

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur publishes the text of the Franco-Italian Convention. It is as follows:— "Art. 1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the interior. Art. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually as the army of the Pope becomes organized. The evacuation will, nevertheless, be accomplished within two years. Art. 3. The Italian Government will make no protest against the organization of a Papal army, even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Pope and tranquility both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States; provided, however, that this force does not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government. Art. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church. Art. 5. The present Convention will be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within a fortnight, or earlier, if possible.

"DROUYN DE LHUYS, "DI NIGRA, "PEPOLI."

A protocol, following the Convention, says:— "The Convention will only become executive when the King of Italy shall have decreed the transfer of the capital of the kingdom to a place to be subsequently determined upon by his Majesty. The transfer to be effected within a term of six months from the date of the Convention. The present protocol will have the same force and value of the Convention, and the ratifications will be exchanged at the same time as those of the Convention."

A declaration signed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the Chevalier de Nigra, dated the 3rd of October, says:— "According to the terms of the Convention of the 15th of September, and the protocol suspended thereto, the delay for the transfer of the capital is fixed at six months from the date of the Convention, and the evacuation of the Roman States is to be effected within the term of two years, dating from the decree ordering the transfer of the capital. The Italian Plenipotentiaries supposed, therefore, that the latter measure might be taken by virtue of a decree to be immediately issued by the King of Italy. This hypothesis would make the periods from which the two measures were to date almost simultaneous. But while on the one hand the Turin Cabinet considered that so important a measure demanded the concurrence of the Chambers, and the introduction of a bill, on the other the change to the Italian Ministry caused the re-opening of parliament to be adjourned until the 24th of October. Under these circumstances the point of departure originally fixed would no longer allow a sufficient delay for the transfer of the capital. The Government of the Emperor, desirous of favoring any plan which, without altering the arrangements of the 15th of September, would tend to facilitate its execution, consents that the delay of six months for the removal of the Italian capital as well as the term of two years for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory shall commence from the date of the Royal decree sanctioning the bill which will be presented to the Italian Parliament.

The Moniteur has published the text of a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Count de Sartiges, in which the French Ambassador to the Holy See is instructed to make known to the Cardinal Secretary of State, the objects with which the Government of the Emperor concluded the Convention of the 15th of September, and the sense in which it hopes that document will be construed. We are now, therefore past the pale of the semi-official organs, and though the exact terms of the Treaty are as yet unpublished, we are in possession of the sense in which the principal negotiator professes to understand it. The despatch of Mr. Drouyn Lhuys is characterized by all the clearness, energy, and adroitness, which distinguish his diplomatic documents. If it were possible to state the case in a way that could be made more agreeable to the Holy See, or more consonant with Catholic sentiments, there is no doubt that he would not want the words. Of all the statesmen of the Empire, he has had the reputation of being the most zealous for the maintenance of the Papal authority; but at this moment the devotion, which once caused him to sacrifice office, only leads to his stating the views of his Sovereign with a frankness even more bold than that of M. Thouvenel. The Papal Government is informed that the French garrison shall be withdrawn from Rome because its situation is abnormal and a violation of public law; because the French Generals quarrel with the Roman officials; because the Pope's Government would not always take the advice which the Emperor's Government tenders to it; because the two Governments are opposite in their inspirations and objects; because the Emperor's Government will no longer consent to be identified in any way with the Pope's policy; and because the Pope's policy, his ideas of right, and his laws are altogether antagonistic to the ideas of the nineteenth century. Nothing can be more plain and explicit than this. No wonder the Opinions Nationales says, these are the principles it has been preaching for the last five years. No wonder some other liberaler journalist suggests, that the reason why M. Drouyn de Lhuys was selected to sign such a despatch, was the same which makes the Sultan sometimes send the bow-string as a last delicate compliment by the hands of some particular friend. — Tablet.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The declaration of the 3d of October, postponing the execution of the Convention, is considered to have been obtained by the new Italian Cabinet; and as it now appears from the protocol of the Convention that France did not stipulate Florence as the capital, some suppose that another city may be preferred by the Parliament, to which vote the Della Marmora Government think it right and expedient to submit the question of transfer. This seems very unlikely. So long as Rome is out of the question, many circumstances point to Florence as the most fitting seat of government for Italy.

The publication of these documents has given fresh animation to that discussion of the Convention which has been going on in the French press ever since it first transpired; and the more it is discussed the more big it seems with consequence. The Italian party, the Opinion Nationale, asserts its belief that the Convention will not lead to war.— "The temporal Papacy is abandoned to its own

resources, and the people is summoned to resume, at no distant date, in the Eternal City, the rights of sovereignty of which it was despoiled first by the Caesars and afterwards by the Popes. Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, Gotzorp and the Bourbonns, do not in the least deceive themselves as to the consequences. But heresy and schism divide the Sovereigns of Divine right, create for them special and divergent interests, and raise an impassable barrier between them and the Court of Rome. Democracy will profit by the divisions in the enemy's camp.

In presence of provisions of this magnitude, and which appear daily to become more widely spread in Paris, the discussion of what will occur when the French army quits Rome and leaves the Pope tele-tele with his subjects loses much of its interest. If France does not mean to evacuate Rome until she has driven, or attempted to drive the Austrians from Venetia, our thoughts become necessarily absorbed in the anticipation of a great war, destined, probably before its conclusion to involve all the States of Europe—destined, too, perhaps, to bring about the fall of a Power at present the first upon this Continent. If the Emperor Napoleon be really bent upon carrying out his original project with regard to Italy—upon doing all that he promised to Cavour, and enlarging France by all that some believe Cavour to have promised him—we may be sure that he will display his usual skill and prudence in shaping out his way and maturing his plans. It may be that the great designs attributed to him exist but in the imagination of those who speak of them, but it must be remembered that long after the war of 1859 and the cession of Savoy and Nice had been decided upon they were wholly discredited by a great majority of the people.

Captain Semmes's log, while in command of the Sumter and Alabama, is having a great sale in Paris in a French dress. A cruise of three years, in defiance of a fleet of 500 sail, could not but have its moving and exciting incidents, and the French public lends a willing ear to tales of daring and adventure. The partisans of the North had heaped many calumnies on the bold sailor who, with one small ship and 120 men, contrived to inflict on his enemy a greater loss than would have been that of a naval engagement. Those unjust attacks are believed to have influenced Semmes in seeking the enemy whose force he had somewhat underrated, and in the encounter with whom his dashing career was for a time brought to a close. It is likely we shall hear again of Captain Semmes, although it is hard to say in what quarter of the globe so active and ubiquitous a personage may next turn up.

"There are now [says the Union] in France six Cardinals, 15 Archbishops, 69 Bishops, 155 Vicars-General, 660 Canons, 396 Cures, 20,630 officiating Priests, 10,000 supernumerary ditto, 30,000 seminaries, and 50,000 persons belonging to different Religious Orders."

Mr. J. J. Bovan writes to the Times stating that he witnessed last week a disgraceful scene in the cathedral at Soulogne. The cathedral was full of excursionists, who "showed their superiority to all superstitious regard for sacred places by walking about the church with their hats on and with pipes in their mouths." They continued this irreverence even within the precincts of the Lady Chapel, where people were engaged in prayer around them.

The Franciscan Order, says the Monde, "which has been so happily re-established in France, and which increases in number every year, now reckons 200,000 men and 300,000 Sisters, including the Tertiaries. It possesses 252 provinces and 26,000 convents, of which 5 are in Palestine and 30 in Turkey. It has given to the Church 7 Popes and 3000 Bishops. More than 80 Emperors and Empresses, Kings and Queens, have been admitted into the Order, which has the glory of having furnished 3,000 Saints or blessed persons, among whom were 1,700 martyrs."

The religious journals announce that the barefooted Carmelites have opened an establishment in Paris.

The BISHOP OF NANCY.—The "Journal des Villes et Campagnes" publishes the following letter addressed to the editor by the Bishop of Nancy:— "Sir,—You have copied news given by the 'Memorial d'Amiens,' according to which I am charged as an ancient auditor of the Rota with a mission to the Holy See. This news is absolutely false. I propose, it is true, to proceed to Rome in the course of next year, and I some months since had the honor to inform His Holiness of my intention. I have likewise made it known to the Clergy of my Diocese. But the sole object of my journey is to give an account of my Episcopal administration, and to lay at the feet of Pius IX. in the name of the Priests and of the faithful who are intrusted to my care, as well as in my own, the homage of filial devotion, of entire obedience, and of attachment to all the rights of the Holy See, which is at present more than ever the duty of all Catholics to offer. You will oblige me, Sir, by publishing this letter, and by thus contributing to put an end to an error which in every point of view I am bound to discredit.

C. BISHOP OF NANCY.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Our Turin Correspondent writes from that city on the 1st of October:— "The exit of the fallen and disgraced Ministry, together with the formation of the new one, has occupied the week. The departure of the superseded advisers of Victor Emmanuel has been attended with a variety of circumstances which happily fall seldom to the lot of public men. The Prime Minister, Minghetti has escaped in so private a way, that his whereabouts has been a matter of general curiosity; the removal of sandy boxes, it is stated, was the object of great solicitude to him, and second only to personal safety. The state in which he left the finances appeared to the new Minister of Finance 'so frightful' that it has been only after considerable hesitation and difficulty, Signor Sella has accepted the charge. Peruzzi, and Spaventa, his Secretary, escaped at night, and dared not show themselves in public. Most of the others have vanished from Turin, but Pisanelli, one of the greatest scourges Italy ever had, I believe, is still here.

The Paris Convention stipulates something that may, indeed, turn out favorable to the Romans; but, as for the Italians at large, so far as it may have any real meaning, it binds them to look out for a capital anywhere but in Rome.

If, therefore, a removal is now contemplated from Turin to Florence, it is for the purpose of establishing in the latter city, not a provisional, but a permanent capital. This is precisely what constitutes the main danger of the question as it is now put forth. The removal of the capital from Turin, in the opinion of many, is tantamount to a renunciation of the rights of Italy upon Rome as a capital, now and for ever, and this entails in the cause of Piedmontese municipalism all those Italian of other provinces who either think that Rome is indeed the only possible capital of Italy or who hold that, having once been so declared, the honor of the country is bound up with the eventual, however remote, fulfillment of the resolution.—Times Cor.

The reason why Rome is deemed by many the only possible permanent capital of Italy is not so much to be sought in the advantages of its site in the stateliness of its aspect, or the glory of its traditions, as in the fact that owing to all these causes it is the only city to which all the other towns of Italy are said to be willing to bow in obedience. 'Choose Rome as a capital,' men say, 'and there is an end for ever of all municipal pretensions. But place the seat of Government at Milan, Florence, or anywhere else, and you will have to contend with endless local jealousies, you will revive old susceptibilities, you will hear the alarm bell rung from all the bellies of Italy. Naples will be as unwilling to accept the law from Milan or Florence as she now is to bow to the dictates of Turin.' Whether Florence be

chosen for a provisional or a permanent purpose that city becomes the object of municipal ill-will.

Milan, October 10.—A 'baquet' was given here to-day in honor of the Marquis Popoli. The Marquis proposed the toast of 'Success to the city of Turin.' Speaking of the Franco-Italian treaty, he said it is not only a benefit for Italy, but still more a triumph of progress and civilization. The treaty attacks no part of the national program, and breaks the last link which united France to our enemies. The Marquis in his speech indignantly repelled the unworthy rumors of cessions on the part of Italy, and pointed out their absurdity.

Mgr. Nicola Balletti, Bishop of Foligno, in the usurped Papal provinces, died in his Episcopal town on the 21st ult.

Mgr. Alessandro Domenico Veresini, Archbishop of Sassari, in the Island of Sardinia, died on the 22nd ult. at Quergueto, in Piedmont.

These two Sees are likely to remain vacant as long as the present Government rules over the greater part of Italy.

Rome.—Letters from Rome to the 4th inst. state that the Pope had declared in the presence of visitors that prudence was necessary, but that it were idle to hope that the Holy See would treat with the Kingdom of Italy.

A rumour was current on Sunday that a demonstration had been projected, but the requisite precautions having been taken by the French troops, tranquillity was maintained.

The Neue Preussische [Kreuz] Zeitung of this evening publishes a correspondence from Rome, dated 25th September, giving an account of the French Minister's notification of the Franco-Sardinian Convention to Cardinal Antonelli.

The Cardinal, addressing Mgr. Chigi, Papal Nuncio, at Paris, on this subject, complains of the French Government having left the Holy See in ignorance of the Convention. "The Pope," states his Eminence "can at any moment replace the French troops by a garrison sent by another Power, since the Pope's own military force is inadequate to maintain the independence of the Holy See. His Holiness thinks that although Piedmont had renounced making open attacks against the Pope, it would nevertheless continue the war."

"The Pope," continues Cardinal Antonelli, "considers the Convention merely as a guarantee of the revolution which will be brought about by Piedmont. If the Pope continues to be disturbed in the exercise of his sovereign rights, and if his right to establish his means of defence as he may think fit be contested, he would be compelled to protest against such a misuse of power, and to assume the attitude which his duty as a sovereign would necessitate."

The Correspondance de Rome has the following on the Franco-Italian Convention.—"The Convention of the 15th of September, signed in earnest by France offers to the Italians the occasion of uniting into a vast conspiracy. They are thrown into their own element. In Rome the Government is tranquil. Very little notice is taken here of the new position made for the Holy See by this new violation of the Treaty of Zurich. The Holy See so far has kept silent. According to the journals the Convention stipulates that the Pope is to form a new army, and that Piedmont is to take a part of the Pontifical debt on account of the provinces annexed. As for a new army, we hardly know what will be the decision of the Government; but no one has forgotten that, after gathering, in 1850, in accordance with the express advice of France, twenty thousand men, the twenty thousand men were treacherously attacked, or rather assassinated, at Perugia, Spoleto, Castel-fidardo, and Ancona. We believe that the Pope will not send a second army to be annihilated by the numbers of the Piedmontese bayonets. The raising of such an army would moreover be an excessive expense for the Holy See. This clause seems but a trap set for its finances. If Piedmont pretend to be willing to assume a part of the Pontifical debt it is mere hypocrisy; for it is very certain that Pius IX. will not allow it from the duty he feels of preserving intact the rights of the Holy See and those of its creditors.

'It is well known that the revolution, more excited than ever, is about to attempt everything to reach its ends. Already agents, come from Turin and Naples, are laboring hard to fulfil their mission by corrupting the troops, exciting the populace, and keeping up the agitation which is so skillfully turned to account to the prejudice of justice and the welfare of the people. The Roman National Committee, who repeat only the words of the Turin Government, raise their heads and issue a proclamation in which it is said that 'King Victor Emmanuel is bound by no condition that takes from the Romans the right of annexing themselves to the Kingdom of Italy, and from this latter the right of accepting it.' We may thus clearly see thence what, in the idea of the Piedmontese, is the use of the Convention. The National Committee makes another ridiculous display of hypocrisy. It says:—'We have the double aim of restoring Rome to the Romans and of giving to the Church that liberty which has hitherto been wanting to her. We shall respect the Bishop of Rome even while destroying his ferocious Government. Let us save the Church for the Papacy. Many revolutionists feel humbled and condemn such Turfuffery. They will have neither Pope nor Church, and have the courage of saying so aloud.'

The Convention stipulates on the subject of the Roman Debt, according to the version which Mr. Koster telegraphs from Vienna, that 'the Government of King Victor Emmanuel will enter into negotiations with the Holy Father for undertaking the portion of the Roman Debt attaching to the territory of the States of the Church annexed to Italy.'

When the Government of the King of Sardinia proposes the negotiation, doubtless the Holy Father will respond as becomes his dignity. But what cannot at present be doubted, is the fact that the bare announcement of such a proposition causes the greatest concern to all who hold stock in the debt of the Roman States. At present their position, thanks to the punctilious honesty of the Pontifical Government notwithstanding all its difficulties, is far superior to that of the creditors of the Kingdom of Italy; and such is the difference in the value of the two classes of securities, that if the arrangement proposed were even possible, a large compensation would be due to those who might allow the character of the debt to be converted.—Tablet.

Mercenary Jews, fanatical Protestants, raving Infidels, and sadly bad Catholics, present a ludicrous picture of family concord, their real affinities in spite of their accidental dissidences being heralded forth with unexpected precision. If the Vicar of Christ were regardless about the quality of his advisers, he might regard, in extenuation, their unwelcome number from amongst those who, being his bitterest enemies, push forward their officious opinions in the garb of the warmest friendly counsel. While the English Protestant press is foremost in assuring him and the Catholic world of the immense gain to the spiritual supremacy of the Pope would be the relinquishment of his Temporal Power, and which it assures us, must be the natural sequence of the proposed state of things, we have the whole foreign Infidel and Jewish press singing Psalms at the prospect of their passionate hopes being accomplished in the destruction of the Papal Sovereignty, by that very course which the heroic and honorable Charlemagne of modern times has defined. But so much cool audacity seems to pervade the whole question, when regarded from a point of view which is manifestly the most just and equitable, that I cannot help directing, even though superficially, the attention of your readers to it. When L. N. Bonaparte came to the French throne, he found Catholic France the foremost defender of the Vicar of Christ, and to whom giving his support, he obtained thereby his own Imperial diadem. Later on, linking himself with the Revolution to fulfil his family revenge

against Austria, he victoriously accomplished that well known campaign, concluding with the Treaty of Zurich; but immediately after connives at aye, aids and abets in its violation, to the favour of his co-conspirator, and to the less and detriment of the protégé of Catholic France, and of whom he was the honored guardian, in the name and trust of the whole Catholic world. Permitting this spoliation with all its train of consequences, and which deprives him of more than half the resources which appertained to his Sovereign State, never greater in extent than to maintain the dignities, the necessities, the charities of the Universal Church, while the other moiety, and ten times more, becomes appropriated by the ally—and this ally, the hostile, the violent, the blasphemous, and sworn conspirator to its utter destruction of the Holy See—Napoleon III. turns round and says, 'I know all you say against me, is quite true, but it can't be helped. It is all for the best, and now that I have wholly crippled you, to show you what a friend I am of the Temporal Power I will leave you face to face with the conspirator against the Church (arrangements are already made with him), and allowing you 12,000 troops, I must withdraw my protectorate.' Such is the translation of his acts, following as it does now on every ear, and swelling every breast.

We are only called upon to consider his public acts; we can take no cognizance of private promises if there are any we cannot too sincerely rejoice; and I shall go so far as to say that I believe such to exist. Yet they have been always of such a nature that he could drive a coach and four through them, and never of such a compromising tenor as to pin him to anything he had stated, but always leaving him free to act as his interests might exact. Thus has he been forced to stand by the Church, for the wholesome lesson of his uncle's reverse is not quite erased from his memory. In this reflection there is a powerful and invincible appeal to all Catholics to collect their strength, to combine and act, and not to dissipate those means by which they can accomplish the greatest of earthly triumphs.—Cor. of Tablet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A great pilgrimage of Neapolitans to pray for the restoration of Francis the Second, has been made recently at Loretto. The usual ruder demonstrative invocation of Our Lady attendant on every act of Neapolitan piety took place, coupled with epithets no way complimentary to the powers that be, and the police interfered. The people of Loretto, however, took the part of the poor Neapolitans and drove the Piedmontese police of the church. As to the everlasting topic of brigandage, I can only say that wherever it comes from none is to be found on this side the frontier. Seeing is believing, and personal testimony, based on a six days' ride in the wild part of the "Debatable Land" of the Neapolitan confines, which I took last week, enables me to state that there is perfect order and tranquility on our side. We were four in number, and though we rode unarmed, without guide or servant, and took every cross-road where we were warned we might meet the 'brigands,' we saw nothing to alarm even the correspondent of 'Murray,' or form the material of an Odo-Russell despatch. I inquired of the lauded proprietors, the Parish Clergy, the French officers of the outposts of Trisulti, Veroli, Arsole, and Gaerino, and all agreed in the entire falsehood of the charge. On the other hand the Terra di Lavoro, and other provinces over the confines, are in a state of ferment, irritation, and reaction impossible to exaggerate. The people are absolutely desperate, and are daily joining the bands: it is estimated by the officers with whom I conversed that not less than two thousand men are in arms against government between Arsole and Fondi, most of them old soldiers, peasants and refractory conscripts. Passaglian Priests have been sent to the towns, Lora, Ischia, and Aree among the rest, but the people will not let them go out of their houses or attend their services. The Dominicans at San Nicoté di Oculio are actually starving, they will not abandon their people, and are living on two bajocchi a day. Some English friends visited them the other day and were thunderstruck at their utter destitution. A simi ar case is that of the Sacramentine Fathers of Aree. The convent has been seized and the Fathers driven into a garret of their outbuildings, where they are literally starving. All the Religious Houses will be suppressed, it is supposed in October, and the venerable Abbey of Monte Cassino turned into an Orphan Asylum, and its treasures of literature confiscated and dispersed. GERMANY AND DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—Fuedrelandet of to-day says:—

'The conclusion of peace is near at hand, Denmark having consented to fix at a round sum of 9,000,000 rixdagalers the share which the Duchies are to have in the public property of Denmark. This amount is consequently to be deducted from the portion of the Danish public debt which it had been arranged should fall to the charge of the Duchies.'

UNITED STATES.

The following address of Beauregard assuming command of the army of the West has been received. In assuming command at this critical juncture, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections, for their generous support and confidence. In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support. The executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause. The noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are not strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that promises can achieve. The history of the past written in the blood of their comrades, but foreboding the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired by these bright promises of success I make this appeal to the men and women of my country, to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflict of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance. The army of Sherman still defiantly holds Atlanta. He can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and the surrounding States to speak the word and the work is done. We have abundant provisions. There are men enough in the country liable to and able for service to accomplish this result. To all such, I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go, see to it, that none remain who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour. To those soldiers, if any are absent from their command without leave, I appeal, in the name of their brave comrades with whom they have in the past, shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle field, to return at once to their duty; to all such shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal within the next 30 days an amnesty is hereby granted. My appeal is to every one of all classes and conditions to come forward freely, cheerfully, and with good heart to the work that lies before us. My countrymen respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, for with the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence, the enemy shall be driven from your soil. The security of your wives and daughters from the insults and outrages of a brutal foe shall be established soon, and be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and of patriotism, summon us to the field. We cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond. Full of hope and confidence I come to join in your struggles, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.—[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

The St. Albans Raid.—Who cannot agree with those of our contemporaries who argue that we have some cause of complaint or offence against the Canadian authorities for the recent raid upon St. Albans? On the contrary, we think those authorities have done all that could be asked or expected. There was no military or naval organization in Canada; the robbers came over as civilians, singly or by twos and threes, apparently unarmed. Just such parties could enter Canada from the States, at any time unheeded, and without exposing us to blame. The British are doing their duty in the premises; why cavil at them?—N. Y. Tribune.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. PICAULT & SON, Chemists and Druggists, Not 42, 44, and 46 Notre Dame street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

Montreal, C.E., July 31, 1863. Messrs. Doctors PICAULT & SON! Sirs,—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried every thing—sought medical advice—but to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman: I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have. (Signed) ANGLIS DANIEL, Wife of Celestin Courtois, 95 Visitation street.

I certify the above is the truth, CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before this thirty-first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGER, Justice of the Peace. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 10

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION.—By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alternative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 429 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

A DOCT.—The preservation of health is a duty we owe not only to ourselves, but also to those who maybe dependent upon us, to those with whom we may be associated as relatives or friends. With a due consideration for this, those afflicted with Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Stomach or Digestive Organs, will find a never-failing remedy in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, which can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 24

'It ministers to a mind diseased.'—Dyspepsia and its concomitant evils, result in bodily as well as mental suffering. The Oxygenated Bitters in restoring the digestive organs to perfect health, restores the mind to its natural vigor.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving—smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin. 184 Agents for Montreal.—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

CHIRQUI IMAGES.—We have had the pleasure of examining a quantity of gold received by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., from Honduras, in payment for their medicines, which are extensively sold throughout Central America. Among massive crosses, bracelets, and chains are the rude images which have been taken from the graves of the Chirqui chiefs—birds, turtles, serpents, bugs and reptiles done in solid gold. They carry us back beyond historic times, to periods and places where barbarism reigned supreme. They seem to come here now in mute appeal from the winding sheets of their ancestors, to ask for the simple Indians in the mountains, medical protection from cultivated skill against diseases which gather them up in too early graves. Ignorant and unlettered as they are, they have learned of the white man enough to know where to apply for relief, and what will bring it. Our well known townsmen, above named, inform us that they require their remittances from foreign countries now to be made in silver and gold.—Lowell (Mass.) Sentinel.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.'

C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers's Female Institute, New York. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.' Rev. A. C. EGLESTON, New York. 'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.' T. DUCHAMPE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. 'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exercision in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.' HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 35 cents a box. November, 1864. 118