

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A pamphlet of more than ordinary length—150 pages—which has just appeared in Paris will probably attract some attention from the quarrel between Turkey and Greece. It bears for title 'Dossier Russe dans la Question d'Orient.' The author, whose name is not given, simply signs 'Un Ancien Diplomate.' Whether this may mean an ex-Ambassador or an ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, or an ex-Consul-General, he certainly seems to be one who is familiar with what has passed behind the scenes, and the result of his knowledge is that he is no friend to Russia and no admirer of her policy in all that concerns the East, and particularly the Ottoman Empire. He sees in the conduct of the politicians of St. Petersburg towards Turkey the same designs and the adoption of the same means to carry them out which were applied for the dismemberment and partition of Poland. He does not indeed guarantee the genuineness of the famous testament of Peter the Great; but whether that document be a forgery or not is of little importance, for the spirit which pervades it has been beyond all question proved by facts:—

'Its complete execution cannot be made except only in case of Russia overthrowing the two barriers that opposed her, Poland and Turkey—Poland no longer except in name; but every one knows how greatly her slow and gradual extinction promoted the designs of Muscovite policy in the West and in the East. The destiny of Turkey has been less sad, but by wrestling from her successively in Europe and in Asia important provinces equal in extent to the territory of France, Russia has considerably weakened her and reduced her to such a condition that any resistance she could oppose when left to her own resources would no longer be a sufficient obstacle to the ambition of Russia and her views of general domination.'

The Opposition representatives will meet in the field two new and powerful adversaries, hostile in appearance—but in appearance only—to the Government, but in truth dangerous for the Opposition alone. I mean the Socialist Clubs, created under the new law, and Socialist newspapers, sold for a halfpenny, and telling already, with perceptible effect, against the success of the merely political and democratic press.

The usefulness of the Socialist Clubs to the Government is double:—First, the threatening follies which are nightly preached there are eagerly reported by Government papers as a daily warning to the upper and middle classes of the continued existence of a volcano under their feet, and the Government is thus refreshing itself and finding a new life in that fear of Socialism which was at first fountainhead. Secondly, these same clubs are bringing to life again the blind resentments of the Parisian mob against the moderate Republicans of 1848, accused daily in those clubs of being averse to Socialism, and of having shed the people's blood like water in the rising of June.

Added to this, a newspaper appeared some days ago called *The People*, which also bodes no good to the Opposition representatives of Paris. That paper is sold at a halfpenny a copy, which is the very price of the stamp affixed upon it, exclusive of the price of paper, composition, and editing, which are thus given for nothing. Besides, it is conducted by a writer well known for his acquaintance with the leaders of the Government; lastly, and most important, it is the purest and truest mirror of the Napoleonic doctrine when wearing the ultra-democratic garb,—to wit, that political discussions are without importance; that such things as Ministerial responsibility and Parliamentary government are the business of a selfish bourgeoisie; that social reforms and a better distribution of wealth must alone be attended to by the working classes, and that, being the most numerous, they can legally adjust things to their peculiar interest and will.

Great anger is manifested by the semi official press of Paris at the refusal of the Belgian Government to permit certain railway arrangements, the result of which would be, according to other authorities, to place France in possession of great strategic advantages on the north-eastern frontier.

The *Independence* says, that an officer holding very high command in the army, meaning, probably, Marshal Niel, made the following singular little speech the other night in the 'salon' of a great functionary:—'France would degrade herself beyond redemption if she put up with the kind of peace which now exists. The Rhine or any conquest is not the objective of French policy. What she wants is to place the balance of power in Europe on a sound basis. If Prussia gives guarantees of her security, if she gives tangible assurances that she means to abide by the Treaty of Prague, the Emperor is strong enough to be able to dispense with war, but if these guarantees are refused us, we must appeal to arms to decide the question, and then France will not return her sword to the scabbard without having got the Rhine. That is what must be understood by the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers. We are quite ready, and feel quite strong enough to fight for the defence of French honor and her interests. It is the Prussians' business too look out and see that that issue be not raised. It is only by giving us serious guarantees such as the naturalisation of the Rhenish Provinces that she can conciliate the interests of France. But it is necessary that she should have begun to do something before the new Chamber meets. The only way they could possibly alter the Emperor's determination is by a clear, outspoken manifestation in favor of peace by the whole country during the general election.

The Jesuits, driven out of Spain and Italy, are adding to the strength of the colleges in America. 'If, by the will of Almighty God, writes one of them, we are for a time shut out of our own country, it is only in order to open to us other fields, in which we may work zealously for His honor and glory.' Some have gone to the East, and others have embarked at Marseilles for the Vicariate of Kiang-nam, where there are already forty-four priests

and thirty-eight brothers zealously planting the Church.

An extraordinary trial for murder and arson has just been concluded at Nancy (Meurthe). The accused, a young man of 19, named Jeanson, was a pupil at the school for young men intended for the priesthood, kept at Pont-a-Mousson. He appears, however, to have been little qualified for a religious life, and in a letter to his parents, conceived in terms so odious as to excite doubts as to his sanity, he reproaches them with having chosen such a vocation for him. In May last he had been detected introducing a copy of Aristophanes into the establishment, and, fearing expulsion, he determined to mark his leaving by a signal act of vengeance. Getting up at night, he collected a heap of books in the schoolroom and set fire to them, and while the pile was burning he broke open the desks of the other pupils to take whatever money or valuables they contained, and then wrote on the walls inscriptions such as 'Down with the priests!' 'How sweet is vengeance!' 'I am beginning what others will complete!' Jeanson appears to have been much attached to another youth named Jovatte, and on reflecting that after the unpardonable act he had just committed he could not escape expulsion, he resolved to murder his friend rather than be separated from him. He accordingly went back to the dormitory and there in cold blood cut the throat of the other lad. The defence put forward was insanity, although no acts of the previous life of the accused were of a nature to justify the supposition, although the evidence showed that his conversations with his schoolfellows were often blasphemous and revolting. He was now condemned to 20 years hard labour.

A strange story of an intention to poison has been running the round of the Paris journals for some days back, but the narrative was so vague that all that could be gathered from it was that a Polish nobleman had proposed to a young woman known for her personal attractions, but only mixing in a certain circle anxious for amusement and gaiety, to accompany him to the masked ball of the Grand Opera for the purpose of attracting the attention of a gentleman that should be pointed out to her, and then of giving him a bonbon which would cause almost instant death, having all the appearance of apoplexy. In the midst of the confusion the young woman was to escape, and for her assistance she was to receive 20,000fr. The *Figaro* now gives the names of the parties, and states that the case is in the hands of justice. The principal prisoner is a Polish Count, and his accomplice a medical student, also of the same country, but of French descent; the intended victim was Duke Rodger de Bauffremont, and the young woman through whom the whole plot was brought to light is Madame Belval. The Count made her acquaintance at the house of a third party, and came a few days after to make her the proposition to give the large sum mentioned. He was particularly anxious for her to send a letter proposing a rendezvous at the Opera, but she got alarmed and refused. He then went away, but on calling a second time informed her that he had written in her name. On the Saturday evening at 5 o'clock the Count left, and said that he would be back at midnight to conduct her to the ball. She immediately went out and informed the Commissary of Police of her quarter, M. Crepy of the whole affair. Between 11 and 12 o'clock that official and M. Bellenger, another commissary, went to Madame Belval's apartment in the Rue de Penitence, where the Count had already arrived. He was at once arrested and searched, and on him were found 11 bonbons of Maison Boissier, wrapped up in the paper of that house, but which evidently had never been opened. As to the poisoned one, nothing of the kind was found on him. In his pockets were 241fr. and some tickets for articles pledged at the Mont-de-Piete, and it was afterwards ascertained that the Count, far from having 20,000fr. to give away, was in embarrassed circumstances. On Madame Belval stating that the Count had left a friend in a carriage at the door M. Crepy went down and arrested him, and the other, on going upstairs to the apartment, dropped intentionally a little parcel containing two bonbons carefully wrapped up. The commissary, however, heard the sound and picked up the packet, and the contents were, in fact, found to be poisoned. The prisoner did not deny the design attributed to him and of course was taken into custody with the Count. The motive of this extraordinary intention on the part of the Count is said to be a desire to get rid of the husband in order to enjoy more tranquilly the society of the wife. On a search being made in the apartments of the two prisoners there was found in that of the principle one a telegram addressed from London to Ostend by the Duchesse de Bauffremont to the Count, which document will play a prominent part in the trial.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Anastasio, Archbishop of Burgos, has published an address to the people of his diocese, expressing his condemnation and execration of the deed perpetrated within the precincts of his Metropolitan Church. His detestation of the crime arises from the consideration that God's law has been broken, that murder and sacrilege have stained the threshold of the sanctuary.

Our Spanish letters at length give us the true account of this horrible event. It differs from that furnished by Mr. Gallenga. The murder of the Governor of Burgos was the act, not of the clergy, but of nearly the whole population of that city. Its cause was as follows. Two days before the tragic event, the Governor went to a convent of nuns, known as 'Las Huelgas,' and desired that all the community might be assembled. The Superior inquired the object of this visit, and the Governor replied by joking with the religious, and complimenting those whose appearance pleased him. He then proceeded to the convent chapel, and without removing his hat, walked up to the Tabernacle, and tapping it with his cane, asked with a sneer: 'What have you got in there?' After this horrible outrage, he calmly turned his back upon the altar, and lighted his cigar at the sanctuary lamp. These facts became known to the people of Burgos, who, fearing that he would repeat them in the cathedral, rushed upon him and slew him as soon as he made his appearance. We are assured that at Valencia and other cities, the orders of a stupid and impious government to plunder the churches, will provoke the same energetic resistance.—[Tablet.]

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian deputies are now 'on strike,' and refuse to attend Parliament. This is a most serious embarrassment for the Government. The mills are mostly closed, the state of siege maintained, and the goals full of peasants who are starving from cold and want of food in Alessandria, Bologna, and other dangerous of re-generated Italy. The provinces give every sign of fierce resistance to the new impost. Although the state of siege is maintained, the peasants refuse to pay, and in most places the mills are closed. The Mazzinian committees, having however experienced a check by the victory of the Menabrea Cabinet, which took every one by surprise, have called a meeting in order to decide on ulterior measures. Mazzini, too, is ill again at Lugano, and obliged to abstain from public affairs, reading, and writing, his malady being caused by cerebral excitement. Ricciotti and Menotti Garibaldi are at Florence and Bologna, reorganizing their party. A person who arrived yesterday from Florence states that the misery is indescribable. Not a single visitor of distinction now spends the season there. The place is deserted, the court absent, the poor unemployed. At Turin there is the same complaint; and if the favour shown to Naples this winter has slightly calmed the complaints of the citizens, it is only for a moment. Rome is the object of envy of all Italy. The wonderful concourse of strangers, the prosperity of the people, the plentiful work and wages in the houses of every class of operatives, the aims of the Christian world, which seem to increase

in proportion to the growing necessities of the Church, the union and loyalty of the nobles and the people, and the intense sentiment of personal love and reverence entertained towards the Holy Father draw all eyes and hearts to the Eternal City.—[Tablet.]

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.—The very girls' schools in Italy, says the *Weekly Register*, are now becoming as bad as the Lycees for boys. The schoolmistresses are, with the professors, instilling anti-Christian doctrines. Subscriptions in favour of Monti and Tocci, Garibaldian runaways, and Democratic societies are organized among the pupils. Renan's 'Life of Jesus' is read openly in class, and the greatest freedom of ideas, words, and bearing encouraged; in fact, a caricature of M. Duruy's plan for female education is being carried out, mixing every womanly and Christian feeling and preparing a generation of women open shudders to think of combining all the insolent coarseness of 'Young America' with the ignorance and animosity of a southern race, of which Catholicity has been hitherto the sole elevating influence. The governors are everywhere in Italy becoming an agent of the sect, and has replaced alike the mother's home training and the cloister education, which formed so singular and beautiful a phase of Italian life.

ROME.—The reaction of feeling in favour of the Holy See has been most strikingly manifested in the increased loyalty of the Roman patriots. They are now forming an active organization, and scoring to be behind their Ultramontane fellow nobles of France, Belgium, and other northern nations, are enlisting in the service of the Holy Father in considerable numbers. More than this, they have resolved on raising an entire regiment of noble volunteers for approaching eventualities, and three hundred young men belonging to the highest families of Rome having given their names, and will enter on their drill next week, after presenting themselves to the Holy Father in their new uniform of rifle green and gold. Duke Salviati is colonel, Prince Aldobrandini lieutenant-colonel, and Prince Lancillotti major; and the corps will be armed with breech-loading guns, and be subjected to strict drill and military organization under the war office.—[Tablet.]

On Saturday, Jan. 31, the Most Rev. O. Eyre, appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, was consecrated in Rome Archbishop of Anagnina in *partibus infidelium*. His Eminence Cardinal Reisch, Bishop of Sabina, was the consecrator, assisted by Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, and Mgrs De Merode, Archbishop of Mitylene. The church of St. Andrea della Valle, dedicated to the titular saint of Scotland, was the one selected for the occasion. The Archbishop-elect was accompanied to the church, and attended throughout the function by Dr. Campbell, the Vice-Rector of the Scots College, as chaplain, and the students assisted in the sanctuary to render the services required at the altar. Cardinal Barnabo, the Protector, several Prelates, the Rectors of the British and American Colleges, and a very large number of distinguished residents and visitors in Rome, were present at the ceremony in the body of the church. After his consecration, the Archbishop withdrew to the common hall of the adjoining ecclesiastical establishment, where he received the congratulations of those who had assisted at the rite, and where an elegant refreshment was provided for all. The circumstance that the new prelate is the first Archbishop that has been named for Scotland since the change of religion, adds interest to his appointment. Although as no hierarchy has been proclaimed for Scotland, Dr. Eyre is as yet without a territorial designation derived from the district where he is to exercise Episcopal jurisdiction, the nomination of an Archbishop to regulate the ecclesiastical affairs of Glasgow must be very gratifying to the large body of Catholics there.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The royal disciple of Carovani has not gained much by adopting that statesman's counsels. The contempt and aversion of his nominal subjects are only the beginning of the retributive justice which he has provoked. All the Neapolitan journals, with the exception of the *Official Gazette*, relate that he was received at Naples with icy indifference. The Ministerial journals attribute this unfriendly reception to the presence of Gauletto, the intendant of his civil list. The *Popolo d'Italia*, Mazzini's organ points out the absurdity of this supposition. In reply to a writer who declared that the person of Gauletto 'defiled the royal atmosphere,' the *Popolo* says: 'That person defiles nothing, and if anybody was a source of defilement, it was not Signor Gauletto.' Once more the walls of Florence are covered with inscriptions breathing hatred to the King, and men of all parties appear to comprehend that as far as he is concerned, 'the end is at hand.'—[Tablet.]

## AUSTRIA.

The *Algemeine Correspondenz* of Vienna of the 9th contains the following:—Referring to the late projected attempt against Count Bismarck, it is reported in political circles here that the police were informed that a man of doubtful character had on several instances declared his intention to rid the world of that reptile, the Count Bismarck, by his own hand. Consequently the police, according to its duty, reported these facts to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom it was duly brought to the cognizance of the Prussian Legation.

Although under existing circumstances the authorities would not have attached such importance to the incident, the Minister of Foreign Affairs deemed it advisable to communicate the information to the representative of Prussia. It seems to have been feared that in case the Austrian Government had remained silent on the subject, because of its insignificance, it might have been transmitted to the Prussian Legation through other channels and thereby cause the Austrian Government to be reproached with indifference.

This precaution became the more necessary on account of the known animosity borne towards Austria by Count Bismarck, and taking into consideration that this statesman is not very scrupulous in the selection of means and that he performs curious passes with the money confiscated to the detriment of the dispossessed, it becomes obligatory to look out for fresh Bismarckian manoeuvres.

## RUSSIA.

The Russians are said to have crossed the Oxus, and it is a question how long Afghanistan will serve as a barrier between them and us. The *Times* of the 10th instant has an able article on the whole subject of Russian progress towards India but it is evident that the writer neither knows what dangers are preparing for us in that quarter nor what means should be taken to avert them. The *Press* of Vienna observes that the Russian outposts are not now much further from Peshawar, the nearest city under British sway, than Augsburg is from Vienna. The two rivals, adds this journal, who are destined to meet one day as the champions of the Saxon and Slavonic races, continually approach nearer to each other. It is a great prize, according to the popular estimate of such things, for which they are to contend, and neither party will begin the contest with clean hands. Burke used to say that 'England had never made a treaty with an Indian protestant which she had not violated.' If the natives of Hindostan could appreciate the real services which they owe to England, especially in the substitution of European maxims of justice for the brutal oppressions of their own chiefs, they would probably cherish no desire to transfer their allegiance to another master; but whatever obstacles Russia may encounter in her future attempts upon India, and we hope they may prove invincible, the love of the Hindoo for his Saxon lords will not be one of them.—[Tablet.]

## GREECE AND TURKEY.

In Berlin doubts are still entertained of the sincerity of some of the Powers in seeking a pacific settlement of the Turco-Greek dispute, and a projected

alliance between France, Russia, and Austria is strongly suspected.

The humble petition of the Photian Patriarch, which we (*Tablet*) noticed a few weeks ago has accomplished results which that individual was far from desiring. The Sultan has granted his prayer, but only, it would seem, to secure to the Bulgarians the liberty of choice which the Patriarch wished to deprive them. Abdul Aziz, who is pontiff as well as king, has summoned the Bulgarian bishops to a synod at Constantinople on the 16th instant, 'to consider the reforms required in the Bulgarian Church,' but quite independently of their would-be Patriarch. The bishops of Philippopolis, Sophia, Lowitch, and Vidin are enchanted, and both they and their flocks 'most cordially disposed towards the Sublime Porte.' But this is not all. The most influential Bulgarians have declared to the Patriarch of Constantinople, according to one of their own journals, 'that henceforth they decline to recognize his authority. The Bishops of Floridia, Sophia, and Lowitch have written to him to announce their definitive emancipation from his rule.' These Christians appear to think that the Turk would be a more merciful master than the Russian. General Ignatieff, the Muscovite ambassador, is doing his best to prevent the separation of the Bulgarian Church, but apparently without success. The so-called Patriarch of Constantinople has no other share in the matter than to accept, whether he likes it or not, the decision at which others will arrive, without troubling him for his opinion.

LADIES OF DELICATE CONSTITUTION cannot use the coarse cathartics without danger. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, uniting the properties of a gentle laxative and a stomachic, appear to be especially adapted to the wants of the sex. In cases of hysteria, hypochondria, and other mental and bodily disturbances arising from functional irregularities, the pills have uniformly proved useful, and hence have a high reputation among female invalids. The nature of their occupations predisposes the ladies to diseases of the stomach and bowels, and for these the Pills are the most approved specific.

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.

A PERFUME WITH A HUNDRED USES.—The European toilet extracts are scents, and nothing more; but Murray and Lauman's Florida Water, the standard perfume of North and South America, is an article of great and varied utility, as well as a peerless luxury. Besides being the finest of all floral perfumes for the handkerchief, the toilet, and the bath, it relieves headache, promotes sleep, allays nervousness, is a rare disinfectant for the sick-room, cools the skin, exhilarates the spirits, and when diluted with water imparts smoothness and freshness to the complexion, and is invaluable for removing the irritation occasioned by sunburns or the bites of insects. In fact it is almost as much prized for its utility as for the exquisite pleasure it affords. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lauman & Kemp New York.

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

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IMPURITY MADE VISIBLE.—As surely as air, liberated under water, bubbles to the top, poison in the blood struggles to the surface of the body and is there developed in some form of inflammation. Whether that form be boils, running sores, white swellings, tumors, pustulous eruptions, or what not it is the outward visible sign of corruption in the blood. To suppress these symptoms by external applications is to force back the evil on its source. To administer Bristol's Sarsaparilla as a remedy is to eradicate the germ and the seed together. It would be an insult to the reader's common sense to ask which is the wiser course. As external disorders are usually accompanied by some internal disturbance, the occasional use of Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills is often required.

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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.

## WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be *Worms*; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late.

Parents you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles are a safe and certain 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 so soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT MACFARLANE.

By his Attorney *ad litem*, STRACHAN BETHUNE.

Montreal, 28th December, 1868. 2m23

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinners and Traders of the City of Montreal,

Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed in the office of this Court, a consent of discharge executed by their creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed.

MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN.

By their Attorney *ad litem*, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY.

Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of Thos Edwards, of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

A final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twentieth day of March next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 23 Feb, 1869. 2w30

## FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine.

## A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle.—Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

February, 1869. 2m.

## CANADA. PROVINCE OF CANADA, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Dist. 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*. 2m24

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of A. D. Joubert, Trader, of the City of Montreal.

An Insolvent,

## AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU,

Assignee.

I, The undersigned, have prepared my final account which is open for inspection until the Seventeenth day of March next, and on the said day, at ten o'clock A.M., I will apply to the Superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office as such assignee.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

Montreal 15 February 1869. 2w20

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Lachine, District of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

ON the twenty-second day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

JEAN BTE. BEAUDOIN.

By NAPOLEON BEAUDRY,

His Attorney *ad litem*.

Montreal, 15th February, 1869. 2m29

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Pierre Giguon Trader of the City of Montreal.

An Insolvent

## AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU,

Assignee.

I, The undersigned, have prepared my final account which is open for inspection until the Seventeenth day of March next and on the said day, at ten o'clock A.M., I will apply to the Superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office as such assignee.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

Montreal, 15 February 1869. 2m29

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of NOEL BAYARD, Contractor of the City of Montreal.

An Insolvent.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

Montreal February 1869. 2w29

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin, Trader, of the City of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

## AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU,

Assignee.

I, The undersigned, have prepared my final account which is open for inspection until the seventeenth day of March next and on the said day, at ten o'clock A.M., I will apply to the Superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office as such assignee.