

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—That clever eccentric, M. Emile de Girardin, continues to clamour in the columns of the Liberte for war and the Rhine frontier. He lately presented his readers with a map of the Line of the Rhine, displaying what he styles the German Quadrilateral, formed by the fortresses of Sarrelouis, of Germersheim, and Landau—

which, in reality, he says, form but one place—of Mayence, at the mouth of the Mein, and of Coblenz at that of the Moselle. He demands the realization of the national idea which he declares to be the geographical unity of France, or, at least, the disappearance of the constellation of fortresses, which he considers to be a standing menace to the French frontier.

Having decided that the national idea exists, he knows but one thing lacking to its fulfilment, and that is a man of determination. What Piedmont found in Cavour and Prussia in Bismark, he exclaims, 'Why should not France find under the reign of the heir of the vanquished of Waterloo, who left France smaller than under the Bourbons smaller than under the Republic.'

If M. de Girardin really desires war, he certainly goes strangely to work to induce the country to demand and the Government to make it, for a principle object of his articles in the Liberte seems to be to show that the advantages at starting would be all on the side of Prussia. He makes the most of his newly-discovered Prussian Quadrilateral, and says that five days would suffice to assemble 300,000 men behind the Rhine, whereas Marshal Niel requires an equal time only to get his men under arms.

No great importance is attached to M. de Girardin's alarmist prose, nor do people imagine that war will come any the sooner as a consequence of it; but the opinion that war must come, and at no distant period, seems still prevalent. Certain friends of the Government, when discussing the subject, say that Prussia will not disarm; that M. Bismark has not abated a tittle of his original ideas; that it is impossible for France to maintain year, after year, the enormous force she now has on foot;—in short, that fight must come, and can be postponed, at latest, only till next spring or next summer.

The campaign is expected to be a short one, according to the fashion of these days of colossal armies, needle-guns, and wholesale slaughter; perhaps it may be limited to one big battle, after which the conquerors will be seen marching upon the capital of the conquered. It is needless to say who the victors are expected to be, and who the victims. The French are very confident in their Chassepot and in the superiority of their army, especially of their infantry, to that of Prussia.

They consider their soldiers to be more active, which perhaps they are—quicker in their movements, although not a great deal—and I have heard the opinion expressed and they are also stronger, which I greatly doubt, and I question whether such would be the opinion of that distinguished officer Count Clermont Tonnerre, who has had better opportunities probably than any other French military man of judging of what stuff the Prussian army is made. The Prussians generally are big boned, hardy men, able to support much fatigue and bear great hardships.

It is well known how they endured the severe cold in Schleswig, often bivouacking in the snow, without any extraordinary amount of sickness ensuing from the great exposure of that winter campaign. There, and still more in 1866, they showed themselves excellent upon the march, and a military friend of mine, who followed the army down to Koniggratz, arriving just after the battle, expressed his wonder at the pace they went and the scarcity of stragglers. The youth of the Prussian soldier furnishes some with an argument against his not being able to cope with the French. Probably, in every French regiment, there is a larger proportion of old soldiers, injured to war, than could be found in any Prussian one, and the Imperial Guard we know to consist almost entirely of veterans, who, in physical strength and coolness in action, are probably superior to most young men of 22 or 23 years old.

each of whom she has been recently allied and indebted, would be loaded with the reproach of ingratitude and bring her to certain bankruptcy. It would also be likely to bring upon her the most disastrous domestic complications, for it is not to be supposed that Prussia, although unable to send an army against her territory, would neglect to promote troubles in her discontented Southern provinces, a work which a few resolute agents and no very large sum of money would amply suffice to accomplish.

Although Louis Napoleon has proclaimed that nothing threatens the peace of Europe 'to-day,' and the skies are apparently cloudless, a correspondent is assured that some of the best informed foreigners—Italian, French, and German—in London, and particularly well acquainted with the under currents of continental affairs, that this year will not end without seeing a battle between France and Prussia in the vicinity of Mayence, the French dynasty having at last concluded that it cannot last unless it can unite France in a war for the Rhenish provinces, which it is believed would be universally popular.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Moniteur, the official organ of the government, in its last issue has an article on the state of Europe. As an indication of peace, the writer points to the significant fact that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army was never greater than at the present moment.

The Constitutionnel, semi-official Imperialist organ, repeats in the strongest manner possible the assurances of permanent peace. The Gazette du Midi states that at Marseilles, during the review on the occasion of the Emperor's fête, the populace raised cries of 'Liberty for ever! The Press for ever! Down with war!'

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Queen of England is now in this city. She is the guest of British ambassador, Lord Lyons. No state ceremonies are observed by Her Majesty or her attendants.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Reports are in circulation that the Emperor has consented to an interview with Queen Isabella of Spain. Among the experiments announced to be made in presence of the Emperor at the camp of Ohalons are some of a remarkable character, in which the explosive force applied to heavy ordnance is to be produced by the agency of petroleum.

No less than seven Paris papers, including the Debats, the Temps, and the Press, yesterday received a communication on account of details they gave respecting the seizure of the Lanterne on Saturday last. It seems they all affirmed or intimated that there had been irregularity or illegality in the manner in which the confiscation of M. Rochefort's present weekly miscellany was effected. This was said to have been done before publication.

A Paris letter says: 'The excitement attendant on La Lanterne continues. Toys and articles of jewelry representing lanterns are made, and the bakers are selling their bread representing lanterns. The inhabitants of Toulouse, France, have subscribed for the purchase of one hundred and fifty Remington rifles as a present to the Pope. Each gun will bear the following inscription: 'Pio Nono, Tolosa & Co.'

The Havre Journal gives an account of an interesting experiment lately made in that port. An American, named Stoner, dressed in an aquatic costume of his own invention, and accompanied by a friend similarly attired, jumped into the sea from a steamer, and moved about in the water in an erect attitude, the water only up to the breast. He and his friend ate and drank provisions which they had taken with them in a tin box, they fired off pistols, hoisted a flag upon the boat, lay down upon the water, and performed various other feats, apparently as much at their ease as if they had been on dry land.

A Paris correspondent mentions the arrival at Havre of a most singular cargo—a ship-load of human hair from Vera Cruz. The hair comes from the heads of various native Mexican tribes who have been scalped by their enemies. It is described as in a most filthy condition, and with so foul a smell as to infect the whole port. The hair is of course to be worked up for the use of European beauty according to the prevailing mode.

An anecdote is related of the last words of the celebrated Bohemian Guichardel. On his death-bed he continually cried out 'Abs! Abs! The sister of mercy naturally thought he required 'absolution, and went to seek for a holy father, but it turned out that the requirement of the dying man was 'absinthium.' CURIOUS EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—The following singular fact has been communicated to the Academy of Sciences by M. A. Bobierre, a well known physician. About a fortnight ago the city of Nantes was visited by a violent storm. Flashes of lightning followed each other in quick succession, and a gentleman, who happened to be crossing one of the bridges of the Canal de Bretagne at the time, suddenly found himself enveloped in a blaze of light. The phenomenon lasted little more than a second, and caused no unpleasant effect. On returning home, the informant, having occasion to count the money in his purse, arrived at the conclusion that he must have received a piece of 50 centimes instead of a half napoleon. But, on a closer investigation, he discovered, to his astonishment, that the piece of money he had taken for silver was really the gold one, but covered with a thin film of silver. The following is the explanation given by M. A. Bobierre of this strange occurrence. The half-napoleon had been put into the compartment of the purse adjoining that containing silver coin. The electric fluid had volatilized part of the latter metal, which in this state, had penetrated through the leather partition, and deposited itself on the gold piece with remarkable uniformity. This is the first time such an effect has ever been observed.—Daily News.

A LADY'S CLUB.—There being a great fancy just now for clubs in Paris, it was agreed that a number of the lady leaders of the world having determined to revenge themselves on the gentlemen for their exclusion from the favourite 'circles' of the day, have held various meetings with a view to the formation of a Female Club from which all males should be rigidly excluded but that, owing to the preliminary adoption of a resolution, declaring that the office of president should be held by the oldest member, and that of secretary by the youngest, the project has at last been abandoned, it having been found impossible to find a president, and every one of the members claiming the right to be the secretary.

BELGIUM. A communication from Brussels says:—'The news which reaches from the camp at Beverloo is not very favourable to our improved military armaments. The new muskets are certainly loaded at the breech, which is all very well, but some of them also discharge themselves at the same place, which is not precisely advantageous for the soldier, who thus receives the projectile which he wished to send to the enemy.'

SPAIN. A despatch from Madrid states that the Government is taken extraordinary precaution to guard against any outbreak. Many disaffected officers in the army have been removed.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—It is said that the Piedmontese government has requested France to move her troops from Rome. The Piedmontese army on the frontier of the Papal States is at the same time being re-

forced. This would seem to indicate another raid on Rome under the auspices of Piedmont:—'AN ITALIAN PAPER REMINDS us that the Prussian plan of an Italian campaign lately divulged by General La Marmora in the Italian Chamber was actually carried out in 1809 by Eugene Beauharnais, then Viceroy of Italy. At the beginning of the war Eugene had only 40,000 men to oppose to the Austrian army of upwards of 56,000, commanded by the Archduke John. Prince Eugene was defeated by the Austrians at Sacile on the 16th of April, and retired to Verona. When, however, the Archduke John went north, after the battle of Raab, he was pursued by Eugene and defeated on the Piave. He was followed into Hungary, where Eugene again defeated his adversary at Raab, and, after storming that fortress, joined Napoleon's army just before the battle of Wagram. Eugene's troops, like La Marmora's were chiefly composed of Italians, and, as shown as above, they were less numerous than those of his adversary, whereas La Marmora had upwards of 200,000 men against only 80,000 Austrians.—Full Mail Gazette.

ROME.—The health of the Pope is said to be excellent. When complimented recently on his appearance by one of the prelates, Pius IX. replied: 'I eat well; I drink well; I sleep well; I never was better in my life. It is reported that Consul Sartiges, who was until recently the French Representative at Rome, has been recalled on account of his inability to restore friendly relations between Italy and Rome.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Count Sartiges, the French Minister, yesterday had an audience with the Pope, presented his letters of recall, and took formal leave. KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—FLORENCE, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Garibaldi has left Caprea for Naples to attend a Congress of Democrats which is to be held in that city.

If we mistake not the Anglican church at Naples was granted a free piece of ground by the Italian Government, and a great flourish of trumpets was sounded when the foundation-stone was laid, as well as when the church itself was opened. It was presupposed that the example of a pure worship would save brands from the burning, and form the commencement perhaps of a permanent godly reform in the Popish Church of Naples. We wish the Neapolitans joy of the example of Christian unity set them.

AUSTRIA. The Wanderer, of Vienna, states that a conspiracy to murder M. Deak has been discovered at Pesth. The person who was to commit the deed has been arrested and confined in the Hotel de Ville. A list of the conspirators was found upon him: the plan of execution, and a revolver. There does not appear to be much, however, in the reported conspiracy, the oldest of the conspirators being only fifteen years of age. M. Deak himself, when he heard of it, laughingly said 'If it were true, I suppose I should have to buy of my tailor a safety shirt, and inside waistcoat a la Bismark.'

WAS THADDEUS STEVENS BAPTIZED.—The 'Freemans Journal' (Roman Catholic paper) denies the Baptism of the late Thaddeus Stevens by the Sisters of Charity. The same paper quotes the statement that Mr. Stevens, when asked by a Sister of Charity, ten minutes before death if he would be baptized, replied that he had 'no objections.' On this the 'Freemans Journal' says:—'Baptism to adults is not given on the ground of 'no objections,' but on their 'asking' of the Catholic Church for 'faith' to lead them to 'life eternal,' and professing their desire to be baptized.

The Rev. Mr. Poushon, an English Protestant preacher travelling in America, writes to the London Methodist Recorder that he preached from a pulpit in Cincinnati, in which he found 'two novel articles of furniture—a spittoon and a fan! Evidently the Rev. Mr. Poushon has little acquaintance with American Protestant preachers or their pulpits.

'No one but those who have been in America,' said Dr. Booth, 'can realize how much of Ireland we have among us.' The irrepressible Irish have thus formed a new Ireland in this land of Freedom, and the same may be said in relation to every colony of England. In every place they carry with them their heart-felt detestation of their taskmasters at home; and they teach it to their children and their children's children how they were bound under the yoke of the stranger. Their loyalty to true manhood is thus exemplified; and those who 'left with a vengeance' are everywhere turning up to the great annoyance of England, and to the dread and terror of English rulers.

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 never-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. None 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 Holborn, 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, 1866.

HIGHLY IMPURGANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY!

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Bronet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St., Roch St., Quebec: It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SUGAR PILLS, which I brought at your establishment in Yvelier Street. I am, dear sir, very truly yours, J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL, Inspector of Timber

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

STREET DIAGNOSIS.—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 Buis.

Peas per 60 lbs.—\$0. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull & 63c to 55c.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. The Trochases 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 Trochases are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. August, 1866. 2m

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, 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 equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

June 14th, 1867.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aromas derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

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. Hartie, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. 188

PURIFYING, YET INVIGORATING!

By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence.—For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization.—Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the most remarkable of all agents for renewing the vitality of the blood, is indispensable in such cases. 429

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. Hartie, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, DIST. OF MONTREAL, FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 1936 The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Brunseau Houle, heretofore of Montreal Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff: vs. The said BRUNEAU HOULE, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbeille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Se 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' Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called THE TRUE WITNESS be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. O. 2m 5

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. Sacrement St., on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of September instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an Assignee. JOSEPH CHAGNON. St. Hyacinthe, 4th September, 1866. 2w 5

DAME DELIMA SITOLEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, yeoman:—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returnable in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, under the number 2218.

BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September, 1866. 5 5

NOTICE.

DAME VERONIQUE DUOLOS, wife of Francois Xavier Dutrucq, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, has on the nineteenth November last, instituted an action for separation as to property before the Superior Court of Montreal.

ALPH. DESJARDINS, Attorney of Dame V. DuoLos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. Sep. 19. 1m-5

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, DIST. OF MONTREAL, No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON, Plaintiff: vs. JOHN MARCOU, Defendant.

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

DAME JULIE LEGAULT dit DELAURIER, of the Parish of Vandrenil, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE CAMPEAULT, of the same place, yeoman.—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returned in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the ninth day of May last (1865) under the number 1431.

BONDY & FAUTEUX, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 14th August, 1866. 5-1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCES 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,

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, 1866. 2m-52

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Rusebe 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. PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. Sorel, 26th July, 1866. 2m-52

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, DIST. OF JOLIEFFE.

DAME JULIE FARAS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot. Plaintiff: vs. The said 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. GAROULT & DESROCHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, July 27th, 1866. 1m-1

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

CHARLES DORION, President. JOSEPH CARTIER, Secrétaire. 8 50. Sorel, July 6th, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, DIST. OF MONTREAL. In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. IGNATZ BEAK. By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1866. 2m 3

FRANCIS GREENE, 54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,

Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, MONTREAL.

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