

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 27.—The Gaulois newspaper says that the Emperor Napoleon has demanded an explanation of the King of Prussia in regard to the recent mobilization of troops in the western provinces.

The leading organ of the French democracy, the Opinion Nationale, weighs all the arguments for and against the probability of war growing out of this difference, and concludes in favor of peace. To annex Belgium and make it a French province would not, perhaps, be very difficult. Prussia has several times made the offer to France. England would, indeed, be dissatisfied, but she would not stir a step. By this act, however, there would not be a particle of glory for France, not a musket shot would be fired. It would be simply an abuse of force, a violation of treaties, one of the results of which would be to strengthen in aggrandized France the liberal and municipal spirit which the conquered provinces would bring with them. But, suppose that it is not only Belgium, but the Rhens provinces that are proposed to be annexed. In that case it would be war, and a terrible war, with the whole of Germany led by Prussia, which could not terminate but with a Jena or a Waterloo. It is not possible for any Sovereign, not impelled by absolute necessity, to deliberately run the risk of such a disaster. It is to be better prepared for so gigantic an undertaking that, as we are told, it is sought to obtain the alliance of Austria and Italy. With regard to Austria, little need be said except that it is by no means proved that her populations, who so much need peace, would hail with joy the prospect of another war. As regards Italy, it is certain that before she gave her adhesion she would make her terms, and the price she would require is the possession of Rome. In case of war this would inevitably happen; but how would the French clergy regard that transaction?—They would amply revenge themselves in the general elections. There is an objection of another kind, which is not without its weight. In case of war, who would command in chief? Is the Emperor's health such as to admit of his undergoing the fatigues of campaigning? Could he remain in the saddle 12 or 15 hours at a stretch, and day after day? Which of the Marshals, Niel, or Bazaine, or MacMahon, would have sufficient authority over his colleagues? And, moreover, in case of success, would he not become a personage of too much consequence, and would not the conqueror of the Rhens provinces throw into the shade the Imperial authority? He would have the profit of the victory without relieving the Emperor from the responsibility of defeat. It is, indeed, sometimes said that the Emperor is lucky in such games; but when a man has gained one of the first thrones of the world he is not likely to set it on the cast of the die. These are some of the reasons which justify hopes of the maintenance of peace.

PARIS, March, 15.—If there are people who cling to the illusion that the Parisians (I need say nothing of the provincial populations) still cherish the war like tastes which characterized them in other times, I would recommend them to pay a visit to one of the public meetings called 'Conferences' which are getting into fashion, and indeed may be said to be 'acclimatized' in this capital. I do not allude to the gatherings of the Redoute, the Salle Molere, and Rebut, to which its patrons have giving the imposing name of 'Salle de la Revolution and Progress,' where socialist and communist doctrines of the most Republican description are preached, and which are carried on in such confusion and tumult as to require the interruption of the Police Commissary, who ends in dissolving them in a storm of invectives and insults. In these the oratory is pretty much the same we heard in the lowest clubs of the Revolutionary period; and the language is so outrageous as to induce the suspicion that it is meant to justify the interference of the authorities. A Democratic Deputy M. Garnier Pages, member of the Provincial Government of 1848, lately hinted in the Legislative Chamber that the secret police had something to do with them, and that agents called 'Provocateurs' stimulated these violent declamations, doubtless for the purpose of bringing into discredit the newly acquired right of meeting. Be this as it may, the 'Conferences' I particularly allude to are of quite a different character. The attendance is always numerous, and is composed of the bourgeois class, and of working men, the latter in considerable number, and the topics treated by the lecturers are literary and social, and distinct from socialist.

The Spectator is of opinion that if the Emperor Napoleon intends any attack on Belgium it must be because he has reason to believe, or thinks he has reason to believe, that Great Britain would not comply with a Belgian demand for aid, that the whole work would be left to North Germany and the Continental Powers. He either deems England indifferent or considers that our policy for the time is fixed—to abstain from war unless directly menaced or attacked. Is this, the Spectator asks, our policy or not? If it is not, then we are acting very foolishly in suffering Napoleon to believe it is. It is a repetition of the old blunder with respect to the Czar Nicholas. We then talked peace so loudly that he at last believed the haughtiest nation in Europe would return thanks for blows, that we had forgotten how to fight, and under that belief pressed on till retreat had become impossible either for him or for us. Trusting in English indifference, the Emperor of the French might easily take steps from which it would be impossible to recede without humiliation, but which he would never have taken had he but understood the latent feeling of Great Britain.

FRANCH ELECTIONS.—Mgr. Dupanloup, Pere Hyacinthe, and Mgr. Bauer, are spoken of as probable candidates. The former and Thiers, are invited by the electors of Marseilles to replace Berryer. From all I can learn, the republican opposition will be very strong Raspail, Barbes, and all the ultras of '48, having resolved

to contest the towns; and the Legitimists will prefer supporting them to the Government candidates, exacting, however, pledges as to Rome and the Church in France itself. The prestige of the Empire is thoroughly broken, and the principle of centralization is being most energetically combated at Marseilles, Bordeaux, and above all Lyons. The well-known and able late editor of the Gazette de France, finding its proprietors did not give him sufficient scope for his religious and political convictions, has founded a new and most excellent journal at Lyons, the Decentralization, which is supported by all the Catholics of the city and province, and whose leaders are in talent equal to any political writing in France. M. Garnier has succeeded in swamping the Gallican local press, and in giving the great Catholic city an organ worthy of its traditions and the part it has played in French history.—[Tablet.]

M. Henri Rochefort, of Lanterne notoriety has been invited by more than five hundred electors of Paris to put up for one of the districts of that city. M. Rochefort communicates this fact to the Avenir National, and says he shall accept the invitation.

M. Julien, a merchant of Paris, has petitioned the French Senate to impose a special tax upon bachelors of thirty years and upwards. The old grenadier from whose flask Napoleon the First drank at Ratisbon during the memorable campaign of 1805, and who, on that occasion, uttered the naive words, 'After you, sire,' which caused Napoleon to burst into a fit of laughter, died on the 9th of January at the Hotel des Invalides, in his eighty-fifth year.

SPAIN.

The fact is, that the present rulers have taken a leaf out of Isabella's own book. They rely too much on material strength, and too little on moral influence; on the army rather than on the nation. We hear every day of the glorious conquests of the Revolution; of the unbounded liberties which the people have won for themselves. The real truth is, however, that the people have not yet been made to see the reality of the blessings which they are said to have obtained. There is but little like equity or legality in the liberty which we here enjoy. The rule has been 'woe to the conquered,' and the partisans of the late Government have fared no better at the hands of the Liberals than the latter used to do at the hands of the late Government. In the midst of all these reprisals, in the gratification of these rancours, it is but little that the cause of justice or of true liberty can gain. It is still passion that rules the country, and abuse of power naturally suggests and almost sanctions appeal to violence. The Spaniards are a superlative race. Nothing but the most transcendent success, nothing but the most unlimited liberty, the most unlimited proclamation of all liberties, will satisfy them. You can judge of their disposition of mind from the proposals now laid before the Cortes. Abolition of military and usual conscription, of the penalty of death, of the salt and tobacco monopoly—of everything that is objectionable, and the establishment of everything that is desirable. All this would be admirable if the people would only begin at the beginning; if one would reckon upon anything like security for person or property, or upon a fair administration of the law in open court. But what is grievous to say, is that justice in Spain, good or bad as it may be, still stuns the light of day. Of that too famous assassination at Burgos not one word has appeared in print. A court-martial has sat many days, sentence has been pronounced, four or five wretches have been condemned, there has been a commutation of penalty in behalf of the worst offender, but barely the names of these obscure malefactors are known. The cry is everywhere, 'Hit him! he is a Bourbonist! he is a Carlist!' It does not in the least signify whether he be really one or not; at any rate, it seems to be perfectly unnecessary to prove that he is. The brothers Yillalada have been for weeks or months in prison, and their offence has not yet been clearly defined. Senor Muzquiz has been in dungeons for a still longer period, and the dark conspiracy in which he was supposed to be implicated appears now extremely likely to turn out mere moonshine. The policy is neither wise nor generous, truly, and the present rulers will soon be made aware of its hollowness. Those who wish to be free should begin by being just. Reactionary partisans, when unfairly dealt with, find warm advocates in the ranks of the Republicans. In the division respecting the motion for a general amnesty the minority mustered no less than 94 strong, more than 30 of the ordinary supporters of the Government having walked over to their adversaries.—[Times Cor.]

The same decay of religion, honour, and virtue which alarms even the revolutionists of Italy, is attesting the success of their brethren in Spain. We noticed some time ago that the Government which professed to have inaugurated liberty of the Press, makes no scruple to imprison journalists who refuse to be its partisans. Here is another example of the kind of liberty which the revolution bestows upon its victims. Senor Muzquiz, a royalist, was elected deputy to the Cortes by 19,000 votes. The Government immediately incarcerated him! Senor Vinador, supported by Senor Figueroa, a republican deputy, moved that he be permitted to take the seat to which he had been elected by universal suffrage! The proposition was rejected by a vote which had the support of Serrano, Prim, and Topete; and Senor Muzquiz is still in prison, in spite of universal suffrage. If the people of Spain love the rule of these ignominious impostors, their friends need not complain if they continue to enjoy its benefits.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL INDICATED.—It turns out that Romero Ortiz's foul column in the Cortes against the Society of St. Vincent of Paul in general, and three of its members in particular, as implicated in the murder of the Governor of Burgos, had no other foundation than that one of the persons who most conspicuously censured the decree of ecclesiastical confiscation did actually belong to that society. That was all his guilt, for which, in this season of liberal liberty, he has been condemned to pine away in chains for twenty years! Not a word of the process has been published as yet. What an eloquent negative justification of the clergy!

CIVIL MARRIAGES.—Three dozen such marriages have already been celebrated in Reus, and the evil example is gradually being imitated in other parts of the country. In Istacion, in the province of Almeria, the Alcalde pretends to marry all couples that apply to him, and charges 6s. for giving his blessing! The liberal paper, El Universal, avers that the revolution is dead without the legal establishment of civil marriages.

March 30.—The new Spanish Constitution fixes the reign of the King for life, and the Crown descends to his heir, whose majority is fixed at 18 years of age. An outbreak occurred at Xerez de la Frontera, in opposition to the military conscription (a levy of

25,000 men being proposed by the Government)—Sarracides were formed, which were attacked and taken by the troops. The fighting was renewed yesterday. Bodies of Carlist partisans are also in the field. The Republicans in the Cortes have denounced these outbreaks and have pledged their support to the Government for the maintenance of public order.

MADRID, April 2.—Troops are going forward to the Pyrenees to prevent parties of Carlists from crossing the frontier into Spain. Serrano informed the Cortes yesterday that orders for the holding of the elections had been sent out to Cuba, and deputies from that island were expected at an early day.

Don Carlos has very recently signed a contract for 14,000 rifles with a large Belgian manufactory, which bodes but little good for the tranquility of Spain, and if known, will throw some obstacles in the way of the new proposed loan.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The world knows by this time that the revolution has given to Italy neither liberty, nor peace nor prosperity. It possessed all three in a very ample measure, under its former princes; and only a counter-revolution, as even the Italians begin to understand, can restore them. But, if Italy has lost these material blessings, she has to lament, with a still deeper sorrow, losses of another kind. The increase of crime and immorality in the peninsula reminds one of the effects of the so-called Reformation, the true source and origin of all subsequent revolutions. The 'Reformers' were perpetually bewailing the disappearance of virtue which accompanied their new doctrines, and the revolutionary organs of Italy are now uttering similar lamentations. The Opinions records, with real or affected horror that the number of crimes committed annually in Italy is already 4 times greater than in France. But this statement is founded upon the judicial statistics of 1866. Italy has made rapid progress since then, and the disciples of the revolution are proving more and more worthy of the new teachers whom they have chosen. When the English journals applaud, as they do every day, the triumphant success of that revolution, do they consider the phenomena alluded to by the Opinions one of its encouraging proofs?—[Tablet.]

ITALY OF CONVENTS AND ITALY OF PRISONS.—A great work is in progress in Italy, that of converting convents into prisons. A few days ago the Minister of the Interior, Cantelli, caused to be distributed among the deputies a proposal for voting 122,000 lire for adapting to prison purposes the late monastery of San Tommaso in the city of Noto. Cantelli begins his address with an imprecation against the 'detested dominion of the Bourbons,' which left many convents in the two Sicilies and a great dearth of prisons. The gentle Government of the Menabreas and Cantellis has found it needful to enlarge two existing prisons in Avessa, and to open a new one in Naples in the heretofore convent of Sant' Eframio Nuovo, and are now planning similar works in other suppressed convents: some being already in course of execution, as in the late convent of the Mission in Lecce and of San Domenico in Inani. In Sicily, the Minister proceeds to say, there was no penal establishment at all, but the present Government is occupied in supplying this deficiency. Besides providing one in Palermo for men it is transforming the convent of the Capuchins in Messina into a prison for women; and to complete these beneficent undertakings, he wants the afore said 122,000 lire for San Tommaso. Nevertheless, Cantelli adds that the prison accommodation will even then be far from adequate. Great numbers of prisoners have at present to be removed to the main-land—not less than a thousand of men alone—on account of the Sicilian prisons being habitually over-stocked, irrespectively of the temporary addition of such convicts as are sentenced to a brief term of punishment. The exordium of the 'detested dominion of the Bourbons' is a curious introduction to these pious statements. The Italian peninsula was once styled the Italy of monks and convents; it now merits the appellation of the Italy of culprits and prisons. Formerly, the poor who wanted help used to go and knock at the convent door; their want was their sufficient plea for relief; now, when in need of a piece of bread, they must break the law that they may get shut up in prison, where they will at any rate be fed. What sweet and gentle rulers we have truly got in the place of the 'detested Bourbons'!

LIBERTY THROUGH THE GUILLOTINE.—The Gazette del Popolo is sighing to behold in Italy a '93 more than going into the French one. These aspirations, after the regime of terror and of the guillotine, have become significantly prominent lately in the Republican papers, and form a curious accompaniment to the declarations against the Roman executions. The Scribe Theatre of Turin has lately given much annoyance to the anti-monarchical feelings of the Gazette, by producing on its boards Giacomelli's new drama of 'Maria Antonietta.' That journal laments that Ristori, 'making a display of all the power of her great talent,' should have moved her audience to compassion for the unfortunate Queen of France, who was the victim of the Gazette del Popolo of that day. 'Woe to us,' it says, 'if the tears which the celebrated actress has drawn from the spectators' eyes should be maledictions of that revolution which was the mother of liberty even in the midst of its many excesses.'

PROSPECT OF NEW TAXES.—There is a scent in the atmosphere of coming taxes. Cambay-Digoy is casting about him to see whence he can squeeze a little more money from an impoverished people. Some talk of a duty on liquors that is, an additional duty, for it must not be supposed that at present they are free. The happy subject of modern Italy pay the State pretty nearly for everything. Some anticipate a cattle-tax, for which the latest statist might be a preparation, and indeed was viewed with much apprehension at the time. Others speak confidently of a new forced loan, while there are those who opine that the Minister will relieve himself of all embarrassment in the choice by laying on all three. The most curious suggestion for supplying the present financial requirements has been thrown out by the Corriere Italiano—a tax on illegitimate children! Truly in the degraded state, moral and religious, to which the modern rulers and instructors of this unhappy country are fast bringing it, this mode of restoring the balance might not be amongst the least productive.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.—Mazzini has resolved on quitting his inaction, and has summoned a council of all the chiefs of the sect to meet at Lugano next month, and in the meantime his secretary and confidential agent, Pietravolli and Mezzotti Jaribaldi have been despatched to feel the public pulse in the towns of Central Italy, and prepare matters for a supreme effort, having for its object the overthrow of the House of Savoy and the proclamation of a republic.

An army serving from high principle and devotion, is always more effective than any other. Although during the troubles of '67 about 1,000 were on leave of absence, yet at the first sound of alarm, they all returned to Rome and rejoined their old companies, and in the space of a month the number of Zouaves was doubled. There is no doubt that the same thing would happen again in case of danger, and although many regret seeing the Zouaves leave when their six months or two years have expired, yet it need not be a cause of anxiety, for the Pope may be said to have a standing army ready at a moment's notice, to be called together from all the countries of Europe. This in future will be the great strength of the Pontifical States. In the Weekly Register of last week, the Roman Correspondent made some remarks concerning the Lancashire recruits, which were not very complimentary. The mistake has however arisen, owing to one of the recruits from Liverpool having had to return home before the expiration of his term of service from pressing family business, and from the death of his uncle. Nothing can be better than their spirit and conduct.—[Catholic Opinion.]

A communication from Rome states that the authorities are engaged in organizing a service of reporters for the proceedings in the Economical Council. The Abbe Vigidius Marchese, a Piedmontese, has been placed by the Holy Father at the head of the shorthand writers. This ecclesiastic a subject of the King of Italy, has only been in holy orders five years.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—When Francis II. wrote to all the crowned heads of Europe that his cause was 'that of all sovereigns and of all independent States,' he added that their acquiescence in the right of revolution would one day prove as fatal to their thrones as to his own. The prophecy is only partially accomplished, but unless the Powers of Europe adopt other maxims than those which now prevail among them, its complete fulfilment is only a question of time. Where, asks a French contemporary, is the King of Hanover, despoiled by a violence as criminal as any of which the revolution can boast? Where are the elector of Hesse and the Duke of Nassau? Their states have disappeared from the map of Europe. The Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg have become Prussian prefects, and armies will be henceforth only the instruments of Prussian ambition. In 1868 the Queen of Spain was overthrown by the same power against which Francis II. warned his royal contemporaries in 1860. When the Emperor Napoleon recalled the French fleet from Sicilian waters, Francis II. said to him: 'You will have henceforth, instead of a cordial ally a revolution full of hostility, and a severer fall of ingratitude!' France has reason to remember the prediction. Before ten years have passed away, how many other kingdoms will have had experience of its truth?

NEAPOLITAN PRISONS.—The 'Nazione, an infidel and Liberal organ of the Italian Government, contains an article this morning, which entirely confirms the worst accusations of cruelty against the present prison system. The writer states that the Vicaria and San Francesco are a scandal to Italy; that prisoners are mixed together whether tried or untried, without regard to justice or humanity; that torture is equally applicable to both classes, and is sanctioned by law (he quotes the act and folio), and is in daily use in a far greater degree than ever. I may add that the Vicaria and San Francesco are paradises in comparison with Salerno, Potenza, Cosenza, Chieti, Aquila, Palermo, and all the provincial prisons, where not a shadow of surveillance exists, and where there are thousands of royalist soldiers, priests and proprietors now lying untried since 1860, besides those who are condemned to expiate their attachment to their lawful sovereign in the galleys.

The Duke of Castelcaldes has drawn up an appeal to the Chambers against the oppression of the Neapolitan aristocracy, recently committed during Victor Emanuel's visit, and it has been signed by nearly all the nobles of Naples. In the whole body only twenty-two families have accepted the new regime—a fact which speaks volumes for their sense of religion and honour; and a visible increase of energy and united action has shown itself in their ranks, which cannot but bear solid fruit, backed as it is by the entire people, the clergy and the great bulk of the middle class. The Republicans even side with the Royalists, in opposing the Government, and though they are dangerous allies, they give a considerable impetus to the movement. A poor priest who refused to salute Victor Emanuel on the Toledo the other day, was attacked and threatened by the police and its agents 'Why do you not salute the King?' they said. 'And why should I salute any one?' replied the priest. 'Is not the people sovereign now-a-days, and am I not one of the people?' Some young Republicans, who were standing by, applauded the ready answer, and saved the poor priest from going to prison. Another priest was arrested at the door of the Town Hall the night of the royal ball, because the police thought they saw Orsini bombs in his pocket! The suspicious objects were found to be three eggs he was carrying home for his supper!

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 13.—The Presse states that the French Government has conveyed to several friendly Powers, through their accredited representatives in Paris, explanations, relative to Belgian dispute, with a view to reduce the alarming reports which have been current to their proper significance, and to show that this question does not afford the remotest ground for apprehending serious complications.

An occasional correspondent of the New York Times writes on the 22nd of February, from Paris, Texas:—'A lawless disregard for human life has been chronic here so long that people imagine it the normal condition of things. There are not so many people in this whole State as in New York City and Brooklyn, yet the county papers report from ten to fifteen homicides per week. There are several notorious outlaws, on whose persons the authorities have set a price, who are still at large. One of them, a few days since accompanied by a few of his band, rode into the county town of the next county, and in a street scuffle discharged a pistol which caused the death of a young lad. But there was no attempt made to apprehend him, though there are \$3,000 reward offered for him, dead or alive.'

THE TONGUE AS A WITNESS.—The tongue telegraphs to the eye the condition of the stomach. Its discoloration indicates a necessity for medicine. Do not disregard the intimation. A timely aperient may prevent a fever, and the best and most agreeable purgative that can be administered is a dose of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They restore the natural action of the bowels without depleting the system. In fact they act as an invigorant both on the stomach and the alimentary canal, and promote a perfect and regular secretion and outflow of the bile. To be without them is a mistake, for they are as necessary in a household as the staples of life.

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.

GLANDULAR DISEASES.—Many of the maladies generated by virus in the blood fasten upon the glands. This is especially the case with those of a contagious type. Whenever these important organs are affected, either directly or sympathetically, the only medicine that can be relied on to effect a cure is Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. When the great secretive gland the liver, is chronically disordered, this balsamic preparation should always be resorted to. It is the only specific for ulcerations in that tender and susceptible organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wonderful controlling influence in fever and ague, dumb ague, remittent fevers, and general debility. As an auxiliary, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills in cases of this nature, cannot be too highly recommended.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. 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 Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning some 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, has 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 & PERKINS' 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 any 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 age 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.

A COMBINATION OF EXCELLENCES.—It is not alone for the deliciousness of its odor that the ladies prefer Murray & Lanman's Florida Water to every other perfume. They know that, unlike the ordinary perfumes, it will not stain their delicate laces or change the color of their silks; that it will remove blemishes from their complexions; that used in the bath it softens the texture of the skin; that mingled with water it gives lustre and whiteness to the teeth and a rose tint to the gums; that when applied to the temples it dissipates nervous headache; that its refreshing and healthful aroma prevents faintness; and that it cools and allays superfluous irritation. As to the gentlemen, it is in dressing-rooms. As these are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 577.

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

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, AND TANCREDE 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. 2w20

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Leclerc, 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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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. 2w33.