

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Gaulois, which was not published till several hours later than usual on Sunday, and was inquired for on the Boulevards, came out at six o'clock with the following highly sensational paragraph in its leading column:—

We are assured that a letter has been addressed by the Emperor to one of his most intimate friends, one altogether in his confidence, and whose counsels are ever wise and sincere, in which his Majesty alludes to the conduct of Queen Victoria in not returning the Empress's visit. It is true that the Empress herself gave the Queen a dispensation. Nevertheless, the Emperor in the letter in question expresses displeasure at a fact unprecedented in the annals of official life, and gives it to be understood that he has small hope of sympathy from Queen Victoria, who, according to report, is about to preside at a diplomatic congress at Lucerne, England being uneasy about the commercial union which has been concluded (such is the expression of the Gaulois) between France, Belgium, and Holland. As to war, the Emperor says he is quite disposed to wait a favorable opportunity before declaring it. This letter, if authentic, is certainly of the highest importance, and by reason of its gravity, we cannot, notwithstanding our confidence in the source of our information, give publicity to it without all sorts of reserves. The future will decide which is in the right—our informant, or the semi-official journals which will not fail to overwhelm us with contradictions.

In another paragraph the Gaulois says—The Emperor made no speech on the day of the review, and we most honestly declare that ever since the French people confided their destinies to him, that silence is the most loyal act of his reign.

The reason why the Gaulois thinks silence was gold on this occasion is that

Although the Emperor does not make the future he perhaps foresees it, and knowing that events are likely to push him forward he will not have it said that he misled public opinion. On the other hand, to have expressed a fear that the horizon was darkening would have been equivalent to a declaration of war.

Still another quotation from the Gaulois:

It is said, but of course the news can only be indiscreet and conjectural, that there was much difference of opinion in the council of ministers as to the expediency of the review which took place on Saturday. At first, one minister only spoke against it. But he was followed by another whose opinion is generally of great weight, and who said that, after some hesitation, he agreed with his colleague. Then the Empress, in a few very sensible words, pronounced with much emphasis, said:—The review has been announced to the public, and the press has hinted that it may be the occasion of political manifestations. Now, to postpone the review would be almost equivalent to a confession that we are afraid. That must not be. If it should happen, which is not likely, that when the Emperor passes some people should cry black, why others will cry white.—That is the way things pass in France, and it is best to take no notice of hostile demonstrations. The Emperor smiled assent, and the review was decided upon. We do not guarantee these details. It is unnecessary to say that we were not present at the council.

The Gaulois (adds the Daily News) is conducted by M. Henri de Pene, a fashionable man of very good noblesse, who seldom does more opposition than is necessary for the circulation of the paper in which he writes, and who is invited to all ministerial receptions.

M. Rochefort has just arrived in Paris. A communique to the journals denies that any warrant was ever issued for his arrest. It is, therefore, for them to explain his assertion in the Independance Belge that his house at Nogent sur Marne was watched all night by officers on the look out to take him. He is now about to demand a rehearing (which is of right) against the sentence of a year's imprisonment recorded against him. He will then have an appeal and under ordinary circumstances he would be safe from arrest till the appeal is decided.

On the review and fête days in Paris some people had the courage to brave the police by showing themselves in the streets with copies of the Lanterne attached to their arms by little chains. They were probably old numbers, and the police would only have exposed themselves to be laughed at had they looked to see whether they were part of the edition seized.—Star.

M. F. Girardin, in the Liberte, puts forward the ultimatum of France in the following demands:—

We demand that the work of 1823 should be resumed, and that negotiations should be opened with Prussia on this basis:—Prussia to be allowed to incorporate the whole of the Saxon territory, as she has incorporated Hanover, under the condition that she will concur in and actively promote the formation of a Franco-German State comprehending Belgium, Rhenish Holland, Rhenish Prussia, Rhenish Hesse, and Rhenish Bavaria, to be ruled over by the King of Saxony, under the title of 'King of the Rhine country,' or some such name. Again, France would have no objection that instead of one kingdom of about 10,000,000 of people there should be two—leaving the King of the Belgians as he is at present with his 4,940,000 subjects, and creating a new kingdom of the Rhine lands with 4,534,000 inhabitants. In case Prussia should refuse to accede to this pacific arrangement, we demand that France should no longer hesitate in pushing the line of her actual frontier to that of her natural frontier. We demand in a word, what we last year called 'our share of the river.'

The result of the election for the department of the Jura is that M. Grevy, the opposition candidate, has received 21,428 votes against 10,290 votes polled by his rival, Mons. Huot. The votes of two very small communes have not been collected, but the return of M. Grevy is certain.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—The only war rumor of any interest is one given by the Presse, which says that the recent interview at Schwabach between the Czar and the King of Prussia, the Emperor Alexander undertook to give the signal for a rupture with France by proposing a general disarmament, a reconstitution of the Ottoman Empire, and a considerable aggrandisement of Greece.

The Journal des Debats of Wednesday has another of those mysterious articles 'Secretaire de la Redaction,' P. David, in which it sums up the political aspect apparently from the letters of its correspondents in the principal capitals of Europe. Its three-column article of Wednesday is more than usually vague. There is nothing, it says, to lead to the belief that the Emperor's return to Plombieres in 1868 will have such grave consequences as his return from the same place had in 1858. The news from London, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, and other cities of Germany is of a peaceful character. But the intelligence from its correspondents in St. Petersburg and Constantinople is not so assuring. They make reservations 'on account of the irregularities in the general situation of Europe, the fermentation of men's minds, and the very active propagandism which is being carried on in the name of the independence of nations and their sovereign and indefeasible rights.' After stating that the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck are satisfied with the results of the war of 1866, it admits that there is a military party in Prussia who are desirous of war, and it quotes the speech of General Moltke, who said that to 'have a real peace there must be a war, which is but the continuation of politics by other means.' [It then notices the fact that the French army 'is armed with 1,200,000 Chassepots,' that 'nobody knows better than General Moltke the technical and imperative side of the question,' and that it is no wonder if, after his provocations and his menaces, he has thought it right to repeat what he said before, 'that Prussia did not desire to attack any one.'

The Liberte makes a curious calculation as to the ages of the members of the Corps Legislatif. It finds that the united ages of the 283 deputies amount to 16,014 years, which gives an average of 56 years for each deputy. 'It is, therefore,' says the Liberte, 'the most senile Legislature which has existed in France since 1789.' Next in order comes what is known in French history as the Chambre inviolable. The average age of the Opposition, though it comprises old men like Berryer, Thiers, and Marie, is 49.

A French paper, the Journal de Paris, recently stated that at the review in Paris, on the 14th, two batteries of artillery, well supplied with ammunition, were kept in reserve. The Moniteur contradicts this statement, and declares that the batteries had no existence except in the brain of the writer. Other statements of the Journal de Paris were to the effect that in certain regiments each soldier had two cartridges in his canteen-box ready for use, and a number of others in a sealed packet; that some battalions had a posse of police agents with them; and that a colonel of the staff severely rebuked the 20th battalion for the coldness and rancor of its acclamations. In answer to the first statement the Moniteur says that troops ordered out and under arms always have a regulation number of cartridges in their canteen-box. The other statement it simply denies, and expresses its regret that a public journal should accept information so readily which appears to proceed from mere party spirit.

The elections in the departments of Var, Moselle and Nièvre, for deputies to the Legislative Body, are fixed to take place shortly. The rumors of a dissolution of the Chamber are therefore without foundation. The new session will open in December next, and close on the 31st of May, 1869.

The Marquis de Bonneville, French Minister at Bern, has been appointed ambassador at the Court of Rome, and is to be replaced in Switzerland by Count de Comminges-Gutaud, at present Minister of France at Brussels. M. de la Guéronniere is to be appointed to the vacant post at the Belgian Court. The action brought by M. Pereire against M. Mires for libel has been tried. M. Holborn, the responsible editor of the Presse, was fined 500 francs and M. Mires 2,000 francs, and the costs of the publication of the judgement in ten journals. The damages are to be fixed subsequently.

PRUSSIA. A few days ago, writes the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, a stranger put up at Hersfeld, a little town half way between Cassel and Fulda. He entered his name in the stranger's book as 'Leroi, peintre, a Paris.' This seems innocent enough for artists, generally at least, are very harmless men; but the landrath, who is at the head of the police, smelt a rat, and gave orders that the stranger should be watched. In this manner it was soon established that M. Leroi was taking very exact sketches of the town itself and the whole of the neighborhood. Upon this, the landrath, accompanied by the Burgo-master, paid the stranger a visit, and confirmed their suspicions that he was accustomed to wield heavier weapons than a painter's brush. M. Leroi, by no means embarrassed (Frenchmen seldom are), replied, in broken German, that he was indeed a painter, but that he would not deny he was also something else—in short, a French captain and a member of the general staff. The landrath immediately took possession of all M. Leroi's papers, which he must have found a very interesting study. Besides the numerous sketches above alluded to, there were many extracts from works referring to military history; also an exact memorandum of the houses of the town, the number of men that could be quartered in them, and notes for the best distribution of the cavalry and infantry. The landrath went to Cassel for instructions and the Prussian General Pionki wished to have the culprit forwarded to that city under escort. But the landrath, though evidently a shrewd man, must also be a good-natured one, for, at his representation, the general gave up his more wrathful intentions, and M. Leroi was allowed to escape, on giving a written promise to return to France without loss of time.

The East Prussian Gazette reports from Königsberg that the 43rd Regiment has lately made experiments with the new small infantry cannon, commonly called the kugelkeule, or bullet squirt, and they have proved very successful. The gun is rested on some support (in the experiments a table was used), and then pressed against the shoulder like a common rifle. The force of the recoil is broken by a strong spiral spring. I should think this arrangement must be very necessary, as there are no less than thirty-seven barrels all of which, I imagine, are fired at once. A sieve-like plate with thirty-seven holes, containing as many cartridges, is inserted in an opening between the breach and the barrel, and as this operation can be repeated from six to nine times in a minute, the number of balls discharged in that time is from 222 to 333. The experiments were made at ranges from 300 to 800 paces, or about 200 to 500 yards, but the shooting was rather wide and not very strong, according to English notions. Some new experiments have also been made with Krupp's great guns, in which prismatic powder was used with great effect. According to the military weekly journal, Krupp's empty shells, proved superior to Palliser shells from the Woolwich gun, as they passed through the eight-inch plate and came out quite whole on the other side. The same paper says that if the shell is burst by the charge, the effect is much greater than if it is broken to pieces by the concussion in passing through the plate.

AUSTRIA. In speaking of the famous Usedom despatch, the New Free Press says:—The ferocious hate which breathes throughout this rare diplomatic document does not make the friendship of Prussia just desirable; it scares Austria away at the very moment when it would, perhaps, have held out the hand to the North.

In the above (we read in a Vienna letter in the Standard) there is more imagination than truth. After the various acts committed by Prussia towards Austria, a Usedom despatch, more or less, makes little difference. The policy unfolded in that document is essentially Prussian, and is of a piece with the system by which Prussia became a European Power, and continues to aggrandize herself. The publication of that despatch may have shocked some but it took no one by surprise.

And as to Austria being inclined to withdraw the proffered hand on account of it is wholly a mistake. To all such matters Baron Beust is singularly unsusceptible. Half a dozen more Usedom despatches would not, that I will answer for, prevent the Chancellor from showing all readiness to enter into friendly alliance with Prussia. Perhaps he is too little susceptible to perfidious acts in a rival. But so it is. With him a bygone is a bygone, and he only looks to the future and the possibility of making it one of safety and of peace.

At withdrawing the hand of friendship, there is no thought of such a thing. But, after all that has happened, Austria requires guarantees—requires something in return for her alliance, if it is to be an active one and to bring benefit to the other party. Now, Prussia desires the benefit but would prefer to have it as a free gift. She is always boasting of her conciliatory disposition, and that Austria always holds back. An expression of Baron Beust in conversation with an acquaintance puts the matter in its right form:—'It is quite true,' said the Chancellor, 'that Prussia holds out her hand to us, but there is nothing in it.'

And this is the reason why, hitherto nothing has come of the oft-ventilated 'alliance.' Let any fair proposition be made to Austria and she will show no unwillingness to accept it. And she has no intention to be made use of as a cat's-paw and no inclination for arrangements in which the word 'gratis' is looked on by the opposite party as a chief requirement. As to Austria being 'scared away,' the New Free Press is quite wrong. In Austria one is prepared for Usedom despatches, and just because one thinks it not unlikely that more of the same quality may be forthcoming when the occasion serves, it is found necessary to have something tangible in hand before committing oneself to the fulfilment of duties on definitely coming to terms.

The Presse says—in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acting in concert with the Cis Leithan Minister for the defence of the country has laid certain restrictions upon the transit of arms and ammunition to Servia, Rumania, and Bosnia, and has ordered that in case of any despatch of considerable quantities of arms and ammunition to these countries a permit of exportation is only to be granted after consent given by the respective governments.

The New Free Press contains the following paragraph:—Our letters from Moldavia confirm the rumor that a new expedition for crossing the Danube into Bulgaria, and for promoting another outbreak of disturbances in that Province, is being organized under the eyes of the Rumanian Government.

ITALY. General Garibaldi has addressed a letter from Caprera to Major Stefano Canzio, President of the association of the Patriot Armies in Genoa, 'thanking them for so soon rallying round the flag of duty and justice, after their recent contest with the armies of imposture and tyranny,' and preparing themselves to 'wash out of Italy the stain which still remains of despotism, falsehood, and treason.' He reminds them that there is 'no real liberty for the body without liberty of the mind,' and requests them to point out to their fellow countrymen the degraded and miserable condition to which a regime of priests has reduced the noblest race upon earth.

The protocol of the Franco-Italian convention of the 7th December, 1866, relative to Italy's share of the Pontifical debt, has been published. It was signed on the 31st July, 1868, and, according to its provisions, Italy's share of the perpetual debt of the Roman States is fixed at 7,333,000*l.*, and her share of the redeemable debt at 10,389,000*l.* All questions which may arise on the subject dealt with by the convention are to be settled by the intermediary of the French Government.

Rome.—The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writing from Rome on August 13, says:—On Monday the Pope paid his long talked of visit to the second division of his army, at the Camp of Rocca di Papa arriving, as arranged, under the escort of the Garde Urbaine. The Holy Father was accompanied by General Kautler and his staff, and was received at the camp with repeated salutes of cannon, the whole of the troops being ranged in a line, numbering six thousand men of different arms—Zouaves, chasseurs, dragons, artillery, and engineers. The spectacle attracted visitors from Rome and the neighboring towns, as well as the Campagna while the bands of the various corps played the Hymn of Mentana. The Holy Father proceeded straight to the chapel, which stands in form of a pavilion, in the midst of the camp, and was magnificently decorated for the occasion. The troops passed in front of this tabernacle, which was open, and all heard the loud tones of the Pope, announcing that he ministered expressly for their benefit. Then followed the Mass, and the soldiers fell on their knees, as the roll of drums, the blast of trumpets, and the roar of cannon, proclaimed the elevation of the Host.

Spain. It is reported (telegraphs) Rauter's Madrid agent that in consequence of measures taken by the Government against military men, Generals Pezuela, Novallones, Gasset, San Roman, and others have tendered their resignation.

At the last Privy Council the War Minister indicated his intention of resigning his portfolio. It is expected that the Court will shortly return to Madrid to settle the ministerial question.

The Queen is said to have offered General Pezuela the presidency of a new Cabinet, but that general demanded the dismissal of Marfori, the Intendant of the Palace, to which her Majesty would not accede.

Negotiations undertaken by the Finance Minister to contract a loan under guarantee of the customs receipts of Morocco, belonging to Spain as war indemnity, are understood to have been unsuccessful.

A general ministerial crisis is believed to exist, but it will probably continue without any changes being made until the Queen's return to Madrid.

The Madrid correspondent of the Independance Belge gives an analysis of the protest sent to the Queen of Spain by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier. The Duke and Duchess deny the assertion of the Government that their names could serve as a rallying cry for the revolution, and maintain that they have not even been treated like other Spanish citizens who cannot be exiled unless they violate the laws of the country. They declare that the

cause of the general uneasiness which everybody in Spain recognises is to be attributed to persons more elevated than themselves, and to incidents with which they are in no way connected. The Duke and Duchess, in conclusion, complain bitterly of the conduct of the advisers of the Crown, who, while ostensibly leaving them at liberty to choose their place of residence, secretly intrigued with the Portuguese Cabinet in order that they might be prohibited from remaining at Lisbon. The letter is said to have had a great effect upon the Queen.

BELGIUM. The Moniteur Belge publishes a bulletin, signed by the physicians of the Prince Royal, stating that his health had become considerably worse for some days past, but was in a less alarming state since Thursday.

SWITZERLAND. A Berne telegram states that the Federal Council has made an official declaration to the effect that Switzerland would reject any proposals, if made, for a military or commercial alliance with France.

BULGARIA. A letter from Bucharest to the Vienna Press says—The attempted rising in Bulgaria by the aid of bands formed in Roumania with foreign money has completely failed. The band of Dimitri has also been entirely defeated and destroyed by the Turkish troops between Kasaulik and Schliпка. The Turks gave no quarters—that is to say, instead of making prisoners they despatched everybody, which, after all is much less horrible than the old method of hanging prisoners two or three days afterwards. We must deeply deplore the unfortunate victims who have been sent to death for money, and by means of promises, while the real authors of this abortive movement are quietly living in various capitals and rubbing their hands at having again succeeded in causing the Porte fresh trouble. M. Panait, the Mayor of Bucharest, who is a native of Bulgaria, has been accused by a paper here of having taken a very active part in the organization and armament of the Bulgarian bands at Bucharest. In a requisition addressed to L. Bratianu, the Minister, and published in the Moniteur, the Mayor declares that this accusation is a calumny, and that he will bring it before the tribunals.

HISTORY OF THE SHAMROCK.—When King Lerry, surrounded by his lords, vassals and Druids, was celebrating his birthday at Tara, the ancient capital of Ireland, it happened to be the eve of Easter. The time had come when all the fires were to be extinguished, that, after a while, they might be relighted from the sacred torch consecrated to the heathen gods. In the interval of hallowed darkness suddenly there appeared a brilliant light at the top of the Slope of Charlots. The sparks and flames rose from the mysterious camp, in profanation of the ancient faith of Tara. Who had dared to profane the sacred darkness by unholy fires? What bold blasphemer ventured to light the torch until the flame had been brought from the altar of the gods? The warriors grasped their arms and rushed up the hill to tear the infidel to pieces. They seized him and dragged him down to the Hall of Judgment, but all the while he kept reciting prayers to the unknown God; and when brought before the assembly of enraged idolaters, St. Patrick, who for twenty years had been Milcho's herdsman squire, stood forth, like the heroic Paul and answered for himself. In his lonesome captivity he had learned to love the Irish people, and with the burden of salvation he had traversed the great plains from the mouth of the Boyne to the Slope of the Charlots. He stood and preached to them all night long—from the birth of stars till the grand accession of the sun. He spoke as never man had spoken in Tara. He told them the story of the Nazarene, of the blessed Trinity—Father Son and Holy Ghost—of baptism, of the eucharist—of all the sublime faith of the Church of Rome. Towards daylight the people began to believe, and fell into debate, one with another. The arch-druid, the king and two beautiful maidens were converted and baptized. The tumult increased; the true fires of Heaven were blazing in the dark valley of paganism and Patrick preached on until the day dawn began to reveal the course of the Blackwater, the Boyne and the hills of Cavan and the heights of Slaam. But the people could not understand the strange doctrine of the Trinity—how three persons should constitute one God—and with the daylight their hearts began to return to their idols. Suddenly the Apostle caught up a sprig of shamrock, which had been holding up its tripple palms in adoration of the one true God, and holding it forth, he showed the people that three leaves growing from a single stock constituted but one. Instantly the quick-witted people understood the mystery; they rushed upon the Apostle, and would have carried him upon their shoulders, and from that hour druidical superstition was overthrown upon the Plains of Prostration.—Oregon Unionist.

How A SETTLEMENT OUTGREW A LAWYER.—A pettifoggery lawyer and manager in a new settlement in Wisconsin gave a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union the following account of a Sunday School: 'I organized the first Sunday-school in this country, and ran it myself one season. We came in here early, all Americans. We wanted to draw in decent, industrious families, and to keep out all foreigners and rowdies. So I said: 'A Sunday-school will attract the folks we want and keep others out. It will be the best and the cheapest way to blow for the settlement.' There was not one of us that pretended to have one grain of piety; so they pitched on me to carry out the plan. I did so and sent to your Society and got a library, and ran the school all Summer. It did the blowing for us splendidly. Before Summer was ended some Christian families came in; and as they had a better stock of piety, I gave over the Sunday-school to their hands. It was a grand thing for us. There wasn't a foreigner of any sort that ever staid in the settlement more than one night. We secured a good and moral settlement. In fact, it got to be so pious that I couldn't live there myself.'

Dean Swift was once travelling through one of the rural parishes, some leagues from London, and introducing himself to the parson as a member of the same profession, was invited to partake of his fraternal hospitalities. The Dean consented, and accompanied the parson to his church the next morning. And there the Dean had the satisfaction of hearing one of his own sermons preached by an ignorant minister, without a word of acknowledgement. When the service was over, the Dean asked the preacher how long it took him to write such a sermon. 'Oh,' said the minister, 'I wrote that sermon in about two hours.'—'Did you, indeed?' said the Dean, in reply. 'Why, it took me over two months to write that very sermon.'

Money.—Men work for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and die for it; and all the while, from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn question: 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' The madness for money is the strongest and lowest of passions; it is the insatiable Moloch of the human heart; before whose remorseless altar all the best attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in the human affections, and often traffics in the awful solemnities of the eternal.

A man in Cincinnati once advertised for a wife, and the next day he received letters from twenty-seven husbands, saying he might have theirs.

SOBE 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 Troches 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 proven their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

August, 1868. 2m

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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BEANS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BRAD, 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 permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,

Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

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 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 Diarrhoea 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

TO THE SICK.—It is within your power to recover health and strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and expulsion to a healthy condition, without enfeebling the system in performing the cure. In Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills you find this grand desideratum, sought for and longed for time immemorial in vain. They are commended to the dyspeptic, the constipated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the dropsical, the debilitated—in short, to all who suffer from any disease proceeding from or connected with the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, as a means of immediate or permanent relief. In all disorders of a chronic character (especially in Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Neuralgia), or where scours or eruptions are a feature of the disease Bristol's Sarsaparilla, for enriching and purifying the blood, may be used with infinite advantage in combination with the Pills. 428.

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. Harle, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by H. R. Gray, Esq., Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street, Montreal:

118 DOMINIQUE STREET, Montreal, July 18, 1863.

Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of several medical men without any benefit.—Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back. I am yours, respectfully,

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical beautifiers of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias to the present day, it has been well understood that the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sensitive nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness, and transparency. 187.

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. Harle, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.