and his bride, who have lately visited other European capitals without coming to Paris. M. Emile de Girardin's ardour in the pursuit of the natural frontiers of France sometimes leads him into amusing blunders. In the map lately published in the Liberte, he set down Huy as one of the fortresses that menace the security of France. In his paper it certainly looked a considerable place, every bit as big as Antwerp. But now comes forward the Belgian paper Meuse to assure M. Girardin that it is quite unnecessary to set armies on foot and get up a great war on account of Huy. M. de Girardin, it seems, has only to take the train and go north, and he may capture Huy with no other arms than his pen and his eye-glass. The fortress is abandoned and does not contain a single soldier. The Meuse remarks,— 'After such a trait of heroism the editor of the Liberte may have his name engraved in history on a level with that of the conqueror of Sebastopol. If he does not aspire to such honour, he may attain the same object by other means; he may take possession of the citadel in question without quitting his hotel in the Champs Elysees. The citadel has been to be let or sold for the last three years, and the Belgian Government still awaits a purchaser. An excellent opportunity for M. de Girardin to save France for a few thousand francs. Let him buy the fortress of Huy, and make a present of it to his Government, as Napoleon III. made a present of Lombardy to Victor Emmanuel. Such an act of generosity will earn him the gratitude of future generations.'

The discussion of the question 'Peace or War,' which is giving so vast an amount of employment to industrious foreign journalists, is explained by many outside critics to mean nothing more than indication of the dulness of the season, and the usual lack of political topics. By others it is considered a sort of guarantee that France has made up her mind to fight, and that the pacific declarations of the official press are nothing more than simple masks behind which the Emperor

hides and develops his real intentions. His Majesty, it is said is beginning to feel that should death overtake him in his present plight there would be no security for his dynasty. The French people believed in him up to a recent date. Failures, blunders, and embarrassments, on his part, have shaken their faith, and slackened their credulous belief in the sagacity of their ruler. They will not trust in him any longer, unless he shows why they should. The time for illusions is past. We must open our eyes and look steadfastly in the face what is before us. It will not do to say we are safe because no reasonable cause of war can be found. We know the habits of this Government, how it is addicted to theatrical surprises and we feel nothing more likely than that 300,000 men should be one day thrown across the Rhine without France or Europe having any notice whatever.' M. Rochefort, of the Lanterne, who has taken up his abode at Brussels, considers that the Napoleons are bound to fall by the sheer force of their unpopularity. Speaking for himself, he defies the Emperor and challenges him to do his worst. M. Rochefort having been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for certain articles which appeared in his journal, addresses his judge (the Emperor) thus:— 'My publication must be a source of terrible uneasiness to you, since it makes you brave the enormous unpopularity which you get by your scandalous manoeuvres to put it down. You must confess that I should be too simple if, while I can continue to show you up in your true colours to France and Europe, I should give up the game when all the trumps are in my hands. Before accepting martyrdom I will prolong the combat. The wrestler who feels able to go on renders a greater service to his cause than the victim whose sole heroism consists in resignation. To suppose that any good can be done with the men of December 2, by stretching out your wrists for their handcuffs, and saying, 'Here I am, do with me what you will,' would be stupid indeed. Such a course would be doubly justifiable when one feels important to be of any use. That is not my case. I shall redouble my blows in order to perpetuate the denouement. Ah; you sentence me to 12 months' imprisonment. Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years of the Lanterne.' France, according to this, is to change her rulers two years hence.

A story appears in several Continental papers, which shows how very differently—though not how much better they do things in France, and which, at this moment, on the eve of our own election, may teach us to appreciate somewhat more the liberties we possess. At Nismis a person named Braton led the lower floor of his house for an electoral meeting. On the authorities learning this, they warned him that no such assembly could be held within five days of the voting; disregarding the notification, a large number met, and the candidate opposing the Government was addressing them, when the Police Commissioner entered the hall. 'Not a disloyal cry was uttered; merely observations were heard such as 'Plus de candidats officiels.' 'We shall all vote.' A door at the lower end of the building then opened and a strong detachment of military entered. M. Gar, a Liberal candidate, was taken by the collar and committed to the charge of four privates; his friend, M. Baragon, was captured by the police Commissioner himself and by an officer with a drawn sword. Several other arrests were made. One gentleman, M. Gaier, received a sabre thrust in the side. Outside the building the troops were in line and the Riot Act was read three times to the crowd, which considering prudence to be the better part of valor, quietly dissolved. On the meeting being dispersed the arrested people were set free and told to go to their homes. The Government candidate for the department has been 'triumphantly returned.'

The following information supplied by M. Pierre Yeror in a feuilleton, may interest some of our chignon wearing readers, who are, perhaps, not aware of the origin of many of the false addresses with which the ridiculous fashion of the day disfigures them:— 'Long hair now costs as much as 140 francs a pound; short hair ranges between 18 and 35 francs. One of the principal dealers in human tresses occupies a house five stories high entirely to himself; and last year he did business to the extent of 1,233,000 francs. The capillary rascals excited among the peasantry no longer suffice to meet the enormous demand. The hair of dead persons, cut off the corpses in the hospitals, in a great help, but still insufficient. So importations from abroad are had recourse to. Certain German provinces specially supply fair hair. Black hair is to be found in South America whence whole cargoes of it come, while to North America we export immense quantities of hair made up into head-dresses. The dearest hair is the completely white. Of a certain length it is hardly to be found, and a chymist thought of seeking means of taking the colour out of the hair. He has got as far as mottled gray, but the true white has yet to be discovered.'

So powerful is fashion with women that it is idle to suppose they will give up the hideous and most inconvenient chignon even though as much of human hair as is contained may have been cut from a corpse stricken by fever or more loathsome diseases, or have been bought off the greasy poll of a South American savage.

SPAIN. The Gaulois talks of a secret convention on the limits between France and Spain, according to which the latter Power should undertake to send an army corps of 40,000 men, and a naval force as well, to the Pontifical States, in case of war breaking out between the French Empire and a European Power. In compensation France should engage to assist the Spanish Government, even to the extent of an armed intervention, should the present dynasty be attacked but, only against attacks from without. And there is the hitch, for the attacks apprehended are from within. The Gaulois says:— 'This essential point is to be discussed at Fontainebleau by the Emperor, Count Gergenti, M. Rouher, M. de Montier, and M. Mon. We are also assured that his Royal Highness has been charged by his brother, Francis II., with a confidential mission to the Emperor.'

Quite a little flock of canards. The only statement likely to prove true is that the Emperor will not help Isabella against domestic foes. She is a Bourbon, after all, and, although he shows her no ill-will while she is upon the throne, he would not send a bayonet across the frontier to keep her upon it.

ITALY. Piedmont.—The fact that the Piedmontese Government is increasing the number of military posts on the Papal frontier, contradicts the peace professions of the Party of Action. Certainly the Government does not fear an eruption from the Papal States. The Roman Pontiff will be only too glad to be left alone; his Government is in no condition to take the offensive. It must be that the red shirts are preparing for a movement, though Menotti Garibaldi and the other leaders of the progressive sort declare that they have no intention of making any attempt this year at least, to realize the idea of Italian unity. It will not be forgotten that in July and August they made even more vehement pacific declarations, and kept them up, to deceive the Government, to the last moment that concealment was possible.

The Journal de Paris gives, as private information of its own, a statement that secret enlistments are

actually going on in the Italian provinces commonly known as the Emilia-Parnas, Placentia, Modena, &c.

'When are the French going away from Rome?' is a question that begins to be very frequently asked, especially in Italy. 'It appears,' says a letter in the Liberte, dated from Rome on the 26th of August, 'that our troops will still pass long months at Civita Vecchia and Viterbo. M. de Menabrea not having been able to give sufficiently serious guarantees to the French Government. What guarantees are required? is the natural inquiry. The Florence Italia points out that Article 4 of the September Convention has been complied with by Italy, who has assumed her share of the debt of the States of the Church. The final act was signed on the 31st of July by Onnet Cambry Digny and Baron de Mlaret. On all sides; the Florence journal says. 'It is said that that act is to be followed by the withdrawal of the troops that re-occupied in 1867, like as the Act of the 7th of December 1866, brought about the departure of the last troops of the 1849 occupation.' The last-named Act established the principle and fixed the amount in round numbers. The Act of the 31st of July concludes and perfects the transaction. Italy having thus fulfilled her obligations, and there being not the slightest danger of fresh Garibaldi enterprises, there seems no reason why France should still occupy the Papal States. But she makes as yet no sign of departure.'

The Unità Cattolica says:—From the 8th of August may be dated, not the ruin of the Italian finances—because they have been in a bad way for a long time—but their more rapid ruin, for it is certain that this new government, approved on that day, will bring us nearer to bankruptcy, which some fear, others hope for, and all of us see is evidently inevitable.

Florence, Sept. 18.—The Nescrites of this city says that the Prime Minister, Menabrea, has not asked the French Government for the withdrawal of the troops from Rome as has been reported, such a demand would have been entirely unnecessary as by the provisions of the treaty, France is bound to withdraw the troops. Besides the state of Italy at present does not justify French occupation.

Florence, Sept. 19.—Cardinal Reiserk has been tried by a civil court, at Ricci and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 francs for attempting to take possession of the See of Sabena by order of the Pope, without the authority of the King of Italy.

Rome.—The subjoined items of news are from the Roman correspondent of the Post. They are dated August 24.

Having no apparent chance of fighting this autumn, the troops of his Holiness have been keeping their hands in exercise by a day of very hard sham fighting. On the 20th the 1st Brigade left the Camp in two columns, one to attack the town of Albano on both sides (from Castel Gandolfo and Ariccia) with musketry and artillery, and the other to defend the place. Such a clatter had not been heard in Albano since it was the summer headquarters of the Praetorian Guards sixteen centuries ago.

The King of Naples and Count of Caserta, with Col. Asan de Riviera and other staff officers, assisted in the attack, which was commanded by Colonel Ailette in the absence of General de C. urten. Lieut. Colonel de Charette commanded the defence, which was maintained with great obstinacy from 5 until half past 8 when the assailants rushed into the town tambour battans. The Bishop of Albano, Cardinal di Pietro, invited General Kuntzler and the officers of the defending forces to a collation while the soldiers consumed their rations on the piazza.

The Pope has given a special mark of his affection to the corps of Zouaves by a brief of the 29th July granting plenary indulgence to all new recruits on condition of their visiting the Church of St. Peter within a week after joining the corps, and praying devoutly for the good of the church.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The well known Italian correspondent of the Paris Temps and friend of Cardinal d'Andrea, M. Brian, gives us very favourable account of the state of some parts of Italy:— 'At Naples General Pallavicini has arrested or killed 130 brigands, but he has not yet succeeded in laying hold of the chiefs Guerra Fucio, Paga, and Ciccone, who have been there for eight years. As to the Romagna, a certain G.iget or Gignio, a scamp from Bologna, still keeps the whole province of Ravenna in a state of terror. He himself, single-handed, attacks diligences and whole bands of peasants. It is related that the other day he stopped 19 persons on the high road. He held his revolver in his left hand, and rummaged their pockets with his right. Everybody paid him compliments.'

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. 413 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, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, RICE, BEANS, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 413 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

HOME EVIDENCE.

R. Dagel, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec:

Sir.—I send you the following certificate, attesting the efficacy of Bristol's Sarsaparilla:— RESULT of A SLOW FEVER.—I certify, that in the month of March, 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last Spring I commenced to give Bristol's Sarsaparilla and from the moment he began taking that remedy a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering with similar malady to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

JEAN LAUGHANCE. St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug. 1863. 472

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 Medicines.

STREET DRUGGIST.—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

SOBE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. The TROCKES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCKES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. August, 1868. 2m

HEADACHES

Generally proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certain, speedily, and thoroughly cures, tones, and regulates these organs as Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. Edward Warren, of Clinton Street Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14 1862:— 'After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headaches, two vials of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapses.' Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones Street, New York, says:— 'Your Pills have restored me to the enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headaches for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health.' In all cases arising from, or aggravated 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. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicines.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting rosiess and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

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 Medicines.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with ever-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. No one genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Harbor, London.

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. August, 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, No. 1926

The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight. DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Brunson Houle, heretofore of Montreal Shoemaker and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff:

vs The said BRUNSON HOULE, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbille 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 L. Nouvelle Monde, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the True Witness be notified in advance before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two Months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of SAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvent. 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, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal 19th August, 1869. 2m 3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Richelieu.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of Dame PRAEXE TREPANNIER, 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.

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 Trepannier, his wife. PRAEXE TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. Sorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m-52

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 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, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Joliette.

DAME JULIE FARIS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot Plaintiff.

vs. The said ISAIE 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.

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. Eyaacnthe, 4th September, 1868. 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 SOREL' CHARLES DORION, President. J. SEPH GARTIER, Secretary. Sorel, July 6th, 1868. 8 50.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, No. 2177.

DAME JANE HENDERSON, Plaintiff:

vs. JOHN MARROU, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action en separation de biens, against her husband, John Marrou, the Defendant in this cause. J. N. MONGRAU, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, Aug. 31 1m 4

DAME DELIMA SITOULEUX, 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, respondent.—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 & PAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September, 1868. 5 5

NOTICE.

DAME VERNIQUE DUCLOS, wife of Francis Xavier Dutras, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, and on the nineteenth November last, instituted an action for separation as to property before the Superior Court of Montreal. ALPH. DEJARDINS, Attorney of Dame V. Duclos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. Sept. 10. 1m-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 BOUSDON, Secretary. Montreal 28th Aug., 1868. 1m-4

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.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.