

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 1.—The revolutionary papers state that the Emperor and the Prince Imperial intend visiting Rome in May on their return from Corsica. No one here knows of, or lends credence to any such intention, especially since the conclusion of the Franco-Italian Alliance, which is a certainty. Reste a voir what are the conditions. Most people believe that a strict reserve has been made for the lifetime of the present Pope, but such a condition will not be listened to if the republicans gain the upper hand.

FREEDOM IN FRANCE.—There is a class of Frenchmen who are incessantly crying out for an extension of political and religious liberty, and who are just as unceasing in successful endeavours to convince the world that they are incapable of possessing such liberty without abusing it. Recently, various meetings of working men were allowed to be held in Paris, preparatory to next election. But instead of discussing questions bearing upon their own social position, or suggesting remedies for the grievances under which they believe themselves to suffer, the several speakers seem as if they had been convened to enact the part of possessed maniacs. Rising in succession, and with increased violence, each speaker in turn demanded the abolition of the rights of private property, of the marriage bond, of the Christian religion, and the total disruption of society. Property and women were to be enjoyed in common, subject to no restriction but the will of each individual. Proposals for re-plunging France into all the horrors of the first French Revolution were received with vehement marks of approbation.—[Tablet.]

In France, the debate on the Budget in the Corps Legislatif has been very animated, and several amendments have been proposed by the Opposition, with a view to diminish the expenditure, which they denounce as excessive. The Minister of Finance defended the Budget, and declared the impossibility of diminishing taxation at present without impairing the efficiency of the army or detracting from the stability of the finances. The general elections are to be held towards the close of next month.

PARIS, April 17.—The Corps Legislatif was to-day the scene of wild excitement.

M. Thiers, in a speech, denounced what is called the commercial liberty of France as like the political liberties of the French people, a farce. These words occasioned a heated dispute between the President and M. Thiers, which lasted some time, and threatened to break up the session, but was finally appeased. M. Queris, in some remarks, demanded that the regulation of commercial treaties be vested in the Corps Legislatif instead of the crown.

PARIS AND LONDON.—The Economist Français draws the following comparison between Paris and London:—At a first glance the French capital, with its population of 1,629,274 souls [census of 1866], may appear somewhat humiliated when compared with London and its 3,150,000. But to take a just view of the case, we must bear in mind that the 3,000,000 and a trifle in question are spread over a surface of 31,563 hectares [2½ acres each], being a density of 100 inhabitants for each hectare. At Paris the 1,800,000 inhabitants occupy 7,896 hectares only; being a density of 233, or more than double that of London. Again, the average number of occupants of each house is only from seven to eight in the English city; that is to say, that deduction being made of the public establishments, nearly every family inhabits one house, whilst, with us, each contains from forty fifty inhabitants.

PUBLIC OPINION IN FRANCE.—An Englishman asked a Frenchman not long ago to enlighten him as to the state of public opinion in France. The Frenchman replied, 'Public opinion! We have no opinion here, sir, to speak of; and the little we have is not public!'

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND THE POPE.—The Archbishop of Paris, by way of replying to the State letter of reproof from the Pope, lately published by Emile Olivier, has issued a circular to his clergy, which was read from all pulpits in Paris on Sunday morning, in which, with reference to the fiftieth anniversary of Pius IX.'s consecration as priest, he quotes passages from two more recent letters, in which his Holiness speaks to him with much kindness, tells him that his sentiments are 'altogether worthy of a Catholic Bishop,' and expresses the fullest confidence that his filial piety and that of the clergy of his diocese will not fail by all possible efforts to succour his Holiness 'in his distress.' In this belief the Pope expresses his gratitude to the Archbishop.—Paris Letter in the Daily News.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN PARIS.—All Paris is talking of the tragical and mysterious event which occurred some days ago in the barracks of the Rue de Tournon. When the report of a pistol was heard in the rooms of Commandant Theret the soldiers rushed to the apartments. They found the commandant dead in his bed, with a revolver lying beside him. Beside the bed, with no dress on but a chemise, was a female who turned out to be a lady of rank and one of the leaders of the fashionable world in Paris. This lady was arrested on suspicion of being a murderess, but her husband very shortly came to claim her, and the commissary of police being satisfied that the officer had committed suicide, she was set at liberty. The story goes that the commandant, who had carried on an intrigue with the lady for the last six months, had in that time completely ruined himself by ministering to her extravagance. It was remarked that on the shoulders of the lady were some recent scratches, and these, it appears, were occasioned in the attempt which she made to prevent Commandant Theret from committing suicide. M. Theret's son, a young man of 18, was at the races, and had arrived at the house just as his father was about to expire. He was prevented from entering, and taken to the house of a military man, where the sad news was broken to him. The occurrence happened on Sunday week.

M. Theret was buried on Thursday last without the usual military honours being paid.—Express.

DEATH OF A GALLANT IRISHMAN.—The French army has just lost one of its most gallant officers by the death, after only two or three days illness, of General O'Malley. He was the son of one of the Irish emigrants of '88, who entered the French service under the Comnate. The late General, who was in his 75th year served for a long time in Algeria. He commanded a regiment in the Crimea, and got the English medal with three clasps. He served in the Italian campaign, when he got his promotion as general of brigade for his distinguished bravery at Magenta. He accompanied the French expeditionary force under General Montauban to China, and on the departure of the General-in-Chief was left in command of the troops. Subsequently he was sent to take command of the sub-division of Constantine, then of Marseille, and lastly in the department of the Nièvre. About six or eight months ago he was at his own request, placed on half-pay. He had suffered much from a wound in the ear received in China; it was never healed, and the attempt to stop the suppuration is thought to have brought on the erysipelas which carried him off in two or three days. He was commander of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, Commander of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; and had moreover the Imperial military medal and the Chinese and Italian medals. A body of military attended the religious service in the Church of St. Severin in the 11th Arrondissement of Paris, and paid him the usual honours in the cemetery of Montparnasse, where he was interred.—Times' Correspondent.

SPAIN.

The proposed new constitution for Spain, which was communicated to the Cortes on the 50th ult., and received with apparent indifference by the deputies of all shades of opinion, has one defect which generally marks the projects of revolutionary governments: it was designed to content everybody, and contents nobody. The Republicans are disgusted with the revival of monarchy, while the members of other political schools differ too widely in opinion to take a common view of any law proposed for its adoption. The Spanish journal Las Cortes calls it 'a hybrid creation,' in which the conflicting wishes of its principal authors are clearly seen. The republican organ La Discusion which considers the new project of constitution 'contradictory and absurd,' thus comments upon the 67th article, which declares that 'the person of the King is inviolable and irresponsible.'—'Why, then, did you subvert the throne of Isabella of Bourbon? Does not your own declaration condemn you? Prim and his fellows are not likely to find any satisfactory answer to this question; and, meanwhile, Spain continues to enjoy the accustomed blessings of the revolution,—discord, capidity, injustice, poverty, and dishonour.—Tablet.

PROCLAMATION OF THE RIGHT OF INSURRECTION.—Such a right was publicly defended by a Republican a short time ago in open Cortes, and with such force of logic seeing that neither the Government nor the Assembly existed by any other right, that no one had a word objection to offer. Indeed a few days later, the Minister Ruiz Zorrilla himself as publicly asserted that it was not only a right, but a duty to rebel whenever liberty stood in danger or the country in dishonour. The radicals affirm that both honour and liberty are now trampled on by the Government, and that they are as fully justified in taking up arms against its arbitrary conduct, as Prim, Serrano, and Topete were in rising up against Queen Isabella and the institutions of the country.

REMOVAL.—It is credibly stated that Don Carlos has raised a loan of 36,000,000 francs, that the Insurrelians are very actively conspiring, that Serrano and Prim will soon be at deadly war with each other, and that if the actual political discord in the Cortes continues much longer, no pretender to the throne will have so good a chance of success as Don Carlos VII. Everybody speaks with restless alarm about the proximity of some terrible sanguinary 'denouement' of the present anarchical state of affairs, and the three per cents in the Bolsas have been gradually going down during the past week. Meanwhile the Ministerial press, in its efforts to save the Ministers and the majority of the Cortes from flying off into mutually hostile factions, and thereby affording an easy triumph to Don Carlos or Prince Alfonso, allege as a motive for the union of liberals, that the late edict rising in Jerez, the mutinous female demonstration, and even the violent language of the Republican press, &c., have been all brought about by the secret intrigues of Carlist and Bourbon agents! Fear is the order of the day.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.—When all is corruption and immorality around us, the influence of the Church which has been so loudly condemned has just come to the relief of our Minister of Finance. One priest has just handed into the Treasury £166, and another £2,000, conscience money.

DON CARLOS.—That such is the only logical solution of the actual revolutionary crisis has been unanswerably demonstrated by as profound a thinker as he is an able logical writer, Don Gavino Tejado, in a pamphlet he has lately written in France, and published in Spain. And close upon that publication another has come forth, from Senor Aparicio Quijarro, entitled 'El Rey de Espana,' describing the noble character and winning virtues of the young prince and his enchanting spouse, under whose rule alone the nation can rise from its agonizing condition to a state of enviable health, strength, and moral and material greatness. He writes from Paris, where he has spent many hours in personal conversation with Don Carlos, and he confidently predicts that he is destined by Divine Providence to ascend very soon the throne of Spain, if his numerous partisans will but keep perfectly quiet, showing forth their valour in patient suffering, and allowing all the liberal revolutionary parties to devour and destroy each other till the whole country shall cism Don Carlos as its deliverer and paternal ruler.

If coming events cast their shadow before them, the wide and deep seated discontent which is fermenting in all classes of society will not tarry in giving rise to such sanguinary episodes as that which has this past week riddled with the blood of soldiers and civilians the streets and barricades of Jerez. That intense dissatisfaction and symptoms of sanguinary commotions are brewing all over the country has been solemnly announced by the Government to the Cortes; and in confirmation thereof the Reforma, a liberal paper, states that in Tarrasa (Catalonia) the republicans of Sabadell, San Cucufate del Valles, Tarrasa, and other towns, have just held a meeting in which they took a 'public oath' to oppose the constitution even 'with their arms in their hands.' Then, again we hear of the Ayuntamiento of Port Saint Mary's having received an address, signed by several persons, solemnly demanding (in imitation, I suppose, of the Government's conduct towards the property of the Church and of civic corporations) that the landed property which the Duke of Medina cells possesses in that locality shall be seized and distributed among the neighbours. Let your readers judge what a revelation of the progress of socialism in Andalusia is contained in such a demand.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.—From Teruel the authorities have telegraphed to the Government that they will not be able to collect the taxes without the aid of military force. They are grounded rumours as if of Prim's intention to make the nation swallow the blessings of revolutionary liberty with the aid of flying military columns over the length and breadth of the country. Of robberies and murders, of arbitrary imprisonments for publishing in the provinces what is tolerated in the capital, and vice versa, and of many other scandalous achievements of our 'holy and glorious revolution,' the list is interminable. Accordingly, the Government, not content with having obtained from the Cortes the other day an unqualified vote of adherence and support in its efforts to restore

order in Andalusia, was expected to demand, on Saturday from the Assembly, permission to suspend, all over Spain, the 'Habeas Corpus' Act. Depend upon it, we shall soon have a tyrannical military dictatorship, or either before or after its establishment the many sanguinary horrors which are needed to chastise such bare faced liberalism, to arouse many faithful Catholics from their tepidity and blindness to the essential evil of doctrinarism, and thus pave the way for the advent of Don Carlos, and the restoration of Christian monarchy, and of a living and practical Catholicism as the only religion of the Spanish nation.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, March 29.—There can be little doubt that the Mazzinian conspiracy which has been happily frustrated by timely discovery had extensive ramifications, and that, although Garibaldi himself may have been unconnected with it, the same cannot be truly said of all his friends and followers. It is generally believed that Menotti was to have headed the Republican bands in Calabria. From Lugano, it is said, Mazzini directed the organization, and was to give the signal for the outbreak of the insurrection. That he would have taken personally a more active share in it than has been his wont in such enterprises is not believed, and, indeed, the report is that he was ill at the time at which the affair was to come off. Attempts were made to seduce soldiers from their allegiance, but they do not seem to have been successful, although we hear of one or two military men having been arrested. It is said to have been by soldiers to whom propositions were made that the plot was betrayed. The important fact is that it has completely broken down. It is difficult to ascertain with certainty what its real importance was. It may suit the Government to allow this to be exaggerated by public report; but my impression is that there was danger of serious disturbances, calculated to produce considerable alarm and financial depression, although there was not the least danger to the Government of the country. According to the North Italian papers the movement was to have commenced between the 21st and the 23d inst.

Although many persons insist on the existence of a secret understanding between Austria, France, and Italy, to be converted into an offensive and defensive alliance on the arrival of certain contingencies, and although the forces that Italy is to furnish, and the very names of the Generals who are to command them, have been confidentially stated, it is more probable that such an agreement, if it really exists, does not extend beyond the neutralization of Italy and Austria in the event of a war between France and Germany. Every allowance made for the means of pressure exercised by France, it still seems unlikely that the Menabrea Cabinet would pledge itself to participation in the struggle, which most people seem now to look upon as an eventuality that may be postponed but must one day be realized. Rome is talked of as the inducement, but it is incredible that the Emperor Napoleon, who is known to attach very high importance to the support of the priests, would abandon Rome for sake of such assistance as Italy could give him in a war, especially when he knows that she would be too happy to observe a friendly neutrality, which would cost him nothing and ought to answer every purpose. Italy could not be of much aid in a great war; she is reposing after many struggles, which, although the result has been favourable to her, have left her exhausted and bleeding from severe financial wounds. Her army and navy are reduced to skeletons; she needs ten years' rest, and may be thankful if even then she be restored to solvency and comparative prosperity. During that time the less that shall be heard of her the better for her welfare. Happy the country whose annals are a blank, it has often been said, and never had a nation greater need of the monotonous but fruitful tranquillity which supplies few materials to the historian.

Were France desirous to insure the active co-operation of Italy in a possible war—though it were but to the extent of 50,000 men to occupy Algeria or garrison French frontier fortresses—undoubtedly there are Italians ready to make the bargain on easy terms, but fortunately these men are not at present in power. Now that time has shown how bad a compact was signed for Italy on the 15th of September, 1864, few disinterested persons would counsel further sacrifices merely for the sake of obtaining the evacuation of Rome by the French, without any real security against their return. Nevertheless, there are men here who maintain that such evacuation would be an immense gain to Italy, and who are ready to become active allies of the Power to which they have so often shown themselves obsequious.—For the shadow of a gain, to obtain the departure of troops which any tide might bring back, they would plunge Italy into war and bankruptcy. Their language and tendencies might excite surprise had not the world been long accustomed to see them subservient to French interests even to the extent of sacrificing those of their own country.

It has lately been supposed that the Italian Ministry is greatly engrossed by the Roman question and makes strenuous efforts to bring about the much talked of 'modus vivendi' with the Pontifical Government. I have reason to believe, upon the contrary, that the attainment of that desirable object has come to be recognized as impossible. Rome seems more than ever to persist in its blind obstinacy. We hear that some extraordinary propositions are likely to be laid before the Ecumenical Council projected for December next. The infallibility of the Pontiff and his temporal power are to be established, it is said, as dogmas of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic faith. To these and other contemplated measures there is likely to be great opposition on the part of the French clergy. In short, it seems open to a doubt whether the Ecumenical Council will be held at all.

MILAN, 21st April.—A formidable conspiracy under the direction of Mazzini has come to light, and the leaders have been apprehended. It seems that certain Italian journals are fond of throwing out something more than allusions to the private life of King Victor Emmanuel, an offence for which they frequently incur the penalties of the law. One of their favourite charges against him is undue susceptibility to female charms. The Gazette d'Italia actually holds up this alleged weakness of royalty as a source of national strength and glory, a guarantee of popular government, and a claim to popular veneration!

Razzi has announced his intention to speak on the Roman question as soon as Ferrari has made his promised discourse against the coming General Council. Many symptoms indicate an approaching crisis, and Italy, as an august person once observed, 'must not hope for peace till she has had her '93.' 'We shall see,' says a French contemporary, 'when the 8th of December arrives, which will be still standing—Pius IX., who has convoked the Council, or the Italian Government, which is doing its utmost to prevent it from assembling.' The contrast between the order and tranquillity of Rome and the confusion which reigns in all the provinces of the usurper is already sufficiently conspicuous; what will it be at the close of the present year? Already some journals proclaim that the republican flag will wave from the Alps to the Adriatic, which is not exactly what Napoleon III. intended when he assisted Victor Emmanuel to despoil the Church.

ITALIAN FINANCE.—A fresh association of capitalists is reported to have taken up the broken thread of the negotiations with the Italian Government for a loan on the large proportion of ecclesiastical property which remains unsold. The terms which the Minister of Finance hopes to secure are as yet unknown, but they can hardly be of a nature very favourable to the borrowers. Each successive attempt at contracting a loan has hitherto failed, in consequence of the exigencies of the banking houses, based on the uncertainty of the treasury offered; and the Government are not now in a position to propose

more acceptable conditions. On the contrary, a recent decision of the Court of Cassation exempts from seizure the property of the 'fabrics,' and thus diminishes by 180 millions the funds at their disposal for the contemplated operation. The security is further depreciated by the disadvantageous conditions on which the State, in the hope of alluring purchasers, obliged itself to sell. This hope proved illusory; for eighty-seven per cent of the confiscated property remains on hand. A considerable want of confidence in the value of the title in the event of a fresh revolution, and still more the absence of capital in a country where there are few fortunes realized by commercial industry, have probably been the main causes of the great scarcity of purchasers. The Ministers who, in 1867, refused to stop short of wholesale robbery when they might have done so on terms more advantageous to themselves, have bequeathed a terrible legacy to their successors. The latter have no possible alternative open to them, and must resign themselves to passing through the Oudine forks of a bad bargain. Almost anything is preferable to being again refused; so injurious public credit is the repetition of these fruitless applications. Such as the resources of the country are, they are as yet undeveloped, and must so remain for many a year to come; and, in the meanwhile, no adequate expedient has been devised to meet the increasing deficit, and the enormous interest on the public debt. The tub of the Panais was not a more inconvenient receptacle than is the Italian Treasury, and the hope that the spoils of the Church would stop the holes is no longer cherished by even the most sanguine politicians.—[Tablet.]

ROME.—All through Italy, in spite of the opposition and intimidation made use of, large sums of money are being collected and forwarded to the Catholic papers, besides addresses from various towns. The Emperor Napoleon is sending a magnificent vestment, which was partly embroidered by the Empress. The Prince Imperial is sending a gold chain and patent. The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia are sending two special envoys to present their congratulations to the Holy Father. The revolutionary party in Italy are naturally very angry at all this sudden and enthusiastic demonstration in favour of the Holy Father, and the Government are evidently anxious as regards their own existence, for it is too late now to make friends with the Catholic party, and the republicans are gaining strength every day. It appears that a large and new Secret Society has been lately organized itself in Florence, Naples, Milan, and Venice. Mazzini is at the head of it, and his agents are hard at work. The proposal now is to conquer Rome, by destroying the monarchy and setting up a Republic. The Government are evidently very much alarmed, for besides disbanding the National Guard in various parts of Italy, they have lately ordered a strict search to be made in the barracks and among the soldiers for revolutionary documents, of which a great many have come to light. They of course feel that once the army goes, the kingdom of Italy must go too. The disturbances which have lately taken place in Ancona show how the people think, and how they would act if not kept down by an armed force.—[Cor of Tablet.]

Meanwhile the preparations for the Council are going on with undiminished success and vigour. The Vatican has given its reply to the hostile rumours as to its prerogation by publicly nominating the Secretary General for the Great Assembly. The person appointed is Mgr. Feiler, Bishop of St. Hippolytus, in Atracian Syria, a prelate of the highest reputation in Germany and in Rome for his profound attainments in theology and canon law, and scarcely less remarkable for his gift of energy and perseverance. The Civiltà Cattolica informs us with pleasure that a great number of persons called 'liberal Catholics' in France and Belgium have lately seized an opportunity of proclaiming their Catholic principles and their full and loyal adherence to the Quanta cura and to the Syllabus. The Council has not yet met, and people are beginning to talk of a monument in Rome to record its assembly. A contemporary says—and the Civiltà quotes the particulars without guaranteeing their truth,—that the magnificent column of African marble, a monolith of unusual proportions, discovered last year in the Roman Emporium, has been determined on by the Pope for erection on that commanding height in front of the Church of San Pietro in Montorio. It is said that each Bishop present at the Council will have one of the foundation-stones, to be taken also from the same Emporium, and that his name and title will be engraved upon it. The column will then be surmounted with a colossal statue of St. Peter, and will be called La Colonna del Concilio.—[Tablet.]

The second number of the N. Y. Imperialist announces that its object is to prepare the people of the United States for revolution, which is alike desirable and inevitable. Democracy, though theoretically plausible, has resulted in failure; it has been found to mean nothing but lawlessness, insecurity to person and property, robbing of public creditors, and civil war, while our monarchical institutions, on the other hand, mean law, order, security, public faith, and peace. We quote verbatim as follows:—'That the Government of the United States is as thoroughly corrupt as the skilful villainy of knaves, swindlers, and thieves, placed in office by the will of the people, can make it, is a fact that none can deny; that we have reached a crisis in our national affairs when the establishment of a pure, strong central government is essential to the perpetuity of our national life is equally apparent. The only question to be decided is, how can this change be effected?'

WHENAS THE MORMON SUPPLY?—We have heretofore noticed in these columns some of the frequent arrivals at New York from England and Wales of cargoes of Mormons on their way to Salt Lake City, and called attention to the fact that such importations never come from Catholic countries. Sunday's Commercial says:—'One hundred and forty Swedish emigrants passed through Concord, New Hampshire, yesterday. Many of them are destined for Salt Lake City.' It need scarcely be told that Sweden is now about the most genuinely Protestant land in the world—as fanatically bigoted and oppressive as Calvinism ever made Geneva. Catholics and Jews are denied all rights of citizenship, and forbidden to live in the cities. Even Protestant dissenters are forbidden by law to hold office.—[Catholic Telegraph.]

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD? Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is WORMS, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds of ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S VERMIFUGAL WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } Insolvent. In the matter of Isidore Ritchot.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May 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.

ISAIE RITCHOT, FR. MOREAU, OUMET, & LAOOSTE, Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 15th March 1869. 2m32.

The pain from Boils and Ulcers, which sometimes break out on the body, would seem to be beyond human endurance; but fortunately there is a sure and speedy relief for the suffering patient. A course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will heal every sore, and render the blood too pure to produce the pustules; but it must be continued for sometime after the disease abates, so that no taint of the poison may remain hidden in the blood. The great Vegetable Detergent, mightily to heal, seeks out and neutralizes every vestige of disease; and with the help of Bristol's Pills, expels it from the system.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

To SUFFERERS WITH COLIC.—It is a fact verified by thousands of successful experiments, that bilious colic, even when it is a chronic disease, may be radically cured by a course of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills. Two of the vegetable components of these pills act as powerfully upon the liver as mercury itself, without producing any of its deleterious effects; and the tonic and restorative elements which are intermixed with the cathartic and alterative principle, impart such vigor to the stomach and alimentary canal, that no recurrence of the attack need be apprehended when the system has been thoroughly cleansed and regulated by this potent remedy for all forms of biliousness and indigestion.

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 PEEP INTO THE DRESSING-ROOMS of our fashionable, would disclose the fact that among all the perfumes of the day Murray & Latham's Florida Water is most in vogue in the best society. Among the jewellers and other paraphernalia of the toilet of beauty, would be seen the well known bottle with its gaily-tinted floral label, which long since took the place of the slim facon of Rhuelsand. Unfortunately, the German chemists being unable to rival Murray & Latham's celebrated article, in this market, with any brand of Eau de Cologne, have introduced vile counterfeits of the Florida Water and it is therefore requisite for purchasers to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Latham & Kemp, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LATHAM'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by LATHAM & 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.

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 & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

FUR 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 Troches 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 Medicines.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McGuirk, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCulloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk), an Insolvent.

And JAMES COURT, Assignee

And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Petitioner for discharge.

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 the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, fore noon, 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, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK, By his Attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & RAMSAY. Montreal 14th April 1869 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the clock, A. M., or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPHEN J. LYMAN, By his Attorneys ad litem, A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37.