among many persons interested in political mat ters that war between Prussia and France must come, and that soon. The Prussian papers are exceedingly insulting; and insult to the natural vanity is what a Frenchman can't stand beyond a certain time and amount. Many of the French journals are also sufficiently martial in their temper just at present.

The French Opposition Press accuses the Government of having endeavored to provoke a conflict on the 3rd December, and asserts that there was no cause for the extensive military preparations made on that occasion.

The Government papers persist in affirming that an emeute was contemplated on pretext of doing honor to Baudin; the Opposition Press, on the other hand, as strongly deny that there was any such intention. Both, probably, are insin cere. A 'demonstration' in the cemetery had been talked of several days before the 3rd, indeed, ever since that of the 2nd of November. The promoters had, perhaps, no intention of committing overt acts of violence, but there was hardly a necessity for so imposing a display on the part of the authorities; and this was, in fact, the only 'demonstration' of the day, for which there would have been no occasion had the Government originally taken no notice of the speeches of the 2nd of November, or abstained from prosecuting the papers that published the subscription lists. Both would by this have been for-

The 'Missions Etrangeres' in Paris have recertly received the martyred remains of nine missionaries, who left the college in 1864, and were martyred in 1866 in Tonquin. The students went forth to meet the relics; an instantaneous cure was wrought upon a student on the occasion. The number of students in this college in 1850 was 30, this year the number has reached 127.

M. Gruneisen communicates to a contempo rary a reminiscence of the trial of the Emperor of the French, Prince Louis Napoleon, for the Boulogne invasion in 1849, when he was de fended by M. Berryer. To avoid a scene in the Court of Peers, it was determined that the Prince should deliver a short address, and then commentaries on the Corsican character of the difficult. Prince as entertaining La Vendetta against the English for the battle of Waterloo. When it is stated that Prince Louis never wrote the nas sage referred to, but that it owes its origin to a mere jocular observation of an Englishman, what a mass of indiguant commentaries fall to the ground. The facts are simply these. The Prince wrote down a sketch of what he wished to say to the Court of Peers, giving it to his counsel to alter and amend as he thought (xp den') M. Berryer, who was in daily communication with an English friend of the Prince resident in Paris, being struck with the rather infated style of the proposed address, quite natural under the perilous occasion of the prisoner, read over the draft to the Englishman, with the other observation—'You, English, who have so much common sense, can suggest what is ultra and exaggerated.' Suggestions were mutually made on the reading until M. Berryer came to a passage - I represent before you a principle and a cause, the first the sovereignty of a people, the second that of the empire.' On hearing the sentence the Englishman emiled. 'What are you laughing at " said M Berryer. 'Well,' was the reply, 'I think there is one other thing the Prioce represents.' 'What is that?' rejoined the advocate. 'A defeat,' was the answer.

What do you mean?' Waterloo,' quietly remarked the Englishman. 'C'est le mot, c'est le mot, called | tants all rose in a out M Serryer, and, pen in hand, he altered the passage as it was delivered to the Court, and it stood thus-' I represent before you a principle, a cause, and a defeat. The principle is the sovereignty of the people, the cause is that of the empire, the defeat is that of Waterloo. The principle you have recognised, the cause you have served, the defeat you would revenge.

Writing on the 4th inst, the Paris correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette says: - Marshal Niel, who still remains in office, is a most practical man It was not long ago that, with a single stroke of his pen, he deprived all the cavalry regiments of their bands, and now more pressical reforms are spoken of If the French horse have now to march without music, it looks as if the French Foot will soon have to march without that poetical addition to a regiment the vivandierre. In the history of the military women of France it is related that Theresa Figuer, Widow Sutter, called sans gene, in the year 1793, served in the 15:h Dragoons, and then in the 9 b, in what latter corps she went through the campaigns of the Republic and the Empire The Committee of Public Safety, in consequence of the number of ladies who desired to turn their knitting needles into bayonets, decreed that no woman should be kept upon the strength of the Army, but an exception was made in favour of Oitoyenne Figueur, who had the honour, whilst en gaged at the siege of Toulon, of being put under arrest of General Bonaparte for being late for duty. Theresa fought against us in Spain, where she fell amongst guerilles, and remained in the hands of the Oure Merino ill the end of the war. She only died six years ago at the age of eighty-Sve. The story of the Widow Brulor, who died at eighty eight is much the same. Marie Schellinck also served with dis tinction, and was named lientenant on the field of battle by Napoleon for gallant conduct at Jena. This lady expired at the age of eighty-two. Numerous women have left behind them souvenirs of their courage and devotion - Claudice Bouget, Marie Adrian Quatre Sous, who at the age of sixteen, bed served several campaigns. Petit Jean, who, when cannon ball at Waterloo, fell into the hands of the Colonel of the Royal Irish, and became the admir tion of the British Army The list of gallant women is a long one, and to weed them entirely out of the Army would be a most unpopular act. M Bescherelle, in his military sketches, gives us this portrait; 'The vivandiere is a distinct type, and has her own immortal page in the history of our wars. She has accompanied our armies in all their battle fields, from Jemappes to the Pyramids, from the icy barriers of the Splugen to the laughing plains of Italy and Spain, from Madrid to Moscow. Turn about the vivandlere is surgeon, sieter of charity, soldier, but always a woman, a mother, and the companion of a soldier. She has slept on the marble flags of the palace of the Moors at Seville, and on the flowery banks of the Guadiana; she has heard the gondoller sing on the banks of the Tagus and the Arno, and she had crossed the frozen Beres. that the protection which all other Governments ex- who was recently buried. Other lawyers, as Judge ina. The vivandlers at the head of our victorious tend to their servants must not be expected from the Cato, Asa S. Jones, and George Marchall, were re-

the service in 1783, was present at battles in Egypt, at Austerlitz, Jeua, Eylau, Friedland, was in Spair, and Portugal, and present at Essling and Wagram, and marched to Moscow and back. She was after wards present at Lutsen, Bautzen, Leipsic, and Waterloo; went to Spain in 1823, to Africa in 1830, returned in 1856 to France, and went again to A:geria in 1860. She died in garrison at Issodown at the age of ninety-two. Then there was Catherine Rohmer, who saw pretty much the same service as Madame Jourden; in 1823 she lost her husband in Spain, and as vivandieres can only keep their post on condition of marrying again after an interval laid down in the military regulations, she married a sergeant major and went with him to Africa, accompanied by eight sone, who were all soldiers. The vivandiere appears to be a Republican institution, and people will hold to it all the more for that.

### SPAIN.

It is at last deficitively settled and decreed that the elections are to be held on the 15th of January. and the Constituent Cortes are to meet on the 11th

of February The disinclination of Portugal to a union with the Daily Telegraph owits to tell us - Tablet. Spain was evinced by an enthusiastic popular celebration of the anniversary of the exculsion of the Spaniards from that country.

The Impurtial says that Spain ought not to shrink from any sacrifice to put down the Cuban insurrect though certain organs of it indulge in an intensity tion, the triumph of which would be the worst stain that would be cast upon a revolution which is at present the pride of Spain.

The Morning Post maintains that the revolution in Spain was the work of the army and not of the people, and that it had more to do with persons than with principles. The Queen and the clergy were unpopular, not the monarchy and the Church. At present the main current of the better kind of Spanish thought and opinion tends towards the revival of the monarchy, and could there but be found and presented a personage on whom their aspirations could be contred, the monarchical party would be safe to hell its own against all others. In the absence, however, of such a personage, they are necessarily at a great disalvantage; and the disadvantage must increase every day. With the various f rees pulling in as many various directions, and the probability that the elections will be delayed till they are ripe for explosion - the prospect of the Constituent Cortes being able to agree upon a settlement of the government which is likely to be permanent appears to be becoming less and less. One thing may be predicted with pretty considerable confidence—that if, as seems to be not improbable, the Republicans do obtain a temporary advantage and get the goverr-ment moulded upon their plan it will certainly not last long, and that its inevitable overthrow will once more plunge the country into the chaos of a second revolution, which would be of a very different decline to answer questions. It is a passage nature from that which has over effected, and one | monument to the two unfortunate men who were in this speech which has given rise to endless from which recovery would be infinitely more

Let me, give you some instances of the disorder

and impiety which is deluging the courtry. There is the inhuman ousting of nuns from their convents, of which I will state but one case, as a sample of many others. On Wednesday last, when the religious (Franciscane) of the Escorial, a few miles distant from Madrid, were going to their refectory to dinner, the order was announced to them to quit the convent within three hours. The community consisted of thirty-six members, one of them suffering from mental derangement, and within those three hours they were all mercilessly turned into the streets, not, however without the additional outrage of having their boxes and bundles searched by the Government officials, Can we sufficiently execuate and condemn such a heartless and cruel proceeding? Thirty-six ladies (let us waive their religious profes sion), separated from their families, without relatives on the spot, one of them insane, thrust from their dear at home, and on a rainy day, without permission to carry with them the needful necessaries for the remainder of that same day. The barbarity of the deed requires no commentaries. Eren criminals and irrational animals would have been less barebly treated. This, I repeat, is but a sample of what is taking place in innumerable localities. In some towns, however, as in Zamora, and in Jativa and Outerviente, in the province of Valencia, the inhabinass to resist sucl scenes, and successfully prevented any interference with the religious, and drew up numerously signed petitions to Government, praying that the nuns should be left perfectly undisturbed.

Another sign of the times is the scandalous exhibition in the public shop windows of the most obscene photographs, and the scurrilone, indecant, and blasphemous verses, which are distributed almost gratis among the lowest and the working classes. The number of daily po'itical papers for the most part irreligious, published in Madrid, was thirty three a few days ago. Since then another has appeared entitled the Goddess of Reason: -Cor. of Tablet.

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- On that same 24th of November, when Monti and Tognetti were suffering the penalty of their crime, Battista Montavari and Carlo Righetti were being shot by the soldiers at Bologus, not for mining a barrack or depriving any one of life, but simply for defending a countryman wao resisted the payment of a tax. 'We are far,' says the Unita Cattolica, 'Irom charging this act with fierce bar barity, or from saying that it will prove the ' bier of Italy' but to these l'alianiss'mi who shall declaim about Monti and Tognetti we wil only reply by naming Montanari and Righetti.'

Out of the 4,249 inscribed electors of Venice only 1,604 voted; and yet the proportion of voters to thore entitled to the suffrage was considerably larger in Venice than in the other great cities of Italy.

There has been a serious riot at Bologua, preceded by several of less importance, arising from the same cause, opposition to the payment of unpopular taxes, as are all those which effect the price of the necessaries of life. The taxation on the slaughter of beasts for the market has been the origin of the late collision between the military and the matinous Bolognese which terminated in the loss of two lives, and in the wounding of ten other persons.

ROMB. - An English officer-one who has seen much active service in India and the Crimea-lately arrived from Rome, assures us that the Eternal City the mother of seventeen children, enrolled herself as is now so well fortified, all the approaches to it are so perfectly commanded, and the artillery by which a gunner; Sister Marths, who left her convent that so perfectly commanded, and the artillery by which tend the wounded, and received the title of ' Mere des it is defended is in such good order, that it would Armees;' Double Breton, who killed a Russian captain stand a siege of from six to ten days, even if attacked at Bylau, captured six Prussiane, and led them to the by the best troops of the Italian Kingdom. This would, Emperor at Friedland; had her leg carried off by a in the event of another expedition like that of last year, give ample time for help to arrive from France, supposing that the French srmy, now at Civita Vecchia, should be withdrawn. The same gentleman describes the whole of the Pont fical army in excellent spirits, well armed, well disciplined, and most anxious to meet once more the Garibaldini. The corps of Zousves, in particular, he says, are in material and esprit de corps superior to anything seen in Europe since the days of the Ornsades .- [London

Weekly Register. After a long interval, an execution has taken place in Rome. Two Italians, Monti and Tognetti, who had deliberately planned the murder of a multitude of innocent men, and by whose act twentyseven persons were hurried to instant death have expiated their guilt on the scaffold. In such a case indulgence would have been a crime. It would have been equivalent to the pusillanimous announcement

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

armies, has entered Rome, Naples, Berlin, Warraw, Vienne, and Moscow. After, this brilliant, sketch it dicated, and that, the session in the last few years. There is a matter for regret, but we to inquire, many others, no doubt might be vivandiere of the day is destined. As for outline, satisfation of protecting added.

There is a very strong feeling the session of the wind definitively above the week in the session of the wind definitively above the week in the last few years. There is a matter for regret, but we to inquire, many others, no doubt might be vivandiere of the day is destined. As for outline, satisfation of protecting added.

There is a very strong feeling the session of the week in the session of the week in the session of the least civilized of human communities. It is not in England that such suicidal feebleness would have found an apologist! When rash and misguidel men shattered the walls of the Clerken well Prison, not with the purpose of destroying life, but only of releasing a prisoner, we remember how swiftly the tide of popular fary enveloped' the crimicals, and with what eager unanimity their blood was demanded. The debt which justice claimed was paid. Yet the crime of Monti and Tognetti, far more terrible in its results. and unmitigated even by the delusive plea which the Fenian offenders could urge, is palliated by the very voices which cried for vengeance on the latter .-These men,' says the Daily Te'egraph, on the 27th whatever their gniit may have been, of November, ' have been put to death for an act designed to aid Italy in her acquisition of Rome; and whoever else may condemn them, Italians must acquit them of guilt.' The principle affirmed, without restriction, in these curious words, is this - that the most revolt ing crimes may be lawfully condoned by those who hope to profit by them. How long society could hold together if such maxims were generally adopted

KINGDOM OF NAPLES - Naples, Nov. 30.—It is difficult to give you awides of the angry excitement which the recent executions in Rome have created here. On this question the whole Press is united, of wrath which is new even to Maples. 'Papal Roma,' says the Avvenire, ' has executed justice, but it has executed justice on Papal Rome; it has killed the temporal sovereignty' 'This ferocious and cowardly insult,' says the Pungolo, must be evenged. That blood, we all of us feel, has issued from our veins, and it must be that it has not been shed in vain.' I shall not give you any other extracts to show the indignation which has been created and these are mild in comparison with what has been said elsewhere; but this is not all. Subscription lists are opened by almost every journal to accept contributons towards the erection of a monument to the Italian partyers Monti and Tognetti, and to transmit to posterity the execrable acts of the priests of Rome,'

Among the subscribers I find the names of all classes and of every shade among the Liberals. Of many men of literary reputation may be mentioned the name of Peter Settembrini, one of the most distinguished writers of Southern Italy, who was himself condemned to death after the events of 1848, and was spared by Ferdinand II. Buron No'li, who was Syndic of Naples two years ago, is another; not, however, to multiply names, the hatred and indignation entertained towards the Papal Government, which were already sufficiently strong, are increasing in intensity from hour to hour Among the subacribers are two American citizens, who say, 'we send our contribution towards the erection of a assassinated by that man who causes himself to be called the representative of God. All America will rejoice in the fail of the High Priest of Rome.' 'It was desirable that the Pope himself should undeceive the deluded,' says a Moderate journal, 'and the Pope has not failed to do it. The decapitation of Monti and Tognetti opens an abyss between him and Italy. All reconciliation has become impossible. The only danger now is that some in emperance on our part may compromise the results of the errors of Rome. And it is a great danger, but men of thought and foresight will it is to be hoped, be found in numbers sufficient to prevent the fatal mistakes of Aspromonte and the outbreak of last year, though it is almost too much to hope from a people excited to frenzy. 'The Neapolitan Committee for honouring the memory of Monti and Tognetti' is composed of General Avezzans, Count Ricciardi, Professor Settembrini, with others, and the President is Baron Nolli.

The returns of untried prisoners, now in the State prisons of Naples, exceed 2,000, and every day is making additions to the number. The ruin of a State cannot be far off, when it is obliged to have recourse to such wholesale tyranny as this. The greater part of these victims are royalists and Catholics, and the rest Mazzinians : I am speaking, of course, of political prisoners. As to the ordizary crimes, they have increased beyond calculation, and the Sicilies are abof Nisida, especially, where royalist gentlemen and tions now hawked about .- [Boston Commercial. priests, quardamen of Francis II.. &C . may be an day seen chained to the scum of the criminal population of the two Sicilies, has been inspected, and found to be even worse than the Catholic Press and Lord Henry Lennox's speeches in the House of Commons declared it to be in 1863.—[Tables.

# RUSSIA.

The Pall Mall Gazette notices, without comment, but probably without approval, the latest invention of Russian orthodoxy. The Catholic Poles, it observes, are now conveyed by force to church by a detachment of soldiers and police, to bear the service recited in the Russian language. Alexander has at length surpassed N'e colas, and it was not an easy task. There was a time when this new crime of the imperial felon, who is not satisfied to oppress the bodies of his victims, unless he can torture their souls also, would have provoked the chastisement of Ohristian nations In the ages of faith, they would have proclaimed a crusade against the wrongdoer. But we are more temperate now. Crusides are a thing of the pas', and not likely to be revived, excapt it be to abet some gigantic scheme of oppression and injustice. The Pope might stray Christian armies against the Tork, but would summon them in vain against the Czar. He com do his will without hindrance, because men are now too busy in redressing imaginary wrongs to waste their sympathy ou real ones.

We are as yet without any authentic intelligence as to whether the St Petersburg Conference for the prohibition of explosive cartridges has had any result. In the meantime, it is interesting to observe the prudent circumspection with which the cause of brute force is protected by the Russian Government. By humane philosophers, as we'll as by adepts in mechanical arts, it has been often foretold that the inventions for killing off mankind will eventually become too much for flesh and blood to endure,-Without pretending to solve this sanguinary problem I think I may say that the explosive cartridges, such as have late'y been experimented upon in the Prussian shooting grounds, are a step towards making the battle field too but even for the most conragrous. I cannot but think that if five times the present number of dead and wounded appeared in the dreadful list is ued the day after the glorious excitement of contest, war, especially smoog civilized races, would become a greater rarily than it is.

The St. Louis Guardian contains the following tem on the progress of the Church in that city :-The number of conversions to the Ohurch in the best circles of society is attracting much attention. Scarcely a week passes but we hear of some such acquisition, arising, to a great extent, from the friendly intercourse existing between Untholic and Protestant society in our city. Amongst gentlemen of the learned professions these conversions are numerous and necessarily conspicuous. In looking around we see converts on every side. In the medical profession, not to mention Dr. Linton, for many years a convert. we see Dr. Gregory, Dr. Shore, Dr. Young. blood, Dr. Pollack; at the bar two of our most distinguished judges-Judge Moody (recently received into the Church.) and Judge Lord, of the Law Court, who was recently buried Other lawyers, as Judge

circles there are about as bad as they well can be, and as an instance of the situation it is stated that Mrs. General Gaines, who gained her great suit in the Supreme Court last winter, is preparing to have Judge Durell, of the District Court of New Orleans, impeached on the ground that he demanded money before he would do his duty in her case. The knowledge of this fact is said to cause a good deal of talk

#### A VITAL QUESTION!

Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from Jyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills? a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create. If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills will realize your wish. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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 Medi aine :

### A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectabla citizens: Messra. Devins & Bolton, Druggiste, Notre-Dame St.,

Montreal:

Gentlemen, - Having suffered severely for tour years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good and my body vigorous and strong I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure. and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Obicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permament or even satisfactory relief.

Yours gratefully, ALFRED TUCK, Sosp and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

M.y 10, 1863.

No. 453. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell k Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Ficault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicise.

The greatest caution should be exercised in the use of preparations intended to promote the growth of the A few applications of an improper substance hair. to the delicate vessels from which the bair derives its nutriment, will cause irreparable injury, and entail premature baldness, upon the unhappy victim of charlatanry, whose nostrome crowd the market No such bad effect need be feared from the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, manufactured in Nashau, N. H. This article is concocted upon scientific principles and with an intimate knowledge of chemistry and philosophy as applied to the growth, preservation and restoration of the buman bair. When the hair has become gray, it will restore it to its natural color, and produce a fresh, vigorous and healthy growth, improved in texture, health and beauty. If people are wise, Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer will solutely ravaged by bands of brigands. The Bagne take the place of the multitude of inferior composi-

> MURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign compeers, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful tooth wash, and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest pervous beadache, and ladies, who value a clear complexion and a velvet skip, will find it extremely useful in removing b'otches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburns and all those ex-ternal eruptions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and flexitility of

> Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Mubray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All thers are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp. lough & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Campbell Co. J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in

## WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of 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 Worm Pastilles are a safe and certain curs; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Device & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. CANADA, Province of Quebec, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal,

Insolvent.

ANDREW B STEWART.

Montreal 19th October, 1868.

Official Assignes. MOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undereigned, his Attorneys ad litem, will on the Twenty-Sixib Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Bight Handred and Sixty Eight, at balf. past Teo of the Clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now fyled at the office of the said Court LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS DIT BELAIR.

By his Attorneys,

LEBLANG & CASSIDY, Advacates

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston. Christian Freeman: -- We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good-particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Wintlow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as ' bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is in -calculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the

MRS. WINBLOW'S BOOTHING SYRUP.

any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle,

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'Ourtis & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1868.

child till it had finished with the teething siege, on

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of"

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. 'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.'

N. P. WILLIS. 'Contain no opium or anything injurious.

Dr. A. A. HAZES, Chemis', Bos'on. 'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

Dr. G. F. Bigglow, Boston. 'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E H. CHAPIN. 'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Obio. ' Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.' Rev. S. J. P. Andreson, St. Louis.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. 'They have suited my case exactly-relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME. Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to cerain the genuine.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH OOTAVE MERCIER. of Montreal.

Insolvent.

NOTICE is bereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the fourth day of January next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 9 Dec. 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR OCCUT.

In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Tracer, o the City of Montreal,

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard il e undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN.

By their Attorneys ad litem

RIVARD & TAILLON His Attorneys ad litem Montrea!, Nov 22, 1868. 2m16

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, & INSOLVENT ACT OF 1664 Dist. of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. n the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER of the city of Montreal, Merchants, as well perso ally and individually, as beretofore copartners with the late Jean Bia. Brontseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co.,

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:

BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd of October 1868.

PROTINGE OF QUEBEC, ? INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the un dersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge

under the said act. JOSEPH PCITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys ad lilem,
BONDY & FAUTEUX.

Montreal 28rd October, 1868. 2m-11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. CANADA,

CANADA,
PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. in the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and

ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copart-ners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, Insolvents.

And ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assign: 0.

PUBLIC NOTIOE is hereby given that the sa d insolvents, by the undersigned, their Attorneys of lilem, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and six'yeight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenorn. apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreel, for the said Distric', for their cischarge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON

and ROBERT HENDERSON, as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDER SON individually, by the undersigned, their At-

> LEBLANC & CASSIDY Advocates:

Montreal 19th October 1368.

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