FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The editor of the *Revale* has been sentenced to imprisonment with a fine of 2,000 francs; the editors of the *Tribune* and *L'Avenir* to pay a fine of 2,000 francs each; and the editors of the *Temps* and *Journal de Paris* to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each, for publishing articles encouraging the subscription to the monument to Baudin.

A despatch from Paris reports that the police, fearing that manifestations would be made in honor of Baudin, they took every precaution to prevent the people from assembling at the Tomb. A large number of people, however, gathered in the neighborhoood of the Monmartre cemetery. The police dispersed the crowd, but they retired sullenly and continued for some time to occupy the neighbouring streets, and a few more obstinate persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence. At last accounts all was quiet in the vicinity.

One of the French journals which appeared with a black border, was immediately seized by the police.

The prosecutions of editors and publishers for promoting the Baudin subscription continue.

The 'strike' of the printers of Paris is ended.

Mr. Havin, Director of the Paris *Siecle*, and a liberal, just dead, was reconciled to the Church in his last moments.

By the death of Antoine Pierre Berryer, in Paris on Saturday, France has lost one of its most celebrated lawyers and politicians. The deceased was born on the 4th of January, 1790, and received his education at a Jesuit College. It was the desire of young Berryer to devote himself to the Church, but his father prevailed upon him to adopt the legal profession. Berryer remained, however, throughout life an ardent champion of the interests of his Church. He began practice in 1814, and soon rose to prominence. Like his father, he was a staunch Royalist, and one of the first to pronounce against the first Napoleon. An order to arrest him was issued, but he escaped. During the hundred days of the second reign of Napoleon, he was a Royalist volunteer. Yet after the restoration of the Bourbons he avowed himself a Liberal, and disapproved the action of extreme Royalists. Together with his father and M. Dupin, he conducted the defense of Marshal Ney. He also defended Gen. Cambronne and secured his acquittal. By these suits he gained a high reputation, especially in the case of political offences. Probably the most remarkable defence was that of Louis Napoleon, when the latter was tried for the Boulogne affair of 1840. In the political history of France Berryer took a very active part. In 1830 he was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies, and though always a consistant Legitimist he took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government, believing that his first duties were toward his country. During the reign of Louis Philippe, he was one of the leading spirits of the opposition, and generally advocated liberal principles. When the Duchess of Berry made her famous attempt to bring about a rising in the Vendee he was sent by prudent Legitimists to dissuade her; but he was finally himself captured and tried, but acquitted. In 1848, Berryer was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was one of the first to see the real design of Louis Napoleon, but his warnings were little heeded. After the *coup d'etat* he was one of the deputies who proclaimed the deposition of Louis Napoleon. But it was too late. In 1852, he was placed at the head of the French advocates as Batonnier. In 1854 he was elected member of the French Academy, and at his request was excused from paying the customary visit to the Emperor. A few weeks before his death, he took part in the movement to erect a monument to Deputy Baudin, who had sat with him and had lost his life while defending the Republic against the *coup d'etat* in the Constituent Assembly. M. Berryer was regarded by most of his countrymen as the greatest French orator since Mirabeau.

'LA CHASSE' IN FRANCE.—The following 'episode de chasse' will form a fair pendant to that published last week in these columns. X., who is well known as one of the keenest sportsmen in East Anglia, as well as one of the crack shots of the 'Gun Club,' quite won the heart of an enthusiastic French marquis by his performances at the International Match at Paris. The sporting marquis offered our countryman 'une chasse magnifique,' if he only chose to go. The journey was seven hours by rail, but to the true sportsman this was nothing. The morning after his arrival he was attended at the auberge where he had put up by the marquis's keeper, who, in answer to X.'s inquiries, thus mapped out the day's sport:—'Pour commencer, Monsieur, nous chasserons dans les vignes de M. le Marquis, ou a cette saison nous trouverons certainement des grives (thrushes);' 'Apres?' says X. 'En bien! apres nous passerons une petite heure sur la grande plaine, ou, sans doute, nous trouverons une masse d'alouettes (larks). Ensuite je montrerai a Monsieur certaines poules d'eau (moorhens) que je connais; fichtre! nout les attraperons. Il y a la bas aussi, dans le marais, un petit lac ou, l'annee passee, j'ai vu un canard, mais un canard sauvage! Nous le chercherous; peutetre il y sera.' 'But have you no partridges?' says X. 'Des perdreaux! mais oui! je le crois bien! il demande si nous avons des perdreaux! Il y en a, mais ils sont difficiles. Nous en avions quatre, mais le mois passe M. le Marquis en a tue un et serieusement lesse un second. La pauvre bete n'est pas encore guerie. Ca ne nous laisse que deux. Nous le chasserons sans doute si Monsieur le veut, mais que ferans-nous l'annee prochaine? Si Monsieur veut bien achever cette pauvre bete blessee, ca peut s'arranger.' 'Well, but have you no covert-shooting? no ground game? no hares?' 'Les lievres? mais certainement, nous avons des lievres. Nous irons dans la foret, je prendrai mes chiens, et je vous montrerai de belles lievres. J'en ai trois—Josephine, Alphonse, et le vieux Adolphe. Pour le moment Josephine est sacree—elle est mere. Le petit Alphonse s'est marie avec elle, comme ca il est un peu pere de famille; nous l'epargnerons, n'est ce-pas, Monsieur? Mais le vieux Adolphe, nous le tuerons! C'est deja temps; voila cinq ans que je le chasse.' It is perhaps superfluous to add that 'X.' returned straight to Paris, leaving the preserves of M. le Marquis untouched.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BIRTHPLACE OF THE BONAPARTES.—It will always be the chief pride of Ajaccio that she gave birth to the great Emperor. Close to the harbour, in a public square by the sea-beach, stands an equestrian statue of the conqueror surrounded by his four brothers on foot. They are all attired in Roman fashion, and are turned seaward the west, as if to symbolize the emigration of his family, to conquer Europe. His father's house stands close by. An old Italian waiting woman, who had long been in the service of the Murats, keeps it and shows it. She is well mannered and can tell many stories of the Bonaparte family. Those who fancy that Napoleon was born in a mean dwelling, of poor parents, will be surprised to find so much space and elegance in these apartments. Of course, his family was not rich in comparison with the wealth of the French or English nobles. But for Corsicans they are well to do, and their house has an air of antique dignity. The chairs of the entrance saloon have been literally stripped of their coverings by the enthusiastic visitors; the horse-hair stuffing protrudes itself in a sort of comic pride, as if protesting that it came to be so tatered in an honorable service. Some of the furniture seems new; but many old cabinets inlaid with marble, agate, and lapis lazula, such as Italian families preserve for generations, have an air of respectable antiquity about them. Nor is there any doubt that the young Napoleon led his minutes beneath the stiff girandoles of the formal dancing-room. There, too, in a dark back chamber, is the bed in which he was born. At its foot is a photograph of the present Prince Imperial sent by the Empress Eugenie, who when she visited the room, wept much—plause molto (to use the old lady's phrase)—at seeing the place where such lofty destinies began. On the wall of the same room is a portrait of Napoleon himself as the young general of the Republic—with the citizen's unkempt hair, the fierce eye of the Revolution in his eyes, and a frown upon his forhead; also one of his mother, a handsome woman, with Napoleonic eyes brows, and nose.—'Galignani.'

SPAIN.

General Prim in a letter to the *Gaulois*, declares that the present Spanish Government will have no dealings with Bourbons, and denies with indignation the truth of the report that he proposes a coup d'etat.

Affairs in Spain are threatening. The pending election contests are creating very strong feeling throughout the country, and the division between the monarchists and republicans is becoming serious, collisions between the two factions being of frequent occurrence. It is very evident that the unanimity which prevailed between all classes when Isabella was dethroned is rapidly disappearing and that if prudent measures of conciliation are not urged and speedily adopted, the country may soon be torn by domestic broils and violence and the advantages gained by the revolution entirely lost.

ITALY.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writing from Florence, says that Garibaldi, having been bitterly reproached by Mazzini and others with the failure of the Roman insurrection last year, through his impatience and precipitation, has determined to leave Caprera and come to America. Domestic troubles, it is also said have something to do with this resolution.

ROME.—A very remarkable correspondence, as to the present aspect of affairs in Florence, appears in the *Correspondence di Rome*, and the source (well known here) is so excellent a one that I extract it for the benefit of your readers:

Do not be deceived by the *doctrinaires* and *moderates* of France and Italy. Their organs, and especially the *Arency Havas* and the *Opinione* have orders to represent the situation of the Holy See as one presenting no actual danger, and justifying no present alarm. The fact is that the Mazzinians are preparing a most formidable republican movement, which the King who is fully aware of it, can escape only by a *coup politique, a coup d'etat* being out of the question. Signor Ratazzi has assisted Victor Emanuel with his advice and direction, and the King, putting aside Menabrea, has obtained the assent and support of Prussia and Russia in the demand he intends shortly to make on France for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory. The Pope's visit to Civita Vecchia, and the discourse of General Dumont, with his Holiness's reply, have put the finishing stroke to the rage of the revolutionists. I have every reason to believe that the King will take the leadership of the movement. His speach for the opening of the chambers is already made and may be summed up in three sentences—Evacuation of the French troops. Annexion of Rome at all hazards. Abdication if his people do not support him. This however, has another and darker side for Italy. It is certain that any official demand on her part would be the signal for disembarkation of a French army at Genoa, Livorno, Naples, and Ancona, while the Alps of Savoy would be crossed in a few hours. The Government of Florence will consider before taking this course, for we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that the presence of the French flag on the territory usurped by the revolution would produce a most formidable reaction.'

If these provisions be realized, the winter will scarcely pass over us without bringing an Italian army to the gates of Rome, and Victor Emmanuel's position is thoroughly desperate, and the ultimatum of the Mazzinians so clearly laid down, that it is probable he will try some such means of saving his crown and his dynasty. The alternative is a military and popular revolution, with Mazzini for Dictator. This is evident from the daily demonstrations against the throne in every large city, the attacks on the King's private life in all the Mazzinian Press and which has caused the seizure of almost all the satirical journals, such as the *Asino, Lanterna*, and *Verd Lanterna*. The *mot d'ordre*, has been given to discredit the very name of King in Italy, and although it is possible Victor Emmanuel may be tolerated a year longer if he becomes a second time the General of Mazzini's army no real security for his dynasty exists now that he has shown his weakness, and has parted with one bulwark of royalty—legitimate possession and the blessing of God's Church.—Roman Cor. of London Register.

AUSTRIA.

Stringent measures are being taken in Austria with regard to the pastorals of the bishops. That of the Bishops of Linz, Mgr. Rudiger, has been seized at the printing office, and the tribunal of Linz brings an action against the Bishop for the contents of a paper which has never been made public. The Bishop has appealed to the Concordat against the competency of the tribunal, but the tribunal asserts its own competency, and the action goes on. At Prague the publication of the pastorals of the Bohemian bishops, dated the 24th of June, 1868, and also of the Catholic review, the *Blahovest*, has been declared to constitute the crime of disturbance of public order; consequently these writings are prohibited in virtue of the 36th paragraph of the penal code. It should be remembered that the chief grounds of the sentence against these prelates are their views on the question of civil marriages, which are looked upon as exciting to discontent and resistance. It is said that the Archbishop of Prague will appeal against the sentence; if it should be confirmed, he will then appear in person before the tribunal. For after prohibiting the circulation of the obnoxious writings, it remains to punish the authors as guilty under the provisions of paragraph 65 of the penal code.

PRUSSIA.

The following terrible statistics of crimes committed in Berlin will put to shame those who have been recently reproaching the Catholic Church as responsible for the wickedness of Vienna. There were found 23 corpses of children put to death during the first fortnight of October. In a period of six days there were 22 suicides; from the 14th to the 20th of August there were 11. In Berlin there are habitually 20,000 unfortunate women, and 20,000 thalers are spent annually upon immorality.

THE STORY OF A BANK-NOTE.—The science of chemistry has been put to a hard test lately in Prussia. At the bank of a provincial town there appeared a peasant with an odd mess of pulp, requesting the cashier to change that for him. On close examination one little scrap was found containing the number of a ten-thaler bank note; the rest was pulp, and nothing could be made of it. The poor peasant then explained matters. He had brought eighty thalers in bank-notes from the market, and had lost the little bundle in the stable. There an eager goat found it and proceeded calmly to eat it up. The peasant having become aware of his loss, rushed back into the stable, and just entered it in time to perceive the last morsel of a ten-thaler note disappearing. His wife, wise woman, advised him to kill the goat at once. This he had done, and here was the result. All the printing having been almost entirely obliterated, the question has arisen whether it might be possible to restore some portions of it by chemical agencies, or to discover by means of a powerful microscope traces which to the naked eye are invisible. The peasant, in the interval, has received the value of the one note, and a promise that everything possible shall be done for him as to the others.

POLAND.

The Courier of Vilna, of the 17th October gives interesting details concerning the Russification of the Catholic Church in the ancient Polish provinces. In the month of August the Minister of the interior had allotted the sum of 2,000 roubles to the publication of a new edition of the Roman ritual in which the Polish language was superseded by the Russian.—The minister gave orders at the same time that copies of this new edition should be sent to all the Catholic churches, with orders for their exclusive use in all religious ceremonies. The orthodox synod of St. Petersburg offers no opposition to the employment of the Russian language in Catholic services, nor to the translation of Catholic books of prayer and catechisms, the use of which is already compulsory in all the schools throughout the empire; further than that the aforesaid books are subjected to a most rigorous censorship before being printed. 'Model sermons' (six) are undergoing translation into Russ for the use of Catholic priests. 'We may thus,' says the 'Vilna Courier, in conclusion, 'hope that the Polish language will soon be completely extirpated from the Catholic religious services.' It is natural to suppose that the adoption of the Russian language in the offices of the Roman Church will be accompanied by a similar reform with regard to the other non-orthodox forms of worship existing in Russia.

The new levy ordered to Poland this year though it has not produced an insurrection like that of 1863 seems likely to furnish a very small contingent to the Russian army. Numbers of strong, healthy young men who had been put down for the conscription, have escaped across the frontier and they are now to be seen in crowds in the German ports, Hamburg especially, waiting for a passage to America. Most of these people know no language but their own, are dressed in the usual costume of Polish peasants, and have barely enough money in their pockets to pay for the journey. In one district, out of eighty recruits, fifty have escaped, and the proportion of fugitives in the other districts is pretty nearly the same. One half at least of the 20,000 men who were to enlist have emigrated.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The *Journal de St Petersburg* publishes an article upon the comments of the public press on a speech recently delivered by the Minister of Public Instruction, and says:—

'Russia by no means desires to subject the different Slavonian races to her rule nor does she aim at the possession of either Bulgaria, Constantinople, Galicia, or Bohemia. Russia only desires that nationalities enjoying a common affinity of race should be allowed freely and independently to develope themselves, and deplores the fact of their subjugation by either Austria or Turkey.'

DIVORCE.—During the recent session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention the subject of prohibiting the marriages of divorced people being under discussion in the House of bishops, the Right Rev Dr. Clarke stated that in Rhode Island divorces were obtained for such slight causes as to imperil the morals of the whole community, and stated that men actually sold their wives, mentioning an instance of a man selling his wife for ten thousand dollars. Are such transactions common in your diocese? inquired a brother bishop. Not at that price, promptly responded Bishop Clark.

OVER SENSITIVE.—A member of a certain theological academy was so sensitive as to any suspicion of plagiarism that he never allowed himself to make the slightest quotation without giving his author. On one occasion he commenced grace at breakfast thus: 'Lord we thank thee that we have been awakened from the sleep which a writer in the Edinburgh Review has called the image of death.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED!

Dr. E. Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, writes to a friend in New York, that Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract is from his remarks: 'I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers, so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous. Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be freely used at same time as the pills.

415.

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.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be *Worms*; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late.

Parents, you can save your children. *Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles* are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*: 'We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it, from the birth of the child, till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

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.

December, 1868. 2m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

'I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.'

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.'

N. P. WILLIS.

'Contain no opium or anything injurious.'

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. SKIDMORE, Morristown, Ohio.

'Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.'

Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

'They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

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 rosiness 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.

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☞ 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.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

From a Custom-house officer in Ottawa City.

The following letter has been received by George Mortimer, Esq, Chemist and Druggest, Sussex street, Ottawa City:

CUSTOM HOUSE, OTTAWA CITY,
May 13, 1865.

MY DEAR MORTIMER,—If it is of any consequence to you I can positively state that, after suffering for two or three years from *Liver Complaint*, and having received the kind attention of many medical friends here and elsewhere, I have found that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been *the remedy* when everything else failed.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH S. LEE.

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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.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 577.

In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, dis, 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, dis.

By his Attorneys *ad litem*,
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1664 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 Bte Brousseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co.,

Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER.

By their Attorneys *ad litem*
BONDY & FAUTEUX.

Montreal 23rd of October 1868. 2m-11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of LOUIS LANGEVIN an Insolvent.

The creditors of the above named Insolvent are notified to meet at my own domicile in the parish of St. Antoine, in the district of Montreal, on Wednesday the twenty-fifth of November, 1868, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

LOUIS LANGEVIN.

St. Antoine, 12th November, 1868. 2w14

LOWER CANADA, Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

KNOW all men that DAME LEOCADIE BOUCHER, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, widow of the late PATRICE LACOMBE, in his lifetime, Esquire, Notary, of the same place and now wife separated as to property of ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esquire, of the said City of Montreal, and the said ALFRED LAROCQUE, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, *aux fins des presentes* by her petition filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court under No 329 prays for the sale of an immoveable situated in the said District to wit: A lot of land situated in the said City, forming part of a lot of land designated by the letter C, on the plan of the St. Gabriel Farm (Ferme St. Gabriel) deposited in the office of the Seminary of St Sulpice of Montreal, and marked under the No 14 of a special plan, of the Vendor, bounded in front by Centre Street; on one side by BENJAMIN GOUGEON; on the other side by MICHEL HEMOND; and in rear by No 12 of the said Vendors plan, containing forty three feet in front by eighty feet in depth, the whole more or less; which land is now occupied by one MARGARET BRENNAN.

And the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, alleging that by Deed of sale consented by the said late Patrice Lacombe to one Timothy Brennan, laborer of Montreal aforesaid, before Maitre Lafleur, and his Colleague, notaries, on the 9th of November, 1859, a hypothec was constituted upon the said immoveable hereinabove described, for the sum of fifty eight pounds currency, claims from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the said principal sum of fifty-eight pounds due to her in virtue of the said Deed and further the sum of seven pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, said currency, balance of three years of interest upon the said capital sum to the ninth of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven with interest upon the said sum of fifty-eight pounds from the ninth November last and costs of the said petition.

The said Dame Leocadie Boucher further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immoveable is uncertain and that the known proprietor since the date of the said Deed of sale has been the said Timothy Brennan, now deceased, and that since his death, the said immoveable has been occupied by the aforesaid Margaret Brennan.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immoveable to appear before the said Court, at Montreal, within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, failing which, the Court will order that the said immoveable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
P. S. C.

Montreal, Nov 6, 1868 4w13

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 '65.

No. 373.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

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

Insolvent.

AND

ANDREW B. STEWART,

Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys *ad litem*, will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at half-past Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now filed at the office of the said Court

LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS DIT BELAIR.

By his Attorneys,
LEBLANC & CASSIDY,
Advocates.

Montreal 19th October, 1868. 2m-11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

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 sixty-eight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON
and
ROBERT HENDERSON,

as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, by the undersigned, their Attorneys,

LEBLANC & CASSIDY,
Advocates.

Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as, personally and individually,

Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act.

JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER.

By their Attorneys *ad litem*,
BONDY & FAUTEUX.

Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2279.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delima Pelequin, wife of Edouard Dupuis, Merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the said Edouard Dupuis, an action for separation as to property, returnable before the said Court, on the thirty-first of October next.

RIVARD & TAILLON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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