The state of the s

Fire.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Parti, Aug. 10 .- The Etendard of this evening states that next week an interview will be held s Aix or Chambery between Signor Ratazzi and M. Freny, on the subject of the conversion of the Church property in Italy.

in A telegram has been received here by the Government from M. Dano, the French Minister in Mexico, dated the 20th of July, in which he announces that unless any unforeseen event happened, he should be in a position to start for France in a few days.

Paris, Aug. 12 .- The Journal de Paris of this evening says that the Moniteur of the 15th inst. will contain a letter from the Emperor Napoleon requesting the Ministers to introduce at once the reforms which still await adoption by the Legislative Body, and thus establish in effect liberties which at present do not by right exist The Presse, on the other hand, Bays that the measures contemplated have no politi cal character, the most important of them being for the completion of parochial roads.

The Epoque of this evening says, "We have reason to believe that the dispute between Prussia and Donmark in reference to North

Schleswig is now in a fair way of being settled." The Count de Labedoyere, Senator, died in Paris on Saturday. He was the son of the colonel who hore the same name, and who paid with his life the penalty of his treason to the Bourbons, having been the first commander of a regiment who declared for Napoleon on his return from Elbs in 1815. In an enterprise like that of Napoleon it was the conduct of the first corps that determined the rost, and from the defection of Labedoyere that of the whole army was anticipated. He had owed his advancement to the Royal Court, but it appears he was of a romantic turn of mind, was an enthusiastic admirer of the glories of the Empire and, moreover, could not resist the seductions of the Duchess of St. Len, one of the most persuasive of the partisans of Napoleon. Labe-doyere was then in garrison at Grenoble, and left it in defiance of the commands of the General comcommanding, at the head of his regiment to join the Emperor. He was tried, convicted of treason, and executed. The late Senator, his son, is said to have been an estimable person, who took no very active part in politics

The state of trade generally in France is far from prosperous, as appears from the enormous amount, 902 millions, of the metallic reserve in the Bahk cellars. Nothing of the kind, as the Semuine Financiere observes, has been witnessed in the history of credit establishments. It is the incontestable sign of absolute stagnation in commercial affairs, and wore than a vague and instinctive mistrust; it is the expression of a general and systematic refusal of confidence in the maintenance of pence, well or ill founded. But it is also a curious evidence of the resources of France and of the excessive power of hearding. When the country, uncertain and fearful of the future, stops short in its industrial and commercial career rejects all enterprises which require any unusually long period, and ceases altogether to speculate, it may repose on a treasure of more than 900 millions safely locked up in the coffers of the Bank of France.

Panis, August 14. - Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne French Ambassador to the Court of St. Jame's, bas been nominated Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Count Reculet has been nominated Grand Officer; and M Desnoyers, French Consul at Newcastle upon-Type; and M. Chapdelaine, Vice Consul at Cardiff, Chevaliers of the same Order.

Paris, August 15 .- The Moniteur of this morning announces several appointments to the Legion of Honour, but contains nothing in reference to the reforms which some French journals had declared would be promulgated to-day.

The candidates for the Councils General who had not obtained the legal or absolute majority in the first ballot in Sunday, the 4th inst., presented themzelves again on Sunday last to the electors. The success of the Opposition in this second operation has been almost general; and it is the more significant as on several points it was least expected Lyons has completed its victory of the 4th, for the three condidates of the Democratic Opposition who had to recur to the ballot on Sunday last have been returned by a large majority.

DENMARK.

on a visit to Denmark, and a large concourse of the inhabitants were present at the service held at the Roman Catholic Church in this city.

Addresces to the French guests have been received here by telegraph from Alsen, Sundowitt, Apenrade, and several other places in Schleswig, expression gratitude to the Emperor Napoleon and the French Press for their attitude towards Danmark, and farvent hopes in the speedy restoration of Schleswig to the mother country.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Aug. 9. - The senate began the debate upon the Ecclesicatical Property Bill yesterday.

In to-day's sitting of the senate the debate on the Ohurch Property Conversion Bill was resumed Bigner Rattazzi said be would not recapitulate the political and legal arguments in favour of the Bill, but would coofine himself to speaking of the financial operation. The government, he said never had any Intention of alienating the Rentes constituting a portion of the ecclesiastical property. He demonstrated the impossibility of making any fresh issue of Consolidated Rento in the present low rate of the quotations of Italian stock; but the Government, he said, would make a further issue of bonds to be subscribed for in Italy. He believed that there were sufficient resources in the country for these bonds to be taken up without resource being had to foreign assistance The issue of the bonds would be made gradually, so as to facilitate the sequisition by small capitalists, and the Church property would be solid in small lots to prevent its falling into the hands of a large company. Signor Rattazzi hoped that the ecclesiastical property would realize high prices, and he concluded by expressing his firm conviction that Italy would be able to meet unaided all her financial requirements, thus emancipating herself from the

control of foreign capital.

The general debate on the Bill then closed. FLORENCE, Aug 12 - The Senate has adopted the first 17 clauses of the Church Property Liquidation Bill. The first and most important clause was passed

by a large majority.

FLORENCE, Aug. 14.—Signor Rattazzi leaves this evening for Valdieri, to obtain the Royal signature to the Church Property Bill.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA Aug. 9.- The Hungarian and Cisleithan Deputations met yesterday for the first time to dis-cuss the 'common affairs' of the Empire. The object of their meeting is in accordance with the proposal of the Committee of 1867, to fix the relative quota to be borne by either section of the Empire of the burden and expense of common government. They are to treat on the basis of perfect equality of rights on the part of either section. Each deputation consists of 15 members, five from the Upper and ten from the Lower house; and the Ministers of either section have a voice but not a vote in their deliberations. On the present occasion the Hungarian Ministry is represented by Count Anirassy, and M. Longey, and the Cisleithan by Count Taate and Baron Beke.

An ordinance of the Minister of Public Worship has been published to day organizing the Superior Protestant Clerical Council upon a new basis. The Emperor has increased the annual endowment of the

Protestant Church to 50 000fl. The Commandant of the Austrian war vessel, now

stationed in Candian waters has been instructed to afford to Oretan fugitives an asylum on board his vessel, if asked for, and to convey to a place of

safety any Cretaus seeking his protection.

The Downger Queen Maria Theresa of Naples, whose death is appounced from Rome, is an Austrian Archduchess, being a sister of the Archduke Albrecht She died of cholera.

VIBNAA, Aug. 10. - The morning papers report the failure of the negotiations bitherto in progress in Milan between Austria and Italy for the partial return of the Venetian archives and objects of art removed to Austria upon the evacuation of Venice. The Italian Government is stated to have refused its sanction to the understanding that had been come to between the Plenipotentiaries

Count Cibrario, the Italian representative, resigned his powers, intimating to his Government that he was convinced of the justice of the Austrian claims.

The labours of the Austro-Italian Boundary Regulation Committee also encounter difficulties. The point in dispute is the settlement of the frontier line between Friali and Gorz.

VIENNA, 13.-At the instance of some members of the Bavarian Chamber a meeting of South German Deputies has just been held at Stuttgardt,

where the following resolutions were passed :-11. It is an indispensable condition of the existence of the German people that the South German States

should be reunited with Northern Germany. 12. The German nation will not submit to any foreign interference with its development. 13. Alliances offensive and defensive, with Prussia

are a first step to secure political liberty and resist aggression by combining all military forces in one united army. 4. The very imperfect Zollverien must be reformed, and an entire Customs' union established. '5 The people must demand their full share of the

benefits of the Constitution of the North German Confederation. '6. The demand of South Germany to regulate in common with the North the right of German citizens to settle and trade and to legislate on the matters

designated by Article 4 of the Constitution of the Confederation is fully justifiable and cannot be re-'7. In this sense the approaching elections to the Customs' Parliament are to be made. The only possible way to obtain a complete union of the South German States with North Germany is to enter the North German Confederation, in spite of the defects

and faults of its Constitution and of the deplorable mistakes of the Prussian Government. The peace of Prague can be no impediment to such a unian As soon as the German people possess the necessary organs of their will and power they will take care of their own interests, will satisfy their desire for free development, and fulfil their mission for the civilization of mankind

The meeting was attended by 50 members of the various South German Parliaments, 18 from Bavaria 20 from Wurtemberg, seven from Baden, and five from Hesse Darmstadt.

VIENNA, August 13. - The Emperor recoived to-day the Cisleithan members of the Conference which is being held here to settle the question of affairs common to Austria and Hungary. The Hungarian members will probably be received by His Majes'y tomorrow.

VIENNA, August 14. - The Conference of Hungarian and Austrian Deputies have agreed upon the principle by which Hungary's share in the expenses of the empire is to be fixed. This share, to be covered by Hungary, is not to be regulated by the direct or indirect taxes, or by any other system of taxation. It is the actual amount bitherto contributed by Hungary to the general expenses that is to serve for a basis for the future settlement of the financial relations of Hungary and Austria.

VIENNA, August 15 .- The Austrian members of the Austro-Hungarian Conference for the settlement of common affairs propose that Austria should contribute 66 2 3rd per cent., and Hungary 33 1 3rd per cent. to the public expenditure. The Hungarian members propose that the share of Hungary should be only 25 per cent.

It is asserted that an interview between the Ewperor of Austria and the King of Prussia is contem plated. This interview is to take place at Carlebad, on the return of the Emperor of Austria from Paris.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, August 9. - The first task to which the Fe-Ocrunhagen, Aug. 15. - Te-day being the Emperor | deral Council will direct its attention will be the set Napoleon's fete day the Grown Prince, the President tling of the Budget of the North German Confederatof the Council of Ministers, the French journalists tion, the chief items of which have already been determined npon.

The meeting of the Federal Council has been definitively fixed for the 15th of this month. Count Bismark will be permanently in Berlin after the 10th

Berlin, August 10 .- Divers omissions and commissions on the part of the Paris Cabinet have served to revive the apprehension that the international war, which a year ago throatened to attend the political remodelling of this country, has not been co-vinted for good. Fears of this nature have been aroused during the last few weeks in more than one part of the Continent.

BERLIN, August 12. - It is believed in Court circles that there is now an increased probability of an interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon on the latter's return from Salzburg. Negotiations, at least, are now going on with the view of bringing about an interview between the two Sovereigna.

The semi-efficial North German Gazette of this evening, referring to the same subject, says :-

" Our Paris correspondent, who is very cautious in giving credit to important pieces of news writes of an intended interview between King William and the Emperor Napoleon at Coblenz. This circumstance gives a greater probability to the rumours of a meeting between the two monarchs. This friendly act of courteay would be theroughly consistent with the present political situation, which is duily assuming a more peaceful character."

The King is expected at Cassel on the 15th inst. At Frankfort on the Maine His Majesty's stay will be limited to a few hours. At Cassel he will meet the King of Sweden, and he will reach Babelaberg some time next week. Everything is already prepared for

his arrival there. The second number of the new Federal Gazette was published to-day. It contains a decree convoking the Federal Council, and also a notification of the Uhanceller of the Confederation relating to the appointments of the plenipotentiaries of the Federal

The Grand Dake Constantine of Russia passed through here last evening from Paris on his way back to St. Petersburg.

A decree has been issued introducing from the lat of September next into the States which have been annexed to Prussia the same regulations which are in force in the old Provinces for the extradition of criminal refugees.

A decree has also been published re-authorizing Prussian students to visit the Universities of Berne and Zurich.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 11.- The directors of the Bank of Russia announce that in future they will accept payment for bills either in Russian or in foreign money, the latter according to a fixed exchange.

PORTUGAL. Lishon, August 11 .- A Royal decree has been promulgated to-day opening all the ports for the admission of cereals at greatly reduced duties. The decree will continue in force until the 31st of December

LISENN, August 12 .- A decree has been issued anpointing a Royal Commission to examine the finan-cial state of the country, and devise the best means for its amelioration.

HUNGARY. 60 0

PESTH, August 15 .- The proportion of the public expenditure to be covered by Hungary will, it is believed, amount to 25 per cent. of the total present expenditure of the empire.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, August 15. - The Governments of 13 countries, including almost all the large States of Europe, have signified their willingness to send representatives to the International Veterinary Congress, to be held in Zurich on the 28th of September next.

UNITED STATES.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR SPRINGFIELD .- In regard to the railroad accident near that city on Monday, which is briefly reported by telegraph the Springfield Republican says that as the two ladies neared the crossing, Mrs Dunbar caught sight of the Chicopee Falis train approaching at full speed and told Mrs. Chapin, who was driving and who is quite deaf, that the train was upon them. Instead of stopping the horse, Mrs Chapin, not realizing how near the train was to them, struck the animal with her whip, intending to get past before the train came up. The horse was no sooner over than the engine came crashing down upon them. The carriage was smashed to flinders in an instant, Mrs. Chapin was hurled two rods into a ditch by the side of the track, and Mrs. Dunbar was caught by her hoop-skirt on the railing around the engine and carried in that position for forty or fifty rods before the train was stopped. The horse's harness was completely strip ped off from him, only the collar and bridle remaining, but the animal was not burt at all. Mrs. Chapin was completely scalped, and her skull, although not fractured was considerably injured. She was also badly bruised on the shoulders and bips, and as she is far advanced in years the chances of her recovery are very doubtful. Mrs. Dupber is a middle-aged lady, and her injuries, though very severe, are probably not such as she will not recover from. Her kirt without doubt save i her life.

MURDER. - In Bowling green, Wood county, Chio, on Tuesday, Hiram A. Donaldson stabled his son Thomas, aged twenty-one, killing him instantly. Dodaldson's wife had left him, and returned, in his absence, to get some articles for housekeeping. She had got the things in a waggon when the husband appeared, and proceeded to take the horses from the vehicle. His son remonstrating, the old savage, in his fury stabbed him, the first cut penetrating the son's heart and several other ones being afterwards inflicted.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- Initiatory steps have been taken by prominent citizens of New York, interested in the weifare of the laboring classes, toward the holding of a grand industrial exhibition in the spring of 1868. They propose to mangurate a new system in the projected exhibition, by which the laboring mechanics and inventors will be enabled to exhibit the products of their ingenuity and industry, instead of the capitalists and proprietors, who have beretofore been allowed the main chance as exhibitors.

WANDERED -A three year old by was lost near Saugerties, a few days siene. He was picking ber ries with his brothers, and wandered away. Some fifty persons turned out to search for him, and the second day the child was heard feebly calling 'pa! pa l'at the foot of a high ledge of rocks, some two miles in a straight cease from where he was left.

The peach crop of 1867 has by no means, been a failure. Thousands of baskets of peaches are daily delivered in Philadelphia, and they are sold at very low prices. The New York Journal of Commerce reports that this week one hundred car loads daily are expected to arrive at that city direct from Delaware; and that next week and during the first weeks of September this is to be increased to 275 car loads daily from Delaware. This will give New York an average daily supply from Delaware during a nortion of the season of 110,000 baskets, to which New Jersey will add 40,000 more The Baltimore Gazette says that in the sections from which Baltimore is supplied it has hardly ever been known that the neach crop has been so large as this season. It is evident that the peach crop is no failure but, on the contrary, has been a very good one.

BENNINGTON, Vr., Aug 27 .- This morning a mill belonging to the Bennington Powder Company exploded, instantly killing three men.

that the cotton crop of the year will exceed any yet

Within the past twelve months over two thousand persons have perished from coal explosions in the United States. There are over twenty thousand acres of land in

Alabima planted in aweet potatoes this year, which will produce eight hundred thousand bushels. There is to be a great Suspension Bridge between

New York and Brooklyn, which is very much needed. There are twenty-nine deaths from yellow fever in Galveston on Saturday and Sunday. Two hundred and ninety five houses are for sale in

Philadelphia, and one hundred to let.

There are 137.974 widows in the State of New York, and only 44 804 widowers.

THE USE OF THE ARMS IN WALKING .- The first time you are walking with your arms at liberty, stoo moving them, and hold them by your sides. You will be surprised to find how soon your companien will leave you behind, although you may hurry, twist, wriggle, and try very hard to keep up. One reason for the slow walk among girls is to be found in this practice of carrying the arms motionless. Three miles an hour, with the arms still, is as bard work as four, with the arms free. I seen have the queens of singe walk. I have seen a few girls and women of queenly bearing walk in the street and drawing-room. They moved their arms in a free and graceful manner. Could this habit become more universal among girls, their chests would enlarge, and their bearing be greatly improved. See that girl walking with both hands in her must! How she wriggles and twists her shoulders, &c. This is becurse her arms are pinioned. Give them free swing, and her rait would soon become more graceful. You have gait would soon become more graceful. seen pictures of of muscles. Those of the upper part of the body, you remember, epread out from the shoulders in all directions, like a fan. Now if you hold the shoulder still, the muscles of the chest will shrink, the shoulders stoop and the whole chest becomes thin and ugly. But some girls will acr, 'Swinging the arms must be very slight exercises' True, it is very slight if you swing the arms but if you swing them ten thousand times in a day you will obtain more exercise of the muscles of the chest than by all other ordinary movements combines.

A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of the family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of child en, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading are, of course, considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in the tavern or grogshop, who ought to have been reading? How many parents never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and

thoughtlessly failen into temptation.

THE PRESS, WHAT, IS IT? - The realm of the press is is enchanted ground. Sometimes the editor has the bappiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has given utterence to a sentiment that has cherished somebody's solitary hour, made somebody happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or a hope heavy heart. He may meet with that sentiment months, years ofter; it may have lost all traces of its paternity, out he feels an affection for it .- He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as for the first time, and wonders if, indeed, he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterrance to the sentiment now; perhaps he would not if he could. It seems like the voice of his former self calling to the present, and there is somemournful in its tone. He begins to think, to remember - remember when he wrote it, and why; who were his readers, then and whither they have gone; what he was then and how much he has changed. So be muses, till he finds himself wonderlog if that thought of his will continue to flust on after he is dead and whether he is really looking upon something thing that will survive him. And then comes the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentiment he could wish had been unwritten; that it is the better part of him-a shred from the garment of the immortality he shall leave behind, when he joins "the innumerable caravan," and takes his place ia the silen; halls of death.

Tue Famine in India. - It is stated that, during the terrible famine in India which has now lasted over a year, one million five hundred thousand persons have died of starvation and diseases caused by went of proper food, and that at least twenty millions of men women and children have suffered more or less from the fearful infliction. In one province that of Orissa one fourth of the population has been exterminated. Sterving persons have turned cannibals and eaten their own children. A Christian missionary relates the case of a mother and son who were discovered devouring a dead child. Mention is made of a Hindoo who, having found the body of an infant in the river, cooked it and ate it. But the details of this awful visitation are too shocking for recital Over two millions of dollars were expended last year for the relief of the sufferers, and it is pro bable a much larger sum will be appropriated this year, and still only afford partial and inadequate

Mr. Lyman, a New York gentleman, after years of experimenting, has at long h taken out a patent for a car wherein meat may be safely transported. and will be without taint even for three or four days of the hottest weather. This car is described as resembling a common freight cur on the outside. The sides are double, with a space of three inches between the outer and inner sidea. This apace is filled with strips of cork, packed tightly together At each end, near the top of the car, is a chamber filled with ice. A large fan or wind-wheel works in a circular opening at the top of the car, forcing a current of air down through the ice. The cold air then rises up at the bottom, and circulates all through among the carcases As the ice melts, the water and the impure air escape through the bottom of the car.' The car has been tested, and found to answer the object intended.

FROM A COTTAGE TO A THRONE - The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole, in France, where she was born on the 20th of November. 1820, in a pnor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginie Lanternier. She went with her parents, in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was killed, and her mother died a short time afterwards. The captors, dazzied by the beanty of Virginie, spared her, and by a concurrence of romantic circumstances, the Emperor's son fell in love with her and made her bis wife. This Empress has since sought ought out and brought her three sisters to the Morocco Court, to which they are now attached.

In Cincinnati, the other day, a min got a divorce without his wife's knowledge, upon a simple state ment in his petition that she represented herself to be thirty-two years of age at the time of ber macringe, when she was in reality over forty, and that she was a 'common scold.' No papers were ever served ably the effect of Ajer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to upon her and the necessary legal notice was pub | publish, without leserve the remarkable efficacy of The Mobile Times says it is now a settled fact lished in a Price Current, or other paper of that this medicine. We do this in the interest of it was faultless, and she had a child of fourteen months old, and the solo apparent motive of the husband was a desire to marry another woman.

> PATRICE AND PETER. - A curious jucident occurred on Tuesday last in the House of Lords during the progress of the Breadalbane peerage case.- Mr. Anderson, Q C, in alluding to one of the persons whose name and been mentioned, called him Captain Patrick Campbell. The Lord Chancellor said the Captin's nam) was not Patrick but Peter. Mr. Anderson said they were convertible terms. The Lord Chanceller: 'What, are St. Patrick and St. Peter the same?' 'Yes, the names are the same.' Lord Colonsay informed the Lord Chancellor that the learned counsel was right-in Scotland, Patrick was Peter and Peter was Patrick. The Lord Chancollor said it is certainly was information to him. -Register.

It is alleged that carbonic acid has recently been successfully used for the extermination of mosquitoes and flies. A small piece of cloth saturated with the acid, was hang up in a room, and in two hours the flies had entirely disappeared. In the evening the soid was tried in the kitchen where the mosquitoes were very troublesome, with like success.

A Congress is being at present held in Paris, composed of the leading anti-slavery men throughout the world A large number of Americans and many representatives of the African are pre-

A little fellow weeping piteously, was suddenly interrupted by some amusing occurrence. He husbed his cries for a moment - the train of thought was broken. 'Me,' said he, renewing his snuffle, and wishing to have his cry out, 'Ma-ugh! ugh! what was I crying for just now?'

An afflicted American editor who is troubled with hand-organs under his window, longs for the 'evil days' mentioned in Ecclesiastics, when 'the grinders shall cease because they are few,' and 'the sound for the grinding' shall be 'low.'

One who had espoused an old and ill tempered wife, but extremely rich, used to say, 'Whenever I find my temper giving way I retire to my study, and console myself by reading her marriage set-

When is a blow from a young lady welcome? When it strikes you agreeably. Why do 'birds in their little nests agree ? Because

they would fall out if they didn't. A good motto for an auctioneer-Come when you are bid, and bid when you come.

A Newport advertiser wants to let 'a cottage containing eight rooms and an acre of ground,

Many persons write articles and send them to an editor to be corrected -as if an editor's office was a house of correction.

What fruit does a newly married couple most resemble? A green pear ['I say Jim what mechanical work did you do first?'

Why, cut teeth, of course.'

when the crade is brought bome. - Punch.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING BYRUP.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did 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 blegsing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings, Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infact is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of testbing 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." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Drugglets. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting 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 onium, nor anything injurious," Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist,

"An elegant combination for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

" Most salutary relief in Brouchitis." Rev. S. Siegfried, Morristown, Obio.

" Very beneficial when suffering from colds" REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthme." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

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

T. DUCHARMS, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal, As there are imitations, be sure to CBTAIN the genuine. September, 1867.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IN THE WORLD. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assauge pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation-thus, in many cases, positively evaporating the disease. James Lule, M.D.

There is nothing equal, in the way of a pleater, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. Allocck. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, Gout, Rheumatism, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief.

J. F. Johnson, M.D., on "Topical Remedies." From a personal knowledge of these p'asters we can state that they are decidedly preferable to any other in use. Wherever relief is to be obtained by the use of a plaster, we should recommend them.

A. INGRAHAM, M.D., Editor New York Menter. Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. September, 1867.

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Capastota from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionclass which no woman ever sees. Her character too, Hicied. Any remedy which can so effectually raise one from the dead ' should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice. - [Daily Journel. Syracuse.

September, 1867.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 62 Notes Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony: -

Montreal, C.E., July 31, 1803.

Messra. Ductors Picault & Son:
Sira, - This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties and suffering violently from palaitation of the heart. I was constantly under the is fluence of a chilly fever, and experiencing a wful pain in my whole body. I tried everything-sought medical advice - but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to cantinue 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, 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 the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I have. Signed,

ANGILE DANIEL, Wife of Celestin Courtois, 95 Visitation Street. I certify the above is the truth.

CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of July, 1863.

J. BOULANGET, Justice of the Peace. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, D. vioson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-Ladies who wish to move in an atmosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article at their toilet. A cash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odo-iferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to at ract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness or sick headache in crowded rooms, will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lannan's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All

others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lampe lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. The rock shead - what a young husband foresees Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.