

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 11.—It is in the 13th year after the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Russia that the "Eastern question," which, according to some, has made little or no progress towards its definitive solution, comes once more before Europe, as a menace or a danger. It is in the same building, in the same room, round the same table that served for the Congress of 1856, that the representatives of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Turkey, and Italy now meet, under the presidency of the successor of Count Walewski, who presided at the first, to resume their diplomatic labours. The "Eastern question" will be once more discussed, once more postponed, and once more patched up until circumstances again force it on the notice of the world. If the Conference does nothing more, its meeting proves at least one fact—that there are still Turks in Europe; for, from the hundreds of despatches of Greek origin announcing for years past an uninterrupted course of victories, people came to believe that there were no more Ottomans left alive. What the present arrangement will be it is hard to say. Turkey will not be dismembered; the divers points of the last ultimatum will be maintained by her representative, and the Powers can hardly devise any means except by blockade or occupation, to prevent the Greeks from doing pretty much what they have done already; and there are persons who are fairly convinced that all the diplomatic physicians now meeting in consultation can do is to testify the aggravation of the patient's malady.

The enthusiasm that once—but that is a long time ago—was felt for the Greek cause has wonderfully cooled down, and even the most Liberal journals in France, which usually make so much of 'nationalities,' treat the subject as lightly as possible. The 'Isles of Greece,' where Delos rose and Pææus sprung, are still as dear to the eye of the poet as when they inspired Byron, and Pericles, Leonidas, and Themistocles still maintain their popularity among classical scholars; but I should much doubt whether the most enthusiastic among them would now venture to propose an enrolment of volunteers, or raising a subscription in Paris for the Cretan patriots. The elder Bourbons, whatever their sympathies for a Christian population may have been, viewed with a certain misgiving and apprehension the Greek insurrection of their day, for it was, after all, the rising of a people against the authorities recognized by European Diplomacy at the period of what was called the settlement of Europe. The Liberal Opposition of the day took up the Greek cause, and made a great deal of it. No thing but Greece was heard of. The episode of the War of Independence formed the subject of some of the most successful dramatic compositions and the most telling articles in the newspapers; and the articles for the toilette most in vogue were those that were called by Greek names. In these degenerate days I have heard of no tailor, milliner, or perfumer giving the name of Thermopylae or Marathon to their inventions to attract customers, and the 'Bismarck,' though somewhat in decay, still maintains its supremacy.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée*, of January 11, in an article reviewing the year 1868, says: 'Our military state places France in a position to face every eventuality. We are strong enough today to live in perfect harmony with all the Powers of Europe, or to fight advantageously those of them who would undertake an unjust war, and force us once more to draw the sword.'

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The 'revolution' has not done much for the poorer classes in Italy. The following is from the London *Times* correspondence and has reference to the grinding taxation that the usurping Government of Piedmont is seeking to impose on its victims:—Many of the lower classes find themselves worse off than under the old regime, and either do not understand or else undervalue the ulterior advantages of the change that has arisen. What they know and feel is that they pay more taxes, and it is to be feared that, with most of them, that consideration causes the future greatness of Italy, and the advantages of living in a great constitutional kingdom, to kick the beam.

Blood has been shed in various places. 'Parma wears the appearance,' says the *Monitore* of Bologna, 'of a city in a state siege. Detachments of cavalry scour the streets, piquets of bersaglieri are stationed at different points, and interfere with the free circulation of passengers.' 'Lamentable facts these,' says the *Presente*, 'which remind us of the sad times of the fallen Government and of Governments which are falling.' This paper, by the way, has had its office invaded by the authorities, its press seized, and its editors put under arrest. Not Parma alone, however, but the whole of Emilia may be considered to have been declared in a state of siege by the recent proclamation of Victor Emmanuel. The world, it is true, is not used, but the reality exists in virtue of the provisions of this decree. The King has been about to proceed to Turin, but news reached him at S. Rossore of the tumults which had taken place, and of the blood shed in the enforcement of the tax; and on the 6th he returned to Florence. Yet but two days had elapsed since the Minister Cambray-Digny, when returning thanks to the King for bestowing on him the *grancordon*, announced to him the good news that the meal-tax was received in Italy with enthusiasm, paid with joy, and almost hailed by acclamation, as Rome was hailed as the capital. On the 8th, Odonora's proclamation to the people of Bologna, Reggio and Parma was published, in which he tells them that if these disorders continue the responsibility of painful but necessary measures of repression would fall upon those who were guilty of acts injurious both to the interests and to the honour of free and civilized peoples. The repressive measures meanwhile are not mere matter of threat. The prisons of Bologna and Parma are so full that it is asserted that if the Government goes on arresting the citizens, it will be necessitated to remove them into other parts. The *Gazzetta di Milano*, which makes this statement, adds: 'Reflections are here superfluous. The prophecies of honest men, and of the Chamber, have been verified. We shall see this Ministry, which took its birth in the blood of Montana, and which has been nourished on blood, perish also in blood.' The *Riforma* of the 6th of January uses similar language, and says that the Government has entered on a course which can only issue in blood. 'We cannot,' it says, 'discontinue matters. The country is in

revolt, and the moral character of the revolt is a more serious feature than its material form. The Ministry will come forth, it says, from the terrible crisis it has provoked stained with blood, and will henceforth have no other means of governing left but terror: 'And after that? E o? What sort of administration is ours? We stumble upon a military Government? It is reported that if the tumults in Italy have not soon been quelled, the Ministry will prorogue Parliament, in order to avoid interpellations. The Minister of War has recalled all officers and soldiers absent on leave and forbidden the issuing of any fresh furloughs.—[Cor Tablet; 1861.]

REGENERATED ITALY.

To the Editor of the London Tablet.

Sir, I send you the subjoined extract, lest chance you may otherwise overlook it. *L'Unità* has lately copied from the *Libertà Cattolica* the following statistics, which were published on the 14th August, 1861:—

Executions by order of the Piedmontese Government in the Neapolitan provinces between September, 1860, and May 1861:—

1,841 shot instantly.
7,127 do. after a few hours.
54 do. priests.
22 do. monks.
60 infants killed.
48 women killed.

9,152

10,604 wounded.
6,112 prisoners.
918 houses burnt down.
5 villages burnt down.
2,903 families turned adrift.
12 churches pillaged.
13,620 arrests!!!

34,175 in this second class of peccadilloes!

Pretty well this in six months for the much-praised—by English press—regenerated Italian Government.

It would be a good thing for Europe if the Governments of it took seriously to heart the principles they are about to apply to Greece in its quarrel with Turkey. There is something like iron in the whole proceeding. When the S. v. e. Pontiff, and other princes, were treated publicly as the Turks are treated by the Greeks, there was heard no complaint; on the contrary, the great Liberal party throughout the world clapped its hands with joy, and helped the rebels, the conspirators, and the thieves to do their work. The English fleet in the Mediterranean was employed to do as much mischief as the Greeks lately did in Crete. Volunteers went out from England to fight, and the garrison of Gibraltar shouted with joy when it saw the pirates in harbour there. But these things done against the Sultan have opened people's eyes, and we are now told they are illegal by the very people who applauded them when they were done against the King of the Two Sicilies. Better late than never, and we are glad to witness these signs of a tardy penance, which, it is to be hoped, will end in real amendment of life. Europe is sick to the very core; principles of anarchy and sedition have been sown broadcast in every land; and if the Sovereigns go on as they have done for the last thirty years, there will be no sovereigns left in Europe, for they will have destroyed each other and themselves by means of the insane doctrines which they and their Ministers disseminate so recklessly and so foolishly, even if they had no higher aims than self-preservation.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The statistics of crime for the last year, beginning November 1st, 1867, and closing October 31st, 1868, have been laid before the Court of Appeal in Florence. The list is enough to strike horror into every mind. 'The predominant crimes,' says the procurator of the King, 'are against property, life, and public faith; in other words, robbery, murder, and forgery. Robbery has, moreover, been usually accompanied with the most terrible acts of violence, and much of it has been of a domestic character. What it may be asked, is the predominant offence recorded against the press? It blasphemy were reckoned as a crime in free Italy, there would be no question on the subject, but since it would appear that "liberty of conscience" includes that of insulting God with impunity, we find the pre-eminence accorded to offences against the sacred person of the King. These have been the prevailing sins of the press. In the capital of the Italian kingdom such is the use made of liberty against the sovereign who granted it. It reviles, it insults, it defames him. Who would have expected this at the time when the walls of the Italian cities were covered with *Evviva a Verdi* that word vindicating the initials of Vittorio Emanuele, Re d'Italia.

ROME:—THE POPE AND FEMALE DRESS.—A French lady, Mlle. Marie de Gontelles, having recently published a book censuring the luxury of women, and the extravagance of their dress, has been rewarded by a letter from the Pope highly approving of the work, wishing the author the utmost success in the mission she has undertaken, and bestowing upon her his paternal blessing as a gauge of that success. In his letter, Pius IX. recalls the fact that in October last he felt compelled to say a few words on the same subject to the people of Rome. The substance of his present remarks is that women who spend so much thought upon dress have none left for religion or family duties. In concluding, he says that, if wives wish to gain the esteem and affection of their husbands, they do not need costly and splendid toilettes but have only to cultivate their hearts and minds.

THE DIRTINESS AND THE SPANISH CLERGY.—At one time we were told that the clergy were dispossessed of their goods in order to render them harmless. Now let us listen to the *Diritto* of the 4th of this month, for it has made a new and striking discovery. The clergy have become dangerous from their poverty. 'Give us,' says that journal, 'a wealthy clergy, living in society, rich with privileges and possessions, whose power resides in its own body, and then seduction can enter into its house. But now the clergy is too poor and isolated to be able to sever itself from Rome; all its hopes are placed there; it rests on Rome; in Rome only does it find a great common cause; with Rome it has all to gain and nothing with others.' Yes, it is most true the clergy are more than ever attached to Rome, but it is most untrue that this is in consequence of its poverty.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Monsieur Franchi, the Papal Nuncio, departed from Madrid last Sunday on his way to Rome, but explanations having been made, he has been induced to return and was to-day received by the Governor of the city and conducted to his official residence.

The Cortes will probably make great reductions in the endowment of the clergy and in the expenditures for the army.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Five of the prisoners implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos have confessed their guilt.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—Bands of Carlists have made their appearance at Catalonia. They came from the valley of Andorra, and seek to provoke a rising against the Provisional Government. Troops have been sent to disperse them. The press of this city, fearing a civil war, urge the Government to take active measures, and the people to unite against the reactionary party.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Espartero has refused to accept the seat in the Cortes to which he was recently elected.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL.—According to

the *Regeneration* this society distributed among the poor during the last twelve years £300,000, and during the last year, up to the day of its suppression by Government, it had bestowed £20,000 in alms. The society was composed of some 16,000 persons, of whom 10,000 only were active members. The Provisional Government has deprived the poor in Spain of some £30,000 a year for the relief of their corporal distress, and of the consolation, instruction, and counsels they received, and which formed a still more valuable treasure.

THE WORLD AND SPAIN.—A religious (says the *Regeneration*) who had travelled as a missionary in all parts of the world, arrived some time ago in Spain, accompanied by an excellent merchant, whose acquaintance he had made during his last journey. The religious wore the habit of his order, which he has always worn since he put it on as a novice. He had no sooner landed than to his astonishment he was stared at by all the bystanders. 'What can this mean?' he said to his travelling companion; 'why does every one look at me?' 'Because they are not accustomed now to see the religious habit,' 'Is it possible that, I, who have lived in all the countries of Europe, the republics of America, and even in deserts, and among uncivilized people, in Turkey and Morocco, without exciting the attention of Jews, Pagans or Protestants, is it possible that I should be an object of curiosity in Catholic Spain?' 'You are you are!' At this moment a Government official came up, and intimated to the religious that he must change his religious habit before entering the town. 'I have worn it in all parts of the world why not in Spain?' 'The world is not Spain,' contemptuously replied the official. The religious resigned himself to what seemed his inevitable fate, and obeyed, but could not take off his habit without tears. At the gates of the town they met four men whose strange uniform also attracted notice. 'These religious have been more fortunate than I,' said the missionary, repressing his tears, and addressing a person that stood by. 'To what order do these religious belong?' 'Religious!' replied the other; 'they are sides-de-camp to General Perez de Alamo.' 'Ah they are soldiers!' 'I don't know that; they are revolutionists.' 'And has the Government given them this original uniform?' 'Oh no, they have probably chosen it themselves, in order to heighten their enthusiasm.' Then every one may dress as he likes? 'Yes, except in the religious habit; and that is not allowed because liberty is for all except for them.' 'Then indeed the man was right who said that Spain was not the world.' Before reaching the hotel, our travellers passed by a church which the revolutionists were in the act of destroying. 'How strange,' cried the religious. 'In England numbers of churches are being built; in the United States I have seen the first stone laid of two magnificent cathedrals; in the back woods of America, assisted by the wild tribes, I have constructed thirty chapels, where they can worship God and find all the consolations of religion; and even in Turkey and China, I have seen Catholic churches built.' 'Enough, father,' replied the merchant; 'I also have travelled in all parts, and seen churches respected; but you know the guard said, "Spain is not the world." A little further on they saw thirty-six nuns, some in the habit of their order, some half-disguised, others dressed in secular clothes given by charitable persons. 'Who are those women?' asked the travellers of a lady, not liking to ask any more questions from men. 'They are religious leaving their convent.' 'And why are they leaving? and why are some in the habit, and some not?' 'Because they have had sudden orders to leave, and they have not all had time to get other dresses.' 'And what became of their books, &c?' The Government takes possession of all. There is the officer going to put the seal on the doors. But what is to become of these women?' 'They must weep and suffer. The Government turns them out, and abandons them. Do you see that one supported by four men? She is out of her mind and the four others near the door are ill.' This is too atrocious, treating defenceless women in this way. In heated lands even it was never done. 'Quite true, sir; you will see things in Spain not done in other parts of the world.' On arriving at the hotel our travellers sat down to dinner with a young officer and several peasants. One of the latter began expressing his joy at the passing events, and saying 'Thanks be to the efforts of the army and the country, we are acquiring true liberty.' 'The religious who loved the churches that are being destroyed will not say so,' remarked a lady. 'It is better they should suffer,' replied the man. At these words the young officer, who from the first had manifested his disgust, could no longer restrain himself, but rose, and exclaimed, 'Oh, that I should have risked my life and worked for the triumph of the revolution, which persecutes religious and insults women. Our General cried: "Vive l'Eglise et l'honneur," and we responded; but honour does not consist in attacking those who cannot defend themselves. The other guests being of the same opinion, the insult of the religious made his escape without saying more. 'It seems to me,' said the merchant, 'that none of those present are enemies to the religious.' 'No one,' all replied in one voice. 'And yet you do not appear to defend them.' There was a profound silence. On rising from table, the merchant said to the religious: 'This could only have happened in Spain. For the future, when asked in what countries I have been, I shall answer: "In the world, and in Spain." After what we have seen we can only say, with the guard, "Spain is not the world."'

AUSTRIA.

The relations between Austria and Russia are not of the most friendly nature, if the force of the Russian Press be accepted as a symptom. Austria is engaged in fortifying her north-eastern frontier.

GERMANY.

The appeal of the Sovereign Pontiff has excited the liveliest interest throughout Germany; an interest which finds expression not alone in attacks on Pius IX., but in the immense success of those works which enter into his views and so on the side of Catholic truth. A pamphlet by Mgr. Jaris, Bishop of Paderborn, entitled 'Why are we yet divided in faith? (Wozu noch die Glaubensspaltung?)' has already reached a third edition; an edition for each week since it appeared. A large number of copies have been purchased by Protestants. M. Reinhold Baumstark has published a small work, since the *Recherches* was promulgated, called 'Thoughts on the Pontifical invitation, with reference to reunion with the Catholic Church.' By a Protestant, which has already gone through six editions.

A wide-spread Catholic movement is manifesting itself in Prussia against the Prussian system of education. At Crefeld a meeting of 3,000 persons the other day called for distinct Catholic education for their children. At Dreslau and in Silesia there has been the same enthusiasm. In Naesau above 50,000 signatures have been added to petitions in favor of a change in the Prussian system, and in favor of distinctly Catholic schools.

A Prussian Privy Counsellor, well known for his opposition to Catholic principles lately declared that the state of his country had at length become so utterly unchristian, that it was impossible not to recognize that it was 'ripe for the coming of Antichrist.'

DENMARK.

The *Chronique Evangelique* announces that conversions to Catholicism are becoming every day more numerous in Denmark, and are beginning to make a sensation. Addresses have been presented to the ecclesiastical authorities from different quarters, and the result is that Lutheran children are forbidden to attend Catholic schools.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Powers participating in the Paris Conference,

have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals.

King George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. He finds great difficulty in completing the Ministry, owing to the hostility of the Greeks to the Conference; but it is announced that Zoumas has consented to act as Premier, and Delyannias Minister of Foreign Affairs, both of whom are favourable to the Conference, and that the other seats in Cabinet have also been filled with Ministers who will consent to sign the protocol. Great excitement prevails in Athens.

M. Balgaria, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favour by the citizens.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 28th.—Four colored men and a white man charged with the crime of stealing the body of Col. Williams from a tomb, were taken from the jail a few days ago and murdered by a band of 30 or 40 citizens of the place.

DEATH OF A JUDGE FROM OUTRAGE IN CHICAGO.—The bar and the public generally of Chicago have been thrown into much excitement in consequence of the death of Judge Aaron T. Tier, who was recently dragged from the Police Court of that city by order of Justice Milliken, before whom he was pleading, and beaten by the officers of the Court so severely that he died in consequence.

Judge Tyler was an old and much honored member of the Chicago bar, and the assault upon him was caused by his alleged refusal to sit down when he was ordered to by the Court. It turns out, however, that there was no error in which he could sit down, and because he did not perform therefore this impossibility, he was peremptorily fined. Naturally enough he was exasperated at this; but he contented himself by saying aloud 'I can pay my fine, and I will pay it.' This is the testimony of a lawyer who was present. Whether the Justice misunderstood the words or not, he immediately ordered him to be put out of Court, which the Chicago bar declares in itself is an illegal act. The officers pounced with force and violence upon the venerable judge, seized him by the arms and collar, and dragged him along the dirty floor, and beat and pummed him before the very eyes of the Justice. Indeed, it is proved that the largest of the policemen held him by the left hand about the neck and a club right reached and struck him in the face. The same witnesses say that Judge Tyler seemed to be trying to keep them off, but was not fighting. The witness thought when they got him on the stairs that their object was to throw him down head foremost and that he would certainly have fallen if he had not caught hold of the rail. They finally dragged him into a felon's cell, and left him there exhausted and covered with blood. The Police Justice had to release him at last, and was terrified no doubt, as well he might be, at the consequence of his action. We are glad to be able to add that the policemen were arrested at the instance of the bar, and will be tried for manslaughter. We hope that Justice Milliken will also be included in the indictment, for nothing short of this ought to satisfy the public, whose moral sense has been outraged by this unheard of proceeding.

A cowardly fellow, lounging for the enchantment of servant girls, kicked a newsboy the other day for pestering him to buy an evening paper. The lad's revenge was ingenious and complete. He waited till another boy accosted the 'gent' and then shouted in the hearing of all the bystanders, 'It's no use to try him, Jim; he can't read.'

'Pa, will you get me a new pair of skates if I prove to you that a dog has ten tails?' 'Yes, my son.' 'Well, to begin; one dog has one more tail than no dog, hasn't he?' 'Yes.' 'Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one more tail than no dog, then one must have ten tails.' The boy got his skates.

DEGENERATION OF THE BLOOD.—In warm climates an undue amount of the vital principle escapes through the pores. This weakening drain cannot be suppressed without danger, but the blood thus impoverished by excessive evaporation, should be reconstituted and revitalized by the frequent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. The effect of this agreeable vegetable specific is tonic and nutritive, as well as depurative. It not only discharges from the circulation the morbid matter to which ulcerous and eruptive maladies owe their violence, but prevents its accumulation to resist keeping the current of life in a condition to resist all contaminating influences. Taken as a cordial, it is the best safeguard against physical prostration.

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

THE ISLAND OF BIKINI.—The followers of Columbus traversed many a weary league of ocean in search of this fabulous island in which they fancied the Fountain of Eternal youth existed. One of them discovered, instead of it, the peninsula of Florida, and pronounced it an earthly paradise. From this floral Eden are derived the fragrant basis of the finest perfume in the world, viz. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The refined taste of the ladies of this country has never been more clearly exhibited than in their preference for the article in question. It has to a great extent superseded all the once fashionable European perfumes. Nothing of its kind can compete with it in this market. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, 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 Worm Powders* 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, }
District of Montreal, } SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trustee, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

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, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

By LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,
RIVARD & TAILLON
His Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. 2m16

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 of 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 sieg, 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 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.
December, 1868. 2m.

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, Chemist, Boston.
'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

Dr. G. F. BIGLOW, Boston.
'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'
Rev. S. S. GERRARD, 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. 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 obtain the genuine.

DEFEATED AT ALL POINTS.—Dyspepsia may be defined as a disease pronounced incurable by generalizing theorists, but which Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills always conquer. This is bad for the theorist, but intensely satisfactory to the dyspeptic. The mode in which the cure is effected is simple. Three organs are involved in the disease—the stomach, the liver, and the bowels. The pills act in three ways. They strengthen, cleanse, and regulate—imparting vigor to the digestive functions activity to the discharging function and regularity to all three. Their effect is the same in all cases, and they are adapted to all constitutions and climates. In chronic dyspepsia and liver disease the blood is more or less depraved, and therefore in such cases Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used with the pills as a blood-depurative.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE TETRO, filz, of the Parish of Contrecoeur, an Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the eleventh day of February next at three o'clock P.M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
(Official Assignee.)
Montreal, 19th January 1869. 2m25.

CANADA. }
Province of Canada, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
District of Montreal, }

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

And
TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU
Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee.

Montreal, 13th Jan. 1869.
JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER,
By DUHAMEL & DROLET,
his Attorneys ad litem. 2m34

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Montreal, } SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attorney ad litem, ROBERT MACFARLANE.
STRACHAN BETHUNE.
Montreal, 28th December, 1868. 2m37

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act and its amendments.

By JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.
M. GARAUULT,
Att'y ad litem.
Montreal, Dec 28, 1868. 2m21