

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The fear which popular credulity, armed by universal suffrage, creates in the minds of the enlightened classes, the dread of seeing Socialism make progress and become dangerous to public order, this it is which still supports the Government in spite of the evident preference of the majority of Frenchmen for liberal institutions.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times under date of the 10th instant, says:—

Napoleon the Third leads a more active life than ever. For instance, yesterday morning at nine o'clock he presided at a council of ministers, which was over at noon. After breakfast, his Majesty gave a few audiences and then went out to pay a visit to the ex Queen of Spain and her husband, with whom he remained nearly an hour.

The editor of the Diable a Quatre, M. Pfeifer, was summoned before the Tribunal of the Police Correctionnelle, on a charge of having published a libel against the person of the Emperor. M. Lockroy and the printer were charged as accomplices, the former for having written the offending article, and the latter having printed it.

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At a recent ball at the Tuileries the guests consumed ten thousand ices, fifteen hundred glasses of punch, six thousand of sherry, four or five hundred chickens, eight hundred bottles of champagne, and fifteen hundred bottles of Bordeaux.

None of his companions will speak to or play with the boy who accepted an invitation to participate in the French court festivities at Compeigne. It is believed that the indignant young republicans will force him to leave the Paris normal school which he is attending.

A naval velocipede has been invented in France by Capt. Du Buisson, Commander of the yacht Jerome Napoleon, which belongs to Prince Napoleon. It is composed of two parallel tubes of cast-iron, cigar shaped, connected by iron cross-pieces. In the center is a propelling wheel covered by a house or drum, on the top of which the person using the vessel sits comfortably in a sort of saddle, with stirrups.

Marshal Davout's widow, who has lived in the strictest retirement since her husband died in 1825, died at her farm, Savigny, quite recently, at the age of eighty-seven years.

A NOVEL METHOD OF STEALING.—A gentleman, appropriately dressed in black, bearing under his arm a large black book, recently visited several towns in France, calling at the house of the lower classes, and demanding a sight of any spare silver or gold coin which they had on hand.

SPAIN

We must still suspend our curiosity about the results of the Spanish revolution. Thus far we hardly discern, amid the general confusion, any other fact than this, that republicanism is not gaining ground. The insurrection of Malaga was as easily suppressed as that of Cadiz. Nations do not change their character in a week, and the monarchical instinct is too strong in the Spanish mind to be speedily uprooted.

the revelation of their plans. Meanwhile, the evils and excesses which always accompany the progress of liberalism are increasing the aversion of the people towards their temporary rulers. Even in Italy, where the only fruits of revolution are disorder, crime, and an intolerable burden of taxation, voices are heard to raise once more the old rallying cry, Viva Pio Nono; and in Spain, where they have not yet unlearned the traditions of centuries, they are only waiting for leaders to purge the land of mercenary traitors, and to restore the reign of order and religion.—Tablet.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—It is stated that the members of the Provisional Government are unanimously in favour of the Duke of Montpensier for the Spanish Throne.

The Provisional Government yesterday issued an address to the nation tending to restore calmness to the public mind. They decline to take active steps against reaction; but declare that they are closely watching it, and, if necessary, will combat it. All religious questions they leave to be finally disposed of by the constituent Cortes, which is soon to assemble.

The abolitionists have presented a petition to the Government, asking them to issue a decree setting free all children born in slavery since Sept. 1868. The petition was referred to the constituent Cortes.

The Diplomatic Corps have addressed to the Government a protest against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio.

It is said that all the members of the Cabinet are now in favour of the Duke of Montpensier for King of Spain.

The city of Madrid is quiet, but the volunteers are kept under arms. The Archbishop of Burgos has been arrested and is now in the custody of the military.

ITALY

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Jan. 10.—The agitation caused by the grant-tax still to a certain extent continues, and fresh disturbances have here and there occurred.

There certainly have been some unpleasant affairs. At Centre, in the Romagna, the peasants attacked the Town-hall and sub-prefecture, destroyed furniture burnt papers, and broke the telegraph. A few soldiers fired upon them as they dispersed. No one is reported killed, but some of the rioters were wounded. On the same day, the 7th, at St. John in Persiceto, about three leagues from Bologna, from 2,000 to 3,000 peasants sacked the public offices and the houses of the richest inhabitants, and burnt the archives. The tax receiver and another functionary narrowly escaped with their lives. A few hours after the disturbances began, at 3 p.m., the 28th battalion of bersaglieri made its appearance. The bersaglieri are the Italian equivalent of the French Cuirassiers a Pied. Subjected to a severe training and to rigid discipline, they seem to have a stronger esprit de corps than their comrades of the Line, and perhaps some share of the French soldier's contempt for the pikins. Their appearance generally suffices to disperse rioters, but at Persiceto they found opposition, and were received with rifle shots. The fight was short. Eight peasants were killed, a number of others wounded and the remainder fled.

The Bologna papers say that during their brief triumph and possession of the place the peasants paraded a bust of Pius IX. through the streets with cries of 'Viva il Papa!' A great many arrests have been made, and about 50 peasants from the province of Pistoia were brought into Florence under escort the night before last.

It is to be observed that hitherto the millers have had the most unenviable position in this affair. If they grind corn and levy the tax, they are menaced and maltreated by the peasantry; and if they grind without the necessary licence, or close their mills, they get into trouble with authorities. In conformity with the recent Ministerial circular four mills in the town and suburbs of Reggio have been taken possession of by the municipality, and placed in the hands of competent administrators, in order that the public may not suffer from the refusal of the millers to grind. Without troubling you with details that are chiefly of local interest, I have said enough to show the existence of a very unpleasant state of things in certain provinces. As recently on the 7th there was a good deal of fighting—not considerable engagements, but small affairs in many places. The millers complain of the terms of composition proposed by the Government as too onerous. In many provinces, however, as in that of Milan they are rapidly coming to an agreement. In other districts they are more stubborn. One Lombard parish (Lambrate) is cited by the Milan papers in which 22 mills have stopped work. It has always been Count D'ogy's desire and hope to compound for the tax with the millers, so as to avoid the expense, trouble, and uncertainty of collection inseparable from the use of the reckoning machines. Some of the millers who decline the Government's proposals have closed their mills until the reckoners can be prepared and applied. Meanwhile the belief seems pretty general, even among persons favourable to Ministers, that the grant-tax for the present year will fall far short of the estimate.

FLORENCE, Jan. 13.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies notice was given of various questions relative to the application of the Grant Tax, the riots in the provinces, and the powers conferred upon General Odonors.

The Minister of the Interior said he could not now make any reply on the subject, as it was necessary to await the reception of documents from the provinces. He added that order was perfectly restored everywhere.

Count Cambrai Digny explained to the Chamber the impossibility of providing all the mechanical tellers required by the 1st of January, and added that the Government had acted towards the millers in the most accommodating spirit. One-fifth of the mills in the kingdom are closed, one-tenth are working on Government account, and the remaining seven-tenths are working and paying the tax regularly. The tax is now applied in 65 provinces.

REACTION.—It is impossible to overrate the importance of the facts which are reported to us by the Italian papers of last night as to the reactionary movement in the usurped provinces. Tuscany, and the Duchy of Parma. At Campogine (in Reggio di Emilia) especially, the resistance to the imposition of the meat tax was attended with a most serious riot. The country people, armed with scythes, guns, and knives went to the communal palace or town hall, crying, on the appearance of the Syndic, 'Down with the meat tax! We will have no soldiers!' intimating that if he did not dismiss the military they would attack the Town Hall. The Syndic refused, and a shower of stones was hurled at the windows. The doors were attacked, the people being led on by a veteran dragon of the Parmesan army, named Obaasi, and a terrific scene ensued. The military fired and the people, not a whit dismayed, replied with volleys of stones, and at length attacked the detachment with shovels, scythes, and pitchforks, and a hand to hand combat ensued, in which Obaasi fell by a shot from the military, and the insurgents retreated. The national Guard refused to act, and the municipality (save the Syndic) took care to remain out of sight. The signal for the rising was given by the ringing of the church bells, and the people attacked with the cry of 'Long live Pius IX!' 'We will have the Pops!' 'Down with the usurper!'

PARMA, &c.—At Parma most serious riots have taken place, and the telegrams of last evening represent the state of the city and province as most critical. At Treviso, Biella, Sondrio, Cortatone, Udine, Felino, &c., the people are in a state of the greatest excitement. They are rapidly arming themselves, and there is no doubt that the National Guard will side with them whenever the struggle comes, and that the resistance of the troops will be very feeble. The Tuscans, Neapolitans, and Romagnoli are in a similar state of discontent, and so are the Venetians. The reaction is a most formidable one for the Italian Government, and there is a general impression that 1869 will see the end of the kingdom of Italy, and the fall of the House of Savoy. The King's unpopularity is scarcely susceptible of increase, and what is worse for dynastic interests is that if possible his son Prince Humbert is still more disliked.

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ROME.—GENERAL COUNCIL.—The nineteenth General Council, which is summoned to meet at Rome this year, is to be called the 'First Council of the Vatican.' All the skill and resources of the Roman architects are taxed to harmonize the accommodation which they have to provide for the Public Sessions in the right transept of St. Peter's with the general architecture and majesty of the building and to so arrange the stalls within as that the voice of each Prelate may be distinctly heard by the whole Council, and all echo intercepted. The transept will easily accommodate 2,000 persons. The expense which the Holy Father will incur in order to hold this General Council with fitting dignity and solemnity, and to dispense the duties of hospitality towards Bishops coming from all parts of the world, will be very considerable. Already, in order to bear part of the burden of the Father of the faithful, good Catholics are sending in their alms.

PAVISE MASSIMO.—The young Prince Massimo, representative of one of the oldest Roman families, has just entered the Jesuit Novitiate.

The Pope has just performed an act of authority in the Zouaves which is an excellent example of his firmness of purpose. Your readers will not have forgotten the name of Jose Sevilla the gallant Peruvian sergeant, who received five wounds while defending a group of wounded comrades near the gate of Mentana. The Pope sent him the cross of Pius IX., and signified his desire that he should be made an officer. Regimental jealousy, however, caused this recommendation to be neglected, and the list being sent to the Pope, he asked if Sevilla's name were on it. On a reply being made in the negative, his Holiness called for a pen, and wrote the brevet himself. 'Tell the colonel of the Zouaves' he said, 'I, Pius IX., make M. Sevilla officer in his regiment.'—Cor of Tablet.

The Dub'in Freeman of a late date, says:—Among the English gentlemen serving his Holiness as Zouaves are Major Lewis and Lieutenants Stourton and Ombes (such is their rank in the British army, although only privates in that of the Pope); Messrs. Vayssour, Petre, Maxwell, Welman, Gordon, Errington, Collinridge and Woodward, whose brother wears a Castelfardo medal, and is now on the general staff of India. These names represent ancient Catholic families, or recently converted ones in England, but the Irish element is more numerous in the corps of the Zouaves, and the recruits from the 'sister isle' bring the Anglo-Saxon, or rather the Celtic contingent, up to about 200 men. An Irish Zouave, Mr. Power, of Edmerine, son of Sir John Power, has a seat in the newly returned British Parliament.

AUSTRIA

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Pesth under date of January 5th says:—

'From all parts of the country you hear accounts of growing prosperity; every trade and industry finds plenty of work, and every one inclined to exert himself plenty of employment. Nor is this owing much to orders from abroad for the exports of the year, as far as they are known, show not much more favourably than the average of the last few years; and the employment of industry shows therefore, greater consumption, that is, greater prosperity at home. In spite of the reduced tariff for manufacturing goods, the manufacturing districts at home still provide in a great measure for the wants of the agricultural portion of the Empire, and the last two years have done wonders for this interest. Exports of raw produce from Hungary and Galicia have been up to lately, of a sporadic nature, depending almost entirely on the necessities abroad. In the regular supply of the West, Austro-Hungary held but a position as an auxiliary for extraordinary circumstances. As in the political so likewise in the commercial position of Austria, the year 1867 seems to have been a turning point.'

GREECE AND TURKEY

ATHENS, Jan. 29th.—It is reported that Bulgares, Prime Minister, has resigned. The action of the King of Greece upon the terms submitted by the recent Conference is considered as uncertain. Nothing definite as to his intentions relative to the matter is as yet known.

The U.S. Minister, Tuckerman, in a speech delivered at a public dinner in Athens yesterday, expressed the kindest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his Government for the Greeks in their anticipated trouble with the Turks.

THE OLD RAG DYEING OUT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A Boston correspondent writes that the decrease in the number of children in Massachusetts is a subject for our alarms to ponder upon. Many towns in the State have been settled over two hundred years, and their history includes from six to eight generations. The records of many of these towns have been examined by a State official with respect to the relative number of children in each generation, and it appears that the families comprising the first generation had on an average between eight and ten children. The next three generations averaged between seven and eight to each family; the fifth generation about five and the sixth less than three to each family. These changes are as suggestive as they are startling. Now it is rare to find married persons having one, two or three children. This also, is the testimony of physicians who have been extensively engaged in the practice of medicine from twenty to forty years in the State. If it were not for foreign emigration Massachusetts would run out soon. As it is, the Irish servant is now a portion of its existence.

Two well dressed young men seized a tin box containing bonds to the value of several thousand dollars on the 13th inst., from a desk in William B. Strong's banking house, No. 51 Pine street, New York, where it had just been placed by a little messenger boy of sixteen, named Wm. Hageman. The little fellow, seeing the theft, ran after the thieves, and after a vigorous chase collared them both, and turned them over to the police, and secured his bonds. One of the thieves turned out to be a celebrated bond caller, named Theodore Davis, and the other calls himself Wm. Spaulding.

What occupation does everybody begin life with? A minor's. An aching void—The socket from which a tooth has just been drawn. The man who went by the board was probably a lumber dealer.

What is the most finished color? That which is done. Prim, it is said is going to wash his hands off the Spanish business. With Castile soap, probably.

Irascible Gent (to waiter)—'They say there's nothing like leather, don't they?' 'Yes sir.' 'Then it's a lie for this steak is!'

A Mr. Men has started a paper in Iowa. He says he hopes, by hard scratching, to make a living for himself and little chickens.

The most remarkable escape on record is that of a soap-maker, who, in a violent storm at sea, saved himself from drowning by taking a cake of his own soap and washing himself on shore.

A Yankee paper says that an inventive genius in Minnesota has 'got up a stove which saves three-fourths of the wood, while the ashes it makes pay for the remainder.'

'Oh, Jacob,' said a master to his apprentice-boy, 'it is wonderful to see what a quantity you can eat.' 'Yes, master,' replied the boy, 'I have been practising since I was a child.'

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, for thirty years the most celebrated of all perfumes on this side of the Atlantic, has been extensively counterfeited for this market by French and German chemists, and it is therefore necessary, in order to make sure of having the genuine article, to ask for the Florida Water made by Lanman & Kemp, New York, and to see that these names appear on the label. All other Florida Water is manufactured from coarse, pungent oils, and when the volatile element has evaporated, leaves behind a sickly, unwholesome odor. Buy only of respectable houses, and be particular in giving the name of the firm by whom alone the article is prepared.

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.

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

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 Medicine.

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

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We would call the attention of our readers to an article of merit, which is advertised in our columns as being used extensively and with the best results, for restoring gray hair to its original color, and in case of baldness renewing the growth, called Hall's Vegetable Siccilian Hair Renewer. It is a medicinal preparation; its action is radical, and by its use the glands which support the hair are nourished and strengthened. Heat, irritation and excessive perspiration of the scalp, which produce baldness, are soon cured by a few applications of this scientific compound, and it imparts to the hair a rich and glossy appearance. We have tried it, and speak from actual use.—Pennsylvania, Great Bend.

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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. 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 at Law, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 28th December, 1868. 2m23

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. District of Montreal. 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. GARULT. Avy ad Hem. Montreal, Dec 28, 1868. 2m21

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trader, 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

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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 'COTTIS & PSEKINE' 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. HARTZ, Chemist, Boston. 'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

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

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

Rev. S. STEPHENSON, Morristown, Ohio. 'Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.'

Rev. S. J. P. ANDRUSKY, St. Louis. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE TETRO, fils, 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. Sacramento 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. SAUVAGEAT, Official Assignee. Montreal, 18th January 1869. 2-m25

CANADA.

Province of Canada } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. District of Montreal } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MEROIE, 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 MEROIE, By DUHAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem. 2m24

ARE YOU SICK?

Read the following P L A I N T R U T H S ! and be induced for the sake of health to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE.

If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish a clear complexion, a smooth skin, and a sweet, pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general family use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.

In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Uicerous, or Syphilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted or vitiated by the use of Iron, mercury or any other mineral, BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that were used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. Feb. 5. 3m26