

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—There has been a slight increase of the deaths from cholera in Paris since the last returns made up to the 11th. On that day there were sixteen deaths in the hospitals and city; on the 12th the same number—six in hospitals and ten in the city. Twelve patients were admitted into the hospitals, and four cases broke out in the sick wards. On the 13th there were fifteen patients admitted, and three cases in the sick wards. The deaths were on that day three in the hospitals and ten in the city.

FRUITS OF FREE-MASON TEACHING.—On the occasion of an assemblage called together some days back at Liege in Belgium, calling itself the 'Students' Congress,' five French youths (medical) and two law students delivered speeches, enunciating, with evident satisfaction to themselves, the most subversive political, social, and religious doctrines, which, in their estimation, were dispensable for the regeneration of the world. One of these future youthful regenerators proposed that the red flag should be forthwith unfurled in Europe; that all peoples should be summoned to march to the succour of oppressed nationalities, and that in fact there was nothing for the happiness of the human race but insurrection. A second took an active part in a wordy manifestation, directed against the French Government, and was, therefore, named vice-president of the meeting, when he declared, among other things of the same kind, that they must choose between men and God. A third insisted upon the suppression of every national colour, and the substitution of one only—namely, red; and in his oration against existing social order, he ended by declaring that God was an evil, and that property was a robbery. A fourth was strong in his anti-religious and anti-social denunciations and cried—

"We are revolutionists, socialists, atheists! There is another Congress which we hasten on with all our efforts, and which will be of a far different kind from that of Liege. It will be held in the street, and our guns shall be its end." A fifth was equally energetic and outspoken; a sixth insisted on the urgency of unfurling the red flag, and concluded a speech by saying that the field of battle would be their next place of rendezvous, and the last advice he gave them was to take up arms. The peroration of a seventh was to this effect:—

"Citizens, I call upon you for an oath. We are men. Well, then, let us swear hate to the bourgeoisie, hate to capital; right of labour, or rather of laborers. Let us unite! Let us rally round the red flag, which a poet dashed to the ground in other times, understanding but too well that the red flag is ever an appeal to arms. In 1830 and 1848 the people were not generous, but simply dupes. The question now is whether we are to continue slaves any longer."

On their return to Paris the young gentlemen got a summons to appear before the Academic Council in order to give explanations of their conduct. They refused, on the ground that the acts and words imputed to them had taken place in a foreign country, and that they were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Academic Council, any more than to a French tribunal. The Academic Council did not agree with them as to the nature and extent of its own authority over the students placed under its supervision. The Council considered that the discipline instituted for maintaining, in the public interest, the character and conduct of those over whom it is exercised has always been independent of criminal or correctional courts; that it is not circumscribed by the territorial limits which the law has imposed only on the last, and that it is always applicable to the magistrate, the officer, the functionary, the professor, and the student who are subject to it. The Council further contends that the supervision of the student's conduct within and outside the schools is one of the duties and rights inherent to the academic authority and the faculties and that no certificate of aptitude or diploma can be delivered or conferred without the attestation of the rector and dean that the student merits by his conduct the said certificate or diploma. The Council concludes:—

Considering that the gravity of those acts involves perpetual exclusion from the Academy of Paris of students against whom they are proved, and may, moreover, afford grounds for a temporary exclusion from the whole of the academies of the empire, but considering that on this last point the Imperial Council of Public Instruction is alone competent the Council orders that the students Rey, Regnard, Lafargue, Jacqueland, and Bigourdan, of the Faculty of Medicine, and Losson and Casso, of the Faculty of Law, be excluded for ever from the Academy of Paris.

The students intend appealing against this sentence to the Council of State. The *Epoch* has received a first warning for the publication of an article upon the case of the students recently expelled from the Academy of Paris for their speeches at the Liege Congress. Prince Napoleon arrived here this morning from Prangins, and was afterwards present at the funeral of Alexander Bixio. General Bixio also came from Florence in order to follow his brother's remains to the grave.

A movement which has already attained respectable dimensions, has been set on foot in France to raise a national monument to the late General Lamoriciere. The project is warmly encouraged at Rome, and unless the government of the Emperor, in one of its periodical fits of jealousy should think fit to prohibit it, France will soon possess a memorial worthy of the soldier upon whose long and perilous career, neither the license of calumny, nor the bitterness of partisan hate can affix a blot. Speaking of the contemplated monument the *Correspondence de Rome* says:—"This manifestation is not merely an act of homage to the memory of the illustrious dead. It expresses, above all things, the faith and devotion to Catholic France, to the Holy See. It does not confine itself either to religious services, to funeral orations, nay not even to subscriptions for a monument. It culminates in fresh enrolments in the service of the Holy Father; and this is the most glorious side of this sublime movement of French enthusiasm. In coming forward to swell the ranks of the Pontifical army, the Zouaves of 1860, and the new volunteers continue the work of those heroes, who by a singular predestination, had received in baptism the names of Leo and Christopher—names of which they were so worthy—strong and resigned!—A lion carrying the cross! What a noble motto was that, and how closely allied to the spirit of the deceased general; *spes mea Deus!* What a cry, and what a symbol for Christian soldiers. Let us then raise the standard of the cross, be lions in the combat, and put our trust in God. Vive Pius IX. Vive the Pontiff—King of Kings. God will it!"

It is confirmed that the French government resolves to withdraw from the extradition treaty with England. The treaty expires in June next. The Paris Patrie says France and England have not offered mediation to Spain in the Cuban question, but their good offices only, which have been accepted by Spain. Some statistics lately published show the great increase in the population of Paris of late years. At the commencement of the 16th century the population of the French capital amounted to only 100,000. In about 200 years later—that is, in the year 1708—Paris contained 600,000 souls, the population having more than quadrupled within two centuries. Since that period the following has been the progressive increase in population of Paris:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Population, Year, Population. Data points: 1772 (560,000), 1836 (1,000,000), 1788 (570,000), 1842 (1,200,000), 1808 (580,000), 1851 (1,053,266), 1818 (622,000), 1861 (1,500,129), 1824 (750,000), 1865 (1,667,841), 1850 (770,000).

THE FRENCH CENSUS.—The census of France for 1861 has just been published in a bulky volume. The French number their population once in five years, twice as often as the United States or Great Britain. Considering the almost stationary condition of the French population, this frequency would seem to be almost unnecessary; but in a country where the Government undertakes to do so much in the way of regulating public affairs, there may be reasons for a national "stock taking," which do not exist in nations where matters are left more to self-regulation. The French population increases very slowly compared with some other countries; a fact which those who are familiar with the social life of France will find no difficulty in explaining. Where the marriage relation is to a large extent discarded, it is to be expected that population should make slow progress. The following statistics show the population of France at each census, from 1836 to 1861:—

Table with 3 columns: Census of Population, Increase, Per cent. Data points: 1836 (33,540,910), 1841 (34,230,178), 1846 (35,400,476), 1851 (36,783,100), 1856 (36,139,364), 1861 (36,917,254).

It would thus appear that during the 25 years ending with 1861 the population has increased only 3,176,344, or less than 10 per cent. During the same period the population of Great Britain increased from 17,421,000 to 23,284,907, or 33 per cent. From 1835 to 1860, also a period of 25 years, the population of the United States increased from 15,000,000 to 31,433,000, or nearly 110 per cent. It is all the more remarkable that the French population should have increased so little, as compared with that of Great Britain, considering that the French population has contributed but few emigrants to other countries, while the British population has been heavily depleted by emigration to America and Australia. It is also necessary to remember, in comparing the rates of increase between France and the United States, that of the 16,433,000 increase above alluded to, 4,573,863 is due to immigration. Apart from the accessions from this source, the increase in this country for 25 years is 75 per cent.

The French census furnishes some singular facts, showing the disinclination of the French population to emigrate. Out of the 36,864,678 souls composing the purely French population of the Empire, but 3,883,579 were domiciled out of the departments where they were born; more than 88 per cent. of the entire population were living in their native departments. This fact strikingly illustrates how strongly local attachments predominate in the French character; and at the same time, it does not argue strongly in favour of the enterprise of the Frenchman. Considering, however, that one-half of the French population is employed in agriculture, this admission to "local habitation" is not remarkable.

Seven-eighths of the whole population is Roman Catholic. The Protestants number 802,330; the Jews 70,064; and other sects 12,005. About 27 1/2 per cent. of the manufacturing population is employed in providing clothing; about 15 per cent. in ministering to food; and about 21 per cent. in building pursuits; and about 11 per cent. in connection with transportation.

BELGIUM.

INAGURATION OF KING LEOPOLD II.—BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—To day King Leopold II. took the oath to the Constitution before both Houses of the Belgian Parliament. Upon leaving the Palace at Laeken the Queen, in deep mourning, preceded the King in a carriage drawn by six horses. The King followed a few minutes afterwards. His Majesty received the congratulations of the Burgomaster of Leeken, and, after replying in gracious terms, mounted on horse-back, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Archduke Joseph of Austria. The King and Queen were received with enthusiastic cheers along the entire route, and arrived at the House of Parliament at midday, where a similar reception awaited them. The King wore the uniform of a Lieutenant General of the Belgian army, and the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold. Baredheaded and with outstretched hands, His Majesty pronounced the words of the Constitutional oath in a firm voice. The taking of the oath to the Constitution created great enthusiasm.

His Majesty then made a speech, in which he stated that Belgium, as well as himself, had lost a father. He was moved by the homage of the nation and the sympathy of foreign Sovereigns and Princes, and thanked them in his own name and in the name of his country. His Majesty continued:—"I shall religiously follow the example and the precepts of my father, and will never forget the duties imposed upon me by this precious inheritance. I will be a Belgian King from my heart and soul. I loved those great institutions which guarantee order and liberty, and which are the most solid bases of the Throne. My Constitutional position keeps me aloof from the conflict of opinions, leaving the country to decide between them. I desire to give those who devote themselves to the crowning of the national edifice the assurance of my co-operation. By activity and progress Belgium will retain the support of foreign Powers."

His Majesty repeated the words uttered by his late father upon ascending the throne, "My heart knows no other ambition than to see you happy," and concluding by imploring the Divine assistance and protection for himself and Belgium.

His Majesty's speech was received with great enthusiasm. The Queen then presented her son to the Chamber, and their Majesties took their departure amid shouts of "Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine! Vive le Comte de Hainault!"

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Dec. 11.—The cholera seems dying out in Italy, and the daily bulletins from Naples and elsewhere record but few cases. The doctors are apprehensive of a fresh outbreak in spring, but the respite is at any rate agreeable, and it is to be hoped that advantages will be taken of it to adopt measures of cleanliness and other sanitary precautions, greatly needed in most parts of Italy. The draft of the address proposed in the Chamber of Deputies in reply to the speech from the throne, has been made public. It congratulates the King on the security of his foreign relations, and on the tranquillity which reigns at home. After a prolonged hovel over the financial embarrassments of the kingdom the address says:—"The Chamber, appraising the motives which led your Majesty to discontinue the negotiations with Rome, is persuaded that the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the nation will always be maintained intact. It is necessary and indispensable that, by liberal laws, the relations between Church and State should be clearly defined. The representatives of the nation will therefore take into mature consideration the bills already declared urgent relative to the abolition of religious bodies."

While they rely upon the favorable judgment of public opinion in Catholic Europe upon the separation of what appertains to the Church from that which belongs to the nation, they rejoice that the agreement with France, sanctioned by the September Convention, has begun to enter into force. The evacuation, of our soil by friendly but foreign troops is a fresh confirmation of the principles of non-intervention, upon which is based the international law of modern society. The Chamber of Deputies adopted the Provisional Budget, with an amendment, reducing the period of its application from three to four months. They also approved a proposal for a Parliamentary Enquiry into the public administration. The resignation of Ministers is confirmed, the King having accepted the resignation. General La Marga is entrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet.—Times Cor.

Rome.—The sanitary condition of the Eternal City is excellent and no more cases of cholera are reported at Ornato.

Rome, Dec. 18.—A Pontifical decree has been published, according to which a tonnage tax will be levied upon all vessels entering Roman ports. Pontifical vessels will pay one bajocco, and foreign shipping ping two bajocchi per ton. Cardinal Giacchi is dead.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—In the Neapolitan provinces, brigandage goes on bravely. The *Italia* publishes a letter from Reggio, in Calabria, which speaks of the great difficulties existing in making one's way from Naples to Reggio by land, on account of the brigands who infest those parts. The *Popolo d'Italia* announces that the courier has been attacked on the 10th, on the road from Oajacello to Pescara. The official journal itself relates that the territory of Follicastro and that of Otrone, has been devastated by a band of brigands who are now moving towards the Sila. The trial of the Taddeo Falomba band, lately attacked and arrested at Paulise, has already led to the discovery that its cashier was a wealthy patriot, lately made a Cavaliere of the usual martyrs, SS. Maurice and Lazarus, and brother to a well-known member of the Florentine Parliament. A friend has just informed me that the sixth article of Mgr. Perillo's edict is interpreted in a singular way. It relates to *manutengoli* or supporters of brigands, against whom certain penalties are decreed. It adds:—"The ascendants and descendants, the wife, and other relations, down to the fourth degree of civil reckoning, shall be punished with a lesser penalty, from one to four degrees, when the acts in question are exclusively directed to the personal safety of the brigands. This merciful provision of the Papal law, mitigating the degree of punishment inflicted on *manutengoli*, in case they are related to the brigands assisted by them, is interpreted by certain wise-acres as decreeing that the relations of the brigands are, as under the Piedmontese Pica Law, to be punished whether they assist them or not. I hasten, therefore, to caution your readers against such an absurd interpretation."

Garibaldi does not appear after all to have left Caprea, an act of common sense worthy of all praise. The hermit is far from so wanting in that prosaic quality as his enemies assert; witness his recent offer to go to Naples and nurse the cholera patients when the epidemic was fairly over on the 5th December.—Baron Nalli the Syndic does not seem to have been the dupe of Garibaldi's cheap philanthropy, and returns him a very dry answer, stating that his offer is too late to be useful, and that his presence is perfectly superfluous.

AUSTRIA.

The reconciliation between Austria and Hungary has made progress, and the faith and good will inspired by the words and bearing of the Austrian Emperor have as yet done more to promote the reconciliation than any discussions. The Emperor's speech at the opening of the Diet has made the most favourable impression upon both sides of the Leitha.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Count Andrássy, the newly elected President, made an inaugural speech, in which he argued that the rights of Hungarians were in unison with the interests of the Empire, but that Parliamentary centralization were opposed to those rights. The aim of the people should not be the triumph of Hungary but the consolidation of the power of Austria, while the rights of his Majesty should be kept in view.

HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY.—The difficulty of settling the Hungarian question becomes more apparent as each step towards carrying out the Imperial scheme is taken. It would appear that the old spirit of Hungary is unabated, and the effort to induce the people to modify their demands on Austria has only served to revive and strengthen them. They appear to be now as resolutely fixed as they were in 1848. Of the extent of the popular feeling an opportunity of judging was afforded at the opening of the new building of the Academy of Sciences. The chief science which engaged the attention of the audience was the science of patriotism. A manifesto was put forward with the enthusiastic approval of the meeting, repeating the declaration that nothing short of a national government and the restoration of the laws of 1848 will satisfy the people of Hungary. It was received with an enthusiastic expression of approval.

UNITED STATES.

QUACK PATRIOTS.—THE FENIANS.—An editor, he at the best, a hard road to travel. Few roses there are for him, but plenty of thorns. Let him do what he may somebody will growl and curse him. To get along in the newspaper business, especially in our line—with any degree of equality of mind—it were necessary for our nature to be as impervious to insult and abuse as the hide of a Rhinoceros is to the force of a musket ball. For the past year especially, we have had the misfortune to deal with a class of the incorrigibly disaffected. Because we do not allow them to run our business for to suit themselves, we have to come in for the vials of their wrath. It happens to start out on a business walk, or enter any public place, where men generally congregate, we are accosted and buzzed and bored by one or more of these gentry until the very breath seems leaving our vitals. Fenianism—Irish Nationality—is the last 'hobby' of our 'friends.' They seem to ride it with the greatest agility and have no scruples about driving rough shod over everything in their way. But we do not intend that we shall be driven over, nor bullied by them. We shall say and do what we please—always aiming at the right—and conduct our business—heedless of their censurings. One would suppose from their talk, and self-sufficiency, that the 'Shamrock and the Harp' belonged exclusively to them and their 'circles,' and that all outside were a parcel of Irish *omadhuns!* This is the instruction given them by their leaders we suppose. War against anything and everything, that does not happen to run in accordance with the grain of their insanity. But now the leaders are scandalizing themselves shamefully, and they should know better. Instead of using the hard earned money sent into the freedom of their native land from Saxon tyranny it has been devoted to palace, and servants, and livery hiring—for the purchasing of wines, liquors, cigars and patent leather boots, and all this too, not in Ireland but in the city of New York.—*Western New York Catholic.*

The national debt, in round numbers, is three thousand millions, which, divided among thirty millions of people, is about one hundred dollar a head. The amount of gold coinage at the mint for the month of December, was one million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars; silver coinage about thirty-seven thousand, and copper, over one hundred and three thousand dollars.

Secretary McCulloch has just issued his monthly statement of the public debt, bringing the balances down to the first of January. The grand total is set down at two thousand eight hundred and seven millions three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents. This, of course, is exclusive of all unadjusted war claims against the United States, and all ungranted pensions and bounties.

The Detroit *Tribune* is responsible for the following important disclosure: "We learn from an entirely well-informed source at Washington, that all the books and documents left in Canada by Jacob Thompson, the most active and debased of all the rebel emissaries in that province, containing his correspondence, documents and accounts, showing the disposition of the rebel funds in his hands, have been secured, and are now in the possession of the government authorities at Washington."

COLOURED POODLES.—Algiers is full of lapdogs and poodles, learned and unlearned, and, in accordance with the last tedious caprice of the French, the poor little beasts are dyed all manner of colours. I suppose the pigments used are, like quack pills, 'purely vegetable' and that it does not hurt to be painted 'rose-pink' or 'sky-blue'; but you can't help pitying these chromatic poodles, shivering in their coats of many colours, like modest little Josephs led in silken strings by Mrs. Potiphar from the Chaussee d'Antin, and banging their ears and tails as though they were conscious and ashamed of the grotesque appearance they presented. I advised a shoddy millionaire in New York once to give his carriage horses a coat of size, and then cover them all over with gold-leaf, and he regarded the idea in anything but an unfavourable light. I don't think a gilt horse in the flesh (we have him in plaster in the chemist's shops) would be an absurd sight then a sky-blue poodle. When I left Algiers the dogs were still unuzzled, although the days were to all intents and purposes canicular; but it is on the 1st of July, I think, that the execrable gagging decrees of the administration are put in force. After that date any dog, be he a butcher's cur or *le curin de la Marquise*, is doomed to death. Morning and night the fatal tumbrel, the dog-cart, goes its rounds. It is a kind of wooden sarcophagus on wheels, drawn by a weedy mule, and conducted by a couple of blackguard Arabs. They are armed with hooks at the end of long poles, and literally fish for stray dogs, catching them up anyhow, and often in a very barbarous manner. It would be much more merciful to lasso them, South American fashion. The hooked dog is swung high in the air, a sliding trap in the sarcophagus opens, he is pitched into the midst of a group of other howling victims, and at the end of the horrid tumbrel's rounds, is conveyed to the shambles, and knocked on the head. This is the end of poor Dog Tray.—The Arabs are paid so much a head for the dogs they kidnap, and the capitulation fee being liberal, few unmuzzled bow wows escape the fatal hook.—A similar search for and massacre of dogs used to take place, I remember, every morning during the summer on a bridge over the Fontana canal at St. Petersburg.—*A Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route.* By George Augusta Sala.

DEFINITION OF A BOUGH.—A writer in a *Medical Gazette* gives the following lucid explanation of the phenomenon of a lady's blush:—"The mind communicates with the central ganglion; the latter, by inflex action through the brain and facial nerve, with the organic nerves in the face, with which its branches innervate." The explanation bears Dr. Johnson's celebrated definition of 'network,' 'anything reticulated at equal distances, with interstices between the interstices.'

Jones says a person's character depends a good deal upon his bringing up; for instance, says he, a man who has been brought up by the police seldom turns out respectable.

Herod's wife is said to have been like a Fenian organization, because she had a head sent her (head centre).

A philosophical Cubman thus speaks of the section over which his wheels make their tracks. "If you run over a youngster down here," said he, "it's the folks don't say nothing"—kase they have got more children than wittles for 'em—but you 'st run over a goat or a kid, or a sow or pig, and blest if a mob ain't arter you in two minutes!"

JOHN BILLINGS ON WATERFALLS.—I rather like waterfalls. I can't tell why, any more than I can tell why I love kastor ile—but he is good for a lazyness in the system.

I don't like lazyness of any sort—not even in musketers. I want my musketers lively. But aul this is foreign to mi purpose. I like waterfalls—they are so easy and natural. They attack all the s-x.

Some they attack with grate fury, while others they approach more like a sieg, working up slowly. I saw one yesterday. It was no bigger than a small French turnup. It had attacked a small woman or only nine summer's duration.

She was full of recreation, and when she bounded along the sidewalk (it wuz on the west side of St. Clair street, in the city of Cincinnati, foremost Baker & Davis' yellow soper store) the waterfall hightened up and down in an oscillating manner, resembling much the sportive terminus of a bob-tailed lamb in a great hurry.

The effect was purely electric. I also saw another one pretty soon, which belonged to a mature matron. She might have saw 75 summers, her hair waz white as flour (Perkins' A, worth 15 dollars a barrel, delivered); but the waterfall was black.

I asked a bystander how he could account for that. He said 'it was younger.' I also saw another one pretty soon, which was the property of a gusher.

She was about 19 years old, and was az ripe az a 2 year peach. She swept the streets like a thing of life. Men stopped to gaze az she passed, and put in a new chew of tobacco.

Little boys pocketed their marbles in silence. Her waterfall waz about the size of a corn-basket turned inside out. It was inklosed in a common akap net and kivered with blazing diamonds of glass.

It shone in the frisky sun like the tin dome on the Court House, whars the supervisors meet. But I rather like waterfalls. It huz bin sed that they would run out, but this, I think, is a error, for they don't show no leak yet.

In the language of the expiring Canadian on our Northern frontier, I say—"Viva la Bag-a-t-l!"

A NECESSITY.—In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O.E. January, 1866. 1m

WHAT THEY SAY.—Go to business men for reliable facts' Read the testimony of a merchant. Lagrange, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1861.

Messrs. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Down's Elixir. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever had.

H. B. ROBINSON. When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O.E. January, 1866. 1m

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, N.Y. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.' Rsv. A. C. EGGLESTON, 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 public singing.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. DVORAK, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion 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 25 cents a box. January, 1866. 2m

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially in this case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies Visitor*, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. January, 1866. 2m

HOME EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. Dugal, Chemist & Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec: Sir,—I send you the following certificate attesting the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA: Result of a SLOW FEVER.—I certify that on the 19th March, 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last spring I commenced to give BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and from the moment he began taking that remedy a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering with similar maladies to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. JEAN LACHANOR, St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug., 1863. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Gouiden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 473

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 alterative 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 up in glass vials, and will keep in any of the climates arising from, or aggravated by, a cold, 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, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Gouiden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expensive than the European Extracts, it is as pure, delicate and lasting a floral essence, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manipulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the 'chin now rasp' with this balsamic cooling and fragrance essence of tropical flowers.

See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this one is genuine. 202 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Gouiden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child, can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hood's Gorman Bitters, prepared by Dr. G. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.