

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The extreme Democratic party is making a great deal of noise. We pass over the candidature of M. Renan at Meaux as having nothing to recommend it beyond the defiance to Catholicism to which it seeks to commit the city of Meaux. He is of course for the 'immediate evacuation of Rome, and the eventual separation of Church and State.' As usual, it is at Paris that the Opposition is most violent in its demonstrations. The Republicans of the capital, to quote a French contemporary, are no longer satisfied with Girondins; they must have Montagnards. M. Emile Ollivier is 'unworthy of the confidence of democracy,' and M. Bancel, the proscribed of 1851, has been invited to contest his seat. M. Baudin swears to avenge his brother, killed on the barricades, or, if necessary, to die like him. M. Gambetta pledges himself to 'irreconcilable' opposition, and Count d'Alton Shee to opposition even were the Government to adopt his measures. All this raving serves only to play into the hands of Government, just as the spectre rouge raised by the recent meetings has proved the worldly wisdom of the Emperor in permitting them. At the same time, the programmes of the candidates show what serious dangers to religion would be involved in their success.—Tablet.

The fight is going on everywhere, with the confusion, but also with the increasing animation, which its beginning allowed us to foresee. The Opposition is everywhere dividing itself into as many candidates and parties as possible, and every elector is indulging, in true French fashion, in the pleasure of voting rather against somebody and something than for anybody and anything. The Reds and Whites, and the Liberal between the two, are tearing each other to pieces with the utmost goodwill, after the fashion of those slaves whom our great Pascal depicts as trying to kill each other with their chains. But, as a candidate must secure the suffrages of half the voters, with one more—that is, an absolute majority—to be elected at the first ballot, all these divisions of the Opposition against itself are not of great importance if it unites at the second ballot against the official candidates. As to the Government, its way of courting and catching votes is the most simple in the world. It is now promising, through its Prefects, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and Official Candidates, to every town, and every village in particular, the money of the country to build it a church, give it a bridge, a railway, a road, and make altogether the said town or village the most comfortable and beautiful residence that the world has ever seen.—Times' Cor.

M. Henri Rochefort, of the *Lanterne* has presented himself as a candidate in the third division of Paris. In his address he avows his 'invincible resolution to fight.' What he wrote in his *Lanterne* he pledges himself to repeat in the Legislative Chamber if elected. France cannot shake off 'its unhealthy sleep' but by a salutary crisis; he is with those who are determined to provoke that crisis, and he avows himself Democrat and Socialist.

THE LADIES.—The ladies are going a-head. In America the Methodists have opened to them the pulpit, and it is hoped that their presence will not only adorn, but also improve the 'sky business,' which it is thought they are so eminently qualified to promote there. In France, on the contrary, they have taken to Conferences instead of sermons; and the 'suppressed sex' is making itself famous for its scorn for the pulpit and the Church, and its independence of morality and every other restraint. Mme. Audouard, who is said to be 'as pleasant to behold as to listen to,' discourses agreeably of her adventures among Turks, Egyptians, and Mormons. Mme. Marie Duresme advocates deism and revolution, with physical differences between the sexes, but in all other respects their perfect equality. Mme. Minche objects to matrimony as worse than an objectionable institution, and considers priests and religion as inventions of weak men, inferior to herself in all but physical force. The question of the land she settles in a way we can hardly recommend to our Irish readers; it is simply the decapitation of the landlords. The ladies in France have secured the services of MM. Simon and Favre.—Trib.

The present Belgian question was launched under circumstances particularly favourable to a controversy on the aggressive designs of France and the dangers to which Belgian nationality was exposed. The language of the Paris Press was unjust and offensive to the last degree; the strange unanimity of the so-called semi-official journals was ominous; and the name of Prussia was needlessly introduced, as if to excite the public anger the more against Belgium; in fact at first sight it looked like a case of the wolf and the lamb. We took the opportunity at the time of pointing out what there is of justice in the French view, though expressed with such unnecessary violence by the Paris Press. The geographical position of Belgium makes free communication through its territory not only advantageous to the kingdom, but necessary to its neighbours. This has been felt by the French for years, and the consequence must be a tendency on the part of the French Railway Companies to acquire possession or control of Belgian lines, or the liberty of using them in connexion with their own. If a Frenchman desires to travel to any part of the North of Europe, his road is through Belgian territory, and it is his interest to reduce to a 'minimum' the delays and changes which Belgian nationality impose. Thus there is a solid substratum of reason in favour of the French view, and against the jealous legislation of which Belgium has been accused. Belgium may have taken the alarm at the particular transaction which has been the cause of this dispute, and the law in question was, we will admit, inspired, not by commercial jealousy, but by a patriotic desire of independence. But if, on the other hand, there be a natural tendency towards railway connexion and amalgamation, irrespective of political purposes, this fact ought to be recognized by a

wise Government. Thus, though we have protested against an attempt on the part of France to coerce Belgium into rescinding any law which it had passed on a matter within its own right, we could not so much sympathize with the apprehensions of its people as to resent the diplomatic representations of the Emperor's Government. If a real grievance to French industry and enterprise existed, it was better it should be removed by frank explanations; if—which is more important—Belgium was acting under apprehensions, more or less excusable, of French ambition, the Emperor would have in any negotiations the opportunity of removing such apprehensions, making known his true sentiments, and bidding Europe observe that the relations between France and the neighbouring kingdom were satisfactory to the latter.—Times.

A Paris letter to the *Independence Belge* relates an amusing incident which occurred at the Princess Mathilde's soiree on Sunday week; the Emperor Napoleon being present. An actress from the Odeon Theatre recited Victor Hugo's Ode to Napoleon I., which is little else than a long invective against England. It so happened that our Ambassador, Lord Lyons, was right in front of the actress, and it was to him, in utter ignorance of his name and position, that she seemed to address the poet's verses. That nothing might be wanting to increase the embarrassment of the Ambassador, the Emperor had to lead off the applause.

JOAN OF ARC.—The fete of Joan of Arc was celebrated at Orleans on the 7th inst. with the usual ceremony. The city was decorated with flags, and the principal inhabitants of the vicinity were present. A large number of bishops and priests took part in the festival; amongst them being the Archbishops of Rouen and Bourges, the Bishops of Beauvais, Poitiers, Chalons, Nancy, Verdun, Sainte-Die, Blois, Troyes, and Orleans. The civil and military cortege started from the bridge and arrived at eight o'clock at the cathedral. The mayor handed Jeanne's standard to the Archbishop of Rouen, who pronounced a discourse. In the evening the place was illuminated, and the bands of the regiments in garrison played various pieces.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.—The accounts of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith for 1868 have just been published. The receipts exceed £212,000, which is an increase of more than £6,000 upon the receipts of the previous year. The number of missions and missionaries is larger than ever. The Congregation of Foreign Missions has sent out during the last twenty years more priests than during the two preceding centuries of its existence. The society at present maintains 272 missions and vicariates among the heathen.

SPAIN.

The Spanish nation is, at this moment, an object of the deepest pity to every man who has not lost the sense of honour, even as honour is understood in the world. A noble people is represented, we cannot say governed, for there is no civil government in Spain, by three men who have not even yet, so far as all appearance goes, discovered a way out of the slough into which they threw the country which has the great shame of calling them its children. If they are tools in the hands of deeper schemers, they are certainly poor tools, for they can do nothing but fight against women and priests, neither of whom may fight themselves. They have driven Queen Isabella into exile, but they have put nobody in her place, and neither of them has the hardihood to take that place for himself, or the honesty to make way for the Prince, who has now the strongest claims, Don Carlos.

In addition to the temporal misery in which they have involved the country, they have now brought into it the flood of blasphemy. Scdition and rebellion have done their work, and now men's souls are to be ruined as well. Certain deputies in the Cortes have thrown all shame aside, and are not afraid to publish in Catholic Spain that they are pagans. Some of them renounce their baptism, and by an act of their own, deliberately done, enter into a pact with Satan and announce themselves to be enemies of the God who made them, and who will also judge them one day.

The Republican newspapers of Madrid assert that the recent vote of the Cortes has only deferred the scheme for a federal Republic, not defeated it. A Republic sooner or later must come, through the want of a monarch, and the want of unanimity on the part of the majority of the Cortes. Queen Isabella has proposed to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias, Gonzalez Bravo, her former Prime Minister and other advisers her otherwise.

Spain is doubly in gloom and mourning because on Monday last again the impious Suer repeated with scandalous cynicism in full Cortes his satanic blasphemies of the previous week. He again denied the virginity of God's Mother and the Divinity of Christ, whom he moreover accused of having been a bad son. Suer was followed, among other impious competitors, by the sceptical republican Pi y Margall, who, amidst his other impieties, endeavored to prove that God was but the product of the human reason, and by the Ministerialist Echeagaray, who aimed a more deadly dart at Catholicism, by proclaiming man's right to profess error and do evil, than Suer's by uttering his naked blasphemies against Jesus Christ and the holy Virgin. Here lieth 'Spain with honour' would indeed be an appropriate epitaph over the entrance of Cortes. What opinion will Europe and the world form of this noble country so shamefully tyrannized over and sullied by a handful of liberals!

BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.—The imposing spectacles and unimpeachable proofs of popular condemnation of the liberalism and impiety of our legislators have exasperated the liberal papers during the whole of the past week, and the Republica *Discusion* in particular, has even threatened the Government with a repetition of the slaughter of 1834 against the clergy, except they immediately put a stop to such reactionary and Carlist conspiracies as are being hatched in our churches. And worse still, not only have several deputies in the Cortes calumniated all true Catholics, and the clergy more particularly, but even our Ministers Romero, Ortiz, and more notably Ruiz Zorrilla have publicly denounced them as guilty conspirators against liberty and 'our glorious Revolution.' Why do they not rather appease heaven and offer their reparations, said he, on Friday evening, 'for the murder of the Governor of Burgos, or of a militiaman in Navarre?' In one word, he spoke like a pagan praying when persecuting to death the Christians of old. His menaces and diatribes, however, seem only to have fanned into brighter flames the faith and courage of the faithful during the religious functions of Saturday and Sunday. *Des Gratiats*.

SWITZERLAND.

Before treating of the Council, we shall give a slight sketch of the political situation of Switzerland and its ecclesiastical division of territory. Switzerland is divided into twenty-two Cantons, differing considerably in the number of inhabitants, in manner and in language. They call themselves

Sovereign, and are so in many respects; but in many others whether of general interest or of religious and political importance, they are merely provinces, depending on a central power which was constituted at Berne in 1848, and which, in reality, extends its dominion over the whole of Switzerland, and hence in a great degree influences the decisions of the authorities of the different Cantons. This central power, constituted by the radical party is chiefly composed of Protestants, and is in constant opposition to the conservative party, which by its very nature, hostile to the Catholic Church.

Denoting the four or five thousand Jews who are to be met with in the Cantons of Argovis and Basle, 2,700,000 Swiss, joining the population of the country may be divided into about two fifths Catholics, and three fifths Protestants. The chief sects among the latter are the Lutheran, which prevails in the eastern part of Switzerland, and Zwinglian in the northern and Calvinism in the Southern, and these sects are again subdivided according to the capes of innovators or the good pleasure of Government.

The Catholic Church has five Bishops. For the number of Catholics in Switzerland the number of Ordinaries is rather limited, especially when it is remembered that the faithful are dispersed throughout the whole country, intermixed with Protestants, and inhabiting a mountainous country, difficult of access. The dioceses are generally very extensive.

Such being the political and ecclesiastical position of Switzerland, it is sufficient to say, that the news of an intended Council has given rise to great expectation, but not properly speaking to any real movement. All look upon the Council as a great event, and desire to hear about it, but they have not yet been led to any serious examination into the reasons for this assembly, and the consequences which will result from it.—*Civiltas* Catholic.

SWISS PROTESTANTISM.—The Salle de la Reformation at Geneva has been witnessing a strange but characteristic spectacle. An audience of 2,500 persons were collected to hear a public discussion on the merits of the Old Testament history, and the desirability or otherwise of admitting it into the instruction of the young. The representative of what remains of dogmatic Calvinism was M. Barde; the organ of liberal Protestantism, M. Buisson, professor at Neuchatel. It is needless to say that the Old Testament did not meet with much mercy at his hands. He thought, however, it might be taught, provided it was not represented to be inspired. As usual, it was found impossible to confine the debate to its prescribed limits; and, before he had concluded, the champion of modern Protestantism had explicitly denied the incarnation, the miracles, and the Resurrection of Our Lord. What a contrast to the days of Calvin and Servetus! Yet the modern Servetus is but the logical result of a continuation of the original Calvin.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Subsequent letters confirm what I mentioned to you in my last, that a conspiracy against the king's life was the cause of his precipitate departure from Naples. The Prefect of Police waited on him in the evening, saying that if he did not leave early next morning his life would not be answered for. He went down to the railway in a close brougham, escorted by sixty cuirassiers, and hissed by the population; the same greeting awaited him at every station where the train stopped.—Bologna is preparing an ovation to the manes of Ugo Bassi, shot by the Austrians in 1849, but it is more than probable that the Catholic students will make a counter movement. The plan of Mazzini consists in a disembarkation on the Roman coast as soon as the republic was proclaimed. Martinetti, Cairoli, Mario, Frigey, Caccio, Del Greco, Fabrizio, Serapi, and the foreign officers, were all inscribed as the leaders of the second invasion. Their correspondents abroad are Orsini and Ostelletti in Spain, Jules Favre, Quinet, and Accolas in France, and Herzen at Nice. A member of Her Majesty's government is, it is said, calumniated by the Revolutionary press in being named as their agent in England. His intimacy with Mazzini is probably the reason of the error. It is evident that Mazzini placed no reliance on the Roman people, as he observes in his secret instructions, that 'grave, sagacious, and ardent patriots' must be sent in considerable numbers to Rome, to initiate the movement. There was a very large influx of patriots at the Jubilee, but their sagacity has pointed out the wisdom of returning since the discoveries at Milan. A Florentine letter to the *Correspondance de Rome* states that Count Manabrea has arranged with France that, as soon as the elections are decided, a 'modus vivendi' shall be pressed on the Pope, and that this is intended especially to fetter the action of the Council, and to give the secular power a share in the preparatory proceedings. Pamphlets on the subject are being prepared by the Italian Minister and a few wretched priests and professors of canon law, and a sort of bulletin is to be issued from the Tipografia Regia, which has been bought for the purpose.

PARIS.—Many of the conspirators of the Milanese plot are Neapolitans, and the arrests are still going on there. Among them is Marino Carracciolo, whose perfidious information sent eleven innocent persons to the galleys of Nisida in 1863, and who, by a just retribution, is very likely to follow them. There are also several persons who effected royalist opinions, and who are now known to have been spies; a monk, a priest, a Venetian, and the Countess Giglia. The funds were furnished for the most part by the Prussian and American freemasons.

The country is starved, desolate, ruined, and as is natural, profoundly discontented. Government measures and Parliamentary votes do not merit money for do they create the willingness to pay it.—[*Cor.* of Tablet.

GENERAL NUNZIANTE.—General Nunziante has been deprived of his rank in the Italian army. He was sold to Mazzini, and was about to betray Victor Emanuel as he betrayed Francis II. at Gaeta.

ROME.—GENERAL COUNCIL.—We (Tablet) learn from Rome that the heavier work of the preparations for the General Council has been now got through, and that the foreign theologians who have been engaged upon it during the last six months are leaving Rome.

THE ARMY.—The result of the meeting of the heads of Catholic communities on Sunday was that 300,000 francs are to be devoted to the arming of the Pontifical dragoons with new rifles. The Remington is, I believe, to be chosen. The want of efficient cavalry was much felt during the late campaign, and it has been resolved to remedy this defect at once.—*Cor.* of Tablet.

The gifts to the Holy Father, says the *Correspondance de Rome*, on the occasion of his 60th Anniversary are valued at several million francs. Germany alone has given a million; France more; England is worthy of herself; Italy is still pious and great in faith and generosity in spite of the revolutions who's imperishable her. The nations of Europe and America rival each other. The religious movement is great. The confessionalists are besieged, the Communions most numerous. And the heavens smile upon our fete. The temperature is like spring and for four days a cloud has not been seen.

CATHOLICISM IN TURKEY.—The jubilee of the Holy Father has been celebrated by the Catholic subjects of the Sultan with indescribable enthusiasm. Never says the *Correspondance de Rome*, did the Church especially in Turkey, enjoy a liberer more complete. The greatest respect and consideration is shown by the authorities to Catholic bishops and ecclesiastics, whom they know to be real pastors, and not political intriguers, or the agents of an aggressive power. A new horizon, we may trust, is opening before the Catholic communities of the East. At the same time that the voice of Peter penetrates to its farthest recesses, the barriers raised by ages of oppression are being levelled and the attendance of the Bishops at the Council is favoured by the ancient foe of Christ-

tendom. Let us hope that so-called Christian diplomacy will throw no obstacle in the path of Ottoman honesty.

THE RENAISSANCE CONSPIRATORS.—Venanzi, as you are already aware, was the first to sign an engagement to expatriate himself if framed, and heard his companion Locatelli (the brother of the murderer of Belletti, the gendarme, in 1861) have repaired to Terni, the principal focus of Garibaldianism on the Papal frontier, and are being feled by the 'friends and brothers' much after the fashion of the pardoned Fenians who have been enjoying the civic hospitalities of Cork. Venanzi's crime was conspiracy to overturn the Government, to assassinate the King and Queen of Naples at the Girandola, as well as some fifteen hundred Zouaves and noted royalist officers, and inducing several of the doctors in the Consolazione and Sto. Spirito hospitals to poison and maim Pontifical soldiers, and to keep a school of assassins for the sect in the anatomical theatre, where the surgeons in his pay instructed them how to strike a quick and deadly blow, practising them on dead bodies. I remind your readers of this in order to show them out of what material political martyrs are frequently made. The *Nazione* and other organs are teeming with sympathetic articles on these interesting patriots and their fellows. Several of the lowest class of prisoners have refused the benefit of the amnesty, and prefer being housed and fed at San Michele to the chances of being starved in Florence, not being men of sufficient mark to make political capital out of.—*Cor.* of Tablet.

All is very tranquil in Rome, but we are in expectation of an explosion in Italy ere long in the junction between Menabrea and the 'Permanente,' will not last many weeks; Mezzini is busier than ever, and his recent plot has only failed in part, and he fully calculates on its success in the autumn. A project for the assassination of Victor Emmanuel exists, and also that of the Emperor Napoleon on his arrival at Corsica for the fetes of September.—*Cor.* Northern Press.

Some editor has been puffing a bar keeper. Hear him: Mr. James Smitherton, proprietor of the above institution, last week asked to give him—or it—a puff at the same time handing us a greenback whose dimensions we shall not mention. We do not know anything about said saloon, but Jim says he keeps splendid whisky, and we suppose he does, for he buys of Barret & Craig, and they were never known to sell bad whisky—oh no. Jim thinks the weary shop stop at his ranch and 'wet his whistle,' as it will help him along amazingly. No doubt it will help him to squander his money, waste his time destroy his health, beggar his family, gain the contempt of society, embitter his whole life, make a widow of his wife and orphans of his children, cause him to fill a drunkard's grave, damn his soul, and make more work for the devil. Does this puff suit you Jim? If not, we will refund the money!

Reports from Iowa say that the wheat crop never looked so well as now. The extent of the growing crop is very large, varying from 25 to 100 per cent. broader than that of last season, and many farmers will harvest ten acres where they did one last year. Corn planting has also been very general.

SHINGLE WEDDINGS are celebrated in Indiana by newly married couples if they live together for a year. It is said that so far the anniversaries have not proved unpleasantly frequent.

UNITED STATES TAXATION.—It is estimated that the people of the United States pay annually, in the form of taxation, about six hundred millions of dollars, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Taxation type and Amount. Includes State taxation (\$53,000,000), City, county, town and other local taxation (210,000,000), Federal taxation (327,000,000), Total (\$590,000,000).

Of this vast sum nearly a third is derived from the customs. The back bone of the customs, as they are at present levied, is constituted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Goods and Amount. Includes Food, groceries &c (\$55,200,000), Textile, fabrics, and clothing (52,300,000), Liquors and tobacco (8,700,000), Hides, leather, and manufacturers (3,800,000), Iron, steel, tools, hardware, glass, glassware, and crockery (18,200,000), Lumber, woodwares, and linseed (2,500,000), Total from principle articles (\$141,700,000).

These articles are mainly consumed and used by the laboring classes, who from the vast majority of the population, and who eat, and drink, wear and use these articles of necessity to as great an extent, per capita, as the rich. The customs-tax, therefore, falls very heavily upon the poor. Legislation taxes articles of necessity, and so burdens the poor.

A MYRIAD OF BLESSINGS.—Do not suppose that the value of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water consists solely in its superiority over all other perfumes—'as a perfume.' There is a cosmetic virtue in its floral element which smooths and softens the skin; an anti-epileptic virtue which renders it admirable when diluted with water for the teeth; a counter irritant virtue which allays the itching and burning of stings and bites, and soothes the irritation of sunburn, and a stimulating principle which immediately relieves faintness. As a refreshing and disinfecting fumigant for the sick room it is especially desirable and as a delicate toilet perfume it has no equal in either hemisphere. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

TO THE HEIRS OF DISEASE.—When the subtle poison of scrofula has clung like a curse to a family for generations, a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will cut off the entail, and stop the further progress of the hereditary taint. It effects an entire change in the infected blood as if the veins and arteries had been supplied with a new fluid pure and uncontaminated. This fact is attested by the almost immediate cessation of every variety of disease, eruptive, and tumorous malady, under its disinfecting, healing, re-productive operation. Disease thus arrested never returns. The chemical principle which the antidote carries with it into the blood-vessels, in the process of assimilation, neutralizes the morbid element in the corpuscles of the blood, and the cure is therefore fundamental and complete.

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.

Some 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, she 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 & PEARCE'S on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

A PHYSICIAN'S QUESTION.—What are your symptoms? Are they a foul tongue, giddiness, nausea, uneasiness after eating, pain in the side, constipation, lassitude, headache, mental depression, and dulness? These are signs of indigestion and biliousness. If you experience all of them, or any of them, the surest way to obtain speedy relief is to commence taking Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and to continue taking them until the symptoms vanish. Do you ask why these pills should be preferred to an ordinary purgative? The answer is that they strengthen as well as evacuate the bowels, quicken and tone the weakened stomach, and regenerate the disordered liver.

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.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

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

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 gried 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 in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DEVIN'S VERMIFUGE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the eye 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, } In the matter of Isidore Ritchot. Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May 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 a discharge under the said Act.

ISAIRE RITCHOT, By MOREAU, GUINET, & LACOSTE, Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 15th March 1869. 2m32.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Oresteime Thibaudeau, file, Trader, of Montreal. An Insolvent. On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ONZEIME THIBAudeau, file, By his Attorney ad litem, L. L. CORSEILLE. Montreal, 15th March, 1869. 2m33.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnership with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of 'Lambert and Deslongchamps.' Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May 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.

FLORIDE DESLONGCHAMPS, By L. L. CORSEILLE, Attorney ad litem. Montreal March 5th 1869. 2u31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Godfroi Lacas. An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May 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 a discharge under the above act.

GODFROI LACAS, By O. AUGÉ, Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin. An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May 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 a discharge under the above Act.

FERDINAND F. PERRIN, By O. AUGÉ, Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.