

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Government met with a signal defeat in the imprudent campaign against the newspapers which published the subscription lists for the Baudin monument. A provincial journal, the *Indépendant du Centre*, appearing in Clermont-Ferrand, was prosecuted on the same charge as its Paris contemporaries—namely, manœuvres to excite hatred and contempt of the Imperial Government by the publication of these lists. The Tribunal, unlike that of the capital, pronounced without hesitation, after the speech of counsel for the defence, the acquittal, 'pure and simple,' of the accused.

Dec. 4.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the attempted demonstration at Montmartre Cemetery, on the anniversary of Baudin's death, fully confirming the reports previously received from Paris. The *Moniteur* says crowds were dispersed by the police, who found it necessary to make only a few arrests.

La Liberté, M. Emile Girardin's paper, has carefully abstained from inserting any list of subscribers. M. Girardin says:—

'I place the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, on the same line as the revolution of the 24th of February, 1848. Between the former and the latter I see and I make no difference. Either the one or the other is unjustifiable, or they are both equally so, and for the same reason.'

Frenchmen are accustomed to turn fanerals to political account, and many a eulogy pronounced at the grave side has been as purely a political speech as any of the election addresses delivered yesterday. Baudin met his death in resisting the Revolution which placed the present dynasty on the Throne, and if anything were really needed to show the spirit in which the commemoration of his name was now proposed it would be found in the fact that Orleansists, as well as Republicans, took part in the subscriptions. The whole affair was, in truth, an anti-Imperialist demonstration, devised to prove that the principles of the two Opposition parties survived in full vitality, and might, perhaps, on occasion be asserted to some purpose. In justice to the Emperor's Government this much should be understood, though we must needs remark, and we hope without professional bias, that the parties actually prosecuted were, at any rate, the least culpable of all. To punish a newspaper for 'practising manœuvres' because it publishes a list of subscriptions to a public monument appears a singularly harsh and ill-considered proceeding. That the French law does contain provisions sustaining such an indictment we must conclude from the judgment delivered, but the question as to the policy of such prosecutions remains still behind.

The French laws against sedition have been purposely framed in such vague and yet sweeping terms as to cover almost every act which may be displeasing to the authorities in power, and we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that this demonstration and these subscriptions were really intended to effect a purpose not unlike that of 'exciting hatred against the Government.' The whole proceeding was meant to do the Government harm, by reminding people that other Governments had once been known, and might be known again. But the true question, as we must think, was one of law, but of expediency. The French Government, not without reason, has enacted most rigorous laws in restraint of political demonstrations, however fashioned or devised. Its adversaries, on the other hand, also quite naturally, exert their ingenuity in attempting to do what is forbidden, and between the two parties there are constant passages of arms, with such results as we now witness. Of course, the Government wins for it is in power, and it employs its power in self defence with a resolution to make it effectual. In reality, the French law in such matters amounts to this—that nobody must do what the authorities regard as prejudicial to the Government. It was of little avail to argue, on the other side, that there could not be any impropriety in raising a monument by private subscription to a French citizen who was thought to deserve it. The monument was not really proposed, nor were the subscriptions offered in good faith. The spirit which the Government chose to detect in the proceeding did beyond question really exist, but it would have been a wiser and more effectual policy to let it glimmer and expire disregarded.—[Times.]

Several of the Paris papers have noticed Lord Stanley's speech to his constituents at Lynn, and generally in the most favourable terms of the moderation and practical good sense which characterized it. There is one point, however, in the course of that address which has not met with absolute approbation, and that is the prospective union of all Germany under the leadership of Prussia. This is somewhat a sore subject with most people, with those who were persistent in their opposition to the aggrandizement of Prussia, and who take advantage of it, as of other things, to attack this Government, and even of those who found little or nothing to blame in the conduct of the Prussians. The *Journal de Paris*, a moderate Opposition paper, remarks:—

'There is only one question on which the noble lord is perhaps too wise for us—that of German unity. Lord Stanley recommends France to resign herself to it, and he offers us his good offices to establish between Prussia and us complete concord and solid amity. We cannot but tell him in reply that his good offices are of no use, because they will not restore to us the guarantees of security which we held on the old territorial constitution of Europe. Lord Stanley may contemplate with calm and impartial satisfaction the greatness of Prussia; but it is a matter on which we are naturally less disinterested than England. Between Prussia and us, and to defend ourselves against her, there is no such invincible ally as that which Lord Stanley, allying to England, very ingeniously called our efficient ally the British Channel.'

The Minister of Justice has sent a circular to the Procureurs instructing them to take proceedings against any persons or any journals that shall make the 2d of December (the *Coup d'Etat*) a subject of 'manifestation.' The journals that persist in publishing subscription lists for the Baudin monument are to be prosecuted. The *Avenir National* has, since the condemnation of its editor, ceased to publish them, and the *Temps*, that continued to do so has been seized.

The *Moniteur* states that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been very graciously received by the Emperor Alexander, who expressed satisfaction at the pacific intentions and friendly feelings existing among European Sovereigns.

A Parisian evening paper, *L'Esprit Public*, says, editorially, that the invasion of Germany by France next spring, diminishes in proportionate ratio with the decrease of Prussian influence in Europe. Her importance is now generally acknowledged as having been greatly exaggerated. The war party in France begins to see how foolish it was to take umbrage at the influence claimed by Prussia in the settlement of continental affairs, and how much bet-

ter it would have been for Frenchmen to see from the first that Prussian pretension to the establishment of an absolute control over German nationality was impossible.

We have alluded to the reports which have lately been promulgated with reference to the health of the Emperor Napoleon, and expressed opinion that they were not worthy of credence. We are now able to give the views of the Parisian papers on this subject. A despatch from Paris dated Tuesday last says, semi-official journals all contradict the news of the reported illness of the Emperor. Started by the opposition newspapers, this piece of information is of the same character with that published three weeks ago of a cabinet council, in which evidences of a conspiracy against the government were said to have been disclosed. The two canards have authentically the same origin. They were fabricated by some excited opposition journal, which, unable to get rid of the Emperor in an effective manner, has deemed it proper to kill him on paper. This summary and easy method of proceeding unfortunately, is not very original, and not very new. For the last ten years the death of Louis Napoleon, from diabetes, has been announced at least twenty times, and reported all over the world by the *globe mouche* of the press. The new version which has just been given to the public is not an improved one.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Bishops are appealing energetically against the wholesale spoliation of the Revolutionary Government. It remains to be seen if their eloquent protestations will obtain a more favourable result than the numerous petitions of the Spanish ladies; but at any rate they will remain on record as the earnest protest of the people of Spain against the spirit of revolution and liberalism, manifested not in deceptive words, but in unmistakable deeds. The protest of the Bishop of Tarragona is given in the *Esperanza*. The venerable prelate appeals to the liberty proclaimed by the revolution, which if it be true with regard to some, ought not to be false with regard to others; otherwise the promised liberty degenerates into licence for the former, and tyranny towards the latter.

MADRID, Dec. 10, evening.—The insurgents in Cadix have demanded terms of capitulation which it is understood the government is disposed to grant.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—Proposals of capitulation made by the insurgents in Cadix have been rejected. At the expiration of the armistice hostilities recommenced, and a desperate conflict took place in which artillery was used by the troops and insurgents. Loss in killed and wounded heavy on both sides. The result of the battle was indecisive. The insurgents still occupy the City Hill and surrounding district. The rebels have detained within the City Hill all foreign Consuls they could seize, and hope that by this measure they will be able to prevent the threatened bombardment of that portion of the city by vessels of war lying in the harbour. Great political excitement prevails in Xeres, Malaga and Tarragona. Gen. Prim is now on his way to the Southern Provinces, and it is hoped that his presence there will restore tranquillity.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Gaulois asserts that the insurrectionary movement at Cadix is instigated by the agents of ex-Queen Isabella.

ITALY

PIEDMONT.—The latest accounts received from Italy represent the popular newspaper press of Florence, Milan, and Turin, as utterly disgraceful, and unworthy of a free and educated people. The scandals of an immoral court are chronicled and caricatured with a coarseness, a profanity, and an indecency reflecting the highest discredit upon the people who tolerate them. It is stated in a letter from Turin that while all attempts at establishing respectable newspapers in that city have failed, involving their promoters in heavy losses, sheets the most scurrilous and profane are in great demand by large numbers of citizens. The Royal Family are most unpopular, and not undeservedly so, and all exposures of their failings, faults, and immoralities are read with avidity, whether depicted by pen or pencil.

The Italian debt is now nearly £300,000,000 sterling on which the annual interest is over £14,000,000. At the time Piedmont began to usurp the Papal Provinces the total debt in all the various States now forming the Kingdom of Italy did not exceed £35,000,000. The Italian revolution is expensive. It has already cost £265,000,000. France has doubled her national debt in 13 years. Italy has increased hers at the same rate.—From the *Official Returns*.

FLORENCE.—The hopes of the Italian Opposition in the approaching Session seem based chiefly upon the anticipated breakdown of Cambray Digny's financial measures. They affirm that the corn-grinding tax, estimated to produce 60 millions of francs, will not yield a third of that sum; that some other sources of revenue will also grievously disappoint the calculations based upon them, and, in short, that the country will have difficulty in paying its way to the end of 1869. Although these assertions are supported by plausible demonstrations, they can be accounted only as ground for argument, and we must wait results before judging the question they affect. If challenged on these points in the coming Session, the Minister will surely be prepared with a reply to statements which, if well-founded, would be fatal to his reputation as a statesman and a financier. A measure like the *macinato*, taxing bread, and thus opposed to the most approved economical legislation of our time, could be justified only by supreme necessity and most advantageous results.—*Times* Cor.

The frontiers of the patrimony of St. Peter remain perfectly tranquil, and there is not the slightest alarm at present. There is very little brigandage, and the hands take excellent care to keep to the Italian side of the line. It is only when very hard pressed they cross over, and by the new convention the Pontifical soldiers act in concert with the Bersaglieri for their repression. It would be well for Italy if her provinces were half as orderly as the Papal States. At Benevento, on the 8th, Signor Sacchetti, a tax-collector, was killed at mid-day on the public road, by repeated shots from a revolver. No motive, save hatred for the *Gabbellieri* is assigned for the murder. The telegram of last night brings us intelligence of the increase of the reactionary and autonomist movement in Sicily. Arrests have been made and proclamations seized, one of which ended thus: 'With the skulls of our enemies we will construct the tower over which shall float the banner of independence.' This is so thoroughly Sicilian that I think no one will suspect a foreign propagandist of any head in drawing it up. Prince Humbert and his bride are to visit Naples about the 20th, by the way of pacifying the present agitation. It will be very well for their Royal Highnesses if they are not driven away by the hatred of the population, as the notorious Duke and Duchess of Aosta were last year.

That Mazzini has every confidence of success is certain. He is still as Lugoano, and has been visited last week by Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has just returned from one of his expeditions in search of funds, and who declared himself highly satisfied at the result of his *guete* to his friends in Florence where he is now organizing. Enrolments are also taking place in Milan, nominally, of course for America, and the police have been warned of illegal offices having been opened, as in 1857. The Minister of Public Works has appointed the Garibaldian Captain Fazzari, wounded dangerously at Monte Libretti, to the post of constructor of the tunnel of St. Eustachio. At the dinner at the opening of the Chiasso railway, at which the Minister was present, a toast was given and drunk with honours to 'Rome our Capital.' Are not these shadows of coming events? Victor Emmanuel is excessively preoccupied by the gravity of the situation. He is perfectly aware of the intrigues of the Mazzinians and their great influence, and is inclined to throw himself head foremost a second time into the current, as the sole means of

retaining his throne. Like all men of more, but courage, however, he is very undecided in difficult moments, and he alternately consults *Mémoires* and *Rassais*, the chiefs of the aristocratic and popular parties, and as yet seems to have arrived at no conclusion. His personal popularity, such as it was, is entirely gone. He is no longer the 'Zouave' of Palermo, the 'Re Galantuomo,' but King Papposo (Re Gualto), and other sobriquets even less polite, for which I refer your readers to the *Asino* and *Lanterna*. A journal called *Mantana* has died in its third number; but of those containing caricatures and squibs on Victor Emmanuel and his dynasty, and I may add, of far holier persons, the sale reaches thousands a day. The Pope, the Orsini, and the Holy Trinity, are daily caricatured under the eyes of the police, and the infamous prostitution of art and talent is tolerated, and even encouraged; but the insults to the King are visited by instant suppression, and, of course, the clandestine sale doubled. Mazzini was in Florence, disguised, of course, last month for a day or two. Thirty thousand breech-loaders are said to be stored away in the various Garibaldian depots of the great Italian towns. If this be so, and I have every reason to believe a large purchase of these arms has been made, it is no slight struggle the Pontifical army will have to face when it is next called on to defend Rome. The peaceful symptoms in Germany and France must convince Italy that her allies are scarcely to be relied on, and that unless Prussia actually desires to pick a quarrel with France, she will not a second time encourage the Italian movement. A new map of Italy as she intends to be, is just published. It includes, besides the Papal States, Corsica, Istria, Dalmatia, the Italian Tyrol, and the Canton of Ticino. The *Tribuna*, the Republican journal of Ancona, publishes some verses, of which the following is a literal translation of the burden:—

Brothers true are they who hold
The doctrine as we teach it;
To him who to dissent makes bold,
Jack Ketch is the man to preach it.

The words and the spirit carry us back to the days of Père Duchêne, of whose pages they are worthy.—[*Tablet*.]

ROME.—The Holy See having desired the English Bishops to elect a theologian to go to Rome to take part in the preparations for the General Council, the choice has fallen upon the Right Rev. Dr. Weathers, President of St. Edmund's College, in the county of Hereford. Dr. Weathers has been for many years not only President of St. Edmund's College, but also Professor of Theology. His appointment will, therefore, commend itself both to the grateful respect in which he is held by more than half of the clergy of Westminster and Southwark who have passed under his care, and also to every one who has had an opportunity of appreciating his learning, his prudence, and entire devotedness to the Holy See. He will leave for Rome next month.—[*Tablet*.]

The Greek Synod of Constantinople is preparing an answer in a very hostile sense to the Holy Father's invitation, pushed on as a matter of course by Russian influences. The Italian press is of course exulting in this, and in the reply of the Prussian *Hobenzollern*, as a defeat to the Holy See. They would do well to remember the parable of the supper to which many were invited, and how the first guests refused. No one expects that all the heretic and schismatic bodies, and especially their dignitaries, will send an immediate adherence, but the multitude of lame and blind, who see no chance of a cure while they remain where they are, will fill the table later on in the day. F. Hanneberg, the learned German Benedictine from Munich, has arrived to take part in the preparations for the General Council.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—An address to the army has been published at Naples, setting before it the honor with which the glorious Spanish army has covered itself, and inciting it to imitation. 'In Spain' it goes on to say, 'because the army has killed it, three days have sufficed to overturn a monarchy of three centuries.' It concludes thus: 'Viva la Republica Viva l'Italia.' The *Gazzetta del Popolo* of Florence takes up the same theme, and addresses similar exhortations to the military, stirring them up to avenge the shame of their country, and deliver it from its misery and degradation. The uniform, it reminds them, presses but does not extinguish the heart. It recalls to them the memory of Spavacuo, who was not a soldier, but a mere slave when he revolted against the queen of the world.—'I will they,' it inquires, 'for ever tranquilly endure that strangers should call them the vanquished of Novara, the vanquished of Costozza, the vanquished of Lissa, of Mentana, the vanquished everywhere? or will they be contented with a reply which, in vindication of their valour, should represent that they were victors at Gona in 1849, at Turin in 1864, at Palermo in 1868? Would they not feel that the justification was far more bitter than the reproach which called it forth? Oh! my God preserve you, brothers,' it exclaims, 'from an ignominious defeat! Where the work of the hero resembles that of the executioner, the brave men are the cowards. After a shower of exciting interrogations to the army, the manifesto continues to inveigh against the monarchy as the source of all the woes of Italy, to plead the cause of the Republic, and to offer vows for a close alliance between the army of Italy and the Republic of Spain, if for no other reason, 'because kings cost too much, and because the worst republic is preferable to the best monarchy.' What can we say to a Government which is powerless to suppress publications thus openly attacking its very existence?

It is almost ludicrous in the face of the daily proofs which it gives of its impotence, to see the puerile display of authority which is made in matters comparatively small. This we learn from the *Nazioni* of Florence that at Milan the *Fico* has requested an alms for the destruction of the existing order of things. The walls of the houses may next be sequestered, for they are every day placarded with addresses a good deal stronger than vows. The papers daily record the most frightful murders. Two priests have been recently stabbed while walking in the streets of Siena, one of whom expired in a few hours, and the other is not expected to recover. At Benevento, a collector of the taxes has been murdered in broad daylight in the open street. The assassin has been captured, but in all probability he will be suffered to make his escape, as was O'Connell's murderer. Meanwhile the *Questura* of Florence is daily publishing an account of its glorious exertions for the maintenance of public order. It is making a great show of zeal against idle vagabonds and drunkards. Take as a specimen:—'Arrested a tailor of Florence, who, being homeless, was walking in the streets at two o'clock in the morning without any legitimate object. Another poor tradesman, guilty of the same offence, was also taken into custody.' 'Do you comprehend?' asks the *Unita Cattolica*. 'Before taking a walk take care to propose to yourself a legitimate object.' And it proceeds to inquire what constitutes a legitimate object, giving as its opinion that for two poor Christians who have neither hearth nor home, to walk up and down the street that they may not perish with cold is a very legitimate object.

THE PRISONS OF NAPLES.—The *Vero Messaggero* of Naples says there are dreadful doings among those imprisoned; and stabblings and woundings are constantly being inflicted without their ever being possible to find out how the daggers, razors, &c., were supplied to the inmates. *L'Avvenire* has an article complaining of the awful treatment to which the prisoners incarcerated in the 'Concordia' jail are subjected and attributes the blame to the under jailer. The *Liberta Cattolica* says that 'all the other prisoners are in the same state, and those retained in some, who we could name, are subjected to even more vexations; but whether the fault lies with the under jailer or with the superior authorities, the fact remains the same: viz, that the prisons of

Naples are now in a worse condition than they were when the Bonapartes were in power.'

AUSTRIA.

MARRIAGE LAW IN AUSTRIA.—A pamphlet, written in the Bohemian language, has been published at the cost of the Government, under the title, 'What are the advantages which the new Marriage Law offers us?' This pamphlet is full of false, calumnious, and Catholic assertions, having for its object to prove to the people that the new Marriage Law is superior to the Ecclesiastical Law, being better, more reasonable, and more moral. Gendarmes are sent as spies into the churches, to watch and report the preachers who defend the sanctity of Christian marriage, Christian morality, and the exclusive authority of the Church in all matters of religion. The bishops who dare to call civil marriage *sin* are cited before civil tribunals, which the hope of making them acknowledge the authority of civil tribunals in this question of Marriage Law.

PERSECUTION OF BISHOPS.—Notwithstanding the haughty expressions which MM. Giskra and Herbet gave vent to the other day in the Reichsrath against the adversaries of the constitution, with an evident allusion to the bishops (says the correspondent of the *Univers*) I do not think they would have the audacity to drag a Catholic bishop before a civil tribunal for having defended the doctrines of the Gospel and the decrees of the Council of Trent. A bishop in prison and in chains may be an agreeable spectacle for Jews, and for those who look back to the times and the empires when divine honours were accorded to Venus and to Bacchus; but, to ministers who wish to maintain their power over a country in which the great mass of the people are profoundly Catholic, the persecution of a Catholic bishop faithful to his duties could only be a very dangerous experiment. It is, however, true, that the government has fixed upon two priests which are destined for the clergy, and this shows their intention of persecuting the priests. Still, I do not think these priests will soon be occupied by bishops, but rather by priests from whom they wish to take away the privilege granted them by the Concordat, of being detained in monasteries and religious houses condemned for any cause.

THE AMERICAN WORKING MAN.—The average life of labourers in the United States is estimated at 46 years; the average number of days of work in this climate, 250 in each year. The average expenses of an adult for board and clothing in this city are calculated at about \$300 a year. Suppose a laborer to get on an average \$3 per day for his week, this, for the 250 working days, gives him \$750 a year. Deduct price of board and clothing, \$300, and we have left \$450 for all expenses of keeping a family, for amusement, education, and contingencies. The sum is greatly sufficient in many instances. The average working years of a labouring man are estimated at about 20. His total earnings in an average lifetime with 250 working days in the year, at \$3 per day, would thus be \$15,000 or \$322 58c, per year—\$6 20c. per week.—[*New York World*.]

LARGE INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT.—New York, Dec. 7.—The *World's* special says: The report of the Secretary of Treasury, shows an increase, instead of a decrease, of the public debt of \$35,000,000.

One of the editors in Reading had a clean shirt, about which he made a brag, and abused his contemporaries for having none. It afterward appeared that he had stole it off a pole from a brother editor, who was in bed waiting for it to dry.

THE MEMORIALS OF THE PACIFIC.—The real estate assessment of San Francisco city and county for 1868-9, according to the *San Francisco Bulletin*, foots up a total of \$85,452,965; the assessment for 1867-9 was \$57,882,113, showing an increase during last year of \$27,570,852, or over 12 per cent. The taxable value of real estate assessed for 1859-60 was only \$14,172,235, showing an increase in nine years of \$51,280,730, or 362 per cent.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

Regard apertient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, however, are a grand exception—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult; and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, cold, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure.—In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's *Sarasparilla* should be used in connection with the Pills.

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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'essences' and 'essences' in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of 'Eau de Cologne.' Its aroma is a closer approximation of the 'breath of living flowers,' than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled.

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.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

'I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.'

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.'

N. P. WILLIS.

'Contain no opium or anything injurious.'

Dr. A. A. HAZES, Chemist, Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. ENGLISH, Morristown, Ohio.

'Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.'

Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

Rev. A. O. ROGERS, New York.

'They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARMÉ,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—'We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.'

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,' Having the fac-simile of 'OURIS & PARKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1868. 2m.

OPEN SORES HEALED!

Ascor, August 3, 1866.

Messrs S. J. Foss & Co., Druggists, Sherbrooke:

Gentlemen—In hopes that it may be of service to others, I wish to certify to the great efficacy of Bristol's *Sarasparilla*.

I have been suffering for many years with an open sore on one of my legs. I had tried a great many things without any good effect, until I commenced using Bristol's *Sarasparilla*, six bottles of which have made me to all appearance, as sound and well as ever I was.

H. PEASE.

Messrs S. J. Foss and Co. know the particulars of this cure and can vouch for its truthfulness.

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.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

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

Parents, you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Worm Powders are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucus in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal.
In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader,
Insolvent.

AND

ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys *ad litem*, will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at half-past Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now filed at the office of the said Court.

LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR.

By his Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates.

Montreal 19th October, 1868. 2m—11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal.

In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually,

Insolvents.

And ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, by the undersigned their Attorneys *ad litem*, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON

and

ROBERT HENDERSON,

as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, by the undersigned, their Attorneys,

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates.

Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said JOSEPH POITRAS as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually,

Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER.

By their Attorneys *ad litem*, BONDY & FAUTEUX.

Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter