

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled to-day. The session was opened by the Emperor with a speech. He said the task before the Legislature was a serious one, viz., to conduct a government strong enough to repress the excesses, while accepting all the benefits of liberty. The laws making concessions to the Press, and granting the right of public meeting had had the effect of preserving public order; and the fact that the recent elections resulted in favor of the Government, confirmed the justice and wisdom of these concessions. The laws providing for military reorganization had given strength and confidence to the nation, which was most ready to meet all events, of the future. The armament of the forces was perfect, the arsenals were filled with supplies, the reserves were well drilled, and the reorganization of the national guard approached completion. The fleets had been recreated, and the fortifications at all important points were in good condition. The Imperial wish was realized: France was so placed to vindicate her duty in the destinies of the world. Peace had been sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State.

The revolution in Spain had not altered the general relations of France with that country. The Conference which had just terminated its sessions, and which would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, was the last grand Act, the importance of which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed upon a principle, calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks. If the firm hopes of success which they entertained should be realized, nothing would be left to trouble this general harmony of the nations. The Chamber would attend to the internal development of the country through its agricultural interest, and might, possibly, seek to bring about a reduction in the public charges.

The Emperor referred to the approaching election of the Corps Legislatif, and congratulated the members on the harmony which existed between the throne, the legislative and the people; and declared he favored a full and free discussion where it did not touch the constitution, that instrument was above all debate, and he exalted the benefits which it had conferred upon the country.

The Emperor concluded as follows:—'All Governments are liable to error.—Fortunes decline to smile on all enterprises; but the country knows no thought, no act of mine, which has not been given to the glory of France. It knows that I first sought to create a virtuous control of the Administration, and then to enlarge the powers of the deliberative assemblies, to prove that the true support of the Government lies in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. Soon the nation, in the elections, will make the rejection of revolution, and its desire to found the destinies of France on the intimate union of power and liberty.'

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The few words uttered by the Emperor to the members of the Diplomatic Body and the great dignitaries of State at the reception of New Year's Day have made on the public an impression rather favorable than otherwise, as indicating a peace policy founded on the accord between the Great Powers, and a disposition towards a more liberal policy at home.—The Government Press, as a matter of course, speaks of them with unqualified praise. Among the journals that are least satisfied with these short speeches is the *Liberte*,—that is, M. Emile de Girardin. He not treacherously, thinks that if it were true that the spirit of reconciliation animated all the Powers, they would not need their armaments on a footing which they never previously reached. It is not, he contends, the spirit of reconciliation that restrains Germany, placed as it is, under the military command of Prussia, nor Austria, nor France, but simply the fear of the risks of war. But for that fear Prussia would have completed her unification before now; Austria would have tried to repair her losses, or at least to take revenge for her disastrous defeats in the last war; and, but for that fear, France could have already attempted to get back her natural frontier, which is now more than ever necessary. On the right bank of the Rhine the Confederates of the north and south are at home; on the left bank they are what should be French territory.

As to the existence of 'true liberty' at home, if this really means the system of legal tolerance which in France has followed the system of discretionary powers, how should the Opposition be called which has been at no plot concocted by the Bonapartists for 15 years against the Restoration, and for 18 years against the Constitutional Monarchy? If the system under which France now lives be 'true liberty,' that which prevails in the United States, in England, Belgium, and Switzerland must be false liberty.—Times Cor.

Though France nurses the idea of peace, yet she is quietly getting everything into order for war, and her provinces are prepared for the emergency, should troops be suddenly required. Prussia, as is well known, is armed to the teeth, and her army hungry for war. Truly, therefore, according to the effective cartoon in the *Tomahawk*, this year opens with a frail and beautiful figure of Peace lashed to the cannon's mouth. The interests of England will be on the side of peace—and though war threatens, it is not declared.—London Tablet.

A French paper states, which I believe is the fact, that the present Minister of the Interior, M. de Forcade la Roquette, is imbued with a great esteem for the English nation and a strong feeling of the necessity of a good understanding between the two nations. M. Forcade is connected by marriage with several families at the other side of the Channel, his wife being the daughter of Mr. Ferguson, who sat for Perth, and was formerly Lord Advocate. The new functionary was an intimate friend of Mr. O'Brien, and is on terms of amity with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Milner Gibson.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* concludes a long letter on the Malaga disturbances by remarking that insurrection is now becoming clear, was only 'scotched, not killed' at Cadiz. All security about that movement being an isolated act is shaken. It is even asserted that some of the Cadiz insurgent leaders were at the head of the Malaga movement. We do not know (the writer adds) how soon bloody scenes like those which stained the streets of Cadiz and Malaga may again be rehearsed at Granada, Valencia, Barcelona, and other places. Already in a large portion of the Peninsula free institutions have come to an end. Throughout the Andalusian provinces the Provisional Government rules by the state of siege.

Civil marriages.—In Rome (Catalonia) the revolutionary Junta continues to authorize the state of concubinage. With the approbation of the town mayor, thirteen purely civil marriages had already been celebrated up to last week, and all of them, of course, with this extraordinary clause, viz., 'without detriment to the resolutions of the future Cortes.' It seems incredible that this outrage upon public morality should be going on in a Catholic country, and quietly tolerated by the supreme power.

## ITALY.

DESPAIR OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.—Pindar, December 25.—If a motto were wanted for the entrance of the Chamber of Deputies, nothing more suitable (it has been suggested) could be selected than the famous inscription placed by Dante over the portal of his Inferno:—'Lasciate ogni speranza voi che entrate.' There is a very curious despairing lamentation amongst the 'Onorevoli.' Here are a few specimens. 'Does nothing, then, remain to be hoped for from this Parliament?' exclaims the deputy Piacinali on the 11th—an early day for despair, since the said Parliament was but fortnight old. 'The Parliament in the eyes of many is a "parlamento," an assembly for idle talking, but powerless to effect anything.' So says the deputy Castiglia on the 14th. 'My words,' says the deputy Mellani on the 16th, 'will sound uncomfortable, O gentlemen, because, in fact, the faith which I had in Parliamentary measures has been shaken.'

The day of account, gentlemen, comes inexorably both for individuals and for Parliament. The other deputies chime in one after another on the succeeding days to express the same despair of everything and everybody. The despair of going to Rome, of setting the financial balance straight, of withdrawing the paper money, of setting State in order, of getting rid of thieves and plunderers, and what not. All hopes have foundered in an abyss of despair. The 'Onorevoli' talk like despairing men; the Ministers act like desperadoes; the journalists write like frantic lunatics; in short, this kingdom of Italy is the kingdom of despair. It now numbers ten years of existence, and its condemnation may be read in the confessions of its own friends and patrons. 'Gentlemen,' exclaims the deputy La Porta, 'do you not mark the languor, the atony, which pervades our institutions? Do not let us deceive ourselves; on all sides we hear the same popular outcry. We possess no other right save that of putting our votes into the urn and paying the taxes. These words describe the situation, and corresponding thereto we behold at the one the extreme inertness of a forced resignation, at the other the desperate energy of insurrection.' Such is the language of a deputy of the Left; and the Right has nothing more hopeful to say. The deputy Brizzanti Bellini tells us that all classes, proprietors, merchants, men of business, agree in lamenting that all is disordered, all is confusion, and that some remedy is absolutely needed; and he proceeds to enter into details sufficient to make every one despair of discovering any remedy to administrative corruption so deep and wide spread. And if Right and Left despair the betwixt and between are much in the same mood. Listen to Bembo, who goes a little way with everybody and everything. He talks of Italy as a 'moribund.' 'Gentlemen,' he says, 'the country looks to you for that breath of life which may vivify and restore its fainting existence. It looks impatiently at us to see if we are not able to govern it well.' Bembo, however, has still some hopes in the proposed law respecting central and provincial administration. But the deputy Alfieri gets up and calls that law nothing but a plaster, and compares Italy to a 'wooden leg.' The deputy Ranzani can at any rate tell the Chamber what is the cause of all this disorder. It is because the revolution is very good at destroying, but is incapable of reconstructing. And, to close the list of lamentations, here is the confession of the deputy Lamarmora:—'I can find no better comparison for the mode in which our administrative reforms have hitherto been conducted than to liken them to the acts of an irresolute, puzzle-headed man who is for ever undoing his own handiwork: "Dirit, e l'indotto, munita quadrata rotunda!"'

COMPLAINTS.—Besides the woes of Italy, the deputies have their own special grievances to vex them. That the deputy Cinioli should be free to calumniate Pope, priests, and monks is well and good—that is one of the fruits of liberty; but to calumniate Cinioli—that is infamous. A journal of Milan, the *Gazzettino* Rose, has, however, been guilty of this black offence, and has accused him of having taken bribes in the affair of the Regio Cointersata. He made bitter complaints before the chamber for this murderous attack upon his character, and his prosecuting the journal. But other deputies are implicated in this transaction. Cambray Digny has cited before the tribunals several papers which have brought the same accusation against himself. Brennan, the director of the 'Nazione,' is also engaged in prosecuting 'Gazzettino Rose' and the 'Zecchino.' The 'Gazzettino Rose,' in reply to the journalist Brennan's charge of libel, says that it will grant he is right if he can find three, two, or one single deputy who will pledge his word that Brennan is an honest man, a 'ga'ntuomo.' The 'avvocato Macioli' being professionally consulted by Cinioli seems although he wraps up his opinion in politic language, to have similar doubts respecting the honesty of his proposed client, for he is stated to have replied that he would have a difficulty in undertaking his cause unless he had the facts accurately stated to him; in other words, it would seem, unless he were convinced that Cinioli had not laid himself to open the charge. But this is not all. The war is extending, and threatens a general conflagration. Crispiati attacking Cusani Franchia, alias Cristoforo Bannino, for publishing some letters of La Farina's in which the ex-head, now sub-head, of the Left is not represented in a favorable light. Niccoli, it is said is making the same complaint against the publisher of these letters on his own account, and other quarrels of the same character, and even threatened duels in consequence, are talked of.

PROPOSED LAW OF LIBERTY OF TEACHING.—The Baron d'Addes Regio has proposed for submission to the Chamber an equal and just scheme of laws upon the liberty of teaching, assimilating it to that accorded by the laws to the press. That is, perfect freedom, subject to punishment where any offences against law or morality is committed. As yet the private committee engaged upon the subject of normal and higher female schools has not examined it. Its discussion can hardly be rejected by the committee, but the project itself is certain to meet with furious opposition when brought before the Chamber from all the enemies of the Church, who, from Julian the Apostle downwards, have always aimed at suppressing Catholic education. We know what liberty of teaching, like liberty of conscience, means in their mouths.

A JUST RETALIATION.—The jury of assizes of Lodi have passed an unanimous sentence of acquittal in favour of the *Plebe*, a journal of that city, prosecuted for an article violently attacking monarchical institutions and the existing order of things. The Government has hitherto found these juries most complacently ready to condemn Catholics accused of having a representative Government; and it now finds these same juries disposed to absolve not only the haters of monarchy but its fiercest assailants.

GABRIELLI'S OPINION OF THE ITALIANS.—The 'hero of the two worlds' thus writes from Capri to a friend of his:—'We are rabbits' (or frightened hares, as we should say); 'that is just what we are. Tell the Italians to strive to wash out the blood of Monti, and they will see if I am missing at my post. It may be thought that the "hero" is not entirely a stranger to the propensities of the rabbit, as all know how he stuck to his post at Mentana.'

LIBERTY'S LOVE OF LIBERTY.—The pretended Liberals want liberty for themselves, and if they sometimes extend it to the revolutionists of another party, they invariably deny it to the Catholics. This is an understood thing, which requires neither explanation nor apology. It is openly avowed. Thus the *Perseranza* objects to liberty of teaching being proclaimed in Italy, 'because the Catholics would take advantage of it. It is also of opinion that the Italian Catholic youth ought not to be allowed to collect offerings for the Pope, because such subscription is a manifestation of hope. Allusion is here made to the generous design of young Italy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Italy, to present the Holy Father with a testimony of its homage and love on the 11th of April next, being the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which he first offered the adorable Sacrifice.'

The Bishop of Mantua has just died. His See is now the sixth vacant among the nine Lombard Churches whose jurisdiction extends over a population of 3,200,000 souls.

ROME.—THE PAPAL ALLOCATION.—The discourse of the Holy Father addressed to the Sacred College, in reply to the felicitations of his Eminence Cardinal Patrizi on the festival of the Nativity, occupied more than an hour in its delivery. We can only give to day a few extracts, which we need not recommend to the attention of our readers.

Rome is the object both of love and hate, the battle-field of the enemies of God. As in the middle ages war had for its theatre the sepulchre of Christ, for which the infidels contended with the faithful, so in modern times it has that of Peter and Paul. Against this sepulchre kings and peoples have not ceased to combat. It is not, then, a matter of surprise that at this day so many enemies combine together to effect its conquest.

Many popes have been persecuted, imprisoned, exiled; but they have come forth from their prison, and have returned in triumph from their exile.

Vainly, then, do these men exhaust their strength in sacrilegious efforts. God has never permitted that any prince of this world should sit upon the sepulchre which is the throne of His Vicar.

This is one of the lessons which history teaches us, but history is no longer understood by the men of this age.

They have witnessed the downfall of many thrones in Europe, and hope that now, abandoned and without succour, that of Rome will fall in its turn.

But though we be left alone and deserted by all, which we trust will not be the case, we should continue to speak as we do now, and our voice would ever find an echo upon earth and in heaven the help which has been promised to us, and which cannot fail.

You know, however, that it does not suffice to implore the Lord's help; we must deserve it. Let us seek to do so by an exemplary life, by piety, humility, and charity.

The Spirit of Darkness addresses to the man of this generation his old cry: *Entra scut Di!*; and you see them encouraging each other in their hatred of the Church, preserving in their usurpations, in intoxicating themselves with rage and blasphemy, until they are chastised and brought to shame by the hand of God, Who deprives them of the gift of understanding.

To us the Angel of the Lord delivers another message, bidding us be humble, and pointing to the Calvary which He ascended. Who was obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross.

The Spirit of Darkness cries to our enemies: Live in joy and abundance, and run freely into the paths of pleasure.

The Angel of the Lord admonishes us to live in piety, in mortification, in charity, so that the example of our lives may be a perpetual reproach to our enemies. For them matter alone has any interest, and on this account they are incessantly occupied in committing injustice, and in usurping what belongs to others. *Altera rapere si possunt, concupiscere si non possunt!*

Active preparations are going on for the General Council. To-day we learn by a letter from South America that the bishops of these distant countries are already preparing to leave their dioceses for Rome; and from Rome we hear that the cost of the stalla along, which are to be occupied by the bishops in the Public Sessions, to be held in the right transept of St. Peter's, amounts to £10,000.—[Tribune]

The circle of insurrection of Rome, a non-existent body save at Rieti and Terni, has printed and distributed a very dirty and ill-printed handbill, desiring all true Romans to wait a little longer, and that they will soon be called on to revenge Monti and Tognetti on the 'priestly butchers,' and their French abettors. It is certain that all is preparing for a renewal of the attacks on Rome, and it is equally certain that, with the exception of two desperate men, like Ajaji, the revolution can rely on no co-operation on the part of the Roman people.

A report is current in Rome this evening that, in case of Italy encouraging any Garibaldian attempt on the patrimony of St. Peter, the French will occupy the Kingdom of Naples with an army of 60,000 men. It is quite certain that such a movement would effectively cripple Italy, and if the Eastern question leads to a general war, it is more than probable that it will be put in execution.

## AUSTRIA.

NAPOLEON'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECH.—More prudently, and sly as never, spoke the French Emperor. It is true there runs through all the words something like an expression of a painful feeling at the freshly arising difficulties, which he cannot, at once overcome with ease; however, he waves the palm of peace gracefully. One may still continue to believe that the Empire's peace. It remains always the same in 1854, 1859, and 1869; it is ever mild and peaceful, except when a foreign Power maliciously provokes it, and thereby compels it to violate its own principles. Once after another Russia, Austria, and Mexico have been so detestable as to necessitate peaceful France going to war; also Prussia. In the spring of 1867, was near committing this offence. We hope, Napoleon will say, that this will not occur again. Our neighbor will not vex France by further growth. But the speech of Napoleon has a sad commentary in the 'Journal Officiel.' Ought not the paper of M. Witterbush, which has taken the place of the 'Monteur,' to be prosecuted for 'inciting people to hatred and contempt of the Imperial Government?' On the same day on which the Emperor held his pacific New Year's speech, the official organ gives him the lie, announcing the appointment of forty six majors and a hundred and fifty capitales of the movable National Guard for the department of the Seine alone. This movable National Guard is no idle plaything, but a powerful reinforcement of the army in case of war, a fresh threat to Europe, one log more on the pile on which, peace, freedom, and the welfare of peoples are to be sacrificed to ambition and love of power.—Die Neue Freie Presse.

FURTHER SIGNS OF WAR.—Every effort has been made to bring about a good understanding between the reigning houses of Prussia and Austria;—but these Royal Houses refuse to come to a good understanding, although the mother of the Emperor has exerted all her influence with her sister, the Dowager Queen of Prussia, and although Baron Werther and M. de Bunt have entered upon long mutual explanations. The situation, they say, is 'tres tendue,' and war inevitable.

In Hungary preparations were being carried on, not only with activity, but with zeal and even fanaticism. The Government has ordered a 100 mountain batteries; and military camps are being formed upon the frontiers.

Roumania is arming, and Prince Charles is said to fear an attack from Austria and Hungary.

## GERMANY.

EDUCATION.—The *Journal de Mayence* reports that at Bechenbach, in Nassau, the Protestant master of a mixed school has severely beaten and ill-treated Catholic children whose parents refused to allow them to be present at the Protestant religious instruction. The complaints of the Catholics have only drawn upon him a slight reprimand, and Catholic children are forbidden to absent themselves from the Protestant commentary on Scripture. A Gen-

gin, in the Duchy of Baden, a petition has been presented to the *Oberschulrath*, by sixty Catholic fathers of families, demanding the recall of the schoolmaster Goerner, who openly denies the immortality of the soul and the existence of heaven and hell, and who indulges in school in odious attacks on the Catholic Church. The Supreme Council transmitted the appeal to the local scholastic council, of which the accused is a member, and which of course gave an answer favourable to him. The petition was therefore rejected, as without foundation; and the Catholic children of Bingen still perform attend the instructions of an atheistic schoolmaster.

## RUSSIA.

In Russia a military conscription of 4 men upon every 1,000 has been made; and General Kiseleff who has filled the posts of Governor of the Russian Principality and Ambassador in Paris, openly declares his opinion that war is imminent.

## GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The adhesion of the Greek Government to the Protocol adopted by the Conference of Paris is now considered certain.

The *Times* correspondent at Athens, writing on the last day of the old year, says that the manner in which the Greek Government and people still view the rupture with Turkey offers no reasonable hope of re-establishing peace on a permanent basis. But it is possible that the news from Crete may allay the vain boasting and idle threats of the press. Hitherto public opinion has rendered any solution of the Turkish difficulty hopeless without the decision of warlike superiority. There is more truth in the people and candor in the press than in the diplomatic communications of the Government. Greek Ministers will assert anything whenever diplomatic etiquette forbids the direct reply that the statement is false. It is still said in conversation (the writer adds) that Mr. Buigares brought affairs to the present crisis in order to compel the protecting Powers to interfere and enable Greece to abandon the cause of Crete without loss of honour. It is now expected that this end will be attained by an act of the Conference of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. The trust that England and France will quarrel with the Ottoman Government and fight another Navarino to wrest Crete from the Sultan and bestow it on King George is fading away.

## AUSTRALASIA.

HORRID WAR.—The *Wellington Evening Post* of the 15th gives the following:—'Information of a credible nature has reached the Government that the cannibal, Titchewar, exceeding in villainy anything yet heard in New Zealand since the very first days of its colonization, has forwarded to the island tribes of this island some potted meat, made of the flesh of our fellow-countrymen who fell in the late disaster at the Front. The purport of this horrible practice, it is scarcely necessary to remark, is to inflame the ferocity of the natives of the interior, from whom this scoundrel expects assistance. Some small kegs of this horrible food have found their way, it was stated, to the Waikato district, and had been seen among the tribes located near Lal e Taupo.'

WAGES IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.—Skilled labour is just now fairly employed, and in each department there is a tendency to increase in the rate of wages. The following prices may be quoted as firmly maintained:—Stone-masons and bricklayers, 10s. per day; carpenters, 9s. ditto; builders' labourers, 7s. ditto; shepherds, 23s. to 24s. per annum; sheeters, 16s. to 17s. per 100; superior ditto, 18s. per ditto; butchers, 22s. per year; lads (who can milk), 12s. per week; general farm labourers, 10s. to 13s. ditto; three-labourers (stiff laid on the line), 9s. 6d. to 2s. per rot; grubbers and splitters and tencers, 4s. ditto; wood splitters, 3s. 6d. per ton; gardeners, 20s. to 25s. and 25s. (5s. class) a week; bush carpenters, 18s. to 20s. per week, with rations; general carpenters unskilled king bushwork, 30s. ditto; black and shoeing smiths, 30s. ditto; wheelwrights 25s. to 40s. ditto; brickmakers, 19s. to 20s. per 1,060, with rations; married couples, without accommodation, (first class), from 25s. to 26s. per annum; ditto (second class), 24s. to 25s. ditto; female servants [good], country, 23s. to 23s. ditto; landresses, 23s. to 23s. ditto; cooks and housemaids, 22s. ditto; nurse girls 5s. to 7s. per week. Common labourer may be quoted at 6s. to 7s. per day.—[Melbourne Argus, Nov. 9.]

THE PERFUME OF A HEMISPHERE.—Throughout an area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beings Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is to-day the standard perfume in society. In Europe the patronage of the wealthier classes is about equally divided among a variety of toilet essences and extracts, but in North and South America this famous perfume takes precedence of all others. The causes of its great popularity may be stated in a few words. It is not a chemical compound, but the genuine quintessence of aromatic flowers and for this reason its perfume never degenerates. Being free from the oils which form the basis of the French perfumes, it leaves no stain, and its spirituous element being perfectly pure, it is eminently refreshing and healthful. 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, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

MEET THE TIES OF CLONIZATION AT ITS SOURCE.—Salves and plasters never yet cured a virulent sore. How can they do so when the poison that feeds it is diffused through the whole volume of the blood? Leg-ulcers that have defied local treatment for years are usually pronounced incurable. No grosser error ever existed. A month's persistent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will restore the soundness of the diseased limb. It is as impossible that external ulceration should continue to exist when the blood, which is the basis of every atom of the body, is free from all disorganizing matter, as it is that smoke should be developed without fire. This matchless combination of vegetable detersents frees the animal fluids from every morbid element, and therefore its cures are radical and final. Use Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills as a purgative in all external diseases accompanied by constipation.

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

## WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

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

Parents you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Worm Expellers 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.

## 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 'CORTIS & PARRINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1868. 2m.

## BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

'I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of them; 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. HATZ, 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. S. SIERKING, 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. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

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

T. DUCHANES.

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

## THE FAMILY FRIEND.

From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: 'They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are extolled with peculiar emphasis. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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.

CANADA. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Canada. } District of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

And

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU

Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee.

Montreal, 13th Jan., 1869. JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, By DUHAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem. 2m24

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trader, of the City of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

By RIVARD & TAILLON

His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. 2m16

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

In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE,

Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT MACFARLANE.

By STRACHAN BETHUNE,

Montreal, 28th December, 1868. 2m23

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

In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act and its amendments.

JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

By M. GAR