

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

During the recess of the Corps Legislatif political movements in Paris are being actively prepared, and a strong opposition is being formed against the Government. The Emperor is stated to be firm in his adherence to the new system of representative Government, and the Ministers hold over their opponents the threat of a dissolution. It is doubtful whether the new electoral law can be introduced for some time, but the Cabinet has held frequent meetings, at which there is no doubt it has been the chief subject of consideration. Several horrible murders have occurred in and near Paris within the last few days. The Archduke Albert of Austria has been very warmly received in France, a circumstance that has provoked remark in Prussia. M. Delannoy has been appointed Director of the Imperial Observatory, in succession to M. Le Verrier.—Times.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons is dead. Notwithstanding the assertions of some of the Paris newspapers, it is understood that perfect harmony exists between the Emperor and the Ministers themselves. The Emperor is reported to have said yesterday to a political personage,—"We shall succeed; we have all the honest men of the country at our backs!" The "Sour" of this evening affirms the truth of the report that the Council of State has reduced by 10,000 or 15,000 men the annual army contingent of 1871, originally fixed at 100,000 men.

An article in the "Times" of the 3rd instant, of which the theme is furnished by certain extracts published in that journal, from real or imaginary letters of Count Daru, to which we will presently refer, affirms the right of Caesar to dictate in spiritual matters with unusual emphasis. "The French Minister for Foreign Affairs," we are told, "has conveyed his mind to the Papal Court and to the Fathers of the Ecumenical Council." Why Count Daru should convey his mind to the chief pastors of the Church, or why any grave result should attend the operation, we do not know. If there is any peculiar force in his "mind," as the "Times" seems to suppose, we should think that the present state of his own country might claim the benefit of it. The same remark appears to us to apply with still greater force to the Protestant Chancellor of Austria, under whose direction that empire advances daily towards chaos and disintegration, and who has also been moved to "convey his mind" to the Vatican Council; while "the Spanish Minister," the "Times" informs us, "has been working in the same sense," which probably means that he has invited the Catholic Bishops to avoid the example of his masters, Prim and Serrano, who have brought Spain to a condition of such enviable peace and prosperity. However this may be, the dictation of these various agents of Caesarism, if we must speak of it seriously, deserves only reprobation. The language of Count Daru, who is probably the most moderate among them, is as disrespectful to the Holy See and to the majority of the Council as if he were simply a Protestant advocate. It is equally injurious to the Bishops of his own land; for whereas he says that "to compromise religion by the 'Syllabus' is playing into the hands of those who attack religion openly every day," there was hardly a single French Bishop who did not write in defence of it, as may be seen in "L'Encyclopedie et l'Episcopat Français." That the "Times" should quote such an adversary of the Council with approval is natural; but we who prefer freedom to that despotism of the State which has been the result of modern revolutionary doctrines, and who agree with Pere Ramiere that "the degrading yoke of Caesarism, whether monarchical or democratic, is the most formidable danger to which modern society is exposed," may be allowed to express the hope that the Council will turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of Count Daru, lest the world should have reason to say that the menaces of temporal governments have overpowered its freedom, and prohibited the decrees which it was prepared to promulgate.

PARIS, March 15.—Two hundred Canadians, who served two years in the Papal Zouaves, passed through this city to day on their way home. They have a number of flags and medals presented by the Pope in consideration of their faithful services.

THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF PIERRE BONAPARTE.—The Pierre Bonaparte affair has entered on a new phase in consequence of the decision of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation and the decree convoking the High Court of Justice. The Prince is accused of two crimes—first, the murder of Victor Noir, and secondly, the attempt to murder M. Ulric de Fonville. An attempt to commit a crime is punishable in the same way as the crime itself. The punishment for an attempt to murder, when not aggravated by malice prepense, is imprisonment for life with hard labour. That is the punishment to which the prisoner would be liable if he were declared guilty, without extenuating circumstances, on one of the two charges only. With regard to extenuating circumstances, observations have been made which seem to us to be at least premature. One journal goes so far as to say that the examination brought out evidence of the assault which the Prince alleges to have been committed upon him, and that it leaves no doubt as to the provocation under which the Prince made use of his weapon. Observations of this kind, at a time when nothing can be known definitely, are to be deprecated; instead of in sneering public opinion in favour of the prisoner, they may have the effect of exciting the distrust of impartial minds. Sufficient attention has already been attracted by the difference between the preliminary detection of a Prince and that of any other person accused of murder. Such unusual manifestations of good will may give rise to a suspicion that the examination was conducted rather with a view to discover a justification for the crime, than to establish the guilt of the prisoner in accordance with the usual practice.

Theoretically the examination is conducted for the purpose of eliciting the truth; and we suppose that this was its object also in the present case. . . . When, in the case of an ordinary prisoner, evidence of the crime is so eagerly sought for, and it is left to the defence to adduce evidence of the prisoner's innocence, it would be an object of deep regret if, in the present instance, the proceedings were conducted in such a manner that it might be supposed that the prisoner was the victim, and not the author, of the crime.—Le Temps, Paris, Feb. 22.

The names of the jurymen who are to try Prince Pierre are now known. They are taken by lot from the 'councillors generaux' of the different departments, and the only one worth particular notice is M. Frederic Morin, of the Rhone, who, as one of the regular contributors to the 'Rappel,' might possibly be objected to as scarcely impartial. With such names, however, on the jury, if Prince Pierre should come off easily, it will be impossible to say that he has not had a fair trial.

It is a curious fact that the Parliament of Florence, from which the most violent attacks on the Council might have been expected, has been unable to sit ever since the latter met. The disorganization of parties in Italy is so great that every one seems to be agreed that a dissolution is inevitable. Only as a dissolution will add to the strength of no party except the Left, a temperate and pacific policy is in that case scarcely to be looked for. There is therefore nothing very improbable, 'per se,' in the report mentioned by the correspondent of the 'Monde' that Victor Emmanuel has declared to his Ministers that, if the next Chamber is not a more reasonable and orderly one than the present, he will abdicate. This would doubtless remedy matters as far as His Majesty himself is concerned. But the Italians, unfortunately for them, would probably be just a little worse off than before. What they want is political education, and where and how they are to get it is not very clear.

PARIS, March 17.—Rochefort has been taken to Tours, where he is to appear as a witness in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide case. Louis Noir announces that he has now been admitted as *partie civile* against Prince Bonaparte.

TOBACCO SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Some months ago a person named Dupoucel established a factory in Belgium, near the French frontier, for the manufacture of charcoal blocks. He exported the commodity largely to France in wagons containing 10,000 kilograms each. Since November last 14,000 kilograms of the French frontier without suspicion, wagons passed the French frontier without suspicion, but a few days ago the station master at Amiens happened to pick up one of the blocks, and found it was made of wood. He caused an investigation to be made, and it was found that each block was stuffed with tobacco, that ingenious means being adopted to smuggle it into France. The wagon load of blocks contained 5,000 kilograms of tobacco. Dupoucel disappeared at the first news of the discovery.

WAX MEAT IS SO DEAR?—The butchers of Paris lately held a meeting to consider the causes of the dearness of meat, and devise means of remedying that evil. The observation was made by some one present, that one great reason was—the army. Few people think how many oxen the soldiers consume in a year. Statistics give the astonishing number of 105,405! Estimating the weight of each ox or cow at 470 kilos, to satisfy the two regulations respects of the army would require 207 head of cattle daily, or 108,405 annually. But if the 400,000 individuals condemned to perpetual beef, were spread over the surface of the country to cultivate the soil, they would tend to agricultural labor which it wants, and their toil would enable many more herds to be raised, and produce an abundance and cheapness which would profit every one.—French paper.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, in reply to an interpellation, said,—Should no further expenditure be caused by a Carlist rising the deficit will be 613 millions, as arrears of taxes to the amount of 200 millions have yet to be collected.

Spain is in a bad way. She has no money. A year ago she sold a loan of fifty millions, and of this only one-quarter has ever been paid up; and since then the current revenue of Spain has not paid one-half of the current expenses. The people do not pay their taxes, and the agents and servants of the Government are not paid. Among all the branches of the public service, the army alone gets any money, and even its pay is heavily in arrears. The last reinforcements sent to Cuba were provided with transportation by the Cuban slave traders, and with rations by the contributions of Spanish merchants in foreign countries.

MADRID, March 15.—Yesterday, General Prim was assailed by an anti-conspiracy mob in this city. He escaped unhurt.

MADRID, March 13.—A duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Enrique de Bourbon occurred this morning. The latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Generals O'Donnell and Alamano. Those of the Prince were Senor Pello and another, name unknown, both Republican deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement. The meeting between the Prince de Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier took place seven miles from Madrid. The principals drew lots for the first shot, and Prince Henri won. The adversaries exchanged the first fire without result. They then advanced, at seven paces Prince Henri fired and missed. The Duke returned the fire with effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell, and in a few minutes expired. The Duke showed the utmost calmness during the combat, but was much affected when informed of the result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offered to provide for his widow and children. The quarrel was caused by a harsh letter against the Duke, which the Prince addressed to the Montpensiers. Prince Henri was brother of the consort of the ex Queen Isabella, and cousin of the Duchess of Montpensier.

The Duke de Montpensier, his adversary, is a French Prince and a General in the French army, being the fifth son of King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie-Amelie. He was born at Neuilly, Paris, in 1824 and after a special course of study in the celebrated Henri Quatre College, received a commission in the 3rd Artillery with the grade of Lieutenant and proceeded to Algeria. Here he greatly distinguished himself in the campaign against the Kabyles and in one hotly contested engagement received a wound in the face. He emerged victorious with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and the rank of a Brigadier, and shortly afterwards was married, in pursuance of his father's once war threatening policy, to Maria Louisa Ferdinanda de Bourbon, a sister of Isabella, the then Queen of Spain. This was in 1846. Two years later he was banished from France with his father and the rest of his family and has since resided in England, Holland and Spain.

MADRID, March 16.—A fierce controversy is in progress here on the method of disposing of the Cuban question. Some journals make bold to league in favor of abandoning the island to the United States. This proposition is bitterly opposed by the majority of the press, as cowardly and unpatriotic.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim, in answer to enquiries as to circumstances of the attack made upon him in the streets, said the mob surrounded him shouting 'Down with Oconscripton,' and threw stones at him. He declared that in future government would deal summarily with such disorder.

ITALY.

FIREMONT.—The revised Italian Budget shows a deficit for 1870 of 161,332,000.

ROME.—The official journals say there is no intention of withdrawing the French troops from Rome. They are there to defend the territorial rights, not the religious claims of the Holy See.

Letters received from Rome three days ago speak of the majority as daily increasing. 530 Prelates at least were then known to belong to it, and their resolution not to yield to external pressure or dictation was stronger than ever. It by no means follows, moreover, that all the remaining Bishops can be counted on by the opposition party.—Tablet.

NAPLES.—The Naples journals announce that the population of that city were in the greatest agitation and alarm in consequence of the failure of several banks, as briefly stated by the cable. A private letter explains the origin of the disaster thus:—

Gambling takes many forms and crops up everywhere. At Naples every individual with the smallest amount of ready cash at his free disposal was lately indulging in a golden dream. A bubble financier started a bank of deposit which seems to have hit the Neapolitans in the most susceptible part of their nature. The aspiration of the Southern Italian is to get rich without any waiting or exertion. He invests at the bank of deposit. These banks carried on simply by offering an excessively high rate of interest, to be paid at end of every month and in some cases in advance. The capital can be withdrawn at option at the end of the month. This scheme was originated by M. Ruffo Scilla, who in 1866 offered to pay the depositors of paper money in gold at the expiration of three weeks.

The 'Pungolo' of Naples gives the following account of the crisis:—

The catastrophe has arrived. The banks have terminated their sad career by producing general ruin. The authorities received notice lately that M. Scilla was preparing a manifesto to the following effect:—

'Payments having extraordinarily augmented and deposits diminished he was under the necessity of asking for more time for reimbursement.' That announcement, in fact, signified that no funds existed. The banker, on being pressed, confessed that his liabilities reached the enormous figure of forty millions of francs, and that his assets hardly exceeded one. Thus, then, in one only of those famous establishments a deficiency existed of thirty-nine millions. M. Scilla was, in consequence, detained in custody. He has made some avowals, the details of which are not thoroughly known, but which have led to further measures against the other banks.

GERMANY.

The North German Parliament, in opposition to the views of Count Bismarck, has approved a resolution recommending the abolition of capital punishment. A motion for the payment of members has been rejected.

The Baden Government denies that it has sanctioned any proposition for more intimate union with the North German Confederation, but declares that it will study only the interests of the country, which may be served by such a course.

RUSSIA.

STATE OF RUSSIA, Feb. 13.—After a very mild beginning to the winter, we have now the most severe cold, and we are threatened with a fresh invasion of cholera, which is already raging at Moscow. These two visitors make our capital unusually triste this winter; a happy revolution, however, has taken place in public opinion. It is now perceived that if socialist principles are propagated in Poland, there will be no defence against them in the heart of the Empire, and also that by making war against the Germans in the Baltic provinces, they incur the risk of a war with the northern confederation; in short, M. Kistof, the apostle of Rusification a la rousine, has received a warning, and more humane sentiments are likely to be entertained both towards the Germans and the Poles. At last a real amnesty is talked of for the latter. The great difficulty is, that it will not suffice to say to the Poles; 'We pardon you;' because the means of living must also be given to them; all their property having been as you know, sold, pillaged, confiscated, or made over to the 'Orthodox.' It is remarkable that despotism arrives at exactly the same result as democracy; at the formation, that is, of a proletariat so desperate as to render Government impossible; only another proof that yours is the best system, where liberty is tempered by wise traditions, and where an ancient aristocracy advantageously counterbalances the impetuosity of the popular tide. A trial which has just taken place at Iaroslaf may give you some idea of the chaos of our manners. A peasant girl had married a man who at the end of six years became mad. She procured a forged license and married a second time. Denounced for bigamy, she was acquitted by judges, who belonged to the new school which does not recognize either marriage, or other people's property. When things come to such a pass a formidable revolution is scarcely to be avoided.

The New York Financial Chronicle thus replies to the question: Will, or can the United States shortly resume specie payments?—Although we have in previous reports indicated that the influences affecting the gold market were such as to give to the premium a downward tendency, still we cannot believe that, until the legislation of Congress shall materially change we are likely to reach specie payments, and hence the fears entertained by some that prices of commodities are to settle down to a specie basis are not called for. . . . But there are many more conditions which are wanting. For instance our bank currency would have to be provided for or the Government could not sustain itself a week in paying specie. We refer to this subject here as one of the influences affecting the value of cotton, and would simply add that a lower rate of gold than we have seen the past week is (unless Congress changes the character of its legislation) more likely to result in a speculation for a rise than in specie payments.

About the year 1830, a white trader near Council Bluffs, having himself cheated in a fur trade by some means, loaded a horse with the clothes of a man who died of small-pox drove it into their village, and went on his way rejoicing. Two or three months afterward, Col. Dougherty (the famous Indian agent for so many years beyond the Mississippi), with his troop, visited this village for the purpose of making the annual assessment. For miles along the prairie scattered human bones were bleaching in the hot sun; as he came nearer, the bodies, swelled & putrefying, of the more recent victims were found, usually at the edge of the pools or water-courses, where the poor wretches had crept in their agony of thirst. In the village itself there was the silence of death. Out of thirty villages visited by Dougherty that summer, only two had escaped. Naturally, a massacre of the whites followed the next winter; and again, of course, this was succeeded by a still more bloody slaughter of the Indians by the Government troops. The sequence is inevitable, and has gone on since the beginning. It is an old story, but one which

clearly illustrates our mutual relations with the Indians since the murders by the Parton Boys and Col. Olesamp a hundred years ago, to that more foul and cowardly on the other day which army officers jocularly denominated as their hard hit. It is time we looked this Indian question full in the face.—New York Tribune.

HOMELY GIRLS.—How did that homely woman contrive to get married? It is frequently remarked of some good domestic creature whom her husband regards as the 'apple of his eye,' and in whose place he sees something better than beauty. Pretty girls, vain of their charms, are rather prone to make observations of this kind; and conscious of the fact that flowers of loveliness are often left to pine on the stem, while weeds of homeliness go off readily, is no doubt in many cases at the bottom of the sneering question. The truth is, that most men prefer homeliness and amiability to beauty and coquetry. And some women are sometimes very hard to please. They are apt to overvalue themselves, and in waiting for an immense bid occasionally overstand the market. The plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their personal deficiencies, generally lay themselves out to produce an agreeable impression, and in most instances succeed. They don't aspire to capture paragons with princely fortunes but are willing to 'take anything respectable and love worthy that Providence may throw in their way.' The rock ahead of your haughty Junos and coquettish Hebes—is fastidiousness. They reject and reject, until nobody cares to woo them. Men don't like to be snubbed nor to be trifled with—a lesson that thousands of pretty women learn too late. Mrs. Hannah Moore, a very excellent and pious person, who knew whereof she wrote, recommends every unmarried sister to close with the offer of the first good sensible Christian lover who falls in her way. But ladies whose mirrors, aided by the glamour of vanity, assure them they were born for conquest, pay no heed to this sort of advice. It is a noteworthy fact that homely girls generally get better husbands than fall to the lot of their fairer sisters. Men who are caught merely by a pretty face and figure do not, as a rule amount to much. The practical, useful, thoughtful portion of mankind is wisely content with unpretending excellence.

EARTHLY CHANGES.—It was a bleak season of a cold autumn by the side of a large moor, that I one day saw a shepherd's tent. It was composed of straw and fern, secured under the warmer side of the hedge with a few bits and stakes. Thither for about a week he took shelter, until the herbage failed his flock, and he removed, I know not whither; his tent was, however, left behind. Shortly after I rode that way and looked for the shepherd's tent, but it was gone. The stormy winds had scattered its frail material, and only a few fragments strewn the ground to mark where once, for a brief day, the tent had its residence, and the shepherd his solace. There and such is the life, and such are all airy expectations and imaginary felicities, and hopped for ports and places beneath the sun. Time scatters them as the storm did the fern and straw of the shepherd's tent. A thousand events are continually transpiring, which remove men from the pastures and possessions of to-day, and eject them from all their anxiously reared habitations, and drive them afar off from their fields and estates. The years pass on as the hours of the day; their hours fly, as it were, with the rapidity of moments; and soon, very soon, come the lamentable hour, and they who sought and desired their good things on earth, must behold men no more with the inhabitants of the world.

THE PRINTER'S ESTATE.—The printer's dollars—where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there scattered over numerous small towns over the country, miles and miles apart—how shall they be gathered together? The paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman compositor, the grocer, tailor, and numerous others too tedious to mention, have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the miles from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the liabilities will never become sufficiently bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to those widely scattered dollars, something like the following: 'Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, and all manner of fractions into which we are divided, collect yourselves and come home! Ye are wanted. Combinations of all sorts of men that help the printer to become a proprietor, gather such a force and demand with such good reason for your appearance at this counter, nothing short of a sight of you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for value as you are in the aggregate, single you will never pay the cost of gathering. Come in the single file that the printer may form you into battalion, and send you forth to battle for him and vindicate his credit.'

Reader, are you sure you haven't a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about your 'old clothes'?

GOOD MANNERS.—Young folks should be mannerly, but how to be so is the question. Many good boys and girls feel that they cannot behave to suit themselves in the presence of company. They are awkward, clownish and rough. They feel timid and self-distrustful the moment they are addressed by a stranger, or appear in company. There is but one way to get over this and acquire graceful manners—that is to do the best you can all the time, at home as well as abroad. Good manners are not learned so much as acquired by habit. They grow upon you as you use them. You must be courteous, agreeable and civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will become a kind of second nature to be so everywhere. A coarse, rough manner at home begets a habit of roughness which you cannot leave off if you try, when you go among strangers. The most agreeable we have ever known in company, are those who are most agreeable at home. Home is the school for all the best things.

HOW TO RISE REVEREND.—Any person who toils at any kind of labor, requiring great physical or mental exertion, should be extremely careful to practice, a regular system of ablation at the close of each day's work. Sometimes a person may become so completely exhausted as to render this anything but an inviting performance; yet by its omission a great deal of refreshment, which the hours of repose design to impart is lost. To be cleanly is a strictly religious duty, is absolutely essential to sound and refreshing slumber; hence the labour of keeping one's person clean is simply repaid by the elasticity which follows nightly ablution before retiring. Heed this advice and the reader will sleep soundly; disregard it go to bed unwashed, and you will rise in the morning unrefreshed with feelings of lassitude which the exertions of the day will hardly be able to remove.

PARITAN ECONOMY.—From Congress to New England is an easy and natural transition, and it brings me to an anecdote illustrating the Paritan character, that was told me to day by a gentleman who can vouch for its truth. A short time ago a New Englander was lying on his death-bed in this city, and his wife, a woman with a splendid faculty for taking care of money, was with him. The man had not been shaved for several days, and a barber was sent for to exercise his art on the invalid's face. The poor man was sinking rapidly, and when the barber arrived he was nearly gone. As soon as the knight of the razor made his appearance the woman addressed him with: 'How much do you charge?' 'I charge you dollar to shave him now, but I charge five dollars ven he be dead.'

The stricken wife turned to the bed, and addressed her dying husband: 'Ephraim, he says he'll shave you now for a dollar, but if he waits till you're dead, he'll charge five dollars.' The sick man moved but made no reply, and the woman looked from him to the barber, and from the barber to the sick man several times, and then heaped over her husband she raised her voice and repeated: 'Ephraim, he says he'll shave you now for a dollar, but he'll charge you five when you're dead.—Don't you think you had better be shaved now?' Ephraim turned his head weakly, opened his glassy eyes upon his wife and murmured: 'Wife, I'm very sick! His head fell back, and he was dead, and his wife, poor woman, had to pay the barber five dollars for a post mortem shave.—Exchange.

Good Food and Plenty of It, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the Weak and Debilitated; it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF SUCCESS.—Twenty-five years ago Europe supplied America with perfume. The essences, &c., made in the United States previous to that time were scarcely merchantable at home and were exported. Mark the change!—Florida Water has almost driven the floral waters of France and Germany out of the markets of this hemisphere. It is admitted by the ladies (and their decision in a case of this kind admits of no appeal) to be a perfume superior to all others in the important particulars of delicacy, salubrity, and permanence. In spite of legitimate competition, in spite of the efforts of imitators and counterfeiters, it has obtained the proud position of the standard perfume of the Western World. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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.

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

Thousands of wealthy sufferers, surrounded with every luxury, would gladly exchange conditions with the robust sons and daughters of labor who minister to their wants. Of what use are riches to the victim of scrofula, of chronic liver disease, or of any of those external disorders which keep the flesh and the temper in a continual state of irritation? None whatever. Sweep away these tormenting maladies, then, with Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Nothing can be easier. The antidote is agreeable, the relief certain, rapid, and permanent. No taint in the blood can resist the purifying operation of this infallible vegetable disinfectant.

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

Terrible mistakes are made in the treatment of Piles. The object should be to restore the natural peristaltic action of the bowels, strengthen the internal membrane, and soothe the irritation and inflammation which pervade the seat of the disease. This is precisely the operation of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They invigorate the intestinal passage, while they detach and carry off without pain the acrid matter which abrades them. For habitual constiveness, which is generally the primary cause of the complaint, they are considered by medical practitioners preferable to any of the remedies of the pharmacopoeia.

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

Have You a Cough, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the 'insatiable archer,' Consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

WANTED,

A good Male Teacher, with First Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaster, A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. McLachlan, or John O'Kavanagh, Trustees, North Lancaster, via Glennevis Post Office, Glengarry, Ont.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to

JOSEPH REDMOND, Sec.

WANTED.

A person of steady habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europe, offers his services to any one desiring Collecting, Canvasing, Purchasing, or other business done there. References furnished. Address, P. O. Box 304, Quebec, P.Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. }
Dist. of Montreal. }
In Re, Nestor Targeon, } Insolvent.

And

Andrew S. Stewart, } Official Assignee. }
Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem, will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thereto.
Montreal 1st March 1870
LEBLANC & CASBIDY,
Avocat du Faillit.