

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"The apprehensions entertained as to the health of the Emperor Napoleon seem to be well founded. 'Not only,' says one of our correspondents, 'did he not mount on horseback and follow the hounds at the grand hunt the other day at Compiègne, but, contrary to his usual practice, he accepted assistance while getting into and alighting from his carriage. At the shooting party one could see that he walked with great difficulty and seeming lameness, dragging his legs, which were spread rather wide apart, after him, as it were, and with his arms held out to steady his movements. On the evening of the curee a chair was placed for him on the balcony of the chateau, on which he continued seated until the conclusion of the affair, although the Empress and Princess of Wales were both standing. At the performance at the theatre, too, a night or two afterwards, he sat with his head bent forward on his chest the whole time, seemingly perfectly inattentive to everything that was going on.

Several other newspaper editors and publishers have been condemned for publishing subscriptions to the Boudin monument, but as in most cases appeals have been lodged, the matter will ultimately have to be decided by the Supreme Court.

General Prim has announced, through a Paris journal, that he never has had, nor will he have, any negotiations with any of the branches of the Bourbon family.

Senor Olazaga has arrived in Paris as the Representative of his country.

I alluded in a previous letter to the meetings, or debating societies not requiring under the present law of association the special authorization of the Government, held in different quarters of Paris, such as the Redoute, Pre-nux Clercs, and others. The subjects discussed are chiefly social and economical, and the doctrines sometimes propounded by the speakers, male and female, remind us of those which we were accustomed to hear during the stormy period of the Republic. At one of these reunions a day or two ago, held in the Salle de la Redoute, the question for discussion was 'Labour.' The first speaker who presented himself appeared to be favorable with the majority of the audience, for he was received with applause. He declared that all the enlightened intelligence of the French nation was concentrated in the 'people,' that capital was not in the hands of the working classes, but in those of abandoned women and of extortioners, and therefore he had sworn the deepest hatred to the middle classes. He regretted the glorious days of the Mountain, and charged the present epoch with 'Moderatism.' Moderatism was death. Labor was the right to live. People did not pay sufficient attention to the mutterings of the social revolution which was approaching, and which would surely swallow all up. The right of association was incompatible; indeed, impossible with the existing regime, and could never be real until interest on capital was abolished, like other rubbish of the past. He reiterated his profound detestation of the bourgeoisie. When the Commissary interposed and pointed out objections to these expressions, the chairman intimated that he accepted the responsibility of them, as belonging to the subject under discussion. Another speaker alluded to the Gospel as justifying slavery, and a lady who had appeared at previous meetings professed her disbelief in God and in a future state of existence. She demanded the abolition of luxury, and observed that some young girls employed in the establishment of the Empress's milliners had died from overwork. She concluded by expressing her earnest desire for a prompt and radical social revolution. During the discussion on the question of the Chamber of Syndics (the Stock Exchange Committee) another speaker made a vehement attack on the 'trio formed by the Minister of Public Works, the Bourne, and the Prefect of the Seine.' The Ministers, he observed, not being responsible, were not to be blamed, as they were merely the valets of the master; and to his question as to who was the greatest exploiter in France, a voice answered, 'The Emperor.' Here, again, the Commissary interposed, and the majority expressed their disapproval of the exclamation. The meeting soon afterwards separated; but it is said the minutes of the proceedings have been communicated to the Procureur-General.

A Government journal expresses its indignation at the Democratic deputies of Paris persisting in keeping aloof from these debates; whereas their duty is to attend them and counteract as much as in them lies the mischievous doctrines propounded on religion, communism, marriage, proletariat, &c. It says:—"We should not be very sorry to see M. Jules Favre, Simon, Pelletan, and Picard present themselves to combat or approve the doctrines of their electors. Once more we ask them if they are afraid, and do these children of Saturn dread the appetite of their father?"—Times Cor.

FRANCE WORKS IN FRANCE. — If we may believe certain journals of Belgium and Germany, usually well-informed, the signs of democratic action are multiplying in Paris. What is called the 'Boudin manifestation' assumes a serious character and stimulates the excitement of which it was only one of the fruits. The attitude of the Government is hardly intelligible to English observers. As there is happily no conflict in this country between the claims of authority on the one hand and of liberty on the other no one fears any undue pressure from the first, nor is alarmed by the occasional verbosity of the last. Words do no harm in England. In France they are dangerous. M. Baudin was probably an innocuous citizen, but the speeches made in his honor breed tumult and dissension. The manifestation at the cemetery of Montmartre, which in England would have attracted no attention, becomes an event in France. This inconvenience is the result partly of the restlessness and mobility of the French mind partly of what we are accustomed to consider the anomaly of a 'personal' Government and an irresponsible Ministry. All our sympathies are with the party of order, and whatever may be the defects of the imperial system, the duration of the present order of things appears to us a necessity both for France and Europe. For this reason we desire that the authorities may be wisely inspired in dealing with the democratic party. Their true safety, we conceive, will be found in a just milieu between imprudent concessions and inflexible resistance. For our part, we have confidence in the sagacity of the Emperor. The recent law authorizing public meetings in France of which the chief of the State is the real author, has given birth to a multitude of clubs, or rather debating

societies, which rival in blasphemy and impiety the socialist conclaves of workers at Geneva and Liege where open war was declared against God and society, and whose horrible proclamations of atheism and sedition were lately denounced with so much energy by the eloquent Bishop of Orleans. One novelty in these assemblies is the presence of female orators. A French contemporary gives extracts from a discourse delivered at a club called the Pre-nux Clercs, by a certain Madame Paul Minck. As a sign of the times it deserves serious attention. The subject under discussion was the 'Question of Divorce,' and we translate the following passages for the consideration of our readers:—"That marriage is indissoluble is the theory of the Church. I maintain that this doctrine is bid and inconsistent with human dignity. In our days marriage is but an hypocrisy based upon selfish interests. The Church pretends that it raises and sustains the position of women. I maintain that it has done nothing but degrade her, and that the 'valiant women,' who alone know how to preserve her honour and dignity, is the Daughter of the Revolution. We are strong enough to guide ourselves, and we want neither shepherd nor pastors. We are told that the marriage law is a Divine institution, as all power is derived from God. Therefore we will have neither God nor His power! And this sentiment, of which the intense folly is only equalled by its blasphemy, is received with loud cheers, and cries of 'Bravo! bravo!' Is this the result of the 'female emancipation' of which we hear so much? Is this the fruit of 'secularization'? What, after all, is at the bottom of the theory of this unhappy woman? It is nothing more nor less than 'civil marriage,' such as we see it in Belgium. Such as the revolution is trying to bring about in Spain. Such as has already been legalized in England. Only that, with us, a kind of veil is still thrown over the matter; whereas the 'Citizen' Paul Minck, being free from all 'Catholic superstitions,' paints this 'free and legal union' in her own colours. These are not only the words and feelings of a deluded woman. The president is an atheist, and openly avows it. 'It is enough to mention the words 'God,' 'Providence,' or the like ' (wrote an eye witness) ' to be interrupted with a yell of derision and hisses both loud and long.' And these societies have their base and idiotic calamities which form the daily bread of these so-called 'reformers' of our social system. The orators at the Pre-nux Clercs and their Opinion Nationale are branded with the same stamp. They have not been brought up 'at the knees of the Church.' No, they have been taught to insult and despise her; but they have been nursed 'at the knees of the Press,' and here we see the fruits. M. de Montalembert exclaimed in 1848 'that the cannon of the insurgents were primed and fired by newspaper articles.' Certain it is that the Press in Europe at this moment is the most powerful engine of rationalism and impiety: its blasphemies of the Pre-nux Clercs are but the reflection of the 'leaders' in the public journals of France. Men call the Press a torch. But is it not too often blinds those who follow its light, while its noisome smoke spreads pestilence far and wide."—Cor. of Tablet

SWITZERLAND.

The spirit of revolution and impiety bears everywhere the same fruit. The liberty in whose name its ministers work means the liberty to put fetters on all who disagree with you. Liberty has just passed through an electoral crisis. The Catholics of the Canton, who had been accustomed to vote for M. Fazy, because he alone restrained the sectarian excesses of his party, have found it necessary, since his fall, to adopt their own list of candidates. The election took place, as we learn from the Swiss correspondent of the Daily Public, on the 15th inst. The Catholic electors, following the counsel of M. Mermillod, presented themselves en masse to record their votes. The Radical party, which professes to regard the free exercise of the elective franchise as the inalienable privilege of a citizen, had openly announced that they would not suffer the Catholic votes to be deposited, because they were sure to be hostile to themselves. The authorities, duly informed of their project, removed the police, in order that its execution might be facilitated. Guardians of public order, they were willing that it should be replaced by anarchy, if the political interests of their faction could be promoted. We do not talk to much about liberty in England, but we understand it better. More than a thousand Catholic voters were either robbed of the ballot or forcibly repelled from the polling station by an armed mob. The great majority of the latter were not even electors, but hired ruffians, employed by the Radical party. England has her 'roughs,' whose presence in our great cities is not conducive to public prosperity, but at least her migrants do not conspire with them. This is a 'progress' to which we have not yet attained. We trust that whatever Swiss Radicals may think of it, our own tribunals may never cease to be what they were designed to be, 'a terror to evil doers.' Liberty, said the great Lord Mansfield, 'is the reign of law.'—[Tablet.

SPAIN.

The persecution of the poor nuns and religious continues as merciless as ever; churches and monasteries are everywhere throwing the ground with their ruins. The somewhat tardy but most powerful and eloquent protestations of the bishops, and the equally dignified and moving petitions which all the Spanish ladies, not only from many cities in Spain, but from Paris too, are sending up to the Government, praying against the sacrilegious plunder and destruction of God's temple, and the ruthless cruelty with which innocent and defenceless women are treated have as yet failed to check the vandalism of the revolutionists. It is said, very sad indeed, to contemplate how this relentless persecution against Christ and His spouse is carried on in the name of liberty; a persecution so blind and reckless and vaudic that it is destroying and reducing to dust principally in the ancient city Seville, architectural monuments of great antiquity and of rare artistic beauty.

The movement in favour of Federal Republicanism is attaining somewhat alarming proportions. The Government of Malaga, Senor Don Carlos Masay Sarquineti, a creature of Senor Don Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, telegraphs on the 17th that '14,000 to 16,000 orderly citizens had made a demonstration in favour of the Republic.' He does not add that the popular movement had been provoked by his own imprudence; that from his place at the theatre he had announced the so-called 'Liberal manifestation' of the Government in favour of Monarchy at Madrid on Sunday; that the announcement was received with shouts of 'Viva la Republica!' and that the Governor had threatened with imprisonment any person who would utter such 'seditious cries.' Demonstrations in a Republican sense are being daily made at Velaz Malaga at Seville, at Almeria, at Medina Sidonia, in other places of the kingdom, especially in the South. At Reus, in Catalonia, while the Government is evidently anxious to keep on good terms with the Pope and to truckle to the priesthood, the people proceed to the actual emancipation of the law by the frequent celebration of civil marriages. Everywhere and in every sense is the Government outstripped by popular impatience. That freedom which it ought to be the Government's duty to organize and regulate is breaking out into every shape of unbridled licence. Actual excesses of the worst description have hitherto not been very extensively perpetrated, still the tendency is towards universal disorder, and if the Government is at any time compelled to meet disorder with the only remedy which circumstances may ultimately admit of, it will be difficult to acquit it of a deliberate intention to place itself under that very necessity; of having created the very evil of which it had prearranged the cure.—Times Cor.

ITALY.

PRELUDE.—The Roman question is always the apperment in the revolution, and it is the corner stone around which group the hopes and fears of the Republican agitators. Whether any serious movement takes place depends much on the turn of affairs in Spain; and if every Catholic candidature is set aside, and the republic triumphs, there is no saying what may be the consequence. The recent declarations of the junta in favour of monarchy, the Carlist movement in the north, the reaction in favour of religion which is so evidently setting in, are so many warnings to Mazzini that, save a handful of adventurers, he can rely on no general support from the Spanish people, unless he can establish republican terrorism by means of the army; and it appears certain that, seeing this he is redoubling his activity in France, Belgium, and Germany to hasten the European anarchy on which alone he can rely for the execution of his plans. The Florentine Cabinet, on the other hand, are particularly desirous of maintaining tranquility, as they wish to be able to point to this result of their efforts for the preservation of the neutrality of the Papal territory, and to make this a plea for requiring the withdrawal of the French troops. If Menabrea retains the office this will be his programme. Rattazzi and Crispi, on the other hand, will probably attempt a desperate coup de main at the very first opportunity.

Two priests were lately attacked in a public square in Siena, Italy, by several men, and one of them was killed.

The position which the monarchy occupies at this present moment is as degrading as it is precarious. Imagine nine or ten journals under prosecution or sequestration at the same time for personal offences against the King, viz., the *Unita Italiana* of Milan, the *Dovere* of Genoa, the *Asino* and the *Buc* of Florence, the *Diavolo*, the *Treccanese*, the *Monitori delle Bestie* of Torino, the *Malinguigi* of Naples, the *Democrat* of Forli, and the *Tengero* of Rome. Indeed we may say that whenever a journal is placed under sequestration it is invariably for some insult to the sovereign. Could any one have imagined that it would come to this, who heard the Deputy Doria exclaim, on the 16th of April, 1861, when addressing the Ministers: 'You surround with your counsels the plotters of kings who for the good of Italy, did not hesitate to sacrifice the cradle and the grave of his ancestors.' That very same day, however, an observation was made by another deputy, Micheli, which contained a programme of the future in store for the plotters of kings, of which the present state of things is but the natural development. 'Gentlemen,' said the deputy in question, 'the House of Savoy, in accepting the revolution, accepted the principles of the revolution; the basis of public law of the ancient kingdom has therefore been abolished by the dynasty itself, as it was by the people from the first moment that it took up arms to free itself. In Victor Emmanuel we reflected all the principles of the revolution with which he has allied himself.' As a commentary on this act of self-detachment and its results, we may quote the words of the deputy Giuseppe Ferrari, uttered that self-same 16th of April. 'A hundred times has the Pope, he said, been menaced, dethroned, exiled, assassinated, but the ancient law continuing, the Papacy itself subsisted in its integrity, and created new Popes.' It is not, however, journalists alone who insult the King, but the very deputies of the nation itself, who personally swear fealty to the sovereign. A political letter of Salvatore Morelli to his electors of the college of Sessa Aurunga (Naples) has just fallen under our eyes. He has the face (courage is scarcely needed) to say to write, and to print that where there are kings there is no people, no liberty, no well-being. To paper, emperors, and kings are to be impudently all the evils of suffering humanity. This being so, Morelli tells his electors that they can look to no progressive transformation so long as the Papacy is in existence, or the empire and monarchy, which are its emanations. When will kings learn wisdom, and see that when the Pope and the Church are thrown overboard, their turn is soon to follow? Meanwhile the Republicans have had a triumph over royalty at the Court of Assistants at Milan; the *Unita Italiana* having been acquitted after a two day's discussion of the question. It is difficult to know what offences of the same character may rot escape with impunity after this decision. The charge was directed against eleven separate articles containing twelve distinct acts of adhesion to other forms of government; coupled with threats of destruction to the monarchial order, offences against the sacred person of the sovereign, insulting and disparaging language concerning Prince Humbert, the Royal Family, and the constitution generally, provocation to criminal outrages, and contempt of the law of consecration. In the defence it was urged that the strongest upholders of fidelity to the monarchy, and amongst them the *Perseveranza* itself, claim the privilege of freely discussing the personal acts of the King (this is most true); and, besides that, under existing constitutional law, the responsible Ministry is the governing power; it was, lawful for the citizens to discuss its acts particularly when such acts had produced the late regime of terror at Ravenna and the butcheries at Palermo. The line adopted by the Commendatore Costo for the prosecution was, we think, as offensive to the King as anything which was urged on the part of the defence. It represented the sovereign as a *farnullone* a do-nothing, a mere puppet; and justified the expression by showing that the King is external to every political act of the Government; that he is, in fact, a *mita*, a myth. Upon this another defender of the *Unita* observed that if this theory of the sovereign being a *myth* was to hold good, we should have the first example of an accephalous State, a State possessing no executive. Eleven questions were proposed by the President for the decision of the jury, who, after three-quarters of an hour's deliberation, gave a negative reply to them all.

Rome. Last March, six poor Danish workmen, from an obscure parish near Alesund, where no Catholic priest or missionary had ever been seen, arrived in Rome foot-sore and weary, and demanded to be enrolled in the Zouaves. They had heard of the P.P. they said, and felt a call they could not explain to offer him their services, for, as they said, his cause was just and of God! They had walked to Brussels, and had there been refused by the Belgian committee as Protestants. Nothing daunted, they started on their journey, crossed Germany and Switzerland, and, descending by the St. Bernard, traversed the whole length of Italy on foot! Need I say that every rule was put aside in their favour, that they were enrolled among the Zouaves, and that the gift of faith was their reward! They are now among the most devoted soldiers of Pius IX.

FRANCE SYMPATHY.—The French corvette le Dix Decembre, arrived at Civita Vecchia this evening with a cargo of ammunition and the mounted battery ordered for the service of the French Brigade. This does not look like flitting! The Archbishop of Cambrai has received from one of his dioceses the sum of 38,000 frs. for the Pope's service. The archdiocese maintains two active companies of Pontifical Zouaves.

THE COUNCIL.—The congregations appointed for the preparation of matter to be laid before the Ecumenical Council recommended their labours on the 13th of November.

GERMANY.

GERMAN ZOUAVES.—The Catholic movement in Germany is making most satisfactory progress, and the President of the Michelverein is now in Rome to concert with the military authorities the best way of giving effective aid to the Pope and ensuring a reliable element in the German troops instead of the rather heterogeneous mixture the 'Swiss' have received since Mentana, many of whom were from the Protestant States of Germany. Count Bismarck and Baron Schroeder, the well-known Knight of Malta, whose devotion and charity are a household word in

Rome, are about to establish a *cerche* or club for their countrymen in the Pope's service and M. Wilderer Von Ketteler has collected for this purpose more than 27,000 frs. Among the donors is a Prince of the Southern Confederation. The ladies of Paderborn have also sent 11,000 frs, the product of a lottery to the Pope; and, what is more cheering, seven poor members of the Wendisch race, in Saxony, have collected 1,000 thalers to offer to their common Father.

A Boston paper mentions an individual there 'who clasps his hands so fervently in prayer that he can't get them open when the contribution-box comes around.'

THE MANIA FOR SPECULATION.—Burleigh, the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, relates the following: 'A banker nearly eighty years of age, who three months ago was accounted a millionaire, went under last week and can't pay five cents on the dollar. Naturally cool, self-reliant, and cautious, the Erie mania seemed to infatuate him. He broke over all restraints, defied the judgment and counsel of his friends, and no gambler was ever more swallowed up with the excitement of play than was this man. Everybody saw that he was going to ruin, but he persisted in his course, and is now penniless in his old age. He is a type of a large class of men. The force, passion and excitement that prevails among the Wall street brokers, together with the constant drinking, exceeds belief. The great mass of these men are just as wild and excited as are the so-called gamblers. One noted speculator, very daring and reckless, is nearly 80 years old. His property is estimated at about 20 millions. He is a professed Christian, attends punctually the prayer meeting of his church, speaks, prays, and often leads the service. His friends have done everything to keep him out of the stock market. He is too old and too rich to be in this whirl, and to be the figure head of intense litigation. He has solemnly promised, over and over again, that he will have nothing more to do with it. Yet he goes down to Wall street, plunges in where the fray is hottest, and goes home at night richer or poorer by half a million. While the whirlpool draws in such men, it is not surprising that small fry are engulfed by thousands.'

Signor Blitz the ventriloquist, gives the following amusing account of an interview he once held with Daniel Webster: 'When Webster was Secretary of State the signor was in Washington endeavouring to collect a bill from a man who held a lucrative position in the Treasury Department. As he was intimate with Webster, Blitz called upon him and asked his advice on the subject. After learning that he could not attack the salary of a government officer, the signor said to Mr. Webster, 'I think I would like to hold a government position.' 'Well, what would you want?' asked Mr. Webster. 'I would like to be government magician.' 'Why so?' asked Mr. Webster. 'The signor said: "After you had carefully counted over a bundle of one hundred bank notes several times I could count them over after you and there would only be seventy-five." Nonsense! said Webster, "we have men in the Treasury now who can give you twenty-five and then beat you!"'

RACKED AND TORTURED BY PAIN.

No disease is more agonizing than Rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a cure which, for thirty years had baffled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured torments of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked and contorted by pain and muscular contractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of the body. In this dire condition he began to use Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, in conjunction with that great antidote to the virus of scrofula, Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla, relieving him from every vestige of pain; and he is now well, cheerful, and able to attend to his business.

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.

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 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Co-partners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, Insolvents.

And ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said insolvents, by the undersigned their Attorneys *ad litem*, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, individually, Insolvents.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates.

Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bie Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras and HENRI GAUTHIER, individually, Insolvents.

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

JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys *ad litem*, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m—11

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. WILKES.

'Contain no opium or anything injurious.'

Dr. A. A. HAZES, Chemist, Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

Dr. G. F. BIESLOW, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. SIGSFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

'Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.'

Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

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

Rev. A. C. EGGLSTON, New York.

'They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DOUGLASS,

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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 Mrs Winslow'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 incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on 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 'COTTAGE' and 'PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1863. 2m.

ERUPTIONS CURED.

137 Sauguet Street, Montreal, C. E. JUNE 17, 1865.

Gentlemen,—Permit me to add another testimonial to the number you have already received relative to the curative powers of your Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Last September an eruption appeared on my nose, which alarmed me very much, and was also very annoying. I could not account for it, but attributed it to some medicine taken during my sickness in the spring of that year. I had heard and read of the wonderful properties of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and concluded to try it. I purchased a few bottles of Messrs Devins & Bolton's and the result was after taking three bottles, a complete cure, and no symptoms of its return since. Trusting that others who are afflicted may test its healing properties, and find as good a result, I remain,

Very truly yours,

R. W. BOYD.

535.

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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany, France, and England. It is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority. The fabric impregnated with it exhales the incense of the most odiferous tropical flowers. The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by the poet and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the handkerchief, as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is as admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counter irritant after shaving.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

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, Trader, Insolvent.

AND ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys *ad litem*, will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at half past Ten 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 filed at the office of the said Court.

LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR. By his Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates.

Montreal 19th October, 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 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 Bie Brousseau, 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