

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The editor of the new daily journal, 'Paris,' announces that he will publish once a week in his third and fourth pages, under the heading 'Journal de Sainte-Pelagie,' leading articles and items of news by M. Jules Valles, who is now detained in the prison of that name for a political offence. The 'Journal de Sainte-Pelagie' will, in fact, be a distinct newspaper, with its editor and contributors, who, like him, have been sentenced to imprisonment for political offences; and it will also contain, from time to time, sketches and caricatures illustrating the text, with 'faits divers' and 'feuilletons,' all dated from the prison. A paragraph in the 'Charivari,' a few days ago, appears to have suggested the idea of this novel production:—

'A curious and instructive journal might be started at this moment, to be called 'Journal de Sainte-Pelagie.' It might appear on each imprisonment of a journalist—that is to say, every day, or nearly so, and contain the portrait and biography of the new prisoner, his age,' &c.

On this hint M. Jules Valles spoke. He proposed it to M. de Pene, editor of 'Paris,' who has accepted. M. de Cassagnac, editor of the ultra-Imperialist print, 'Le Pays,' is excessively shocked that persons undergoing a penalty should presume to contribute to a newspaper during the period of their detention. After severely censuring M. de Pene for opening his columns to any such productions, he denounces the parties concerned in the projects. He says:—

'To be condemned to prison is naturally to be sequestered from one's ordinary occupations and affairs. An advocate, a merchant, or an agriculturist sentenced to imprisonment cannot plead, nor carry on business, nor cultivate the soil; nor, in a word, attend to any of his habitual occupations.'

It would be strange indeed if journalists were to be exempted from the obligations imposed on everybody else. Sainte-Pelagie is not a newspaper office, and, consequently, leading articles cannot be written there and published; and it would be absurd that persons while under lock and key should be allowed to continue those attacks on public order for which the tribunals sent them to prison; especially as there are certain modifications of prison discipline allowed to political prisoners, and any advantage taken of them would be an act of ingratitude. If people at Sainte-Pelagie were permitted to contribute to newspapers, why should not those at Mazas, St. Lazaire, and the convicts transported to Cayenne do the same? M. de Cassagnac is convinced that the authorities will not tolerate 'such a scandal.'

M. de Cassagnac's zeal carries him a little too far. He forgets, but others do not, that there was once a 'detenu' sentenced, not for a squabble with 'sergents de ville' nor for a very limited period, but for an attempt to unsettle the Government, and to imprisonment for life in a fortress; and yet was allowed, without the slightest hindrance from the Government which he strove to overthrow, to publish for years in Opposition journals attacks tending to excite the hatred and contempt of the nation against it. It was during his imprisonment at Ham that Prince Louis Napoleon published his articles in the 'Progres du Pas de Calais,' inspired by the most intense hostility to the Orleans Government; not to speak of his 'Fragments Historiques,' his 'Analyse de la Question de Suisse,' his answer to M. de Lamartine on certain attacks made by the poet on the Consulate and the Empire, his essay on the extinction of purpism, his contributions to the 'Dictionnaire de la Conversation,' and his epistles to divers persons on the politics of the day—all of them written and dated from the fortress of Ham. M. de Cassagnac is a little too hard on the prisoners of Sainte-Pelagie.—Times Cor.

A circular note of M. de Lavallette, the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will, it is expected, be shortly addressed to the principal Courts to announce an era of peace and good will to Germany. The following extracts are taken from the circular in question:—

Monsieur.—The Emperor's government can no longer delay expressing its views on the subject of the events which are taken place in Germany. The Marquis de Moustier having to remain absent for some time longer, his Majesty has ordered me to explain to his diplomatic agents the motives by which his policy is directed.

France cannot pursue a doubtful policy. If her interests and strength are compromised by the important changes which are taken place in Germany she should declare it frankly and adopt the necessary measure for guaranteeing her security. If she incurs no loss by the transformations which are taking place she should declare it with sincerity and resist exaggerated apprehensions and ardent appreciations, which, by exciting international jealousy, would turn her aside from the course she ought to follow.

Now, if we examine the future of Europe, transformed as it has been, what guarantees does it provide for France and the peace of the world? The coalition of the three Courts of the North is broken up. The new principle that governs Europe is the liberty of alliances. All the great Powers without exception, are restored to the plenitude of their independence, to the regular development of their destinies.

Prussia aggrandized, free henceforth from all solidarity, insures the independence of Germany. This should give no umbrage to France. Proud of her admirable unity, of her indestructible nationality, she could not consistently oppose or regret the work of assimilation which has just been accomplished, nor make the principles of nationality she represents and professes in respect to peoples subservient to any feeling of jealousy. The national feeling of Germany being satisfied, its anxieties are removed and its enemies extinguished. Germany, in imitating France, has taken a step that brings her closer to, not that removes her from her.

In the South Italy, whose patriotism a long servitude has been unable to extinguish, is put in possession of all the elements of her national greatness. Her existence profoundly modifies the political condition of Europe, but in spite of unreasoning susceptibilities or transient errors of judgment, her ideas,

her principles, her interests, draw her into closer connection with the nation that shed its blood to aid her in conquering her independence.

The interests of the Pontifical throne are secured by the convention of September 15. That convention will be honorably executed. In withdrawing his troops from Rome, the Emperor leaves there, as a guarantee for the security of the Holy Father, the protection of France.

In the Baltic, as in the Mediterranean, secondary navies are springing up which are favourable to the liberty of the seas.

Austria, relieved from her Italian and German preoccupations, no longer wasting her strength in barren rivalry, but concentrating it in the East of Europe, still represents a power of 35,000,000 souls whom no hostile feeling, no interest separates from France.

By what singular influence of the past the future can public opinion discover enemies instead of allies of France in these nations emancipated from a past which was hostile to us, called to a new life, directed by principles which are our own, animated by the sentiments of progress which form the pacific bond of modern societies?

Europe, more strongly constituted, rendered more homogeneous by more precise territorial divisions, is a guarantee for the peace of the Continent, and is neither a danger nor an injury for our nation. France, with Algeria, will soon number more than 40,000,000 of inhabitants; Germany, 37,000,000—29,000,000 of them in the Northern and 8,000,000 of them in the Southern Confederation; Austria, 35,000,000; Italy 26,000,000; Spain, 18,000,000. What is there in this distribution of European forces to cause us any uneasiness?

Politics should rise above the narrow and petty prejudice of a by gone age. The Emperor does not believe that the grandeur of a country depends on the weakening of the people that surround it, and only sees a real equilibrium in the satisfied wishes of the nations in Europe. In that he obeys convictions long entertained and the traditions of his race, Napoleon I. foresaw the changes which are now occurring on the European continent. He had implanted the germs of new nationalities in the Italian peninsula in creating the kingdom of Italy; in Germany by causing the disappearance of 353 independent States.

To sum up. From the elevated point of view whence the imperial government considers the destinies of Europe the horizon appears to be free from menacing eventualities. Difficult problems, which required to be solved, as they could not be suppressed, weighed upon the destinies of peoples. They might have arisen at more difficult periods; they have received their natural solution without violent shocks and without the dangerous assistance of revolutionary passions. A peace which reposes on such basis will be a durable one.

As to France, in what ever direction she casts her eyes she sees nothing which can hinder progress or disturb her prosperity. Preserving friendly relations with every Power, directed by a policy which exhibits generosity and moderation as evidence of her strength supported by her imposing unity, with her genius radiating on every side, with her treasures and her credit, which fecundate Europe, with her military forces developed, surrounded henceforth by independent nations, her greatness appears undiminished, nor will it be ever less respected.

Such is the language you should use in your relations with the government to which you are accredited.

Accept, &c., LA VALLETTE.

The *Independence Hellenique* publishes the following letter from M. de Montalembert:—

'Whatever may be my present state of decline, I pray you to count me always and to my last moment, among the Philhellenes who remain faithful to the hopes and beliefs of their youth. Love for modern Greece and passionate sympathy for her legitimate insurrection were the first emotions of my soul, in a political sense more than 40 years ago; and to my very last breath I count upon remaining what I was at the commencement—the friend and defender of political and religious freedom in the East as in the West.'

A new pretender to the French throne and the name of Napoleon III., has arisen in a poor schoolmaster living in the small Saxon town of Weesdorf, who claims to be the legitimate grandson of Napoleon I. If his statements are trustworthy, Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt fell in love with a young Hungarian countess, during a journey which he made in Hungary in 1830, and as she refused to be anything but his wife, he resolved to marry her. The ceremony took place at a village church near the city of Debreczen, by the regular village priest. This marriage, the Saxon pretender asserts, was perfectly legitimate, inasmuch as, according to the laws governing the Imperial house of Austria the Duke of Reichstadt was already of age at the time, so that no exception whatever could be taken to the union.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The conference on the Eastern Question will meet again to day. It is generally believed this session to be final.

It is reported on credible authority that the Grecian Minister has been instructed by his government to announce that Greece is resolved to reject the decision of the conference if certain demands in the Turkish Ultimatum are supported by this body. All the indications are that Greece is bent on war.

A despatch from Athens states that King George is preparing to retire to Nauplia.

I mentioned yesterday the number of penalties, fines, and imprisonments imposed on the journals since the passing of the law on the press, on the 11th of May last. The total amounted to 123,000, and 66 months imprisonment. A writer in the *Constitutionnel* compares these with what he calls the 'martyrology' of the press under the Orleans Government.

He observes, in the first place, that, in fairness, the condemnations under the Imperial period should be spread over the 17 years' reign of Napoleon III., adding to them the few judicial penalties imposed previous to the new law, and annulled in great part by successive amnesties; and then that the years which elapsed between 1832 and 1869 should be compared with the interval between 1830 and 1847. Yet, if the recent period be taken from the preceding one, we arrive at this result—that, on an average, the condemnations pronounced from the 11th of May to the 10th of December, 1868—that is to say, during the last seven months—were to those imposed on the journals during the first 17 months of Louis Philippe's reign as one is to five. Thus, from 1830 to 1833 only the Government instituted 411 prosecutions against the press, which resulted in 143 convictions, equivalent to 65 years' imprisonment and 350,000 frs. During that period of 3 years journals were sentenced, on an average, each month to 20,588 frs. and 46 months. In 1868 the average was each month 17,430 frs. and nine months. It must be borne in mind, too, that formerly journals were much less numerous, especially in the provinces. If the period of the last seven months be compared with the average of the whole reign of Louis Philippe, we find that from 1830 to 1847 the condemnations, added together, amount to more than 310 years' imprisonment, or 19 years' per annum, or 19 per cent and in round numbers, 19 are to 9 as 2 are to 1.—Under the former reign, imprisonment was twice as much, on an average, as that for the last seven months, and at certain periods five times as much.—Cor. of Times

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—It has been agreed that the Powers represented in the Conference in the Eastern question shall not by reasons of their participation in the Conference be held bound, to enforce its conclusion.

CONTINENTAL GOSPEL.—Osmouche, the director of the Strasbourg theatre, has just died. He was

famous rather in consequence of a ludicrous error into which he fell, many years ago, than for his talent as an actor and manager. When strolling players perform in a town where there is a regular theatre, they have to pay an indemnity to the manager. Several troupes having evaded this law, M. Osmouche ordered a vigilant supervision. One morning he was roused from his slumbers by the report that Francoini was leaving Strasbourg without paying tribute; he rushed into the street, and found himself in the presence of Prince Louis Napoleon and his strangely attired companions, who were trying to get up a revolution.

M. Assolant, a French writer wishing properly to barb an arrow for the Emperor Napoleon, declares that the result of the Eastern Conference will be that England will prevent a complication at the price to Turkey of Candia, Rhodes and Cyprus which are on the road to Syria and Egypt, and Egypt which commands the Red Sea; provided also that she be allowed to take Jaffa, Beyrout, Damascus and Syria, with a line of railway to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf, and that some stations on the coast of Asia Minor are not re-used. In effect this would be the possession for England of a direct route to India. On her side, so M. Assolant thinks, Prussia demands Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thrace and Constantinople. As for France, M. Assolant, knowing the modesty of her desires, says that she will most probably be satisfied with the honour of presiding over the division of the spoils, as she has done nothing else for the last twenty years.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The election of members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The Reactionists made some attempts to create disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive. With these exceptions, good order has been maintained.

The Provincial Government has obtained proof of the existence of a conspiracy in which Generals Pezala, Odonez, and Manuel Gaxtelle are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved, they will be severely punished.

MADRID 14.—A tumult occurred in Tortosa yesterday growing out of a quarrel between the liberal and carlist parties. It was suppressed by the authorities and their city is now quiet. The journals here urge the government to use all means to strengthen the hands of General Dalm in Havana and demand that 10,000 additional troops be sent to Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Government authorities received a despatch yesterday from Captain-General Dalm, of Cuba, asking for reinforcements. The General thinks he can suppress the insurrection there with four thousand additional troops.

The Madrid journals are hostile to the Duke of Aosta as candidate for the throne of Spain. The chances of the Duke of Montpensier, seem at present improving. The *Gaulois*, of Paris, however, thinks the former is the most available candidate and most likely to succeed, if Spain declares in favor of monarchy.

Republicanism in Spain is only a disturbing element; it has no constructive powers. I have expressed my doubts as to the possibility of the Cortes coming together; I have still greater misgivings as to any chance of their ever proceeding to calm and orderly deliberations. There hardly ever was a Parliament in Spain of any political question being settled by a Parliamentary vote. Hitherto the fate of the country has been in the hands, not of the people but of the army. Were the army to harbour anti-republican views one cannot see how the people could bring about the accomplishment of its wishes.

Marshall Serrano and Admiral Topete, with some readiness, but with great truth, reminded Ocasier and Figueras that they the soldiers and sailors, and not they, the advocates and professors had made the revolution. They looked upon it as something belonging to themselves, to do with it as it seemed good to themselves. In order that a new order of things might be ushered in Spain it would be necessary to give the movement a different start. The people would have to rise, not only without the army, but against the army. It would be necessary to emancipate the popular vote from military ascendancy, either to do away with the army altogether or to reduce it to that subordinate condition which it ought to hold in every well-constituted community.

Well, suppose that either at the general elections or in the Cortes themselves a decided republican majority were at all likely to carry the day; would the army itself or its leader, 'pro tempore,' easily acquiesce in the decision of the Assembly? And, in that case, might there not be some other leader, at the head of other troops, likely to rise an opposition standard, and march upon Madrid to rescind the people's vote? Prætorianism has been for many years the rule in Spain. There is little good in the Imperial Guard at Rome raising one Caesar on their shins till they are sure that some distant legation in Gaul or in Africa may not proclaim a rival Emperor and adjudge the sceptre to the hand that wields the bravest sword.

If we are to have a Republic, however ephemeral, the Spanish revolution is yet to be made. It must spring from a contest between the people and the army, even if it eventually only leads to a strife of army against army.

## ITALY.

Piedmont.—The news from Italy is getting more unpleasant every day. Not many weeks ago you were informed that France had asked the Pope for concessions to Italy, on the plea that in the event of a Prussian war she might be incapacitated from protecting him from his adversaries. The Pope declined the request and what was even more unexpected, Italy, whom France applied to next, likewise refused to give any promise as to what would be her conduct in the eventually mentioned. In consequence of this double rebuff the Marquis di Banneville, the French Minister at Rome, has just asked and obtained the permission of the Pope for a considerable increase of the corps d'occupation, as soon as it should seem advisable to Napoleon III. The Marquis di Banneville is making no secret of the destination of these troops, which are intended to keep Italy in check, should a collision in a more important quarter ensue.—[Times Cor.]

The disturbances caused by the collection of unpopular taxes continue in Reggio and Bologna. Lieutenant General Codrera, Commandant of the Military Division of Florence, has been despatched to restore order.

Rome.—The Pope has addressed a Brief to Monsignor Le Courcier, Bishop of Montpellier. In it Pius IX. congratulates that prelate on having raised his voice 'to point out the fresh snares laid against the righteous education of girls.' In vain to reassure the confidence of the Bishops are they told that in the classes recently established the professors have already followed a wise and prudent method for several months; in vain are they shown the protection afforded to the new system of teaching by 'a very pious Princess.' Those guarantees, says the writer of the Brief, do not in any way diminish 'the vice of an institution which is preparation for society, not good mothers of families, but women puffed up with a vain and empty science, and do not in any way remove the pernicious ability with which religious education is depreciated, in such a manner that error is looked on as a condition not inferior to truth. 'Every one must deplore,' adds the Brief, 'that to the means hitherto employed to corrupt the minds of young men are now joined institutions of a nature to pervert the faith of young people of the other sex.' The Bishop of Montpellier is in consequence exhorted to oppose with all his might, and with the aid of his venerable brethren, and sincerely pious men, an evil so great, that it threatens at the same time religion, the family, and the country.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Notwithstanding all that has been said about the suppression of brigandage, the

evil still exists, and is destined to exist some time longer, until put down by the increased civilization and prosperity of the country. Major Lombardi, who has done good service to his country, left Naples for Mignano, a station on the Roman Railway, last week, from which place he directs his operations against the brigands. In eight months he has destroyed seven bands, and has taken 45 prisoners 13 of whom were shot in action or after the fight. Yet in some district or other fresh bands appear and perpetrate enormous cruelties. The fact is that in Southern Italy there is a large body of political malcontents—wretchedly poor persons, and others who have fled from the vengeance of the law—who are ready to lend themselves to anything. Time only and an improved administration can bring remedies for these evils.

## PRUSSIA.

The question of war or peace, according to Berlin politicians, mainly lies between Russia and France. If the Power so long engaged in the demonstrative protection of the Rayah, and the other Power, who glories in the strength of her foreign influence are determined to preserve peace, they may secure their object by simply forbidding war. Austria is not in a position to act alone; Prussia has no interest in acting at all. If, therefore, Russia and France cannot agree upon this simple solution of the difficulty, or agree upon it in a way calculated to produce political changes in an important quarter of the world, ulterior consequences are likely to ensue. The Russian papers also begin to have an inkling of this. The *St. Petersburg Golos*, sometimes inspired by the Minister of Education, advises the Government it serves to cut the Gordian knot of Eastern difficulties by settling with France about a regeneration of the interesting nationalities on the debatable peninsula. The paper admits:—

'War would just now be very inconvenient to Russia. Her Southern Railway is not yet finished; her fleet is frozen up at Cronstadt; her army but very insufficiently supplied with the needle gun. A compromise with the only Power to be feared, therefore, would be the most natural thing in the world. Attempts should be made in this direction, and earnestly continued, even if not immediately successful. Should they fail in the end, war would be inevitable. But even then, there is good reason for anticipating that, come what might, the hopes entertained by Austria would be disappointed.'

A large order for the 9 inch cannon which performed such extraordinary feats at Tegel has been given Mr. Krupp by the Prussian Government. The bill is expected to amount to 4,000,000 thalers, each barrel costing somewhere about 30,000 thalers. The same gun has just been adopted by the Belgian Government, to be placed on the walls of Antwerp. According to official intelligence received here, experiments made with the 9-inch cannon in Belgium resulted in the Bellerophon target being totally destroyed after eight rounds, the Warrior target having endured but seven.

## GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Great Powers—except Russia—have united in a demand upon Greece, that for the preservation of peace she withdraw her formal objections to the Conference as at present constituted. The Powers have reason to hope that Russia will also concur in this demand.

REMOVED CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.—It is stated in official circles in Rome that secret societies have commissioned d'ambassadors to avenge Monti and Tognetti by assassinating the Pope and the police profess to know the names of the miscreant. Whether there are really such beings as are named we shall probably never know, but it is difficult to believe that even Italian vengeance can contemplate a crime which would strike the world with horror and cover Italy with infamy.—(Roman Correspondent, *Full Molt Gazette*.) No recalcitancy is difficult to believe of Liberals in Italy.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—Our midnight telegram states that the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by Mr. Johnson, U. S. Minister, and Lord Clarendon, on the basis of the original protocol.

Carpets are bought by the yard, and worn by the foot.

What is the least popular kind of cuff?—The hand-cuff.

The artist who took a lady returned her the same day.

When your stomach is empty, and your pocket also, sit down near a hot fire, and read a cookery book. The first time a man deceives you, the fault is his if he deceives you the second time, the fault is your own.

Why is a badly conducted hotel like a fiddle? Because it is a vile inn.

Beware of inquisitive persons; a wonderful curiosity to know all is generally accompanied with as great an itch to tell it again.

A schoolmaster recently informed his pupils that the feminine gender should be applied to all ships and vessels afloat, except mail steamers and men of war.

An experienced old gentleman says that all that is necessary for the enjoyment of life is sausages and confidence.

## 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.

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD.—The entire Western Hemisphere pronounces Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the ball-room, and the bath that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers. No empyreumatic oils, none of the coarse manufactured odoriferous which enter into the composition of ordinary toilet waters defile this exquisite preparation. It contains the delightful fragrance of petals and corols of rare aromatic flowers growing on the verge of the Northern Tropics, and combining the voluptuous fragrance of the tropical flora with the refreshing sweetness of the blossoms of the temperate zone. Greater care is exercised in its production than in the manufacture of any other perfume, and the floral material used is infinitely more fragrant. As there are counterfeits, 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, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

'We have all our little failings in this world' as an insolvent said, when he compounded with his creditors for the fifth time.

A showman advertises that among his other curiosities is the celebrated 'difference' which has been so often split by bargain makers. He says he has both halves of it.

## 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 'CURRIE & PERKINS' 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 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. BICKLOW, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. S. SMITH, 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. DUCHAMPE.

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

## TESTIMONY FROM HAMILTON.

## BRONCHITIS CURED.

Hamilton, C. W., July 20, 1864.

Messrs. D. B. McDonald & Co.:

Dear Sirs,—I take pleasure in giving my testimonial of the benefit derived from the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled seriously with bronchitis for about a year. It had been brought on by inflammation of the lungs, and was a source of great distress to me, so that it was impossible for me to go out at night. I found no relief from anything I had taken until I tried Bristol's Sarsaparilla, which I am happy to say has effected a cure.

J. C. FIELDS,  
Leather Merchant, King St.  
455.

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.

## ASK ANY PHYSICIAN

What has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, if they do not accomplish this object. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague, and bilious remittent fever, they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable. 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.

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

RIVARD & TAILLON

His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. 2m16

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal, }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.  
In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, or 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 his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE.

Montreal, 28th December, 1868. 3m23