

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The governments of France and Belgium are arranging a conference for the discussion of the mutual commercial interests of the two countries, and to consider what modifications may be made in the recent law passed by the Belgian Parliament, prohibiting the railways of Belgium from being transferred to foreign companies.

The present Constitution of France has a double origin. First, it was drawn up by the President himself and submitted to the popular vote, to be adopted by a 'yea' or rejected at will by the most improbable of 'noes.' After the transformation of the decennial Presidency into an hereditary Empire by another appeal to universal suffrage, the Constitution was partly remodelled by the most easy and ever-ready process of a 'Senatus Consultum,' and adapted to the new state of things. One of those modifications, not much remarked at the time, was that public works, which were formerly to be authorized by a law, were henceforward to be ordered by imperial decrees. That new and then undisputed power of commencing public works without legislative interference was one of the most powerful 'instrumenta regni' of the new Government. Not only could the partial rebuilding of Paris be defended on the ground that the many railways begun under preceding Governments and just completed required improved communications, but there was an undeniable and important political interest in keeping, at any price, work and trade going in Paris, to counterbalance political discontent and the known enmity of a great part of the middle classes. The plan has worked well for a long time; Paris is really improved, in spite of some blunders and many artistic faults; and, as to material activity, our old French saying, 'When the building trade is doing well, every other trade is doing well,' has been found once more sound and true.

But there is nothing perfect in the world, and the system was sure to lead to great embarrassments, or rather to contradictory and almost insuperable difficulties—first the difficulty of stopping, then the difficulty of going on. To stop or even to slacken official and artificial encouragement to public works is a hard task in any country, and in this it is a dangerous enterprise.—Indeed, ever since it became known throughout France, 16 years ago, that work was sure to be found in Paris for any man connected with the building trade, a strong current of workmen naturally set in towards that blessed spot, and the drain was severely felt in our rural districts.—Besides, that work was very well paid for, also by official intervention, under the form of a tariff, called 'les prix de la ville,' which was at the same time the rate of the wages paid by the city of Paris for its own work, and a standard of wages from which no employer could conveniently dissent. If you add to assured work and high wages the many attractions of our showy Babylon, you will not be surprised to hear from the very lips of our Ministers that we now reckon here three hundred thousand workmen, exclusive of their families, and that there is no reason to prevent that immigration from increasing every day. To be sure, this great 'atelier national' of the Empire is quiet, more orderly, more contented, and, above all, more usefully employed, than the relatively small army of workmen which proved so fatal, even in their defeat of June, to our unfortunate Republic. But it is difficult to disband them without great risk to public order, even allowing that their voting against Government is reckoned for nothing, because their vote is the same under all circumstances, and the contentment of the Parisian workmen will never rise to the acceptance of the Government ticket. Now, not only the workmen, but the work itself, is clamouring for the continuance of labor; the transformation of Paris has been so cleverly begun on all sides as to make its completion not only an artistic, but a social and material necessity. Many openings are made which as yet lead to nothing: many thoroughfares are what we call 'amorces'—that is, begun at both ends—and are like parts of a cut-up serpent, eager to meet: awful differences of level have been created which it is impossible to bear, and which cannot be mended without carrying whole quarters out of sight. Thus, for many reasons of many kinds, to stop is so difficult that the responsibility of stopping would not be willingly incurred by the very men who demonstrate most eloquently that it is impossible to go on. But going on seems not less difficult, for money is sadly wanting: the city of Paris is over head and ears in debt; and finally, public opinion is fairly roused against M. Haussmann's proceedings, and the Corps Legislatif itself, following the current of opinion, has gone so far as to run the risk of overthrowing M. Rouher, and recovering, in fact, the plenitude of Parliamentary Government.—Times' Cor.

PARIS MARCH 24.—At the last meeting of the Council of Ministers the Emperor introduced the project of a law abolishing the whole system of workmen's registers. He expressed his satisfaction with the results attained by the progressive measures of the past few years. After reviewing the former legislation, in enlarging the rights and liberties of the workmen of France, he said he believed that the law he now proposed would place them in their proper position, tend to disarm hatred, and cause force to give way to right.

The Emperor's project was adopted by the Council, and the law will be submitted to the Corps Legislatif at an early day.

Frenchmen may too often dishonour, for a time, the religion which has made France what she is, but at the bottom of their hearts they still feel its power. A spark suffices to rekindle the still burning embers. A work just published in Paris, *L'Arme Pontificale et le Saint Siege*, has served to prove this once more. That such a work should be eulogized by men like Cardinal Donnet among the clergy, and the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne among the laity, is natural; but we hardly anticipated the cordial greeting which it has received from another class. We do not look in the *Field* or in *Bell's Life* for such sentiments as the last number of the *Semaine Religieuse* quotes from *Le Sport* and *Le Derby*, two French journals devoted to questions of the turf. 'At every page of this work,' says *Le Sport*, with as much ardour as if it were speaking of a race in the Bois de Boulogne, 'we find the names of those glorious Catholic volunteers who, from 1860 to the present hour, have mounted guard in defence of Christianity at the gates of the Vatican.' 'This admirable work,' adds *Le Derby*, 'deserves the attention, not only of all who sympathize with the Papal cause, but of all who feel an interest in historic truth. It is a magnificent pleading in favour of those heroic fellows who held aloft, in 1860 and 1867, the Roman flag, and the honour of the French name.' We perceive that sympathy with what is pure and noble is not dead in France.—[Tablet.]

Among the many circumstances mentioned in the French newspapers respecting the late M. Lamartine, one to the effect that when it was proposed in 1848

to destroy the papers of M. Guizot's which were so treacherously destroyed, it is upon record under M. Guizot's own hand that these documents were long afterwards delivered to him by Lamartine, in whose custody they were, not only unharmed, but also unexamined. Lamartine's works were always distinguished by a species of religiously—to use a convenient word—but it was not very clear how much of a basis there was in dogma. His wife was a Protestant, and Lamartine always expressed himself in terms with which Protestantism was consistent; but when stricken by paralysis he received the visits of the Abbe Daguerre and died in the order of Catholicity.

Another eminent Frenchman has just closed his career, and among his latest words were these: 'After having read much, reflected much, and lived much,' said M. Troplong, 'one comprehends, at the hour of death, that the only thing which is really true is the Catechism.' It is a pity that men do not recognize earlier a fact which they are obliged to recognize at last.

ITALY.

PROMPT.—Matters are going from bad to worse in Italy. Giardini and Zaccari are expected shortly to be called into office by the King as a last resource, and a Cabinet formed from the extreme left of the Italian Chambers. Such a combination will render an alliance with France impossible in case of the Emperor abandoning Rome, which is far from probable, his interest being the other way. The French election, however, will be the touchstone of his sincerity, for the support of the clergy is absolutely necessary to the Government candidates; and if the Catholics of France were to stand neutral, there is no doubt that the republicans would have it all their own way. If the elections are favourable to the Emperor it will be a very anxious moment for Catholic Europe, as he may—as he has done before—throw aside the very men by whose votes he exists, and act contrary to the national sense.

WORKS AGAINST ITALY.—During the short discussion upon the provisional supply for the next two months, which took place on the 23rd, the deputy Giovanni Battista Micheli took up his parable, and pronounced sundry woes on Italy, financial and political. 'Government,' he said, 'has wherewithal to live until the end of 1870; but by what means? By availing itself of the 180,000,000 of the *regia contessala*, and of a projected loan raised upon ecclesiastical property; which is as good as saying that it has to provide for ordinary expenses by the aid of extraordinary supplies. And what after that, gentlemen? After that the abyss, the end of the world, the deluge, bankruptcy, ruin! Next came the political woe. There is no hope in the Ministry, none in the Chamber; we are in a most fearful (*spaventoso*) political position. Micheli did justice to the ability of the men at the head of affairs. The President of the Council, whom he regretted not to see on that occasion at his post, was a man of first-rate intellectual powers. Only he wished he had not left mathematics, in which he was very strong, to take to politics. (Laughter.) It would, perhaps have been better for Italy. To him (the speaker) it was marvellous that men so clear-sighted should not see the abyss to which they and the whole country were driving. The abyss expects us at the close of 1870, when we shall find ourselves with no remaining capital to face the annual expenses, and when the ordinary contributions, which at present, eke out by capital, still leave an annual deficit, will be altogether insufficient to supply the necessary charges of the State. But there is the Chamber, it will be said. Pat no trust in it, said Micheli. It has supported each fresh Ministry, however much opposed they have been to each other. It may be well questioned whether it represents the nation; in short, no salvation was to be hoped for from the Chamber, but only from themselves. And the prophetic deputy significantly concluded by pointing to Spain, and by saying: 'Act in such a manner that Italy may not have to follow the example of that country!'

The 'Unita Italiana' of Milan states that in consequence of some painful events which have lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Ballinzona, through the consumption of meat infested with trichina, and on the proposition of the inspector of public slaughter houses, our municipal council has decided that the officials shall be provided with powerful microscopes to examine all the carcasses brought to market.

ROME, MARCH 4.—The 'Official Journal' of to-day denies the statement that Father Trullé, who had made a journey to Paris, had received a mission from the Government to treat with the French Bishops relative to the Ecumenical Council. The same paper also denies that any disension exists in the Congregation relative to the disciplinary articles for the organization of the Council.

A PRINCE RECEIVED INTO THE CHURCH.—The *Post's* correspondent at Rome writes:—'If Pius IX. has experienced great trials and reverses during his Pontificate, he has also had great triumphs and consolations. Among the latter we must reckon the numerous and continually increasing conversions from the Protestant to the Catholic faith. There is now in Rome a young Prussian nobleman of great wealth and ancient family, Prince Schonberg, whose formal reception into the Roman Church has just been officiated by Cardinal Bonaparte, and has given the utmost gratification to his Holiness. The Prince's riches and influential social position, joined to his change of creed, may be best realized by our looking on him as a Prussian Marquis of Bore.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Whether or no brigandage in the old Neapolitan kingdom be upon the decline, it is quite certain that the criminal statistics which reach us thence are anything but satisfactory. Procurator-General Vacca, of the Naples Court of Cassation, lately made some startling disclosures of this kind. He declared that in the district of Naples, with a population of rather less than 31 millions, there had been 43,737 offences in 1863 and 57,930 in 1868, showing an increase of more than 13,000. As the best means of forming an idea of the state of public morality and security in the Neapolitan province, Signor Vacca institutes a comparison with France, and takes the year 1866, during which in that country 3,065 persons accused of crimes were sent for judgement, out of a population of more than 38,000,000. The population of the Neapolitan Provinces was 6,735,000, and the criminals sent for judgement were 9,725! In proportion to their respective populations, the Neapolitan Provinces had 14 times as many persons brought to trial for crimes as France! These are, indeed, frightful statistics; most discouraging for those who dream of the regeneration, or at least of the improvement, of the Italian people as an early and sure consequence of the liberation and unity of Italy. If the comparisons instituted above had been between a year of the reign of Ferdinand or Francis and one of the reign of Victor Emanuel, it might be urged that under the former Sovereigns crime enjoyed comparative impunity; but 1863 was the third year of the annexation of the Kingdom of Naples, and, admitting that the pursuers and detectors of criminals vigour, it still is impossible so to explain the enormous increase. Moreover, there is no evidence forthcoming of increased success in bringing offenders to justice. The figures supplied to us say little in support of such an hypothesis. What is here called the Service of Public Safety—the police establishment, gendarmes, &c.—costs Italy annually upwards of £1,200,000, sterling. No wonder that the opposition annually assails the Government on this head, and declare the results obtained especially in the way of repression of crime and protection to persons and property, to be wholly incompetent with the heavy charge. The subject came up in the Chamber yesterday in the course of the discussion of the Budget of the Home Department, and Nicotera was bitter enough against the *Moderato* Governments, present and past, and declared the secret service money to be invariably misapplied and em-

beused, and was eloquent on the abuses of which the police are guilty. Deputies and journals of much more conservative views than Nicotera's are compelled to admit that perhaps in no country is the service of public security more costly or worse performed than in the Kingdom of Italy.—[Times' Cor.]

A MODERN DIONYSIUS.—Every one has heard or read of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse; but perhaps it is not so generally known that we have got a modern prototype of him in the person of Solinas, the Prefect of Syracuse. The ancient tyrant oppressed his subjects, and plundered temples, robbing Jupiter of his golden mantle under the pretext that it was too heavy a garment for summer, and too cold a covering for winter. Our modern Dionysius has improved on his predecessor, who, although he stripped an idol of its cloak, did not, so far as we know, confiscate the clothes on people's backs; but then he of old made no pretensions to being a 'liberal,' and liberals naturally exhibit progress. When the religious orders were abolished in 1866, and the convents plundered, the then Prefect of Syracuse prohibited monks from wearing the habit of their respective orders; the present prefect, referring to this decree, passed, he said, in conformity with instructions received from the Minister of the Interior, and with the interests of public security, has now enacted further that the contraveners of this law shall be liable to imprisonment, besides suffering the confiscation of their habits. If a Oapuchin of Syracuse, then should venture out in his own and frock, he will find himself summarily stripped to his shirt and walked off to gaol. Cannot the Florentine Ministry devise any better means of securing public tranquility than such a measure as this, which has even disgusted the *Riforma*, a journal as we know, not very squamish where it is a question of the persecution of priests or friars. This arbitrary decree in fact, can bring forward no law to support it. Its ludicrous injustice is, besides, the more striking in a day when every eccentricity of costume is indulged in and tolerated. Turks in turbans, Garibaldians in red shirts, women with every variety of caudal appendage to their inflated heads, pervade our streets and provoke scarcely an observation, or, at most, an occasional laugh; and the brethren of St. Francis and St. Dominic alone are forbidden to wear their own dress—a dress neither eccentric nor startling in a Catholic land, but one familiar to all—under pain of having their clothes torn off their backs, and being dragged to prison. Who can feel safe against any fresh infringement of justice and right, which may be perpetrated for the interests of that stalking-horse, public security?

SWITZERLAND.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.—We learn from our Swiss correspondent that religious affairs in this country are going on from bad to worse. The admirable projects against social order proclaimed at Geneva in 1867, and last year at Berne, seem likely to be put in practice. The one great desire manifested is the annihilation of the Catholic Church, and the object seems likely to be obtained. Things seem returning to the same state as at the beginning of 1848. Will the monarchical Governments which adjoin Switzerland tolerate these excesses? Will they not see the prelude of European troubles excited by the enemies of all social order? Will there be no intervention to preserve peace? It is impossible to look on and watch events in Switzerland and not ask oneself these questions.—[L'Univers.]

AUSTRIA.

In Austria affairs appear to be pursuing an even course—the Reichsrath in Vienna discussing the Budget, and Hungary being engaged in an election campaign. A rumoured project of alliance between France, Austria, and Italy is denied by the *Paris Patrie*.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, MARCH 4.—The speech from the Throne with which the Federal Parliament was opened to-day by the King is literally steeped in peace. Foreign Powers have no intention of making war; Prussia is determined to respect the independence of others, and able to defend her own, while as to the enemies of order they are powerless to carry out their malicious designs. The rest of the speech is taken up with home affairs, among which a guarded allusion to the necessity of putting more money into the pocket of the Finance Minister is the most important.

RUSSIA.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in reply to a recent article in *The Times*, deems it derogatory to Russia to enter into any agreement with England as to her relations with Balkh, Afghanistan, Yarkand, or any other portion of Central Asia.

CONVERSIONS.—I have spoken to you of the Aide-camp General Nicolov, who has become a Catholic and a Chabreux. This brave officer held a distinguished post in the Caucasus. In announcing his resignation, by an order of the day, the Grand Duke, lieutenant of the emperor at Tiflis, had the good taste to pronounce a panegyric upon him. This great example has produced a profound impression here. Several other conversions are spoken of, but prudence obliges me to reserve exact details for the present. On the other hand, M. Paul Demidoff, the richest proprietor of mines in Siberia, has just declared himself a Protestant! This fact excites no disapprobation; it is only in favour of Catholics that Russia maintains, together with every other indignity, the application of laws belonging to another age, and of cruelties without example.—[Cor. of Tablet]

GREECE AND TURKEY.

In Greece and Turkey tranquillity is restored, but reports are again raised of French and Russian intrigues in the Danubian Provinces.

The Bulgarians, says L'Univers, are still occupied with their separation from the Patriarch of Constantinople, and though the Ottoman Government had not hitherto officially decreed the separation, the Bulgarians treat it as already promulgated, and thank the Sublime Porte for it beforehand. Unhappily, their eyes are not so far turned to the only object of unity, Russia is intriguing so that the movement is not so promising as that of the American.

There is a crowd, constantly increasing, of female office hunters in Washington, attracted thither by the appointment of three women as Post-Mistresses. The strong-minded profess their ability to satisfactorily perform the duties of any office. The new President has unwisely added to the cares of his position by these appointments, and may have created a petticoat Frankenstein which may destroy him.

CATARH.—We have stated that though catarrh is occasionally epidemic, it frequently arises in such a manner as to induce us to assign it to some local or accidental cause. What those causes are we may now endeavour to ascertain. We may mention first what does not produce catarrh. 'A bad cold' is not the offspring of frost, or a low degree of temperature. It is doubtful whether a single soldier in the memorable Russian campaign with Napoleon suffered from coryza. Cossacks on the one side and Frenchmen on the other were equally free from 'colds.' Gentlemen who have travelled throughout a large part of the unsettled districts of America have told me that catarrh was unknown to them, even when they slept in the open air; and found their beds and body-clothes soaked with water when they awoke. There have been hundreds of reviews of the regular army and of volunteers when every man present has been soaked with wet, and starved with cold, yet very few, if any have, catarrh in consequence. 'Bad colds' are practically unknown amongst Arctic travellers, (indeed we do not wonder at this, for we may parenthetically observe that we have repeatedly gone out in frosty weather

with our nostrils bugged up by coryza, only to find them cleared by the coryza, as if nothing was amiss with them; yet a return to a warm room has soon closed them again.) The most common cause of catarrh is a sudden transition from a moist and cold atmosphere, such as is commonly met with in an open English winter, to a hot and dry room; and those people are most subject to 'bad colds' who by accident or design have to undergo such transitions. For example, a lady fresh from a ballroom drives home a good long distance on a nasty night in winter. In spite of a comfortable carriage, she respires the cold air of December or January, and arrives at home jaded with dancing, and chilled by the night dews. Joyfully she rushes to her comfortable boudoir to find warmth, quiet, and a pleasant nook for chat. But she soon finds that she has 'caught a cold'—it may be a fatal one—and then she and her friends lay the blame at the door of the chill on leaving the assembly-room, rather than to the comfort of the chamber of luxury. From long personal experience I would say that no one single cause is more frequently in operation to produce catarrh than the one referred to, and I entirely agree with the remark of an old surgeon, that it would be more reasonable for individuals to say they had been 'catching hot' when they felt themselves in a catarrh, than to say that they had caught a cold. If we now pause to inquire what the effect of heat upon a cold tissue of the body is, we see its type in a chilblain. Children may play in frost and snow for hours, and yet suffer comparatively little from chilblains; they may have frostbite from prolonged exposure; but this is not chilblain. The latter is most constantly produced by heat being suddenly imparted to chilled extremities, such as toes, fingers &c.—[From 'The Restoration of Health,' by Thomas Inman, M. C., in the Medical Mirror.]

CHOPSTICKS had his wife arrested for assaulting him with a fire shovel while at his devotions. It was an aggravated case. But Mrs. Chopsticks asked to be heard, and she said that little Choppy 'didn't dare give her any airs in his talk; but he abused her in his prayers, and on this occasion he was on his knees, with a crowd about the door, gathered there by his 'bollerin' and 'a cullin' on the Lord to forgive this black-hearted woman,' make her tell the truth, O Lord, he koller'd 'em and make her quit gaddin' about and lyin' to the neighbors; and I couldn't stand it, and jist took him a swipe with the flat of the shovel, and I'll do it again.'

PARENTAL AFFECTION.—In Yorkshire a farmer who was sympathizing with his neighbour Jones on the death of his son, said, 'You should remember Mr. Jones, there is no loss without some gain. John, you remember was always a monstrous eater.' 'I know that,' responded the bereaved parent; 'but to think he was laid up with rheumatism all the winter, and dies just in haying time, is pretty tough, neighbour Jenkiss, pretty tough!'

GENERAL EXHAUSTION.—When the blood does not reproduce the solids of the body as fast as they are exhausted by the wear and tear of life, emaciation and debility ensue. Physical weakness and decrepitude are therefore evidences of a want of reproductive vigor in the vital current. Under these circumstances Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. Its effect is to enrich and vitalize the blood and stimulate the circulation. It is eminently a tonic that promotes digestion and retards the progress of natural decay.

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.

The passages of the body must be unobstructed if the animal fabric is to be kept in a pure and wholesome condition. The health of a human being, like the health of a city, depends in a great degree upon the state of those waste pipes of the system—the channels of discharge. One of the uses of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills is to keep these outlets free.—This object is accomplished without pain or diminution of strength, and at the same time the stomach and liver are toned and brought into perfect working order. If the blood is corrupt, as well as the internal viscera disordered, purify the venous system with Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

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.

AVOID IMPERIAL PERJURY.—Most of the so-called floral essences and extracts are chemical combinations, without any floral element in their composition. Hence when their original odors evaporate, which is very soon, there is an unpleasant and even nauseous flavor left behind. The atmosphere decomposes them, and as the separate ingredients are anything but fragrant, the result is sickening. What a contrast to these coarse counterfeits of Nature's perfumes is presented in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared solely from the choicest materials. Contact with the air only adds to the sweetness of this matchless toilet luxury. Its fragrance is more lasting than that of any other perfume, and as it fades in strength it increases in delicacy and deliciousness. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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.

Mrs. Hannah Sanderson, Merrimack, N. H., writes Oct. 26th to R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.:—'I cheerfully certify to the wonderful restorative properties of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, having experienced its effects on my own head.—When I commenced using it my head was nearly bald, only having a little hair on the back and side of my head. I have worn false hair fifteen years and upward. I have now laid it by. I commenced using it in May, and now my hair is from two to four inches long and thick, where there was none when I commenced using Hall's Hair Renewer. My hair is now growing very fast and does not fall off.—I recommend this to all those whose hair is turned gray or thin, and especially to those that are bald.' 'I am acquainted with Mrs. Hannah Sanderson and can certify to the truthfulness of this statement.' 'WILLIAM T. PARKER, Justice of the Peace.'

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of Montreal, an Insolvent. ON the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for his discharge under the said Act. HILAIRE SAUVE. By his Attorney at law, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, she continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle.—Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PARKER' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD? Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the eye and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm. For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinners and Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents. The undersigned have filed in the office of this Court, a consent of discharge executed by their creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed. MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN. By their Attorney at law, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of A. D. Joubert, Trader, of the City of Montreal. An Insolvent, TANOREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. I, the undersigned, have prepared my final account which is open for inspection until the Seventeenth day of March next, and on the said day, at ten o'clock A.M., I will apply to the superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office as such assignee. T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. St. Sacrement Street, No. 18. Montreal 15 February 1869. 2m29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Lachine, District of Montreal, an Insolvent. ON the twenty-second day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. JEAN BTE. BEAUDOIN. By NAPOLEON BEAUDRY, His Attorney at law. Montreal, 15th February, 1869. 2m29

CANADA. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Ontario, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MEROIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent. And TANOREDE SAUVAGEAU Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee. JOSEPH OCTAVE MEROIER, By DUHAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys at law. 2m24

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Damien Hensault, Trader, of the city of Montreal, An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security, they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrement Street. Montreal, 12, March 1869. 2m33