

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The *France*, the *Eternité*, and other evening newspapers regard the speech of the King of Prussia at the opening of the Diet as of a peaceful character.

The vintage of 1868 in France is now estimated at from 50 to 60 millions of hectolitres. A hectolitre being 22 imperial gallons, it is evident there is no danger of a lack of wine during the coming year, even allowing for very large exports. According to the Government returns in 1865, the yield was 68,393,000 hectolitres, in 1866 it was 63,838,000, and in 1867 55 millions. So that 1868 must be considered as somewhat below an average crop.

A French clerical paper, *Les Missions Catholiques*, publishes an interesting account of the massacre of a French detachment in Cochinchina, from the pen of M. Sorel, 'apostolic missionary' in the western part of that country. The narrative is thus worded:—

Thu-dau-mot, Aug. 1, 1868.

A few weeks ago a large placard was posted up in this village announcing that a terrible epidemic was about to visit the country. The priest prophet, or *bonze*, who originated it, mentioned as a safe precaution against the disease not to stir out at night, no matter what noise might be heard in the neighborhood, and to carry a copy of the placard about the person. The French authorities understood that this kind of watchword which they conceived to be the forerunner of an insurrection. All the heathens readily responded to the *bonze's* invitation, and repaired in crowds to the temples in order to receive the precious talisman. I prohibited the Christians wearing the superstitious emblem. It was announced that the 'epidemic' would last from the 1st to the 20th of July. It only broke out on the 9th. On the night between the 9th and 10th a native soldier arrived from the fort of Chouthan, and gave information that under the pretext of a deer hunt the rebels had entered the fort and massacred an Annamite sergeant and three soldiers; the remainder were able to make their escape. On the 10th it was made known that the rebels had seized the fort of Thi-tinh. Orders were immediately despatched to Ben-hoa and Saigon to form a column, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under Commandant [Major] Danos. It started on the Sunday and as my Christians had suffered severely from the rebel raid, I did not hesitate to accompany it. The expedition made its first halt at Ben-ocat, where four rebels were captured. On the following day as the column was starting at 5 a.m., it was attacked by a crowd of Annamites, who fired a cannon and a volley from their matchlocks, and valiantly brandished their swords from a safe distance. Fortunately none of our men were hit. Ten minutes after this warlike demonstration there was no trace left of it but a few native corpses, and during the remainder of the day we were not molested. We arrived at Thi-tinh at about 9 a.m., after repairing two bridges cut by the fugitives. The enemy had made off, but left fearful marks of their passage. The fort and the whole of the village were burnt to the ground, and a fearful scene of slaughter met our eyes in the midst of the smoking ruins. Two carbonized corpses lay on the ground: they were those of two of my Christians. Further on the body of an old man, already half-devoured by worms, was stretched across his own threshold, and close by a deep well half filled with corpses. I have no doubt that these poor people were slaughtered owing to their religion. I caused the three bodies to be buried, and celebrated the mass there. I ought to have gone on further, but to return alone through the jungle would not have been safe.—I therefore followed the commander's advice and remained with the expedition, and during the trip I was able to gather the following particulars of the massacre:—On the morning of the 9th a large body of natives came down from Dong-po to Chan-thank, headed by Thac, the *bonze* who had drawn up the placard noticed above, a few leading men of neighboring villages, and three Malays who had deserted from the French.—The surrounded the guardhouse, butchered the Annamite sergeant and three privates [one of them was a native], and burnt down the fort.—All the natives of the village able to bear arms they compelled to follow them to Thi-tinh. Before they arrived there the work of destruction had already commenced.—The natives had attacked the fort, driven out the garrison, and captured a good many Christians. On Thac's arrival he sent a detachment into the jungle to capture all the Christians they met with. During this time the fort was fired. A traitor, named Gia, in the service of Duoo, brought to the *bonze* several of his brother-workmen whom he knew were Christians. The first named Han, hore on his visage the characters 'ta-dao' [infidel], with which he had been marked some years ago at Binh-dinh. In answer to the *bonze* Thac he replied that he was a Christian. An order was immediately given to bind his arms and legs and throw him into a burning cauldron. The unfortunate man cried out, 'O my God, my God!' But the populace shrieked in reply, 'It is useless; your God will not come to save you.' Another Christian, named Tieng, was also given up to Thac, and suffered a similar fate. Tieng succeeded in breaking the cords which bound him, and fled to a little river close by; but he was soon recaptured and thrown again into the flames. Three other Christians gave way before such fearful torture, and declared they were heathens. They received the talisman and were put in the ranks of the band. Two of these apostates related to me the preceding facts, which were also confirmed by the traitor Gia. This brute was not content with burning alive the two Christians mentioned above; he killed with his own hand two others, one of whom was a woman with a child at her breast. He is at present in custody. On the day after the *bonze* ordered the rest of the Christians captured to be beheaded. They were led one by one—men, women, and children—before a wall, into which they were thrown, after having been decapitated. The list of the victims amounts to 12 men, four women, and eight children. Several of the children were impaled on lances before their parents' eyes. About 12 Christians managed to escape, but what has become of them is not known.

BELGIUM.

THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.—Some weeks ago an effort was made at Brussels on the part of the Government to interfere with the liberty of the Catholic Press. A general assembly of the editors of Catholic papers was called, and the result has been that 77 Catholic Belgian newspapers have entered their protest, and have determined to stand together against the tyranny of the Government liberalism.

THE SCHOOLS IN BELGIUM.—The struggle of the Rationalist Government of Belgium is to form State schools independent of religion, for these schools all have to pay taxes. The local officials of the Government put the screw on by withdrawing their patronage from the smaller shopkeepers, &c. who prefer sending their children to Catholic colleges and schools. In spite of this, the Catholic schools have just re-opened for studies, and there is found to be an increase in the number of their students throughout the country. In many establishments a remarkable increase has taken place in the numbers, and in no case is the number decreased. This growing prosperity in religious instruction would be still more marked were it not for the odious coercion exercised by official liberalism upon certain heads of families in their employment. We have known instances of the alternative being placed before a clerk or a small shopkeeper, 'You will lose your situation, or such and such an important custom, or you will renounce your right to choose an education for your children according to your conscience and your religion.'

SECULAR EDUCATION.—The *bourgmestre* of Liege has put forth a circular commanding the teachers of all communal schools to abstain from every religious practice in school, and from teaching any passage in the classics relative to any 'civilis determinis'. Thus sacred history, a knowledge of the life of Christ, Mahomet, Luther, and Calvin is banished; and it is illegal to recite the *Pater* and *Ave*. So much for the progress of secular education in Belgium. At the same time a license was given to open a house of ill fame adjoining a school directed by sisters, in which there are several hundred young girls. A petition to the *bourgmestre* was at once got up, and signed by 433 of the principle inhabitants, but it produced no result. The law was in the hands of the authorities.

A very extraordinary trial has just been brought to a conclusion before the correctional tribunal at Brussels, in which the defendant was Mr. Donlon, a member of the British Parliament. He was indicted as the managing director of the Belgian Public Works Company, fraudulently obtained from the Company 14,775,000fr. In 1866, a contract was made between Mr. Donlon and Mr. Swan, agents of the English Public Works Company, (limited) and the Burgo-master of Brussels for the drainage of the river Senne. These two Englishmen then entered into a private contract with a Brussels firm, who agreed to do the draining for 12,425,000fr., it being understood that they should represent that the said sum paid them was 14,960,000fr., the difference to be paid to Mr. Beaven Smith, a friend of Messrs. Donlon and Swan's. The Burgo-master testified to the terms of the contract, and the Brussels contractors confessed that they had agreed to pay the 24 millions of francs to Mr. Donlon because if they had not some one else would. Mr. Donlon declares that the whole story is invented for the purpose of enabling the Belgian firm to break the contract that they made with him and Mr. Swan.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—It is rumored that Gen. Prim is negotiating with the prince of Asturias, with the intention of making the Prince King of Spain and himself Regent.

A letter is published from Gen. Garibaldi urging Spain to choose a dictator for two years, and then to establish a Republic.

While the governors of Spain seem bent on enjoying themselves and their new splendor, a low but threatening murmur is rising from the people, who complain that they have been deceived. Gatherings have been held in the lower parts of the town. Shots have been exchanged, and a few killed and wounded. Anarchy spreads day by day. The Ministry are uncertain what to do or what resolution to take. The departures from Madrid are very numerous; all the first families of the place are collecting on the French frontier. No one puts faith in the apparent tranquillity. The greater part of the 48,000 muskets seized at the artillery 'parque' are still in the hands of the populace. Troops of Italians, like gipsies, throng into Madrid; the city swarms with strange and foreign foes. The presence of smouldering fire is but too evident, and the least spark may occasion a terrific explosion. Two de magogue clubs, one French the other Italian, are opened. The principle the 'Property is robbery' finds many adherents; but the Italians are foremost in turmoil, scandal, and open sorceries. There is to be a grand concert for the benefit of the 'poor Italians.'

The titles, books, and funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, says the *Gaceta* de Madrid, were a few days ago delivered into the hands of the Governor of Madrid, M. Vicente Masrnan, President of Conferences in Madrid, and President of the Supreme Council of Conferences in Spain, took an inventory, in the presence of the notary, M. Gorzales, and witnesses, of the books, effects, and documents contained in the bureau at the residence of the society, in the Street de Salud, and of a sum of 752 reals belonging to the society. Five rooms were closed and sealed; and a list was made of names of the persons composing the Supreme Council of the society in Spain.

'Behold them,' exclaims the thoroughly Catholic and able editor of the *Pensamiento Español*, 'behold the men who so lately demanded liberty for all men, and who now refuse to the religions, and to all who wish to become such, the liberty of living in the way they judge best and most useful, of residing in their own houses, and employing themselves in what they deem most profitable; they called for liberty of association, and they suppress the associations created by the gospel and approved by the Church—associations whose history is one continued exercise of virtues and heroic acts of charity they demanded liberty of teaching, and they close up the best and most frequented colleges in Spain, obliging the parents who can place no sufficient trust in others to send their children for their education abroad, or to shut them up at home; they demanded liberty of thinking, and they disregard all consideration towards the young religious or the aged nun, simply because they suspect that they don't think as they do.'

*El Imparcial*, a revolutionary journal, gives the following statistics of the Spanish clergy:—The Spanish clergy, consisting of 53 prelates, 1 auxiliary bishop, 52 doyens, 431 dignitaries and officiating canons, 474 chanoines de chœur, 756 beneficed priests 5 individuals receiving dotations exceeding those marked in the Concordat, and 26 chaplains' dotations in excess of the sum fixed by the Concordat, costs the State the sum of 25,352,810 reals per annum. By the census of 1860, the number of convents of nuns amounted to 866, containing 12,990 religious, with a revenue of 4,390,620 reals per annum. The monasteries were 33 in number, with 719 religious. On the above data, however, the numbers must have increased.' We see, therefore, that the clergy in Spain hold revenues to the amount of nearly forty millions of reals, the greater part of which is not derived from the State; while on the other hand the State has devoured many millions of Church property. Liberalism will cost the people far more than forty millions of reals; without even offering an equivalent in any other form than that of bad laws.

The Provisional Government of Madrid have I fear, been too hasty and too sweeping in the measure they have adopted for the expulsion of the Jesuits, the suppression of the female communities, of the charitable institution of St. Vincent de Paul, the suspension of the payment of the funds allotted 'by the State' for the maintenance of the seminaries, and the

confiscation of their property. It were better had such measures been left for the decision of the representatives of the nation assembled in Cortes; and it was imprudent, to say the least, to give plausible grounds for discontent and to aggravate the difficulties which always arise in the establishment of a new order of things. I mentioned yesterday the petition presented to the head of the Provisional Government by some hundreds of the ladies of Madrid on these points, and the reasons on which their protest was founded. I have now to notice a letter addressed to the Minister of Grace and Justice by a dignitary of the Church, the Bishop of Jaen, who declares that thousands of families belonging to all classes of society are by the act of the Provisional Government deprived of property to a large amount, that fathers of families are no longer at liberty to choose teachers for their children, and that the indigent can no longer be relieved as they used to be. The Bishop says:—

'I have read your Excellency's letter on the expulsion of the Jesuits from their houses, and I have observed that, evoking times which we should not recall and indicating facts on which history has already thrown light, your Excellency, in these days of ours, when all sorts of liberty are proclaimed renews and adopts measures which characterize a Minister with unlimited power, and incited by a feverish hatred against the Church. But, omitting for the present the history of events so well known, I ask of your Excellency to reflect that you have transferred to the State property acquired by intelligence, by zeal, by science, by education, by a thousand laborious watchings—perfectly acquired by the sweat of their brows by citizens who merely exercised the liberty of instruction which was secured to them by the laws, and who are now deprived of the liberty of choosing their homes, who forbidden to make use of what belongs to them, and forbidden to communicate with their legitimate superiors. You cannot forget that thousands of families, in fulfilment of the obligation of providing for the education of their children, placed them in the colleges of the Society of Jesus, with the full confidence of their being well brought up and carefully educated. I ask your Excellency to consider for a moment what these fathers of families will now think, and what all serious and reflecting men must think, of our liberties.'

The letter, which is rather a long one, concludes thus:—

'After all I have set forth, I venture to pray your Excellency to suspend the execution of the measures relative to ecclesiastical persons and property until such time as the Constituent Cortes shall have decided on the temporal interests of our beloved country, leaving to that period the adoption of such resolutions as may be deemed most suitable; and that in the meantime permission shall be given to such parish priests and vicars as have been driven away by some of the juntas in date of agitation to return to their parishes, and to the faithful who are intrusted to their care. I conclude by expressing to your Excellency the affectionate gratitude I owe to the Junta of this capital (Jaen), who deserve this tribute from me, my chapter, my clergy, and the religious community of Jaen.'—Times Cor.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Nov. 3.—To-day being the anniversary of the battle of Mentana, a procession of about 200 men, with two black banners, proceeded to the Cemetery of San Miniato, where a religious ceremony was performed in behalf of the men who fell in that engagement. The procession afterwards passed through the principal streets of Florence in perfect silence and order, and dispersed quietly in the Piazza Signoria, after receiving short addresses from the Roman emigrants.

The Italian debt is now nearly 300,000,000 sterling, on which the annual interest is over £14,000,000. At the time Piedmont began to usurp the Papal Provinces the total debt in all the various States now forming the Kingdom of Italy did not exceed £25,000,000. The Italian revolution is expensive. It has already cost £265,000,000. France has doubled her national debt in 13 years. Italy has increased hers at the same rate.—*From the officials returns.*

A letter from Florence, in the *Stierli*, says:—'Several telegrams addressed to the *Havas* agency announce that Menotti and Riccini & Ribaldi are expected shortly at Baucharest; and it is even added that their father would join them there in the spring. Independently of the astonishment which such a piece of news causes here I can invoke for its confirmation the testimony of a friend of General Garibaldi, just arrived from Capreze, where he saw Menotti tranquilly attending to agricultural works and thinking little of starting for Wallachia. The General, it is true, is much concerned as to the state of affairs in the East, and speaks freely about it at table, but his clear intellect knows how to discern what there is factitious in the agitations provoked by Russia, and you may be certain that he will never serve as an instrument for the agents of that power. Personally, Garibaldi is in good health, but he is often out of spirits. He feels old ego advancing, and is a bit down at what he calls his inability. As to the Mezzanin party, it agitates in the Principalities, and I see many men of the party of action leaving for the Roumanian capital, but the individual action of Mezzanin must not be confounded with that of Garibaldi, for, whatever may be said the latter has never been the blind instrument of the former.'

The Republican movement in Italy grows daily more menacing, and the Royal family of Savoy are too late attempting to regain their prestige by a series of visits to Turin and Naples, where Prince Humbert and his bride are expected on the 15th, and where a series of fetes is to be given at the expense of the city in honour of their coming. Pompieri is to rise temporarily from his ashes, and a restoration of the streets, shops, and temples to be carried out with appropriate costumes and properties. The deputy Mattino, who, as your readers will remember, attempted to assassinate the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples by firing into the window of Sta. Maria della Carita during Benediction, on Rosary Sunday, where his Eminence was supposed erroneously to be officiating, and who only succeeded in shooting the Cavaliere Merziani, has been set free by the authorities, although two competent eye-witnesses testify to the crime. Mazzini is dying, in consequence of a second operation he has undergone, and his resignation and avowed charity have effaced even the godless agents of the Quisera. He sent his qualities of Mazzinian deputy, enjoys perfect immunity. Had he succeeded in shooting the Cardinal-Archbishop, we may suppose he would have received the cross of the 'Crown of Italy.'—London Tablet.

The Duke of Genoa's son, Prince Thomas is, say the Italian papers, to be sent at once to Harrow to get rid of the worst Catholic prejudices his education may have left existing. Every cowardly concession made to the Revolution serves to increase instead of diminishing its resolve to do away with the dynasty it has set on, and is about to cast aside, and the demonstrations against the King and his family, and in favour of a Republican form of Government, are daily becoming more numerous. Ferrara, Ravenna, Torti, Naples, and Perno are following in the wake of Bologna and Milan, and at Lugano where Mazzini holds his chief council place, the little town is filled with the heads of the Italian seats and secret emissaries who draw their inspirations from that wonderful and patient intellect, which forty years of ceaseless conspiracy has never relaxed in its satanic warfare against Rome.

The health of the Sovereign Pontiff continues excellent; all who approach him are astonished at the freshness and beauty of his countenance, as well as at the vigour and freedom of all his movements. 'Yet the Holy Father is in his seventy-sixth year. The Altissimo says his seventy-seventh, and places the date of his birth in 1792; but the fact is that his birth was born in 1790.

Rome is, as facts prove, in its normal state of tranquillity, but it is not by grace or goodwill of the National Committee that we continue to enjoy quiet. A manifestation was expected on the 22nd, but, as Thackeray says, 'the light didn't come off,' and the party of action, thinking it wise not to encounter the numerous patrols, took their wives and sisters, and went to listen to the band of the legion on the Piazza Colonna. The police, however, made two arrests, one of them being that of Major Pesca, a Garibaldian agent, holding a field officer's commission in the Italian army. He was furnished with papers containing all the details of the conspiracy for an internal insurrection, which have thus happily fallen into the hands of the Government. At Ara Coeli, too, the same evening, a train and two barrels of powder were placed under the barracks occupied by the Swiss Carabineers, and adjoining the capital—Tablet.

While friends and enemies are joining hands as it were, to bring the head of the so-called Italian Kingdom into contempt, the fiercest advocates of the revolution cannot withhold their tribute of reluctant respect to the dignified attitude of the Holy Father. It is worth while to quote the words of the Riforma of the 23rd of October, which after noticing that the Papacy has always refused itself to any art involving a juridical acceptance of the Italian revolution proceedings thus:—Remember that the Pope when speaking of Victor Emmanuel always calls him King of Sardinia. From all this it results that the modus vivendi which has been proposed by Mensabrea is a new sign of the humiliation into which Italy has fallen. We must revere, therefore, thank the Pope for giving evidence of a dignity which is wanting in our rulers, refusing as does to treat with the Italian Government.

The *Observateur* publishes an excellent article on the Anglican movement, with regard to the Pope's invitation to the separated congregations, and states on the authority of the *Journal de Bruxelles*, that Dr. Forbes, Anglican bishop of Brechin, was already on his way to make his submission to the chair of St. Peter, when he was dissuaded from 'Individual secession' for the moment by some of his colleagues, who urged him to remain within the pale of the Anglican Church, so as to concern the best means for a return on a larger scale to Catholic unity. The Roman journal concludes in these words:—'The meeting of Lambeth only serves to show the impossibility of maintaining a heretical church, and we have well-founded hope that the (Ecumenical) Council now about to be gathered together in Rome may be the second step in the way of removing Anglican difficulties, and in pointing out to the members of its communion not only Catholic truths, but the shortest, easiest, and most honourable method of returning to the bosom of the Church.'

SUFFERERS WITH SCROFULA READ THE FOLLOWING.

Kingston Road, Don Bridge, July 23, 1866.

Sir,—I think it my duty to make known to you the great benefit I have received from Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

In the Spring of 1863, I took a pain in my side, which extended to my back, and became so severe that I was unable to sleep. I was very poorly all that Winter. In the Spring of 1864 a swelling began to rise on my back, near the spine, and shortly after broke out and discharged. I had two more swellings on my back that year. The sores would discharge for about a month, during which time I was very weak. Next Spring I was weaker than ever; and in the month of April the last swelling began to rise. A friend asked what was the matter with me, I told him I thought my blood was affected. He then advised me to try your Bristol's Sarsaparilla. I did so. I took one bottle a week, and as some of your Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills I soon began to experience a great change. In a few weeks I was able to go to work, and I have been working ever since. I firmly believe that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been the means, with the blessing of Providence, of restoring me to health and strength, and I cheerfully recommend them to any who are suffering from Scrofula, in any of its drearful forms. I am very truly yours,

EDWARD DAVIS.

I beg to testify that the foregoing statement is quite correct, as I am well acquainted with Edward Davis.

T. A. SNIDER, Walton St., Toronto.

Having supplied Mr Davis with the Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, I can testify to the correctness of his statements.

H. J. ROSE, Druggist, 155 Yonge St., Toronto.

Sept 7th, 1868. 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. Harle, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

IT IS TRUE!

A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. Catholics are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let draspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vigor. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. 513

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

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents seek themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physicians nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten or every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be Worms; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late. Parents you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Form Pastilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucus in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal, } N. 2379.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delima Pelouquin, wife of Edouard Dupuis, Merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the said Edouard Dupuis an action for separation as to property, returnable before the said Court, on the thirty-first of October next.

RIVARD & TAILLON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal; 16th October, 1868. 1m-10

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations beware to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 25 cents a box. October, 1868. 2m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. 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. October, 1868. 2m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. — Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical 'beautifiers' of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias in the present day it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sensitive nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness, and transparency. 187.

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

LOWER CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. } KNOW all men that DAME LEOCADIO BOUCHER, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, widow of the late PATRIOT LACOMBE, in his life time, Esquire, Notary, of the same place, and now wife separated as to property of ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esquire, of the said City of Montreal, and the said ALFRED LAROCQUE, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, aux fins des présentes by her petition filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court under No 329 prays for the sale of an immovable situated in the said District to wit: 'A lot of land situated in the said City, forming part of a lot of land designated by the letter G, on the plan of the St. Gabriel Farm (Ferme St. Gabriel) deposited in the office of the Seminary of St. Sulpice de Montreal, as I marked under the No 14 of a special plan, of the Vendor, bonded in front by Centre Street; on one side by BENJAMIN GODOUVEON; on the other side by MICHEL HEMOND; and in rear by No 12 of the said Vendeur's plan, containing forty three feet in front by eighty feet in depth, the whole more or less; which land is now occupied by one MARGARET BRENNAN.

And the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, alleging that by Deed of sale concerted by the said late Patriote Lacombe to one Timothy Brennan, laborer of Montreal aforesaid, before Malva Laffan, and his Colleagues, notaries, on the 9th of November, 1859, a hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable hereinabove described, for the sum of fifty eight pounds currency, 11/10s from the present proprietor of the said immovable the said principal sum of fifty-eight pounds due to her in virtue of the said Deed and further the sum of seven pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence said currency, balance of three years of interest upon the said capital sum to the ninth of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven with interest upon the said sum of fifty-eight pounds from the ninth November last and costs of the said petition.

The said Dame Leocadie Boucher further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immovable is uncertain and that the known proprietor since the date of the said Deed of sale has been the said Timothy Brennan, now deceased, and that since his death, the said immovable has been occupied by the aforesaid Margaret Brennan.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immovable to appear before the said Court, at Montreal, within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, failing which, the Court will order that the said immovable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. O. Montreal, Nov 6, 1868. 4w13

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal, } INVOLVEMENT ACT OF 1864 '65. No. 373.

In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (an haou), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville, Insolvent. THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting the said Court.

GEORGE E. MAYRAND. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal. 16th Sept., 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INVOLVEMENT ACT OF 1864

Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER, of the city of Montreal, Merchants, as well personally and individually, as heretofore copartners with the late Jean Bas. Breussan, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co., Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys ad litem. BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd of October 1868. 2m-11