

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6, (via London)—The French were utterly defeated at Orleans. Ten thousand were made prisoners, and seventy-seven pieces of artillery, including several mitrailleuses, and four gunboats on the Loire were captured.

The Prussians sent a flag into Paris announcing the capture of Orleans, the rout of the Army of the Loire, with the loss of thirty guns, and thousands of prisoners, and the reported death of Ducrot.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870.—Minister Washburne's Secretary writes from Paris that, according to his information, the French have been beaten at all points but one, and the end is apparently near at hand. The capitulation of Paris within three weeks is looked for.

The Government is in receipt of numerous dispatches from Gen. Paladines. He announces that his retreat was completed in good order. He lost neither munitions nor provisions. There is much dissatisfaction with the General for having evacuated Orleans, and in order to give him an opportunity to defend himself the Minister of War has charged three Commissioners to inquire into the matter.

A great number of citizens have left Tours, fearing an attack by the Prussians. Most of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government, however, has thus far evinced no intention of leaving.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870.—The French say that the Prussian Prefects of the departments occupied by their troops have issued a decree that all men between the ages of 18 and 40 years will be considered as prisoners of war, and that they will be shot if they endeavor to escape.

Quantities of interesting official documents have been discovered by the Germans in the chateaux with which the neighbourhood of Paris is studded. Many of these rural retreats belonging to the Emperor, his Ministers, or other persons of political importance, contained papers of no little importance to this Government, and, indeed, to the world at large, if one could only gain access to them. Among the most curious is a collection of telegrams found in the Palace of St. Cloud, and dating from the period immediately previous to the war. They were sent from Berlin, Munich, and other German towns to sundry private persons in Paris; but in reality were meant for the Emperor, to whom they conveyed intelligence about the doings at the various Courts, the state of public opinion, the language of the Press, &c. A selection of these telegrams, which of course must have been transmitted in cipher, has just been published. It is remarkable for the exact details it contains but it seems to have been carefully weeded of any facts not yet publicly known. Whether the papers collected at M. Rouher's chateau will ever see the light of day is doubtful. They refer to many of the gravest questions of internal and external policy, and are said to throw fresh light on the relations between France and Spain. It is incomprehensible how such pregnant matter could have been left behind for the enemy to ransack. Yet so it is.—Times cor.

SPAIN

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella has sent a formal protest from Geneva against the election of the Duke of Aosta as king of Spain.

The Catholic deputies in the Spanish Cortes have agreed to propose a resolution relative to the sacrilegious invasion of the States of the Holy Father, and of the offer of the Throne of Spain to the son of Victor Emmanuel. It will not be presented or laid on the table of the House until the meeting of the Cortes. The number of signatures to the proposition is already imposing.

In the mean time the Spanish Government are persecuting priests and religious by every means in their power, and continue to appropriate ecclesiastical property week by week.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—Parliament opened on Monday. The King in his speech declared that with Rome as the capital the edifice commenced by Charles Albert was crowned, and the freedom of Italy completed. It was now the task of the Chambers to make it great and happy. While we are thus happy, he continued, two valorous, glorious representatives of civilization are engaged in a horrible struggle. We will assist in our efforts to induce them to end the conflict, and prove that united Italy is an element of order, liberty, and peace in Europe. In reference to the Pope his Majesty said it was the duty of the nation to secure (the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious office and the maintenance of his relations with the Catholic world. In regard to the election of the Duke of Aosta to the throne of Spain, the King said:—A sister nation has invited our son to rule over its destinies. We rejoice in the great favor conferred on our dynasty, and hope it will bring equivalent benefits to Spain.

L'Unita Cattolica says:—The Perseveranza and Opinione have for some days past been publishing lists of old deputies who do not wish to be deputies any longer. A mysterious feeling of fear has struck these honorable gentlemen. They have not the courage to go to Rome. The Campidoglio frightens them because the Tarpeian Rock is too near. There is nothing more reasonable than this same fear, which finds its justification in what was once said in the Chamber. And what was said in the Chamber? It was said by Ricasoli, "The Roman question is not merely a political question which can be treated in the usual diplo-

matic manner; it is the greatest question which modern times have raised. On the one side it touches the constitution of Italy; on the other side it touches the faith of the entire Catholic world."

ROME.—LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—While the Republican journals, though openly inciting to murder—only the murder of priests and persons attached to the Papal Court—are tolerated, if not encouraged, the Unita Cattolica has been three times seized by the police. Its offence has been that it has maintained the rights of the Pope and has stigmatized the conduct of the Italian Government. This confiscation of the Unita has been in obedience to the clamours of the Revolutionary journals, who demand the suppression of the purely Catholic papers. The Osservatore Romano, four numbers of the Imparziale in one week, and two out of four numbers of Rome, ou la patrie Catholique, have also been similarly sacrificed to Revolutionary intolerance. What have our leading journals to say as to the liberty of the press in Italy.

LIBERTY FOR EPISCOPAL DOCUMENTS.—The Bishop of Bergamo has published a Pastoral, calling upon his flock for prayers for the Pope and the Church under the present circumstances. It was purely a spiritual and official document. But it has been suppressed by the Government. This is for the Government, which proclaims "a free Church in a free State," another instance of the meaning they attach to those craftily designed words. What amount of liberty would they be likely to grant to the much more weighty Papal documents, if they could so far deceive and bamboozle Europe by their lying professions of loyalty, moderation, and conciliation, as finally to accomplish their designs, when they confiscate the inoffensive Pastoral letter of a Bishop? The whole of this policy has the merit of consistence. In 1862, by an Act of the Government, dated April 27, the Bishops of Italy were refused permission to go to Rome for the week of the Canonization of the Japanese Martyrs; the hypocritical reason given for this act of tyranny was—

The prudent idea of withdrawing the Ordinaries from the consequences to which they might be exposed, in the face of their flocks, if they undertook a journey which was generally opposed to the public opinion [sic]! Then again so lately as the 15th of August last, the Minister Raeli sent out an instruction marked "Riservatissima" to all judicial authorities, instructing them to impose the fine of 3,000 lire and three years' imprisonment (a mere bagatelle!) upon Bishops or parish priests who should publish and enforce the "Constitution" defining the Infallibility of the Pope. How long will the English press be silent? How long will it applaud the Kingdom of Italy? How long will it approve of a policy of deception and tyranny? When will poor John Bull wash from his eyes the religious humours which obscure his moral vision; when will the good man be consistent in his advocacy of liberty?

EDUCATIONAL LIBERTY IN ROME.—"The Romans have been restored to liberty," says the circular of Signor Visconti-Venosta. Let us have a sample of his idea of liberty, and at the same time of the strength and fairness of the new governors of the Romans. The lecture halls of the Roman College belong to the Jesuits with as good a right and title as the Halls at Eton, Harrow or Marlborough belong to their respective proprietors or trustees. But the Municipal Giunta coveted them, and so General Lamarmora turned the Jesuits out and declared the College a Municipal Lyceum. The Jesuits however received permission (what a mockery of liberty that such a thing should need General Lamarmora's permission!) to hold classes within the precincts of their own dwelling. Students began to flock to their schools in greater and more enthusiastic numbers than ever before. In order to avoid all offence they were admitted by the house door and not by the public College door. But the Republican party is not to be bribed. They must have all they want. And so on Sunday week the Giunta demanded of the Governor that they should be forbidden to teach at all: and, as our Roman Correspondent assures us, they gave as their reason that all the Roman students preferred the Jesuit to the Municipal schools. In the evening a procession of some 200 Republican blackguards paraded the streets with torches to the cry of "abbasso i Gesuiti, via dal Collegio Romano, abbasso i preti, &c." Lamarmora was serenaded with these cries under his very windows. Lamarmora and his Government were too weak to resist the Republican demands; and so he rescinded his former permission; forbade the Jesuits—not to teach anyone or anything—but to teach Italians; and the foreigners whom they might still teach he forbade to be taught anything except theology! We hope the lovers of English liberty and the admirers of the invasion of Rome will take note of the sort of "liberty" to which "the Romans have been restored."—Times Cor.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The following is from King William, dated Versailles, Dec. 5:—Orleans was occupied by our forces last night without being stormed. The Third Corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse. The Eight Corps of the First Army on the 4th beat the French in several conflicts north-east of Rouen, taking one gun and 400 prisoners. Our loss was one killed and forty wounded. The King of Wurtemberg has signified his concurrence with the King of Bavaria and other German sovereigns in the proposal that King William shall assume the title of Emperor of Germany. King Louis of Bavaria has written to the King of Saxony inviting him and all other German Princes to call William of Prussia to become Emperor of Germany. A special London despatch states that intelligence from Brussels just received from reliable sources gives assurance that Prussia positively contemplates and connives for the

annexation of Luxembourg, for the following reason:—

Firstly, the annexation of Lorraine will be strategically useless without Luxembourg.

Secondly, Lord Stanley, in 1867, declared that the guarantees of the neutrality of England as to Luxembourg would not involve the necessity of defending the treaty.

Thirdly, Prussia believes that England would not therefore oppose this annexation. Prussian agents are at present busily engaged in canvassing the feelings of the inhabitants of the Duchy, and, as far as can be ascertained, the majority of the inhabitants are opposed to annexation.

That the Germans expect to spend Christmas in or before Paris is shown by a post-office notice issued at Berlin on Saturday. It states that in order to effect the despatch of Christmas presents to the troops in France the field post parcel service will be maintained in its present extent till the evening of the 8th Dec. when the reception of parcels will be suspended, and the public are warned that under present circumstances the transit may occupy a fortnight, or in some cases even three or four weeks.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—Russia has forwarded despatches to the Government at Vienna, Florence, Tours and Constantinople, regarding the Black Sea question. They are similar to those addressed to the Russian representatives at London. The general tenor of all these despatches is that the Russian demands are essential to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 2nd, says a warlike feeling is prevailing over the whole Empire. The arrival at Sebastopol of the news of Gortschakoff's circular created an unusual feeling of joy. The notice given by the Emperor to reserve corps to hold themselves in readiness is considered of great importance. This measure has not been resorted to since the Crimean war. Russia is committed to a bold line of conduct, and is resolved to carry it out in spite of all opposition. It has been announced by the Emperor that 40,000,000 roubles will be devoted to extraordinary war expenses. By the 1st of January 49,700 remodelled guns and 150,000 breech-loaders will be ready for use.

MORALITY OF CONNECTICUT.—It is stated that Connecticut courts will turn out about five hundred first class divorces this year.

GOOD FOR THEM.—On Saturday last three thieves were publicly whipped in Wilmington, Delaware, and in addition to this punishment two of them were obliged to stand an hour in the pillory. These facts have revived an indignant outcry against Delaware for maintaining barbarism in the administration of her laws. The Delawareans say, however, that they can stand abuse much easier than they can afford to harbor criminals. The whipping post is, they say, never encountered a second time by one individual. Delaware is not the only State in which the whipping-post is retained as a part of the legal machinery. In Virginia, recently, (near Lynchburg) a thief received fifteen lashes on his bare back, and will probably respect the property of Virginians in the future.

FOOD OF PARIS.—Balloon letters from Paris give not very appetizing pictures of the bill of fare daily spread before the inmates of that devoted city. Bats are a principal staple, though cats are received with much favor. The former are caught in the sewers by means of glucose syrup, and sell in the markets for fifteen cents each. Cats bring sixty cents, with quotations tending upward. The citizens have overcome their prejudices sufficiently to boldly order "rat salmi" in the restaurants. A correspondent seeing roast sucking pig on a restaurant bill of fare eagerly ordered a plate, but closely questioning the waiter elicited the fact that it was a guinea-pig. Turkeys sell for \$16, rabbits \$8, and fowls \$3. Eggs are fifteen cents each, and butter is as much of a curiosity as a black swan. The llamas, yaks, wild boars, buffaloes, and swans of the Jardin des Plantes are already eaten, and one gentleman's fountain was robbed by night of its gold-fish. A good deal of currant, raspberry and other jelly is sold, but it is made mostly from horses' and beeves' hoofs and bones, flavoured.

KEEP YOUR WORD.—When you promise to do a thing, do it. Be a man of principle in your word. Do not say that you intend to do it to your sick friend or neighbor, and then suffer the pressure of business to crowd it out of your mind. He has been watching for your coming through the week that is past. Could you have seen the bright smiles that illuminated his countenance when he said, "I hear his voice, his footsteps on the stairs," you would have said that the keeping of that promise was worth much choice gold. But when the vision had disappeared, and you came not there was pity and sorrow, even for you, written upon those features.

HOW TO WORK OFF A DEBT.—Debt is a very bad thing for a labouring man, but it is not the worst evil that could befall him. If it is made a stimulus to extra exertions, and if it incites to a close, rigid economy in saving money, it may help a man to form excellent business habits. It is a perversion of human nature that we seldom do more than we are obliged to. An honest young man will feel that he has not any right to luxuries that can just as well be dispensed with, when his creditors are waiting for their money. If his wife is a suitable helpmate, she will eschew finery and expensive house furnishings until she can buy them with honest money.

If both will set out with a fixed determination to make all they can and save all they can toward paying of the debt, they need not fear, under ordinary circumstances, to get into business on a moderate amount of borrowed capital. But let every one in such a position, remember to save even the pennies toward the debt. Let them not despise, as too much trouble, obliging a neighbor with even a pint of milk every morning. Even that trifle would pay the interest on over a hundred dollars for a year. It is some trouble to pick for a neighbor the half dozen quarts of currents or berries you do not wish for yourself and you think it too little profit to make it worth while, but the dollar or even half dollar you will gain will help you toward the debt. When eggs are forty cents a dozen, it may be a little self-denial to do without a nice breakfast of them when you have them in the house, but a prudent housekeeper will choose rather to provide rather a less expensive meal and defer her omelet until they are lower priced.

By slow and steady small saving, even very heavy debts are thus worked off, and more than this, habits are formed, which lay the foundation of future princely fortunes. Many a person never began to think peculiarly until he was in debt. But to in-

cur a debt above your probable means of defraying within the given time, is not only unwise but dishonest. Remember, it will not depend so much upon what you earn, as upon what you save whether you will be able to pay or not.

GLEANN-NA-COPPELL.—THE HORSE'S GLEN.—GLEANN-NA-COPPELL, or the Horse's Glen, is incomparably the finest mountain gorge in the Killarney lake district, Ireland. Nothing in the Gap of Dunloe, the Black Valley, or Kippagh, approaches it in sublimity and that combination of softness and grandeur which characterize the mountain valleys in the barriers around. The glen in question is crescent-shaped, one horn resting on a plateau, half-way up the side of the Mangerton, the other horn penetrating the very bowels of the same mountain, and separated by an inaccessible ledge of rock from the Punchbowl. There are three lakes in the glen, placed in succession one beyond the other, and each succeeding one more beautiful than the one which went before. Lough Caarraig, or the bitter lake; Lough Managh, or the middle lake, and Lough Jarraigh, or the western lake. Around these lakes the cliffs rise in shapes of endless variety to an immense height. The ground in summer is covered with every species of wild flowers; and every variety of fern finds a nook in the endless caverns which are formed by overhanging rocks. At the top of the glen a small path of incomparable verdure is called by the mountaineers the "Garden," or little garden. Until lately this place was the abode of eagles and foxes. The name Gleann-na-Coppell (Horse's Glen), is derived from a well-known fact, that an eagle once pursued a young foal on the heights above, and caused its fall down the precipice into the gulf beneath. Nothing can surpass the effect of the rainbow as it spans this glen. The pathway, at present accessible only to good pedestrians, affords by far the most picturesque approach to the top of Mangerton. In the interior are to be seen the remains of a still, existing long before the R.I.C., and the debris of a slate quarry which once furnished covering to the houses in Killarney town.

Unknown, untrodden by the foot of man, Glen of the triple lakes and barriers high—Wave-washed below and cloud-capped in the sky, The wild flowers bloom where late the torrent ran, Thy garden shapes itself by nature's plan—Like buried gold thy charms unheeded lie Save when the mountaineer with wondering eye Pauses to view the rainbow's glittering span. Child of the hills! new risen with the day, I see him o'er the heathery mountains flit, I see him mark the many colored ray, Light in his eye and native mother wit; Behold! the bow which lured him turns to gray, And he too passes with its hues away.

TEMPER.—Temper in a man answers to temper in edge tools. A man destitute of that heaven-born principle would be as insufficient in the hand-to-hand difficulties that must be encountered, as a rock-drill without the correct temper. An axe may be made of the choicest quality of steel, ground to an edge, and polished so beautifully that a chopper can see the color of his eyes in the polished surface. Let him sink such a tool into a stick of green bass-wood up to the eye, and the bright edge will seem adequate to any requirement, but strike a hemlock knot, and the beautiful edge whistles and turns this way and that way, into a doubled and twisted corrugation. Ah! the correct temper is lacking. But thrust the burnished steel into the fire and give the edge a proper temper, and it will walk straight through the gnarly oak, and the knotty hemlock, as a warm knife will pass through a roll of frozen butter. But the instrument is the same in both instances. Nothing of an appreciable nature has been added to or taken from the steel. So it is with a man or woman. Correct temper gives efficiency to every word and action. Were it not for the uniform temper of an engineer, the Hoosac Mountains could never be tunneled, nor could the Niagara ever have been bridged. A boy without "grit," without "spunk," destitute of temper, might grow up into a feminine imbecile, capable of feeding the chickens and always requiring a guardian or superintendent. No man or woman, boy or girl, ever inherited too much temper or grit. The great trouble has always been the controlling of it. A noble horse that has not sufficient temper to tear his harness and rend every rein, making kindling wood of the vehicle that he is drawing, when things about him become unstrung and out of gear, would be an animal of little value. A horse never possessed too much fire and temper. Wherever there is difficulty, it may be attributed to a lack of control of that temper by means of a correct education. So with children and so with adults. In every noble nature, whether animal or human, the all-wise Creator has implanted this wonderful power of resistance, thus rendering each possessor of it efficient—enabling him to battle successfully with the asperities and obstacles of life. A young man or boy, in these perverse days of seduction, intrigue and corruption, needs the grit of emery and the unflinching firmness of the diamond to enable him to meet with unruined temper the persuasive incentives to dishonesty, crime, and popular corruption. The temper must be controlled and educated in childhood, in boyhood, through the critical period of youth, up through the years of riper manhood, and down to hoary age. Temper, firmness, decision, pluck, grit, or spunk, by whatever euphonic appellation we may be pleased to name the quality, is one of the most praiseworthy qualities of a noble manhood. Without such a granitic foundation, the entire superstructure of character will resemble the soft and yielding edge of the tool destitute of temper. Without this persistent quality, everything would be unreliable and as unstable as water on an inclined surface. But this faculty must be controlled.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is a healthful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is more lasting, and the odor never changes, as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing.

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. Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

WHY BRISTOL'S PILLS ARE POPULAR. Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach, regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest. Because they create an appetite and revive the mental energies. Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines. Because no mineral ingredient pollutes the pure vegetable, anti-bilious, and aperient substances

of which they are composed. And because they act in harmony with nature, and without violence. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

STRIKE AT THE SOURCE, NOT AT THE SYMPTOMS.—Remember that symptoms are the evidences of nature's conflict with disease. They tell us that the animal powers are fighting the concealed poison. Aid and reinforce them with that genial and mighty restorative, BUSTROT'S SARSAPARILLA, and the result cannot be doubtful. No disorder, not organic, can resist such an alliance. The enemy is in the veins. There this great detergent will find it and there expel it. That done, the cough that indicates consumption, the sores that denote the presence of scrofula, the terrible suffering of body and mind which accompany a diseased stomach, and an unnatural condition of the bowels disappear. This pure and potent vegetable and antiseptic tonic and alternative cleanses, regulates, and invigorates the whole internal organization, and the cure is complete. Sold by

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. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wear his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Hain when you get there.—Lancet Daily News. [150.

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. OBTAIN ONLY THE GENUINE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from:— E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., New York, HENRY WALL BEECHER, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. WILLS, New York, Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate, Dr. G. F. BIGLOW, Boston, Prof. EDW. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y. SERGEONS in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. "TROCHES" so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, on outside wrapper of box, and private Government stamp attached to each box. This care in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Wislow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Stry" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Wislow," for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, clinking and testing siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Wislow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Drug-gists.

Be sure and call for MRS. WISLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & FERRISS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *non plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is superior.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Address immediately, PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Treasr. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, } Pro. of QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 } Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of ELIE MAYER, an Insolvent.

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. ON Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. ELIE MAYER. By L. J. B. NORMANDEAU. His attorney ad litem. Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1870.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (of Beury) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, OFFICE—58 St. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.