

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 4.—The Emperor came from Fontainebleau to the Tuileries to-day to preside at a council of ministers, and left again at half-past three in the afternoon. The Emperor has ordered that as large a number of troops as possible shall be sent home on six months' furlough after the general inspection, and the Minister of War has issued instructions to that effect.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative body the discussion on the budget was continued. Speeches were delivered by MM. Busson, Billault and Jules Favre. The latter having regretted that France was not rich enough to bear the expenses of the empire in the present state of her finances, he was called to order by the President. M. Rouher entered into the various phases of the financial question. Referring to the reproach uttered by M. Jules Favre, that France was on a footing of an armed peace, M. Rouher said the present strength of our army is the effective peace strength. In all circumstances and in all countries, in Greece, in the Danubian Principalities as much as in our relations towards Germany, we have always upheld the principle of the pacification and independence of nations. The improvement of our arms is but an indispensable guarantee against war. We have need to be ready for all eventualities, and it would be imprudent to leave a great nation like France exposed without the power of defending her honor and her flag if her defence became necessary. The Government has no *arrière-pensée* in its eyes. Peace is the great condition of civilization, and war a great calamity. The Government is one with the opposition and with the desire for its peace, but to wish for peace is not to conclude in favor of disarmament. The Government has not the same confidence as M. Jules Favre in the fraternal sentiments of peoples. The general debate on the budget was then closed.

PARIS, July 6.—The French Government have to-day granted to Baron Emilie Erlanger, of this city, and Mr. Julius Reuter, of London, an exclusive concession for 20 years to lay and work submarine telegraph cables between France and the United States.

PARIS, July 7.—The *Paris* of this evening says that the Emperor will leave for Plombières on the 19th inst., and will remain there until about the 10th of August.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly the discussion upon the budget was continued, the house resuming the consideration of the supplementary credits of 1868. The two first sections containing estimates of the war department were adopted. In the discussion on the amendment of the committee proposing a reduction of one million upon the third section.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its bulletin referring to M. Rouher's recent speech in the Legislative Body, says:—The Minister of State has again reiterated the fact that it is the will of the Emperor, of the Legislative Body, and of the country that peace—the essential condition of progress and civilization—should be maintained. The future has been rendered secure against every contingency by an increase of the military forces in keeping with the traditions of our history; but this reform of the army is but an additional guarantee in support of those peaceful ideas the application of which the Imperial diplomacy reconciles with the dignity befitting a great country.

The *Epique* of this evening asserts that disturbances have broken out at Valencia and Barcelona, but no details have been received.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body the debate upon the Budget was continued. M. Jules Favre made a speech in which he argued that France ought to take the initiative in a general disarmament.

The Marquis de Montier replied. Referring to Crete, he said:—
"This question has passed through three phases—in the first we sought to prevent the Cretan insurrection, and any intervention by Greece; in the second, we endeavored to prevent Turkey from concentrating her forces in the island, by showing her the crisis with which she would be threatened; and, in the third, we paved the way in a friendly manner for the introduction of improved institutions into Crete."

In reference to Germany, M. de Montier stated that it was in the interest of peace that France had recourse to armaments, which had been, and would remain, an element of peace. If the Government had no despatches to lay on the table, it was because, in the interest of peace, it had abstained from every irritating controversy with Germany. The only despatch that had been written had been one in which the Government had explained the true nature of the interview at Salzburg. That interview concealed no warlike *arrière-pensée*. If the peaceful declarations of the Government, so frequently reiterated, had not succeeded in removing all uneasiness it was because they had been met by a perverse incredulity on the part of the Opposition.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 8.—The High Court of Justice to-day passed sentence (in *contumacia*) upon Count Platen Hallermund, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the ex-King of Hanover, arraigned for high treason. The accused was condemned, in his absence, to 15 years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and 10 years' subsequent surveillance by the police.

The King leaves on Saturday for Bonn, where he will remain until the second week in August.

The first Provincial Synod of Hanover will be convoked in the course of next year.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that the relations between Prussia and France are hostile, and that war between these two Powers is threatened.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 4.—Negotiations have commenced between delegates of the Prussian and Italian Governments for the conclusion of a postal convention. The South German States will be invited to participate in the negotiations.

Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita will leave Monza on the 7th inst. on a tour in the strictest incognito, through South Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England, and Scotland. The *Liberte* confirms its previous statement respecting the enrollment of troops by Menotti Garibaldi. It has received trustworthy intelligence that the Bourbon and reactionary party are in high spirits, confidently relying on the result of a revolutionary movement in Naples. The *Journal de Bruxelles* thinks the present danger to the Vatican lies not in a Garibaldian raid, but in a republican movement throughout the whole of Italy. The Papal States will thus be the second object of attack, monarchical institution the first.

FLORENCE, July 9.—The Senate has passed the Bill increasing the direct taxes by 63 agnais 16

votes with modifications which will require that the Bill be returned to the Chamber of Deputies.

Rome, June 26. On Corpus Christi, or as it is called in Rome, Corpus Domini, the usual magnificent procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place round the piazza of St. Peter's. Between seven and eight o'clock in the morning the Pope says a low Mass in the Sixtine Chapel, and about nine he is borne in state down the Royal staircase of the Vatican which leads on to the colonnade. A double line of soldiers, beating drums, go on to clear the crowd from the broad passage, for thousands by this time have filled every available space between the columns, and occupied the seats five or six lines deep let out for hire on both sides all round. Then come cross-bearers and acolytes, followed by a host of the Church's religious Orders, which take more than an hour to defile before any given spot on the line. Sixteen Orders, have the ancient right of walking in the procession, and many of them, as the Capuchins and Franciscans, were represented by as many as 60 or 70 monks, all carrying lighted candles in their hands and singing the *Pange Lingua*, each Order being preceded by its own banner and attendant acolytes. After these come the seminarians of Rome, the fifty-four parish priests, of the city the penitentiaries, benedictines, and canons of St. Peter's monastery, some twenty bishops and cardinals, each followed by their little household, consisting of six or seven functionaries. A striking feature in the procession are the seven pavilions or tents representing the different Basilicas, each being preceded by an antique wooden fixture from which hangs a bell, which is rung at interval on the way. The pavilions which probably represent the churches by reference to the tabernacle carried in the desert in the early days of Israel, are of gold and red, the Imperial colors inherited by the Church from Pagan Rome, when Constantine gave over his palace and basilica of the Lateran to be the Pope's residence and cathedral. Last of all, comes the Holy Father, on an elevated dais, kneeling in adoration before the Blessed Host, the canopy being carried on occasion by the students of the colleges of the English, Irish, Scotch, Greek, Brazilian, German, North American, and other nations, a beautiful figure of the universality of the Church, whose Head is engaged in ministering by a solemn ceremonial to the glory of the incarnate God. The generals of the army, surrounded by their staff, the noble guard superbly mounted, and detachments of the different cavalry and foot regiments bring up the rear of the procession to the sound of martial music. Yesterday was the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and the Pope assisted pontifically at high Mass in the morning at St. John Lateran. In the evening the Romans flock as usual to hear the famous hymn at vespers, *Ut quancumque laus*, which is sung on the scale each line on one note higher than the other and then descending. It is a reminiscence of the gamut which a monk, they say, thus came across, and who hence called the notes from the first syllables of the beginning and middle of the first four lines of the hymn, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, sa (for which the Italians say, si). It is an old custom too, to have a nosegay of pinks and lavender on St. John's day; they are blessed solemnly by the Cardinal Archbishop at first vespers and distributed to the canons of the Basilica, and stalls are tastefully decorated with them on all the roads leading to St. John's on that day. It has just been decided that some of the splendid ancient marbles disinterred from the recently discovered old Roman Empirium at the Marmorata are to be employed in covering the pillars of St. Peter's. The first to be done are those supporting the dome. As I observed in a late issue of the *Catholic Opinion* some correspondence on the meaning of the words 'Non videtur sanctorum Petri' it may be well to say that the popular notion that these words are said or sung in the ceremony of consecration of the newly elected Pope is totally destitute of foundation. The authority nearest at hand is Moroni (of whom some account is given in the *Month for June*) vol. viii. p. 162, whose words I translate: 'It is false that on the day of consecration it is usual to sing before the Pontiff *'Non videtur sanctorum Petri'* as if the Pope could not attain the years of the Pontificate of St. Peter or reign more than 25 years.' In Rome, I know, such a sentiment is laughed at, as it is only a popular tradition, like that that the Cardinals in Rome always die three together which is not always true as in the case of Cardinal d'André. However, as yet no Pope has completed his 25 years. Yet we hope Pius the Ninth may break the charm.—*Catholic Opinion*.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 4.—The Viceroy of Egypt, who was expected here, will not pass through this capital. His Highness's physicians have advised him not to undertake a voyage upon the Danube. He will probably pursue his journey by way of Ancona or Trieste.

VIENNA, July 4.—The official *Gazette* of to-day publishes the laws sanctioned by the Emperor for establishing a direct code for the election for members of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, empowering the provisional alteration of the *status* of the National Bank, and for coming to an agreement with the Hungarian Ministry as to a new issue of small coin.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The Grand Duchess Constantinovna has left for Athens. A new issue of silver money, standard 45, has been ordered to the amount of 6,000,000 roubles.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—The inhabitants of Schleswig, now on a visit to Jutland, have telegraphed their greeting to the King of Denmark. His Majesty replied by telegraph:—
"My hearty thanks for your welcome message, my best wishes accompany you, my dear countrymen; may God be with you."

July 9.—It is asserted upon good authority that the betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Royal of Sweden will be solemnized the day after to-morrow.

Count Wachtmeister, the Swedish Minister for foreign Affairs, who had been specially despatched to this capital to sign the act of betrothal, has arrived here.

The Crown Prince leaves on Saturday for the Castle of Solero, in Sweden, at the invitation of the Duke of East Gothland. His Royal Highness will subsequently proceed, in company with the King of Sweden, to the summer palace of Beckaskog.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 8.—The Ministerial journal *L'Espresso* states that the Government has advised the Queen to censure the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier to leave the country.

It also states that several Generals are to be exiled.

SERBIA.

BELGRADE, July 3.—Prince Milano was crowned as Prince of Servia in the Cathedral this day. On yesterday the Skuptschina met at seven o'clock in the morning and constituted its committee. Out of 504 members elected 503 were present. The President and other members pronounced speeches commending the late Prince Michael and invoking the support of the assembly on behalf of the Prince Milano. The orations were received with great cheering. On the proposition of M. Meditch the Skuptschina proclaimed Prince Milano the lawful heir of Prince Michael amidst most enthusiastic hurrahs. A deputation was sent to Prince Milano. He entered the house soon afterwards wearing the uniform of a colonel. On his arrival the deputation rose up and received him with acclamation. He then said:—
"I have been elected Prince when I was only a student. I will learn the means of insuring the happiness of the Servian nation committed to me till I

attain my majority in the Regency the Assembly has just elected. These words were much applauded. The Regent took the oath, and prayers were recited in chorus. The assembly separated in a spirit of great enthusiasm. The Regent will follow the policy of the late Prince Michael.

Gen. Sanborn, of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived in Washington, on Thursday, from Dakota, bringing with him a treaty made with the entire Sioux nation, signed by the chiefs and head men of all the different bands, representing an aggregate of thirty thousand Indians, all of whom propose to settle on a territorial reservation north of Nebraska and west of the Missouri River, and to be known as Cheyenne Territory, and set apart for the exclusive use of Indians. Despatches from Gen. Augur, now in council with the Snakes and Shoshones, at Fort Bridger indicate equal success with these tribes. All that remains is to remove these Indians and start them on the new reservations.

There is a proposition in Congress, before the Committee on ways and means, to admit free of duty, the products of Prince Edward's Island, including fish, provided the islanders will allow Americans to fish on their coast free. The proposition comes from Mr. Butler (of Mass.), and is being favorably considered.

HAVANA, July 21.—An arrival brings the following important news:—
In St. Domingo a revolution has broken out in the Northern portion of the country, and it is by ex-President Capral and Gen. Lasparton.

In the city of St. Domingo arrests and banishments continue.

President Baez has sent assistance to General Salnave.

The latest advices from Port au Prince represent that the refusal of the American Minister, Mr. Holliston, to afford the protection of the American flag to the Haytian refugees, caused much indignation. His action is denounced as unworthy of the United States.

Sixty refugees had left the American consulate and sought the protection of the British representative.

The appearances indicated that the United States were protecting Salnave.

The American Consul had gone to the headquarters of the revolutionists with petitions numerous signed by the people of the city, to induce the rebels to return to their allegiance.

The people of the capital assembled and proclaimed Salnave Emperor of Hayti, but he refused the title.

General Cristó, of St. Domingo, crossed the borders of Hayti, and pillaged and set fire to the town of Salnave, entirely destroying the place.

Some Haytian troops under Gen. Pignatelli laid siege to Jackman. The town was saved by the arrival of Gen. Heutor, who routed the besieging forces. Some of Pignatelli's men, who were taken prisoners, were executed. It is understood that for the future no prisoners will be made on either side.

President Baez, of St. Domingo, sent the Dominican war schooner 'Capitán' with 200 men, to the assistance of Salnave, but she was captured by the Haytian man-of-war 'Liberte,' Capt. John Lynch commanding.

The English Consul of Maracaibo was found on board. The insurrectionists have also captured the war vessel 'Sylvan.'

The revolutionists have captured the city of Caracas. They carried the networks by storm on the 23rd of June, but did not gain the entire possession of the city.

The public buildings and churches having been strongly fortified by the besieged, the place, however, was finally surrendered on the 26th, and Gen. Monagas at the head of his army, made a triumphant entry into the city.

Gen. Benavente, the commander of the Government forces, made his escape by flight.

Porto Cabello still remained true to the Government. It is well fortified, garrisoned by a thousand men and protected by three war steamers.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The very Rev. Stephen Fennelly, procurator of the Madras mission during the episcopacy of his late lamented brother, the Very Rev. John Fennelly, has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Madras. The value and favor of the appointment have been greatly enhanced from the fact that it was made specially by the Holy Father in consequence of the strong representations made in Dr. Fennelly's regard to the Holy See. Dr. Fennelly received the rudiments of a classical education at St. Vincent's College, Castleknock. Under the pious care of that holy congregation his moral and intellectual qualities were happily directed and developed, and if the designs of Providence should be scrutinized, we should have no hesitation in saying that to his early training at St. Vincent's was mainly due that special fitness for the priesthood which was and is a great characteristic, and which now leads to a special favor in his appointment. After a preliminary education at Castleknock, Dr. Fennelly was transferred by his archbishop, the late Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, to the College of Maynooth, as a candidate for orders in his native diocese of Cashel. At the time he entered Maynooth his brother and predecessor in the vicariate of Madras, the Most Rev. John Fennelly was bursar of the college. After a seven years' discharge of this office he was appointed by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda to the bishopric of Madras, and it was only in January last, after twenty six years' faithful discharge of his duties as bishop, that he pleased the Lord to call him to Himself, and bestow on him the reward of his labors. On the appointment of his brother to the vicariate of Madras, the Very Rev. Stephen Fennelly immediately formed his intention, in case God should call him to the priesthood, of joining him in his missionary labor. After a collegiate course of the highest distinction, he entered on the Dunboyne Establishment, and three years later, breaking the ties that bound him to his native diocese, he departed for his distant mission, resolved to spend himself, and be spent in the labours of the ministry. After sixteen or seventeen years of missionary duty he has been appointed to succeed his brother, and surely if the shade of that venerable brother has cognizance of the events of this life, he will ratify the appointment that has been made and feel happy that such a shepherd watches over what he held most dear on earth—his loving priests, whom he so much loved—his schools and orphanages and orphan proteges, which were so dear to his heart—his beloved people, amongst whom, to use his own words, it was his greatest desire that his bones should be laid.

It appears from a recent despatch from Mexico via Cuba that the Mazatlan imbroglio is by no means ended. The despatch in question says that the Mexican Government had forwarded its decision to Gen. Corona in the matter of the British man-of-war Chanticleer at Mazatlan. A memorandum of the same decision had been sent to Captain Bridge, of her Britannic Majesty's navy. Its tone was anything but pacific; but it sets forth that in case the Custom House officials have been culpable in the premises they shall be punished. On the contrary, if Captain Bridge has violated the laws of the country he must submit to the consequences. It is the determination of the Mexican government to sustain the honor of the republic and its laws at any sacrifice. Should the blockade be continued and reprisals made by the British men-of-war, retaliation will be resorted to and the property of British subjects made to suffer the consequences. The Mexican press sustains their government in the whole matter. President Juarez had sent orders to General Corona to have the Custom House officers at Mazatlan

before the civil courts for trial, and that a thorough investigation be made into their conduct; and the action of the British commander. The money taken from the purser of the Chanticleer, was to be kept on deposit until the conclusion of the trial. Private orders were at the same time despatched to General Corona, to repel by force any naval attack by the British commander.

THE ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.—We copy from the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, translations of a hymn and prayer to the Blessed Virgin, from the Abyssinian. They remind one forcibly of the old Irish hymns and prayers, and are exactly in the same style. The correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, at Abyssinia, describes one of the churches. Within the holy place, or sanctuary, is a shelf covered with cloths, and in the cloths is a stone, ornamented with a cross in the centre, and upon this stone is written the name of the saint to whom the church is dedicated. Upon this stone are placed the elements in the ceremony of consecration, which, he says, is identical with the ceremony in the Catholic Church. A bell is used in the ceremonies, and the incense has the same smell as that used in the Catholic churches. The church is called the church of Miriam, which is the word generally used in the east for Mary, and sounds like the Irish pronunciation of the same word. On the correspondent's first visit, he wanted to go into the second enclosure or sanctuary, but was not permitted, because the sacrament had just been celebrated, and they told him the angels were there. Abyssinia was converted in a very early age of Christianity.

PROTECTION FROM CLOTHING MOTHS.—We clip the following from a circular issued by Brig. Gen. G. H. Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster General, Philadelphia:—Many and various methods are given for the protection of woolen clothing against the attacks of this insect. Sprites of turpentine, gum camphor, and leaves of tobacco, sprinkled among it are all recommended. At the clothing depot here, we formerly used freely the first of these as a preventive; but for the certain destruction of the eggs and larvae, we found the only sure and effective means, to be a thorough brushing, shaking, and whipping, with small sticks, of all our woolen articles to twice a year, viz:—About the middle of May, or the first of June, and last of September or early in October. Cloths may, however, be secured forever from the attacks of this destructive insect, by being washed or sponged on both sides with a solution of the corrosive sublimate of mercury, in alcohol, made just strong enough not to leave a white stain upon a black leather. Any air-tight wrapper of cotton or linen cloth, or even the thinnest paper, will effectually protect woollens or furs from the moths, and they may be killed by fumigating the article containing them with tobacco smoke, or with sulphur, or by shutting it in an air-tight vessel and then plunging the latter into boiling water, or exposing it to steam for ten or fifteen minutes, or by putting it into an oven heated to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

A CURE FOR CANCER.—The following remedy for this fearful affliction has been used with success in the case of a gentleman in a Western city:—A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer had a small circular rim of the healthy skin next to it exposed. Then the plaster, made of chloride of zinc, blood-root, and wheat-flour, was spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for 24 hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found burnt into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh and never grows in again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

While walking down Broadway, a few days ago, we heard a water cartman cursing his ill luck in a most obnoxious manner. 'That's always the way,' said he, 'a body can go stumping now-a-days but some one else will cut him out and take the job from him.' 'What is the matter?' inquired a bystander. 'Why, you see, I got a contract to water this street to-day, and have got all ready when it has commenced raining hard enough to drown an elephant.'

A Frenchman assured one of our friends that his countrymen never buy an article at the sellers' first price. 'For instance,' said he, 'one of them came into my store the other day and priced a pair of silver buckles. I asked seven dollars. Eleven! I give you nine.' 'Seven is the price, sir, not eleven,' 'Seven! I give you five.'

A family of fifteen brothers are now living near Lyons, France, under one roof, and all unmarried. Is not this a sight blessedness?

It was an apt answer of a young lady, who, being asked where was her native place, replied, 'I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister.'

'I'll be round this way in a minute,' as the second hand said to the pendulum.

Virtue does not attract imitation, unless the person who gives the pattern be beloved as well as esteemed.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRAIN APPLES, SHIP HAM, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly preferred to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1867.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1868. 2m

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. The Trochies are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Trochies are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only 'Brown's Bronchial Trochies,' and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

August, 1868. 2m

SORE EYES CURED

AFTER THREE YEARS' SUFFERING!

August 3rd, 1864.

Dear Sirs.—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and SUGAR COATED PILLS. I suffered with most aggravated Sores Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being much inflamed, swollen, and maturing. My eyelashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three vials of the Pills, completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you,

I am, dear Sirs, yours, &c., EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE FAMILY FRIEND!

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

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

LISLS ON THE FLOWERS.—The incense-breathing blossoms of every clime are so famously libelled by parties who attach the names of these exquisite products of nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently simulated by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless but deleterious to health, producing a pernicious effect upon the brain and nerves, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such. Avoid them. Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

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