

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**MR. ROCHEFORT'S DUEL.**—A duel took place on the 27th, on Dutch territory, between M. Fleure Rochefort of the *Lanterne*, and M. Ernest Baroche, son of the Minister. Mr. Ernest Baroche is Master of Requests in the Council of State, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. The cause of the duel was an article in the *Lanterne* in reference to the recent demand of a schoolmaster named Rochefort for permission to change his name. M. Rochefort thereupon asks what will happen if Mr. Baroche, pere, should grant the required permission. He will be obliged for controversy sake, to change his own name, since it is borne by a son publicly accused of swindling, and of malversations in the affair. Mires caused it to be affixed with ignominy to the walls of Versailles. He then proceeds to taunt Mr. Baroche for having arrested all the world except his son. This appears to have led to a challenge from M. Ernest Baroche, the Minister's son, and the gentleman alluded to. The duel was with swords. It took place on Dutch territory and lasted no less than 13 minutes. M. Ernest Baroche received three wounds, one on the thigh, another in the breast, and a third in the side. M. Henri Rochefort was slightly wounded on the right arm. The witnesses of the latter were Messrs. Charles and Francois Victor Hugo, the two sons of the illustrious poet; those of M. Ernest Baroche were M. Adolph Belot and an officer of whose name we are ignorant. Doctor Laue was present at the duel and attended to the wounded gentlemen.

## The Libertés says:—

The unhappy princess Charlotte has had a relapse, and she is again entirely paralyzed by the fear of being poisoned. She flies from everybody. For whole days she remains sitting in a corner of her room without motion; but when any one approaches her she has a paroxysm; she runs away eagerly to save herself, and calls with a loud voice for help. Not only her mental, but her bodily condition is seriously changed, and gives rise to grave apprehensions.

Mr. Raphael Brandon is the author of a new scheme of railway organization. It is an adaptation of Sir Rowland Hill's post office scheme to railway passenger traffic. He proposes to treat a passenger like a letter, and send him anywhere, regardless of distance, at a fixed minimum charge. A three-penny stamp shall take you, third-class, any journey, in one direction you like to go, whether from Ludgate Hill to Sydenham, or from John o' Groat's to Land's end. If you prefer second class, you will take a sixpenny stamp; if you will luxuriate in first class, your postage will amount to one shilling. This sounds as mad as the penny postage at first. But Mr. Brandon proceeds to argue that it would pay everybody, shareholders, the public, and the Government, besides giving renewed impetus to industry of all sorts. The sum proposed to be charged looks ridiculously small. In reality it is not so much less than the average fare as might be supposed. In 1865, the traffic gives an average per journey, of 14d. only. Now, says Mr. Brandon, give me an universal 3d. fare everywhere, and I will promise you six times the traffic, which will give the united railway interest an excess of £4,000,000 of receipts, with very little, if any, addition to the expense. But that is merely supposing each person paid but 3d. It is calculated, however, that of the increased number of travellers one-seventh would ride first class at 1s., and two-sevenths second class at 6d. This would raise the annual return to £2,000,000 for passenger traffic, instead of £14,750,000, as at present. Does some one say that the analogy between carrying a passenger and carrying a letter is false, because a letter is but half an ounce, and a passenger is a meaty hundred-weight? Which is the most extensive part of the postal system? Its delivery. Granted, then, that the transit of a passenger is something more expensive than that of a letter, the passenger saves the most costly part of the postal outlay, because he delivers himself; the balance is, therefore, on the passenger side.

The *Patrie* and *Etendard* of this evening state that the precautionary measures hitherto in force with reference to Spaniards confined in France are henceforth useless. Full and complete liberty will now be granted to them. The Government has issued an official article announcing that the Spanish refugees in France will in future be at liberty to go where they please, the French Government's only duty now being to keep order on the frontier. It is also officially declared that several French vessels have gone to the coast of Spain, but solely to protect the interests of French subjects if required, there being no intention to interfere in Spanish affairs, from which, on the contrary, France intends to hold entirely aloof.

The *Pays* of this evening contains an article signed by M. Granier de Cassagnac, sen., stating that, whatever may be the ultimate decision of the Spanish people, the French Government cannot interfere in any form or in any degree whatever.

M. Mon, the Spanish Minister, is expected here this evening.

The Countess di Girgenti is awaiting here his Excellency's arrival before proceeding to join Queen Isabella at Pau.

Telegrams received here deny the rumour that the Count di Girgenti has been wounded.

**FLORENCE, Oct. 1.**—The Italian frigate *Carlo Alberto* and the corvette *San Giovanni* have been despatched to the Spanish coast.

The *Daily News* shows the disastrous effect which a great army has exercised on the population of France. Not only is the population of many of the healthiest departments less than it was twenty years ago, but the total average throughout the country of the excess of births over deaths in the period 1847-1855, was less by nearly one-half than the average of the period preceding. In the first years of the Restoration, when the annual levy did not exceed 40,000 men, the increase in the population was rapid. When the contingent was raised to 60,000 the increase in population was sensibly di-

minished; with a levy of 80,000 the decline was more marked; it became startling when the levy reached 100,000; and in the only two of which we have published returns, in which the contingent amounted to 140,000, the deaths exceeded the births, and the population actually decreased. Is this the policy by which the Government of France is to balance the increase in the subjects of Prussia?

The first of the royal line of Bourbons, Henry IV. of France, was born in the Castle of Pau, 315 years ago. The last reigning Bourbon in Europe, Isabella II. of Spain, has just taken up her residence as an exile in the castle of Pau, which has been assigned her by the Third Napoleon. Bourbon royalty may expire within the same walls which gave it birth.

## SPAIN.

**JOINT PROCLAMATION AT CADIZ.**—We are able to form a definite idea of the motive by which the leaders of the insurrection in Spain are inspired, from the proclamation issued at Cadiz:

Spaniards! Cadiz under arms with the whole province, with the navy anchored in this port and the entire maritime department of the Caracca, solemnly declares that it refuses obedience to the Government established at Madrid. Is there any Spaniard so indifferent to the misery of his country as to demand the causes for this great event? Let each reflect and you will all take up arms. The fundamental law trodden under foot, used rather for espionage than the defense of the country; the sufferage corrupted by menace and subordination; individual right depending no longer on common law, but on the irresponsible will of any authority; the municipalities dissolved; the administration and the finances gorged with immorality and jobbery; public education marked by tyranny; the press dumb, and the universal silence interrupted only by frequent intelligence of new tortures acquired, of new scandals, of new jobs, of new royal orders which defraud the public treasury; the titles of Castile so foolishly lavished, and the high price, moreover, at which they are obtained; the rule of disorder and of vice—such is Spain at the present time. Spaniards! who shall dare to say that that must always be the case! There are enough scandals! We do not confine ourselves to the political field; we fight for existence and honor. We wish that a common legality created for all may secure the respect of all; we wish that he who is charged to maintain and to defend the Constitution may not be its irreconcilable enemy. We wish the causes which operate in the most important revolutions to be such as may be repeated aloud before our mothers, our wives, and our daughters. We wish to live a life of honor and liberty. We cast back the names that our enemies already give us. Rebels are they, who, in whatever position they are placed, violate the laws; and faithful servants of the country are they, who, in spite of all possible inconveniences, render to her the respect which has been lost. The only hope of our enemies lies in the excesses in which they would desire to see us plunged. Let us disappoint them by manifesting in our conduct that we shall always be worthy of the liberty of which we have been so unjustly deprived.

**MADRID, Oct. 1.**—General Castejo, forsaken by his troops, is flying to France.

Prim and Serrano are united in opinion.

A congratulatory address has been presented by British residents to the Revolutionary Junta.

The Marquis de Novaliches died this morning from the wound he received at the attack on the Alcala-bridge.

General Calonge has been arrested at Duenas, when on the point of escaping to France. He has been handed over to the Revolutionary Junta at Burgos.

Perfect order reigns in this capital, and the whole country has now given in its adhesion to the revolution.

General Prim and Marshal Serrano have not yet arrived here.

It is said that the Infante Don Sebastian advised the Queen to continue to resist the revolution by force of arms, but the Basque provinces, when appealed to refused both men and money, and it is believed that those provinces have now pronounced for the Liberal Government.

There is an upward tendency on the Bourse.

**PARIS, Oct. 2.**—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following telegrams:

**MADRID, Oct. 1.**—The Generals who were expected have not yet arrived. Marshal Serrano's seat word that he feared disturbances would occur if he left the troops. General Prim is said to intend going to Catalonia, where Count Castejo was in command.

The capital yesterday and last night was quite calm.

The National Guards and Volunteers are disarming the mob, to whom arms had been served out in the first instance. The Royal Palace is respected.

In the course of to-day the election of the members of the Central Junta will take place by universal suffrage. It does not appear that the different parties concerned have as yet come to an understanding.

As soon as the news of the rising in Madrid reached Oronna, the troops and the Galician population joined in a *pronunciamiento*, and a Provisional Junta was established.

The elections for the Central Junta are proceeding with perfect order. The candidate probably chosen will be a member of the Progressionist party a Unionist and a Democrat.

General Calonge has been captured by the peasants and sent to the fortress of San Juan.

General Prim has taken the route from Carbagens into Catalonia. Marshal Serrano is advancing on Madrid. Count Castejo is wandering about in the direction of the French frontier.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia is staying with his Darmstadt brother in law at Ingenheim, where extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect him against the chance of a Polish bullet. Similar measures are in course of preparation at Warsaw where he is shortly expected on his way home. As a preliminary, the inhabitants of the Polish capital have been ordered, during the Emperor's visit never to be seen walking in the street in pairs. Round hats for men and dark dresses for ladies are to be enjoined; beads are to be shaved down to a strict regulation pattern, and no equipments at all to drive through certain streets at certain hours. Besides prescribing in this wise the aspect to be assumed by Polish humanity during the presence among them of their master the police have also issued injunctions relative to the appearance of the houses, both by day and night. The fronts are to be painted green, the gutters to be hung, and the lamps to burn in front of

each window by way of spontaneous illumination: all this is laid down in a special and most explicit decree. While this outbreak of joy is being got up at Warsaw the neighbouring province of Lithuania has been transformed into a deaf and dumb asylum, no one being allowed to speak Polish in public thoroughfares and shops; the townspeople, at any rate, who are chiefly Poles and ignorant of any other language save their own are reduced to absolute silence outside their own homes. Nor do the villagers suffer much less from the barbarous severity of the Government. They are indeed permitted to converse in the Lithuanian tongue, which in the country has survived the successive rule of the Polish and Russian races. But while conceding thus much, the authorities, on their part, will not address them through any mode of communication intelligible to them. Imbued with the principles of the new national regime as they are, even the local policemen, instead upon publishing their commands in Russian, no matter whether comprehensible or not. The mischief necessarily occasioned by this unprecedented system has just become too glaringly apparent. Towards the end of June the cattle plague never entirely extinct in those tainted regions, visibly increased in all Lithuania, especially in the district of Kovno. After unconcernedly looking on at the destruction for several weeks, the authorities at length distributed among the country people a paper teaching them how to guard against the disease, and how to deal with the infected and dead animals. But the useful information being unfortunately conveyed in Russian to the benighted peasantry remained a book with seven seals. The pestilence grew the cattle were dying off fast in every village, yet the Russian police would not abate a jot of their dignified by circulating translations of their 'book.' In many cases the poor farmers were reduced to such straits that village elders were not ashamed of calling in the assistance of children, and applying to the rising generation, which has been furnished with Russian spelling books, for an explanation of the mysterious yet valuable paper. But of course, the handling of a Russian primer had not enabled the boys to interpret the contents of a veterinary treatise, so the cattle kept on dying, and continue to do so to this day.

There is, and, as far as we know, there has always been, a marked difference of dialects between the southwestern and north-eastern tribes of Russia. To accurately define the import and extent of this discrepancy is, however, not a little difficult the Poles representing it as much more considerable than the Russians, and both taking care in the few Russian books they print to model the language according to their opposite political requirements. Yet even in its utmost deviation from the literary Russian, the Russian remains too plainly stamped with the impress of its origin for any one to doubt its proper name and family. I have before me the prospectus of a Ukrainian monthly, printed in the Russian language at Geneva about a year ago. It is the prospectus of a periodical expressly designed to sever the Russians from the Russians, and to record in ordinary Moscovite speech as the language admitted. Still, whoever knows Russian will on closer scrutiny easily make it out; but no Pole will be more knowledgeable of his own idiom will ever contrive to get more than a general idea of the contents.

If all this tends to link the Russians and Russians together in language and descent, the Poles in favour of their claims, may add a plea which in this civilized age, at any rate, ought to have weight. While the lower classes in Russia are mute, the upper classes are Poles, or Polonized, and the culture and religion of the country, what there is of it have been Polish for the last 400 years. Just now Russia is employed in exterminating all three—culture, religion, and upper classes. (Times Cor.)

## PRUSSIA.

**BERLIN, Sept. 30.**—Count von Bismarck is still at Vaux but his health is decidedly improved. It is expected that he will return to Berlin during the latter part of October.

## AUSTRIA.

**VIENNA, Oct. 1.**—The Turkish Ambassador, Haydar Effendi, has left for Constantinople on leave of absence. It is considered doubtful whether he will return here.

The *New Free Press* has received intelligence from Constantinople, according to which the Porte has some grounds for removing the present representative as on the question of the fortress of Belgrade he did not uphold with sufficient energy the interests of the Porte; neither did he give proper information to the Austrian Government respecting the recent movement in Serbia. Ali Bey is mentioned as his probable successor.

## ITALY.

**FLORENCE, Sept. 29.**—On the 1st of October, by order of the Minister of War, ten men from every company of infantry and battery will be dismissed on furlough. The men will be chosen from the most experienced, best conducted, and those most requiring leave. This measure will effect a reduction in the army of about 17,000 men.

Nubar Pasha has arrived here to negotiate with the Italian Government relative to the proposed reform of the consular tribunals in Egypt.

**FLORENCE, Oct. 1.**—The company which has contracted with the Government for farming the tobacco monopoly has published a notice of the issue of bonds to cover the advance of 180 millions in gold made to the Government; 474,000 bonds are to be issued at 500 lire, or 410 gold, which is equivalent to 8,897 in paper. The subscription will be opened on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October.

The interest dates from the 1st of July last.

## BELGIUM.

**BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.**—Viscount de Lagueronniere, the new French Minister at this Court, was received yesterday by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and advised by the King on presenting his credentials to the King his Excellency spoke emphatically in favour of a pacific policy, and described a complete understanding between Belgium and France as being a guarantee for the preservation of peace.

The new Viscount will give a diplomatic dinner this evening.

**BRUSSELS, Oct. 1.**—A bulletin of the health of the Prince Royal has been issued which states that his Royal Highness passed a good night, and that the slight improvement which was noticed last week is now confirmed.

## BAYARIA.

**MUNICH, Sept. 31.**—It is announced that a meeting of representatives of the States belonging to the Telegraphic Union of the Austro-German provinces will be held on the 5th of October at Baden Baden, in order to draw up a new Telegraphic Union Convention.

## TURKEY.

**ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 1.**—While the Viceroy of Egypt was visiting an illumination in a narrow street at Cairo an attempt was made to assassinate him by dropping a steel ball, armed with sharp barbs, on his head. The ball fell against the carriage and no gunpowder being used the Viceroy escaped uninjured. No clue has been obtained in the perpetrator of this crime. His Highness's arrival at Alexandria the foreign Consuls will present an address to him congratulating him on his escape.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delina Poliquin, wife of Robert Dupuis, Merchant of the City and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the said Robert Dupuis an action for separation, to wit, to separate, to be pronounced before the said Court, on the 1st day of October next.

RIVARD & TAILLON,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 15th Sept. 1868. 1m-10

## MOTHERS' MOTHERS' MOTHERS'!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying, with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PARKIN'S' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868. 2m

## COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, resource should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 25 cents a box.

October, 1868. 2m

## RUNNING AT THE EARS COMPLETELY CURED.

The following proves that for any kind of Scrofulous Running, the Sarsaparilla and Pills are a safe, sure, and speedy remedy.

YORK ST., TORONTO, O. W., June 27, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others afflicted as I was, I give you the following particulars with pleasure: About two years and a half ago, my ears became sore inside, and a little yellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and, to keep it from running down on my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofulous tendency in my system. I then got a bottle of your BISTROT'S SARSAPARILLA, and a phial of the BISTROT'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, but I persevered in their use, and after using seven bottles of Sarsaparilla and three bottles of the Pills, am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

I remain, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. J. MOORE 467

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

**MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.**—If the price of an article were always the measure of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which a fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price. But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidence of our own senses, our conclusion in this instance is a very different one. We have tested the preparation in various ways, and unhesitatingly pronounce its fragrance as indestructible, fresh and flower-like, and in all respects, as agreeable as that of any toilet water with which Cologne, Paris, or London has ever furnished us. This is the verdict of all Spanish America, and we heartily endorse it. 196

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by LANMAN & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

## PAINLESS OPERATION

No family Catholic has ever deserved or received the praise which has been awarded to BISTROT'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, both by physicians and patients. The testimonials to their efficacy and entire freedom from all objectionable properties are from the very highest and most cautious medical authorities. Their great merit according to those witnesses, is that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but obviate the necessity for continual purgation. In other words, they give a tone and permanent vigor to those organs, which enable them to fulfill their functions naturally, without being urged to their work by a frequent resort to the original cathartics. This is a matter of vast importance. Moreover, their purgatives do not involve pain nor nausea in their operation. Hence they are invaluable for women, children and aged persons. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, BISTROT'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 434

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 Medicine.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co.,

Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the Twenty-Sixth day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

IGNATZ BRAK.

By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE.

Montreal, 19th August, 1868. 2m-3

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S.,

OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET,

MONTREAL.

October, 1868. 12m10

## 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 partners 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.

June 14th, 1868. 12m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Dist. of Montreal. AND 1865.

In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, of L'Acadie,

in the District of Iberville, Trader,

Insolvent.

THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, in number according to law and that unless opposition be filed to the said deed, within six judicial days after the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law.

LOUIS GAUTHIER,

Assignee. 2m-7

Montreal, 16th September, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 577.

In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, Trader of

L'Acadie, District of Iberville,

Insolvent.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by 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 deed.

JOSEPH H. ROY, fils.

By his Attorneys ad litem,

T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 16th September 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Richelieu. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO.

In the matter of DAME PRAXEDE TREPANNIER,

wife-separated as to property in virtue of her

marriage contract—of Honoree alias Henry Barthe,

duly authorised by the latter, and of Eusebe

Lussier, formerly partners in the City of Sorel,

District of Richelieu, for purposes of commerce

and navigation.

Insolvent.

THE thirteenth day of January next the undersigned will apply to the Court for her discharge in virtue of the act above cited.

PRAXEDE TREPANNIER.

HENRY BARTHE.

To authorize said Dame Praxede Trepannier, his

wife.

Sorel 9th October 1868. 2m-10

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 District

of Montreal, wife of Brunseau Houle, hereto-

fore of Montreal Shoemaker, and now absent

from the Province of Quebec, and duly author-