

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has anticipated the formal demand for reforms which was to have been conveyed by an interpellation in the Chamber signed by 116 Deputies. An Imperial message yesterday announced to the Chamber several concessions, including greater power to regulate its own proceedings, increased facilities for the proposition of amendments, the submission of tariff changes to the Chamber, and the Budget to be voted by chapters and no longer en bloc. Greater freedom of interpellation is to be permitted, and, lastly, Ministers may also be Deputies. The Emperor claimed credit for yielding several of his prerogatives for the public good, but insisted that those prerogatives which the people had explicitly entrusted to him must be maintained intact, thereby meaning, it may be inferred, that Ministers are still responsible solely to him. The message was favourably received. By subsequent decrees the Senate is convoked for August 2, and the Corps Legislatif is prorogued until a date to be hereafter fixed. The Ministers have resigned, and hold office only until their successors are appointed.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.
—In Monday's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Rouher, Minister of State, read the following message from the Emperor:—

"By the declaration of the 28th ultimo I announced that I should submit at the ordinary session of the Chamber the resolutions and plans which seemed most fitting to realize the wishes of the country. However, as the Legislative Body appears desirous to learn immediately what reforms have been decided upon, I think it right to anticipate its aspirations.

- "It is my firm intention to give to the powers of the Legislative Body that extension which is compatible with the fundamental bases of the Constitution."
- "I now lay before you by this Message the decisions which have been taken at the Council."
- "The Senate will be convoked as soon as possible to examine the following questions, viz:—

 - 1st. The powers to be accorded to the Legislative Body, including the right of laying down the regulations relating to its proceedings, and the right of electing its bureau.
 - 2nd. The simplification of the mode of presenting and considering amendments.
 - 3rd. To make it obligatory upon the Government to submit to the Legislative Body all modifications of the tariffs in international treaties.
 - 4th. The voting of the Budget by chapter, in order to render the control of the Legislative Body more complete.
 - 5th. The suppression of the incompatibility hitherto existing between the position of deputy and the assumption of certain public functions, particularly those of Ministers.
 - 6th. The extension of the right of interpellation."

The Government will also deliberate upon questions relating to the position of the Senate, and the more efficient solidarity which will be established between the Chambers and the Government, the faculty of exercising simultaneously the functions of Minister and Deputy, the presence of all the Ministers in the Chamber, the discussion of affairs of State in Council, the establishment of a real understanding with the majority elected by the country, and the creation of all those guarantees which we seek in our common solicitude."

I have already shown several times how much I am disposed to relinquish, in the public interest, certain of my prerogatives.

The modifications which I have decided to propose constitute the natural development of those which have successively been made in the institutions of the empire. They must at the same time leave intact the prerogatives which the people have most explicitly confided to me, and which are the essential condition of power, and of the preservation of order and society."

The message was favourably received, and M. Rouher concluded by moving of its amid cries of "Long live the Emperor."

After the Council of State held at St. Cloud, and the message of the Emperor had been read to the members of the Legislative Body, the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of His Majesty, by whom they were accepted.

A rumour has been current to the effect that Prince Napoleon will be appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and another, which is generally considered to be well founded, that the Corps Legislatif, instead of remaining closed until October, will be convoked almost immediately.

PARIS, July 10.—In today's sitting of the Legislative Body, the Deputies who have been returned for more than one district announced for which district they intend to sit. M. Gambetta has chosen Marseilles, M. Jules Simon, Bordeaux, and M. Bancel, Lyons. The verification of the elections was proceeded with. The returns of M. Gicconi, de Germigny, and de Nouilles, were declared valid.

PARIS, July 13.—Two Imperial decrees of yesterday's date have been published to-day, the first convoking the Senate on the 24 of August next for an extra session, and the second proroguing the session of the Legislative Body. The time for the reassembling of the Legislative Body will be fixed subsequently. After the Council of State held at St. Cloud yesterday and the message of the Emperor had been read to the members of the Legislative Body the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of His Majesty, by whom they were accepted. The Ministers will, however, continue to fulfil the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be appointed.

Last evening the members of the Tiers party held a meeting at the Grand Hotel. Nearly all who had signed the interpellation were present. A resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that under the present circumstances there was no necessity to press their interpellation.

The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on the reforms promised in the Emperor's message of yesterday, thinks it impossible to undervalue their meaning, and says that it would be unjust not to be grateful for them.

PARIS, July 15.—The list of the new Ministry will probably be published this evening or to-morrow morning. It is announced that Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne will accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The question of the period for which the Legislative Body shall remain prorogued is left for a decision by the new Ministry, but the rumour of an intended dissolution of the Chamber is entirely false. The *France* of this evening, alluding to the Ministerial crisis, says that Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Marshal Niel, M. Forcade de La Roquette, and M. Magné will retain their respective portfolios, and that M. Busson-Billaud and Nogent-Saint-Laurent, members of the majority, will enter the Cabinet. The same paper also states that other portfolios will

be offered to three members of the Left Centre, and that M. Rouher will accept the Presidency of the Senate.

PARIS, July 21.—The deputies of the Left in the Corps Legislatif intended to issue a manifesto calling on France to sit in judgment over recent events.

The Tiers party have resolved to persist in keeping before the Chamber the ideas and principles of their proposed interpellation.

PARIS, July 22.—The Ministerial Council have prepared and presented to the Emperor the basis of a *senatus consultum*, giving effect to the political reforms proposed in the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif.

Since the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif the Deputies of the Left have held a meeting to consider what action they should take under the circumstances.

M. Thiers presented and explained a protest against the attitude of the Government towards the Chamber, and then proceeded to develop a programme of political reform. But his propositions were considered too monarchial by the Democrats, and were rejected.

M. Jules Favre advocated silence for the present, and others favored a dissolution of the Chamber.—The meeting adjourned without arriving at any conclusion.

PARIS, July 23.—At the meeting of the Irreconcilables, held in this city yesterday, M. Thiers, who attempted to lead, submitted the draft of an address issued in their names as electors of France. The meeting rejected the address, much to the mortification of M. Thiers.

A feeling of displeasure was also expressed on account of the Assembly not being reconvened until October next. The Senate will be in session during the greater part of August, to carry out the changes contemplated in the Constitution, of which fifty-two are suggested.

De Uhaesloemp Lubat, on his installation as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech, because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Emperor.

Ismail Pasha unexpectedly sailed to-day from Marseilles for Alexandria. It is rumored that a rupture with the Sultan is the cause of his departure.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 9.—Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, has ordered that the Bonds of the Deferred Debt shall be considered the same as the Internal Consolidated Stock, and that in future there shall be but one quotation for both. Senor Herrera's resignation has been accepted.

Madrid, July 12.—Negotiations are still being carried on this evening for a settlement of the Ministerial question, and it is expected that the termination of the crisis will be announced to-morrow. In today's sitting of the Constituent Cortes, Senor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, declared that the sales of ecclesiastical property at Barcelona would realize a sum of 1,500,000,000 reals.

Madrid, July 20.—General Lersundi, formerly Captain General of Cuba, has received overtures from the partisans of Queen Isabelle, but refuses to espouse their cause.

The threatening attitude of the Carlist party causes much uneasiness.

Madrid, July 21.—There is much excitement throughout Spain.

There have been many arrests here and at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova of the parties believed to be fomenting insurrection.

The French Government has ordered all the Spanish conspirators away from the frontier.

A sharp fight occurred yesterday at Ciudad Real, about 100 miles from here, between the civic authorities and a band of insurgents presumed to be in the interests of Don Carlos. The leaders all escaped.

A deep plot has been discovered here having for its object the assassination of Serrano, Prim and Rivas.

Madrid, July 22.—The entry of Don Carlos in the Province of Navarre is confirmed. Great precautions are being taken by the Government.

Madrid, July 23.—The generals and the other officers of the army who were recently arrested for fomenting insurrection have been exiled to the Canary Islands.

Another conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated by the authorities. Its object was the assassination of Zoulla, the newly appointed Minister of Justice.

Madrid, July 24.—The Government has issued a decree reviving and putting in force the martial law of April, 1821.

Madrid, July 27.—A party of Carlists were defeated by the volunteers at Lerasson yesterday. Offers of aid to the Government come from all quarters. Espartero offers his services.

The new Spanish Ministry has now been completely formed, and comprises members of each faction of the majority. General Prim introduced the new Minister of Finance, Senor Ardanaz, to the Cortes, with the announcement that the policy of that Minister would be to maintain Spanish credit by respecting obligations and meeting all just claims. The new Ministry is regarded favorably in Madrid.

ITALY.

Florence, July 12.—It is said that the Committee appointed to inquire into the charge of venality against a member of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a negative conclusion. Its report will declare that the accusations are not proven.

St. Peter's, Rome.—Every year, on the occasion of the feast of St. Peter and Paul, the fabric of St. Peter makes an offering to the tomb of the apostles. The offering this year consists of two candlesticks in the Renaissance style, cones of three very elegant ones in the Chapel of Blessed Gregory Barbaldigo, in the Church of St. Mark at Rome.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 14.—The Austrian Red-book, published to-day, contains a despatch of Count Beust, to Baron Werner, dated July 8, in which he refutes the assertion that Austria had exercised a pressure on Belgium at the desire of France, and says:—

"The French Government never communicated to us its negotiations with Belgium. The Belgian Minister at Berlin, Baron Nothomb, having expressed a wish to ascertain the views of Austria on the Belgian railway question, I the less hesitated to communicate my purely personal views to a Belgian statesman, as I considered that the interests of our policy of peace would thus be furthered."

have been some disturbances at Brunn, the cause of which is not stated and several persons were killed and wounded by the military.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The Bishops and the Government.—It is, I confess, a difficult task to write to you to-day, for my heart is full of sorrow. As long as Mgr. Lubanski lived, I would not despair of some arrangement; but now I can neither hope nor expect anything. The death, or rather the assassination, of this prelate is in my eyes the beginning of a new era: conciliation is a good thing, but it must not be carried too far, and there is good reason to believe that in Russia the Opposition gets on the wrong track because it is unable either to say 'No,' or to resign a post, or to be willingly transported to Siberia. Sometimes the language of Kathof is taken for true opposition, but generally it is more like that of an Arcadian. All these men have at heart one article of faith, and that is to agree with the Emperor. The only true men, properly to be called 'men' in Russia, are the bishops who have been transported; their religious convictions are stronger than the Emperor's will, but they have no followers, and there are no more prelates worthy of transportation. The successor here of the Archbishop of Mohilef, Mgr. Staniewski, is a Wolsky without Wolsky's talent. For some time after he had received notice of his excommunication, a vestige of conscience made him refrain from saying Mass. But this was talked of, and when the Government sent him orders to commit suicide, he hastened to obey, and now says Mass and performs episcopal functions publicly. The only hope of a better future for us lies in the recollection of those Bishops who have suffered transportation and death for the faith. The Church of Russia, the Greek Church, does not even suspect the possibility of its ever having such prelates, and therefore it is the object of legitimate contempt. Nor will the opposition in Russia ever attain any good result until it learns to take for its patterns and guides our Catholic Bishops, instead of following the (falsely so called) orthodox prelates.— Tablet.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople, announcing that at the intercession of the Russian representative in that city the Porte has sent telegraphic instructions to the Governor of Bejassid to allow the Persian Nomads to proceed by the Kashtschelsky pass to their own territory.

Great efforts are being made by the Russian Government to complete the railway communication between the capital and the several provinces of the Empire.

GERMANY.

The German Bishops hold a Provincial Council in September at Fulda in order to prepare for the General Council, and to ensure common and uniform action. The Austrian Ambassador in Rome, Count Trantimandorf, has received a despatch desiring him to acquaint the Pope that the Imperial Government much regretted the arrest and proceedings in the case of the Bishop of Linz, but that his opposition left him no choice.

The splendid Southern portal of Cologne Cathedral is now completed. It is ornamented with 107 statues, 38 of which are life size, and 8 reliefs representing the passion of our Saviour. There have all been composed and executed by Professor Mohr, who of all German sculptors has perhaps shown the greatest capacity for entering into the spirit of the middle ages.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, July 14.—The States Council has ratified by a large majority the Treaty of Commerce with the Zollverein, the Convention for the protection of literary property with the North German Confederation, and the treaty with Wurtemberg respecting the law of naturalization.

A mountain of salt in the southern part of Nevada is reported to be five miles long and six hundred feet high and of unknown depth. It is chemically pure and crystalline. Like rock it requires blasting from the mine, whence it is taken in large blocks and is transparent as glass. It is believed that there is but one other place on the globe where salt exists in such a state of purity in workable quantities, and that is Gracow, Poland.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF INSANITY.—A horrible case of religious aberration has recently occurred in South Carolina. A Mr. Lond, his wife and four children named Sarah, Polly, Eli, and Farned, became insane by an attendance at a protracted meeting, and began to rave. Sally claimed to be the true God, the mother often saw Polly on the cross, and sometimes herself fell on her head the thorny crown and in her side the spear as her Saviour had done before her. They held meetings in the fields and were seen one day with their sleeves rolled up above their elbows, knocking dried chestnut burs from one to the other until their naked arms were covered with blood. One night while Sally and her mother were discussing a passage in Scripture a dispute arose occasioned by both of them claiming to be God. The mother thought Sally was a devil and ordered her sons and husband to tie her; they did so, and thrust her hands tied together—out of the door. She attempted to get in; James seized a bit of board and tried to push her away while her mother unable to hold the door against her ordered Eli to shoot the devil; he fired hitting her in the hand, and then, as they desired it afterwards, the devil scrambled off the doorstep. Soon she was back again putting her bloody hands in at a hole in the door, when Eli was again ordered to shoot. Nimrod loaded the rifle with two bullets and gave it to Eli who said, 'Father must I shoot? If nothing else will do, said he, 'you must shoot; and said Eli, 'this time I plumped him right between the eyes.—The body lay outside the door until daylight, when the mother ordered the rest to carry the devil to the log heap and burn it. This they did, nothing being left but a bit of the spine and skull, a rib or two, some portions of the abdomen and the outline of the swelling shoulders and hips in the ashes. The family were taken to gaol, and while they were all occupying the cage, a room grated with iron on the top and sides, the sons killed the mother by choking her. A trial resulted in their acquittal on the ground of insanity.—Boston Courier.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND.—To annihilate Catholicity in Poland, the Russian government are not contented with deporting her bishops. The *Katolic*, of Meyence, gives the following details of persecutions to which the Muscovites have recourse:—

"A very great number of priests," says that journal, "are either exiled or incarcerated. The Muscovite government have taken hold of all parochial properties and reduced the clergy's salary to a mere derisory figure. The whole clergy is placed under police inspection, and the Governor of Volynia has expressly ordered the authorities not to allow any sermon to be delivered in churches before its manuscript has been approved of by them; and when such approbation is not entirely denied, two or three months elapse before it is granted. Church singing is equally submitted to the control of the police. Every certificate of either baptism, marriage or burial must be drawn up in the Russian tongue."

These are not the only facts revealed by the *Katolic*. Gen. Potopon, Governor General of Lithuania, had provisionally tolerated among Catholics the use of prayer books in the Polish language; a recent ukase has withdrawn this authorization. To this Imperial decree was annexed a catalogue of prohibited saints. The Catholic clergy are ordered neither to honor nor even to name them in the service of the Church. The relics of the blessed Joseph Kunzevsky were laid in the parochial church of Biala in Padolia, and the recent canonisation of this holy

prelate had naturally increased the veneration of his remains. The Administration took exception at the eagerness of the faithful who visited his tomb, and ordered a detachment of soldiers to carry away the relics of the saint. This command was executed to the letter, and blessed Joseph's coffin was sent to St. Petersburg.

Gen. Potopon ordered the suppression of the most ancient congregations, as also the closing of a great number of churches and chapels. A single one of his orders deprived the Catholics of thirty-one churches and chapels. Every Catholic baptism is an offence, for which a fine of ten roubles (£1 10s.) is inflicted if the child is a male and five if it is a female. But if parents should consent to have their children baptized by a Pope, they receive four pounds for every child thus baptized. Such is Muscovite apostasy! No wonder it effects many defections. A far greater wonder it is that the great bulk of Poles are still resisting apostasy.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHINA.—Our readers will not have forgotten the accounts we gave a short time ago of the fierce persecutions raised against the Christians in China. We have now to report that the persecution has ceased, and that its salutary effects are already beginning to be felt. The soil watered three years ago with the blood of that heroic missionary, M. Mabilean, and quite recently with that of M. Rigaud and of the forty or fifty Christians massacred with him, will not fail to yield a rich harvest of conversions to our holy religion. In the district of Yeu-yang especially, where M. Rigaud obtained his crown of martyrdom, vast numbers are said to be ready to embrace the faith. A reinforcement of apostolic laborers is all that Mgr. Desfriches requires. Writing under date of February 13th to the Directors of the Seminary of Foreign Missions at Paris, the Bishop says: "We cherish the firm hope that M. M. Mabilean and Rigaud will avenge their death as the saints know how—they will obtain of God the grace of conversion for those unfortunate people who have treated them so barbarous; they will aid us with their prayers to establish ourselves permanently in this country, where, if God but secures to us freedom and tranquility, the preaching of the gospel will certainly produce abundance of fruits unto salvation. So far from discouraging us, the recent occurrences serve only to strengthen our hopes by the thought that if Yeu-yang were really a barren field, from which we could reap nothing, the devil would not make such unremitting efforts to shut us out from it." The Bishop concludes his letter with asking for ten missionaries. We have no doubt they are already with him.—Bombay Catholic Examiner.

PONTIUS PILATE'S PALACE.—Amongst the accumulated ruins of the Holy City, there are two, more obscure and neglected than the rest, which have lasted to our times, as a symbol of the ancient prophecies. One of these ruins is the huge wall of the interior of the temple of Solomon. The other is the indestructible arch of the terrace of Pontius Pilate, the only remains of the tribunal, at which the Divine Messiah received His sentence of death. On the 3d of April of this year, the arch of the Ecce Homo, freed from the surrounding ruins, was solemnly honored. Hardly ten years ago, Notre Dame de Stou had, on strange conditions gained possession of the holy ruins. Circumstances permitted the construction of a monastery and a sanctuary on a large portion of the site of Pilate's palace. The work was visibly blessed, and continued unintermittedly in spite of difficulties and opposition impossible to relate; but the hand of God was there. His hand began and ended the building. He laid the first and last stone. It was on Friday, April 3d, the Feast of the Compassion of our Blessed Lady, that the Holy City celebrated the blessing of the expiatory building. The holy Bishop, Monsignor Biacco, joined the splendid procession, accompanied by the vicar-general, the canon of the Holy Sepulchre, and the missionary priests of the Holy Land. He went at once to the monastery of the Ecce Homo, and there vested himself in his Pontifical vestments, and reappeared with his acolytes on the Way of Sorrow, and began the ceremony of benediction. For centuries nothing like it had been seen in the streets of Jerusalem, and it is remarkable that during this long procession in the public streets, and in the most frequented parts of the Mussulman quarter, the peace of this beautiful day was not disturbed by any discordant voice or by the slightest disorder. Would it be the same in many Catholic and civilized countries? The sanctuary is finished. It is blessed and has become the home of the Immortal and Eternal King. A crown of gratitude has been offered to Him instead of thorns. It must have been a consolation to His Mother. May this consolation meet its height when his faith re-unites under one shepherd all the souls purchased by the blood of Jesus Christ. Let us, however, add that the sacred building, as yet possesses only what is strictly necessary. But such as it is, it tells of the generosity of benefactors who, by their rich offerings, contributed to its erection. Their names, inscribed on parchment have been enclosed in one of the stories of the expiatory altar. May they be written in the Book of Life.—Letter of Father Rath-bonne.

FEET OF DON CARLOS III.—Carlos Luis Maria Fernando Count de Montemolin, is the eldest son and heir of Don Carlos, the pretender, by his wife Maria Francisca de Assis, daughter of King John VI. of Portugal, and was born on January 31, 1818. After the disastrous defeat of Don Carlos II., in 1839, by his royal troops under Generals Espartero and Narvaez he retired successively to France and Austria, and eventually abdicated in favor of his eldest son, in the year 1845. In the year 1846 the Count de Montemolin left Bourges and took up his abode in England. In the month of April, 1849, he made an attempt to introduce himself into Spain under disguise, but was arrested and confined in the citadel of Perpignan for a few days. In the year 1850 he married Maria Carolina Ferdinanda, sister to the late King Ferdinand II., of Naples. Still considering that he possessed good right to the throne of Spain, the recent revolution against Queen Isabella annihilated his endeavors to reorganize his party, which were carried on from Paris, in which city he has been living for some time. On the 18th instant he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the French police, who were placed to watch his movements, and, although hotly pursued, made good his entry into Spain. Successive telegrams have proved the fact that his party is of considerable magnitude, and dispersed throughout the country. Should he be once succeed in concentrating his adherents in a manner to effectively resist the Government forces, it may be the commencement of one of the bloodiest epochs experienced by that unfortunate peninsula for many years.

LITTLE THINGS.—Springs are little things, but are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bride bit is a little thing, but see its use and powers; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a great building together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, are all little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt; if it is a promise, redeem it; if it is a shilling, hand it over. You know not what important events may hang upon it. Keep your word sacred, keep it to children; they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effects will probably be lasting as life. Mind the little things.

AVOID IMPERIAL FEFUMERY.—Most of the so-called floral essences and extracts are chemical combinations, without any floral element in their composition. Hence when their original odor evapourates, 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 counterfeit 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 counterfeits, 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, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J Gray, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

The blood telegraphs its condition through the external flesh. Scrofulous eruptions, salt-rheum ulcers, boils, felons, white swellings, tumors, cancers, &c., are the telegraphic symbols by which the current of life indicates the fact that it is impregnated with corruption and pleads for purification. Answer the plea with a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the concentrated essence of the best vegetable deprivative known to science. Soon the superficial indications will be changed and sound flesh and a healthy, unblotched skin will supplant suppuration and inflammation. The salutary chemical revolution produced in impoisoned blood by this harmless detergent is one of the most wonderful phenomena in the operation of medicine.

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.

LIFE'S VALUE DOUBLED.—With a disordered stomach physical and mental enjoyment are alike impossible. Every other organ sympathizes with the great feeder of the system and the mind becomes gloomy, irritable, and enfeebled. No change for the better is possible until the interrupted functions of digestion have been restored and regulated, and Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, acting directly upon the stomach, the bowels, and the liver, arrest their morbid action and reinforce into them the vigor of which disease has deprived them. Purge and Invigorate go on simultaneously, the appetite improves, the spirits brighten, and life, which is literally a burden to the dyspeptic, becomes once more enjoyable. The sugar-coating prevents the possibility of contact between the palate and the substance of the pills, and makes them agreeable to take.

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, H R Gray, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

The Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POOR, HAMS, LARD, SPICES, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP HEAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1868. 12m

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 VERMIFUGE WORK 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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT for Dist. of Montreal } the District of Montreal. The Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty-nine.

No. 3267.

Present: THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE TORREWC.

LOUIS CARRIER and ANTOINE CARRIER, both of Levis, in the District of Quebec, Traders, Copartners, carrying on business at Levis aforesaid, under the name of L. & A. CARRIER, Plaintiffs.

JULES MARTIN, of the City and District of Montreal, Shoemaker, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. T. & C. O. DeLorimier of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Nool Roy, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in its French language, and in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve* and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called *True Witness* be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY, G.O.C.

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