THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCT 30, 1868.

FRANCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Constitutionnel gives a denial to the rumor of negotiations having taken place for the conclusion of a treaty for a commercial and military union between France and Holland. It declares that there is no foundation whatever for this rumor.

The Opinione National learns that, in consequence of the late events in Spain, France is about to offer concessions to Italy. General Menabrea is expected in Paris shortly to consult upon this question.

The Constitutionnel and France have the tends that it is the Emperor's intention, on his return to Paris, to submit to the Senate a senatus consultum which should associate the Prince Imperial in a direct manner in the government of France. We are in a position positively to as sert that this news deserves no kind of credit." The "foreign journal," whatever its name may be, has shown itself ant in searching out the most sensitive point of attack. It is certain, says the Times' Paris correspondent, that the Emperor, who is little troubled by apprehensions for his throne so long as he himself lives, is extremely anxious about his dynasty. It would not be surprising if he were to seek the means of establishing his son as in some way a sharer of his Government, a plan which might have the double advantage of accustoming the country to its future Sovereign and of initiating the Prince in the mysteries of statecrast. What if the Emperor were to take that opportunity of giving popularity to his future successor by associating with his entrance into public life the grant of those long-promised liberties of which as yet the shadow?

The Moniteur du Soir, in its bulletin, alludes to the reception of M. de la Gueronniere, the new French Minister at Brussels by King Leopold, and says that, after having expressed the sentiments he entertained for the person of the Ergperor Napoleon, King Leopold seized the opportunity to state the pleasure afforded him by the tention of your readers. After having gone through coadial relations existing between France and Belgium.

The Patrie, discussing the passage in the recent speech of the King of Denmark relative to North Schleswig, says :- "It would be difficult to deny that Prussia has at times the right of overstepping the provisions of the Treaty of Prague. Fortunately, she has remembered the formal declarations of the French Government. She knows perfectly well that, being ourselves determined to respect the Treaty of Prague, we could not see it violated to our detriment .-France entertains a firm desire for the preservation of peace. The reorganisation of the army was a purely defensive measure, rendered necessary by the new circumstances which have arisen in Europe and by the armaments of Prussia .-This being our position, we must consider, with out over-sensitiveness, the acts of the Prussian Government when kept within the precise limits of international treaties. This guarantee is sufficient for us, for it is well known on both sides that it would not be violated with impunity."

The Etendard says :- M. Cretzubesco. Roumanian agent in Paris, has left suddenly for Roumania. The disquieting attitude of Turkey and the mission of Fuod Pasha are not altoge IBW ther unconnected with this journey. IN Cretzubesco is said to carry with him to his Government unequivocal proofs of the friendliness of the guaranteeing Powers, and particularly of France, who has never for one moment encouraged Turkey in the bad dispositions which she appparently intends showing towards Roumania.

The Liberte says:- Baron de Nocolai, who abjured Protestanism two years ago before the bishop of Orleans, entered, on the 1st inst., the monestery of the Grand Chartreuse, in the Isem, under the name of Brother Jean-Louis. He was aide de camp of the Emperor Alexander, and commanded the corps d'elite of the army of the Caucasus. His family became naturalized in Russia at the period of the revolution of 1789. It is said that Baron de Nicolai will succeed Father Garnier in the government of this powerful community.

PRUSSIA.

The following paragraphs are taken from a Berlin letter dated October 3rd, in the Daily News:-

A rather remarkable case has just been tried before the criminal side of the Town Court of Berlin. The prisoners were-1. Baron Kunz herg, page and late lieutenant in the Bavarian army; 2 Christian Wraa, sea captain; 3 Frederick Schwendner, merchant. The facts of the case are briefly as follows. When in 1866 the Prossian Government confiscated the munitions of war that had been collected at Ham burg, Count Bismarck received a letter from Baron Kunzberg, stating the services which he had rendered the Prussian Government with respect to the acquisition of Schleswig-Holstien, that he had spent the whole of his property in the agitation for the severance of the duchies from Denmark, and also that by his attaching himself to the cause of Prussia he had drawn down upon himself the bitterest animosity of his Austrian and Bavarian relations. He asserted further that having been commissioned to do so by the Hereditary Prince of Augustenberg, he had bought 12,000 percussion rifles at I2 thalers a piece. of Schwendner, a Hamburg merchant, and paid 25 000 thalers on account. He toerefore petitioned either that a part of the confiscated arms should be returned to him, or else that he should receive the value in money. In order to establish the truth of his story he enclosed the agreement he had entered into with Schwendner, at Gotna, in December, 1863, containing all the particulars of the delivery and payment &c., and also Schwendner's receipt for the above-mentioned payment. As the Prussian Govern-ment knew that rifles had been purchased to arm the free corps sgainet Denmark, and that Baron Kunzberg had been very active in the cause, it believed h s story, and accordingly in February, 1867, orders were sent to the arsenal at Flensburg for the

these Kunzberg sold 1,000 to the sea-captain Wras, and the other 1000 to a merchant named Arnold, and the whole of them were eventually sent to Japan. Some time afterwards it was discovered that the whole story was a fabrication. Kunsberg had never bought any arms, nor had Schwendner delivered any. The three prisoners had met in Barlin and concocted the entire scheme for defrauding the Prussian Government. The contract for the delivery of the arms and the receipt for the money were merely sham documents, and referred to the real transaction.

The curious part of the case was the defense. Kunzberg did not attempt to deny the facts, but denied any fraudulent intention. He regarded the whole fiction of the contract and receipt merely as a form to enable the Prussian Government to reward his meritorious services, and discharge in part its debt towards him. He insignated that he could say more in his defence, but that anybody who knew what a political career was like would readily underfollowing paragraph:-- " A foreign journal pre- stand that any indiscretion on his part might com promise others. I suppose he meant to imply that the Government was aware of the fraud, and connived at it in order to have an excuse for its generosity. The other prisoners did not dispute the facts any more than the baron. The prisoners were found guilty, and the sentence of the court was against Baron Kunzberg and Captain Wras one year and eight months' imprisoment, three years' loss of honour, and a fine of 1,000 dollars. Against Schwendner one year's imprisonment, one year's loss of honour, and a fine of 600 thalers.

The late elector of Hesse has despatched a document to the various courts of Europe representing his case as against that bad Prussia. It is entitled 'A Memorial of his Royal Highness the Elector Friedrich Wilhelm I. of Hesse respecting the dissolution of the German Confederation, and the usurpation of the Electorate by Prussia in 1866.' It is divided into four chapters and an introduction, and treats of the position of the Elector considered with relation to the Schleswig-Holstein question, the question of the reform of the Confederation, the conflict of the great Girman Powers in 1866, and lastly to Prussia's violation of the Confederation. It is hardly necessary to say that the whole memorial is a philippic against Prussia, and a declaration of the Elector's self consciousness of perfect innocence. When we remember that long before the events of 1866 the French nation has obtained little more than the the Electorate of Hesse had almost become a by-word for bad government, and the Elector himself for undignified and tyrannical conduct, this lamblike appeal to the conscience of Europe is carrying the joke rather far.

The prosecution of Herr Twesten for a speech made in the second chamber in 1865, in which hef made a very severe attack upon the administration o justice in Prussia attracted so much attention at the time, that it has probably not entirely escaped the atall the instances, the case was finally adjudged by the Supreme Court last spring, and Tweston was con-demned to pay a fine of 300 thalors. The sentence has now been annulled by a Cabinet order, on the ground of the case coming under the amuesty published in 1866. Twesten had taken no steps to procuse a remission of the sentence, and, according to the Tribune, never intended to do so, nor to pay the money voluntarily, but rather to allow his goods to be taken in execution had the authorities thought proper to have recourse to so strong a measure.

The Provincial Correspondence Bays :- The Gov. ernment of the North German Confederation is able to await the development of affairs in Spain with feelings of perfect impartiality, and will respect the results apringing from the independent decisions of the Spanish people relative to their national future. even as the German people would expect from all other Cabine's. There is therefore, no reason to imagine that the complications in Spain will be the precursors of a disturbance of European affairs

Count Bismarck is much better in health, but the exact date of his return to Berlin is not yet settled.

AUSTRIA.

The Sonn'ar Zeilung states that the Emperor has accepted the resignation tendered by Count Goluchowski, Governor of Galicia. In Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the

Hungarian Diet, leave was asked on the part of the committee to take legal proceedings against M. Bosszoermenyi for fresh contraventions of the press

Herr Lonyay, the Minister of Finance, the House a portion of the details of the budget for 1869, together with a statement relative to the budget of 1867, which showed the existence of a final crat. surples of cearly six millions of florins.

In the Upper House the constitutional agreement copoluded between delegations from the Hungarian and Croatian Diets was unanimously agreed to. The bill on the future relations between clergy and laymen. as regards co operation in ecclesiastical affairs, will undergo a revision in a more liberal direction, on he motion of Herr Deak.

A synod (says Mr. Renter) is shortly to be conwoked to regulate the management of the autonomy of the Church

The Borsen Courier publishes a private telegram from Vienna stating that the appointment of Count Trautmanusdorf the brother-in-law of Count Gruone, as President of the Ministery, may shortly be expect-

The Austrian Government lately commenced a prosecution against the bishops who had refused to obey a recent law passed by the Reichsrath, entrenching themselves behind an article of the Concordat which exempts them from civil jurisdiction The question be ng submitted to the Tribunal of Prague, that body has decided that a presecution cannot be sustained. This decision, it is thought, will lead to the entire suppression of the Concordat at the next meeting of the Reichstath.

HUNGARY.

The Royal flour mill at Buda was burnt down on Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at 611.-

It is said that the police have obtained a clue to the murderer of the Honved Colonel Beritzky.

RUSSIA.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 4, are

as follows :-The official fournal gives an emphatic denial to the statements of a Dutch journal respecting alleged persecutions of the Jews in this capital.

The Emperor has signed a ukase dissolving the Government Commission which performed the functions of the Ministry of Justice in Poland. The duties of that department will benceforth be carried

on by the Ministry of Justice in St Petersburg. The Polish provinces on the right bank of the Vistala are to be incorporated with the neighbouring Russian provinces, and the Polish provinces on the left bank are to be united under the title of the Government of the Vistule:

ITALY

The Italian Government has just recognised officially the Government of Juarez by appointint M. Scovallo, at present Consul at Belgrade, to be Minister at Mexico

According to letters from Florence the Empress of Russia has taken up her quarters at the Villa d'Este, a few miles from Como, on the lake of that name, close to the village of Cernobbis, and which was formerly inhabited by Queen Caroline, the wife of George 1V. The Empress has her children with her and a suite of 60 persons. Everything has risen in price at Como already, and you may imagine says the Paris correspondent of the Times, what prices the ingenuous dwellers on the lovely lake will extort

from her Muscovite Majesty. M. Erden says : - The papers are full of the biography of Gaggino, the brigand of the Romagna, who, with his associates, the two brothers Barisani, delivery to the Baron for 2000 stand of arms. Of still keeps the field. His biography becomes more Medicine.

and more legendary Gaggino is a nickname which means the 'little fair man' in Romagnol patous. The bandit has no name of his own. He was very gentle and good up to the age of 22, which he attained in 1864, when he underwent two or three terms of im prisonment for offences committed in the exercise of his occupation as facebino, or porter. In prison be made the acquaintance of the two Barisani, one grown up and the other quite young, the former, it is said, lame, the other handsome and active. They entered into a compact against their fellow-citizens, and so began their depredations.' A telegram says that Gaggico had been killed, after a desperate resistance. For some time past he has been the terror of the Romagna.

A treaty of smity and commerce between the King of Italy and the Supreme King of Siam was signed on the 3rd inst., at the Italian Legation, by the respective plenipotentiaries, Count Maffei and Sir John Bowring. The treaty contains an article providing that all vexed questions not settled by diplomatic action shall be referred to the arbitration of some friendly neutral Power.

ROME.

The Roman correspondent of the Post sends the

On the 23rd ult. there arrived at Civita Vecchia 200 cases of projectiles for the artillery, and on the following day 20 cases of Remington rifles and cartouches. These last came from Birmingbam, whither Colonel de Charrette and the artillery officers Marni and Baldaccbini were recently despatched to the hasten the consignment of the 5,000 rifles ordered

there for the Pontifical army. The ammunition now received costs the Pontifical Government nothing, being sent by the foreign Catholic committees, who have collected considerable sums for the purpose.

The Pope's army now consists of 16,405 men, of whom 673 are dragoous and horse gendarmes, and 938 artilleryman, with six field batteries. SPAIN.

The English residents at Madrid bave formerly congretulated the Revolutionary Junta upon the expulsion of the sovereign. The following is the text f the address:--

The British subjects residing at Madrid basten, on their part, to congratulate the city of Madrid on the occasion of the birth of the new nation, and of the revolution which has been accomplished in so eplendid a manner without effusion of blood. Ages have passed since the people of England were forced to aise the cry of 'Long live Liberty!' and since then they have not ceased to prosper. Such is the future reserved for Spain.

The address bears date September 29, to this address the Revolutionary Junta returned the following reply: -

The Revolutionary Junta of Madrid to the English residing in that Capital

'The Junta has read with great enthusiaem the warm and most noble expression of your sentiments in favour of Spain and in the name of the children of Albion. Yes to-day a new nation is born, which, springing from liberty, will cordially stretch forth its hand to the English people, who gained their liberty we centuries ago. The Austrians and the Bourbons stifled our vitality. Now we are emerging from the dirch into which they had hurled us We have not effected this our resurrection to relapse into our ancient errors, but accept and adopt all the progress in rational and moral order roade by those people who, before our time, have burst the chains under which they groaned. The Junta thanks the noble sons of Albion.'

Marshal Serrano has delivered a speech, in which the following passage occurs: - 'Lettrarquillity continus to prevail, and don't allow your confidence in the issue of our efforts to diminish. Thus the revolution will continue to afford a magnificent spectacle which is the admiration of Europe The unity and discipline of the srmy, its fraternisation with the people, and the patriotism of all will accomplish the work of the revolution, avoiding equally the impulse of reaction, and the discredit of disorder.'

Marshal Serrano, it will be remembered, has been named General in Chief of the army, and authorised to exercise supreme power in the present crisis Several provincial Juntas protest against the Marshal's elevation without the sanction of the majority.

The Gaulois appounces that the Dietator has appointed a Ministry, composed of General Prim, Senor | bec: Sagosta and Senor Agnirre, Progressionists; Senor Lorenzans, Senor Asala and Admiral Topete, Unionis's; and Senor Figuerole, Demo-

M. Mon, the Soanish Ambassador in Paris, has announced his adherence to the new Government, Madrid is enthusiastic in its demonstrations of joy over the late change of Government. On Sunday a grand civic fete and a review were beld. The army and the National Guard, under the command of General Ros d, Olane, defiled before the members of the Junta. Immense enthusiesm prevailed in the city, and the houses were decorated with flags. The National Guard carried banners bearing the inscriptions - Down with the Bourbons I' Long live the sovereignty of the people! 'Long live religious liberty and free education!' Marshal Serrano afterwards entered the capital and was received with immense enthusiasm. The Junta received a deputation of students upon the steps of the House of Congress. The troops cheered frantically as they passed. It is now affirmed (says the Globe), that the state-

ment that the Queen had carried off the Crown diamonds is notrue - they are in safety at the Recurial.

WHY DO YOU HESITATE?

Why await the final attack of discases which may prove fatal, when the first onset can be repelled with BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, a preparation so gen ial and balamic, so rearching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Uomposed of antibilious and cathertic vegetable jugredients, at once safe and searching, they are the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be retied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLE do not ceate even an uneasy somation, either in the atomach or the alimentary passages. In nearly every phase of disease the use of Bristol Sarsaparilla, in conjunction with the Pills, will greatly basten a cure.

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 Medi cine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Indies who are in the habit of using pearl powder which clogs the pores, and prevent evaporation from the surface, would do well to throw it aside, and substitute this pure floral cosmetic, which not only perfumes the skin with a fragrance as fresh as the breath of opening flowers, but removes the blemishes which impair the beauty of the complexion and gives a healthy tone to the superficial vessels. The astrigent washes, lotions, &c., of the day wither and blight the skin but this healthful aromatic water has an opposite tendency. When diluted with water it is an exquisite 200

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared coly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp-Agents for Montreal - Devine & Bolton, Lamp-ration as to property, returnable before the said long b & Campbell Davidson & Co K Campbell & Court, on the thirty-first of October next. Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Gray, J Goulden, R.S. Latham, and all Dealers in

COUGHS AND GOLDS.

Budden 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 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 ne glected soon attacks the Langs. 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 Medi cice at 25 cents a box.

October, 1868.

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 bowls, and give rest to the mother, and relief and bealth 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 & PERKINE' on the

outside wrapner. All others are base imitations. October, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late from of Messra. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEETE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED Figu, 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 public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

A CITZEN OF QUEBLC CURED OF

FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES.

The following letter was recived by W. E. BURNET Esq., Druggist, Pont St. Roch (or Craig) Street Que

This is to certify that I have been roughly and entirely cored of FIFTEEN SORFS which I had on my right arm, by the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. These sores had been on my arm over four years, and during that time had been continual ly discharging, which weakened me so much that was unable to leave my bed for four mouths. Having heard of Bristol's Sarsaparilla I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best result ; for I am now as strong and as able a workwoman as . was before having the sore.

OLIVE GARNEAU. Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February, 1863. ED. ROUSSEAU, M. D. And Justice of the Peace, Quebec.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC & IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. FOR LOWER CANADA. No. 1926

The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight.

DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and Dis-

trict of Montreal, wife of Bruneau Houle, here-tofore of Montreal Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorised in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff:

real, 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 e Amand one of the Bailiff of the said superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left his domicule 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 Montresl, called L. Nouneau 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 aduertisement, 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,
PS U.

Sept. 10.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delima Peloquin, wife of Edouard Dupuis, Morchant, of the City against the said Edouard Dupuis, an action for sepa-RIVARD & TAILLON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 15th October, 1868. 1m-10 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 '65.

tuli aan ah in indus

No. 343. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville,

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

GEORGE E. MAYRAND.

By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. 2m-7

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 577. In the matter of JOSEPH H. 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 compcsition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty. Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or

so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will

apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said JOSEPH H. ROY, fils.

By his Attorneys ad litem. T & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? INSOLVENT ACT OF 1664 Dist. of Montreal. S 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.

By their Attorneys ad litem BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd of October 1868.

LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

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.

By his Attorney ad litem,
STRACHAN BETHUNE.

Montreal, 19th August, 1869. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, Province of Quence, INTHE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

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

Insolvent.

IGNATZ BEAK.

ANDREW B STEWART,

Official Assignee. MOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undereigned, 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 forencon, 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal. 3 In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually,

Insolvents.

And ANDREW B. STEWART.

Official Assignee. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, by the undersigned, their Attorneys ad litem, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and 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

and ROBERT HENDERSON, The said BRUNEAU HOULE, heretofore of Most- SON individually, by the undersigned, their Atas co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDERlorneys.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY. Advocates.

2m - 11

Montreal 19th October 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO 7 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 District of Richelien. \ IN THE EUPERIOR 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 REMI TRANCHEMONTAGNE,

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 3 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bia. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Foitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually,

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.