

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 18.—The Official Journal of this morning publishes several Imperial decrees of yesterday's date, in accordance with which the new Ministry is composed as follows:—

- M. Duvergier—Minister of Justice.
Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne—Foreign Affairs.
M. Forcade de la Roquette—Interior.
M. Magne—Finance.
Marshal Niel—War.
Admiral Rigault de Genouilly—Marine.
M. Bourbeau—Education.
M. Gressier—Public Works.
M. Alfred Leroux—Agriculture.
Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat—President of the Council of State.

The Ministry of State has been suppressed. The French Ministerial crisis has been terminated by the partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. Four of the former Ministers retain their posts, including the Minister of the Interior and four new Ministers, have been appointed—Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, M. Gressier, Duvergier, and Paul Leroux. The post of Minister of State, lately filled by M. Rouher, has been abolished. The new Ministry is regarded as one purely of transition, and the advanced Liberals are discontented with its constitution.

The reconstructed Ministry in France is adversely criticized as possessing none of the elements of Liberalism, but it is admitted to be necessarily only of a transition character. The appointment of M. Rouher to the Presidency of the Senate, where he will have the direction of the Senatus-Consultum by which the Emperor's concessions are to be carried out, is regarded in Paris as a proof of his continued ascendancy in the Emperor's councils, notwithstanding his ostensible dismissal. The Corps Legislatif is not expected to meet before the end of October, and the delay still causes dissatisfaction. The 116 members who signed the intended interpellation have consulted as to their future course, but the divergent views expressed leave it doubtful whether any common action can be agreed upon, although a resolution affirming the principles of the interpellation has been adopted. The Marquis de Lavalette, late Foreign Minister, has been officially announced as Ambassador to London.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—At the opening of the session of the Senate yesterday M. Rouher made an address. He referred to the duty devolving upon that body of examining the proposed reforms and said they should see whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty and, at the same time, strong enough to resist anarchy. He was confident the Senate would enter upon this discussion with a firm intention of interpreting the will of the country, and that by the efforts of the Government and the Senate a genuine harmony would be established between the powers of the State and institutions of the Empire and both would acquire renewed strength, lustre and popularity. In conclusion he expressed profound regret at the death of their late President, M. Troplong. The Senatus-Consultum was then read. In addition to the provisions telegraphed last night, it describes that Ministers are to depend only on the Emperor, and will continue to deliberate in Council under his presidency. They are, however, to be considered responsible for their acts, and can be impeached only by the Senate. A Minister, whether member of the Senate or the Corps Legislatif, has a right to be present at the debate in either Chambers.

The Minister of Justice made some explanations to the Senate which were of a very liberal character.

The Senate has adjourned until Thursday next, when it will meet to appoint a committee of ten to consider the Senatus-Consultum.

Among the clauses of the Senatus-Consultum is one providing that on the demand of five members the Senate may resolve itself into a secret committee. The relations of the Senate and Corps Legislatif with the Emperor and with one another will hereafter be regulated by an Imperial decree.

The Journal des Debats thinks the reform now proposed will not disappoint the hopes raised by the Imperial message to the Corps Legislatif.

The Daily Telegraph says France has now entered on a career of national development unexampled at any previous stage of her national existence. The Emperor now assumes the character of a constitutional sovereign under circumstances which encourage us to hope for the success of an enterprise fraught with immense consequences, not for France only, but for the world.

PARIS, August 5.—It is reported that the Emperor will soon issue a manifesto announcing, as the last act of his personal government, the deduction of certain taxes and the extension of the education system of France.

A curious discovery has been made in the old Church of St. Gervais, Paris. Some persons who were repairing the wood work at one of the sides in the left of the nave discovered a secret door giving access to a small chapel, hitherto not known, the walls of which are entirely covered with excellent paintings in the Renaissance style, in good preservation. This church is extremely rich in artistic relics, possessing among other things a fine Albert Durer and a remarkable Porriugino, beside some stained glass of Jean Cousin.

Among the ecclesiastical lions of Paris is M. de la Motte, Bishop of Aozh, in Siam, an old man, wearing a long white beard, whose saintly appearance attracts the attention of the sinners on the boulevards. The venerable Siamese prelate has come all the way from Bangkok to be present at the Ecumenical Council. He is a Frenchman by birth, a native of Aras, but has resided in Siam for the last thirty years.

The Marseilles journal states that a mine having been exploded in a quarry on the side of the hill Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, an enormous mass of stone containing not less than five cubic metres and weighing about fifteen tons, was detached, and rolled down the declivity as far as the church of St. Frangis-d'Assisi, on the Boulevard Yvain. It broke through the walls of the sacred edifice, making a hole of five square yards in extent, and only stopped at the high

altar, part of which it smashed. Happily the building was empty at the time, or the consequences might have been most serious. The block was so large that it was obliged to be sawn to pieces to get it out of the church.

SPAIN.

MADRID July 20.—Arrests have been made here and at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova. Generals Yuelan, Quesada, and Olona and Colonels Alberini and Carbone are among those who have been arrested. The Official Gazette of to-day announces the withdrawal of the judicial decree of Senor Herrera.

A plot has been discovered to assassinate the Regent Serrano, General Prim and Senor Rivero on a certain day. A judicial inquiry is being actively pursued. Tranquillity has not been disturbed. The Regent Serrano has left for the former Royal summer residence at La Granja.

The Generals arrested for complicity in the Carlist conspiracy will be exiled to the Canary Islands. It is asserted that the Carlists have postponed the execution of their designs. The Regent Serrano will stay at La Granja as long as the state of political affairs will permit.

MADRID, July 22.—The arrival of Don Carlos at the frontier is officially confirmed. Agitation prevails among the inhabitants of the mountains of Catalonia, and several battalions of Oshassera have been sent thither to preserve order. Fresh arrests have been made in Madrid on charges of complicity with the Carlist conspiracy. There are several priests among those taken into custody.

The Spanish Cortes have adjourned until October, having appointed a permanent commission of eight members, chosen from different political fractions, to watch over events during the recess. Some apprehensions of coming troubles have been caused by the discovery of a Carlist conspiracy in a regiment stationed in the northern provinces, Don Carlos having evaded the French police, and accompanied by General Elio having crossed the frontier into Navarre. The Spanish Government has directed reinforcements of troops to the north. The Regency of General Serrano has been recognized by France.

MADRID, August 3.—The Cap. Gen. of Madrid has addressed a letter to Regent Serrano and Gen. Prim, in which he says: I took part in the revolutions hoping to see morality, law and justice succeed to the former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived—greater abuses inside spread immorality; deplorable anarchy prevails and disorder to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The constitution having proclaimed monarchy, the immediate choice of a king is indispensable. If the Government does not shortly consider the question, I shall abandon all hope as to the consolidation of the revolution and retire to private life. This letter was received in the council of Ministers and created profound impressions.

THE CARLISTS DEPARTED.—There have been several encounters between the Government troops and Carlist insurgents in all of which the latter were defeated. A number of insurgents have been killed and wounded and many taken prisoners.

ITALY.

Results of the Inquest.—July 17.—If the Commission of Inquest has not brought to light the theories of the Chamber, it has been the occasion of the exhibition of a very army of lies. This may be unobtainably asserted. When every one contradicts every one else, what other conclusion can be drawn? From the official acts it results, that the deputy Lobbia contradicted the Journalist Torelli; the deputy Fabricio gave the lie to Tringali; Curza and Cornacchi to Tringali and Colonel Gonalatti; the deputy Oliva and the deputy Quercioni. In like manner were in plain contradiction with each other, as well as the deputy Orsini and the banker Weil Sebott, and so on; these are but instances. It is a remarkable, though by no means a surprising fact, that all these men who have been mutually stultifying their testimony by giving each other the lie, are all enemies of the Church, of the Pope, and of his Temporal Sovereignty. They are all men who want to get Rome, the Rome of the Pope and of the Church. It is well that Italy should note this fact, and from the character of these men, thus equally displayed, infer the percentage of her boasted liberators and regenerators.

THEFT AND IMPOSTURE IN THE SENATE.—As the disgraceful spectacle presented by the late inquest terminates the public has reason to anticipate ere long a second, in consequence of some disreputable disclosures affecting not an Onorevole this time, but a member of the august Senate. The Senator in question is accused of a two-fold offence: that of having obtained his situation in the Upper House by the production of false documents; and also of having pocketed the sum of 25,000 lire, which a Neapolitan commune had deposited as a security for the execution of some public work. The only indication at present furnished of this senator's name by the journals is that his initial letter is S; and as there are twenty-five Senators at this moment whose names begin with S, four-and-twenty of these gentlemen must feel very desirous that the remaining letters of the delinquent's name should find their way into the press. It is said that the offender was advised, for the avoidance of a great scandal, to restore the sum purloined and resign his place as Senator, and that in consequence he has already made restitution, and received his requested dismissal; it is added that the documents furnishing evidence of the theft have been destroyed. When this individual's name as a retiring senator becomes known, the curiosity of the public will be satisfied to his identity. It is shameful enough that the Chamber of Deputies should be full of venal and corrupt members but senators are chosen by Government, which might at least take care to verify documents, and ascertain that respectable persons are appointed to so high a post. But perjury, corruption, fraud, and forgery found in this kingdom of Italy is a hot bed. Coin bank-notes Government scrip—everything, in fact that is money or has money value has been falsified, and now we have got a forged Senator.

It is rumored that a treaty has been concluded between France, Austria, and Italy, whereby the latter in case of war, is to support France with a contingent of 50,000 troops and occupy Vierbo. It is also rumored that Prussia has offered the Pope 12,000 men if the French forces evacuate Rome.

Rome.—The Holy Father went on Monday to Scala Santa and performed the ascent on his knees without any apparent fatigue. He afterwards visited the Passionist fathers to whose custody it is entrusted. Your readers who may have ascended the Scala Santa will be the best judges of the Pope's state of health by his fitness for such a fatiguing and penitential devotion at his advanced age. It is said that when his attendant prelates attempted to dissuade him from the attempt, the Holy Father replied: 'I have already since I have been Pope twice ascended these stairs of the Passion of our Saviour. Once to pray for the repose of the soul of my father; another-time for the soul of my brother. It is right for me to ascend them a third time to pray for my elder brother, the head of our family who is either dead at this very moment when I am speaking to you or nigh rendering up his soul to God.' In fact, this took place on the very day on which the Count Mastai died.—[Tablet.]

The Pope has decided that formal invitations shall be sent to all Catholic nations, enjoining them to send special representatives to the approaching Council.

An Italian journal asserts that already 150 bishops have accepted the Holy Father's hospitality, and the number will soon reach 200.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Emperor received to-day the members of both the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations. The two Presidents—Prince Carlos

Auersperg and Count Majlath—delivered addresses, in which they gave expression to sentiments of attachment and fidelity to the person of the Emperor. His Majesty, replying to Count Majlath, said he hoped the Hungarian Delegation, which had been summoned to exercise the influence which the Hungarian Kingdom possessed over the common affairs of the State on an equal footing with the Cis-Leithan provinces, would, by its united co-operation, lead to the result of practically maturing the institution of the Delegations by adding to the credit of the Monarchy, strengthening peace and confirming the public confidence. In reply to Prince Carlos Auersperg, His Majesty said it would cause him sincere satisfaction to see the Delegation of the Reichsrath harmoniously coalescing with the Hungarian Delegation to preserve the power and honour of the Empire, and to develop the welfare and contentment of the different peoples of the Monarchy. His Majesty added:—'This will always be the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace at home and abroad for every State institution requires respect and confidence in order to win friends and preserve tranquillity.'

July 18.—It is officially confirmed that Archduke Wilhelm has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Landwehr in that portion of the Empire which is represented in the Austrian Reichsrath. General Baron Schmerling has been appointed his deputy in command.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The preliminary surveys for a ship Canal through Schleswig Holstein to connect the Baltic and the North seas have been completed. It is thought the Prussian Government will undertake the work.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the sect is daily gaining strength there. Komisarow, the peasant who saved the life of the Czar, has been found hanged in his own house, and several officers have been arrested as accomplices in the crime. The death of Mgr Lubieski has created a profound sensation all over Russia, and many Russians are, it is said, converted to Catholicism in consequence. The Pope received the Polish clergy and the students of the Seminary with their Rector, Padre Semenko, last week, and gave them his special benediction.

SWITZERLAND.

BASEL, July 19.—The Baden Government has signified its willingness to send a representative to the Conference which is to be held here on the St. Gotthard Railway question.

GREECE.

ATHENS, July 15.—The Chamber has assembled, and on the first vote taken on the subject of the election of the members for Corinth the Ministry had a majority 62 against 53 votes.

CHINA.

HONGKONG June 24.—A proclamation hostile to foreigners has been posted by secret societies along the Yangtze River. A picnic party at Hankow has been driven away by a mob, upon the pretence that they had come for the purpose of boiling and eating children. A conspiracy has been discovered at Foochow to open another Teeping rebellion; the conspirators numbered it is reported, 50,000. It is stated that several Chinese Hoogs have combined together to establish an agency in London. The Yangtze expiring party have returned to Shanghai.

HONG KONG.—This small island, only nine miles in length by eight miles in breadth, which was inhabited by a few Chinese fishermen and smugglers, when taken possession of by the British in 1841 has grown in the lapse of a quarter of a century to be a place of great importance. The population in 1868 were 115,000, of which 29,459 were females: this exclusive of the military and naval forces, but inclusive of 2,113 European and American civil residents. Imports for 1868 was \$273,065,000; and the exports \$183,961,415, exclusive of treasure. The foreign trade with China in the same year was \$470,000,000, and of that trade the share of Great Britain amounted to \$357,000,000.

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—It is reported that a man named Beckhardt, a wealthy farmer of St. Clair County, Illinois, had his will recorded recently, and among his various bequest is one to the Holy Father of \$40,000.

A new process of distillation has been exhibited in New York. It is thus described:—The mash is placed in a common pine still and vaporized and passes into a small copper still charged with water through which the wines are passed without boiling. The fusel oil of course rises to the top of the water and there remains as a degree of heat is controlled by the continuous introduction of cold water and regulated by a thermometer. The alleged advantages of this process which has been patented are many. It is very much cheaper than the old way and produces at a single distillation purer spirits than can be made by repeated processes in the old way. It will also be of advantage to the government by providing a way in which whiskey may be made and the tax honestly paid leaving a good profit to the manufacturer. It may also easily be applied to the still now in use.

FITZSTEPHEN'S TOWER, COUNTY WEXFORD.—Ireland is distinguished for its number of ruined castles, those stern abodes in which, in times of yore, feudal power in the prime and vigor of its strength, lorded it over the vast districts which their possessors had acquired by the sword. And in no county do these picturesque remains more abound than in Wexford, where the Anglo-Norman invaders first acquired a permanent footing in the island. The one we have selected for our pictorial sketch this week is a view of all that is left of the once stately abode, near Carrick, of the powerful Fitzstephen, who, in the month of May, 1169, landed on the Wexford coast with a small army, consisting, it is related, of no more than 500 men, including knights, equires, and archers. The ancient tower is situated on the pinnacle of a rock, and is considered one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom.

Of this tower Sheil, in a speech delivered by him at Wexford, thus eloquently declaimed:—'Situate at the gorge of the mountain, and commanding the passage of the stream whose waters are darkened by its shadow, it is invested with many melodiously associations, and imparts to the solemnity of the scene what I may call a political picturesque. Years have flown by, like the waters which it overshadows, and yet it is not changed. It stands as if it were the work of yesterday; as it was the first product of English domination, so it is the type.'

An account of a building so intimately connected with Irish history as this venerable tower of Fitzstephen would be incomplete without reference to that memorable event, the Anglo-Norman invasion. Wexford lies directly opposite to Cardiganshire, in Wales, and from the earliest period a friendly intercourse had subsisted between the natives of both places. It was at length rudely broken by the stern arms of war. The Anglo-Normans frequently visited the county, and longed to obtain possession of its fertile lands. A pretext soon offered itself, occasioned by a domestic feud, in which a lady figured in a disgraceful character. Dermot Moe Morogh, king of Leinster, having seduced the wife of O'Rourke prince of Breffni, and taken her to reside at his castle of Ferns, the bereaved husband, full of affection and wounded pride, addressed himself to Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught, complaining of the wrong and score done him by the king of Leinster, and imploring his aid to revenge so great an outrage. O'Connor, moved with honour and compassion, promised him his succor. Out of this guilty amour arose the invasion of Ireland by the English, and from this 'causa leter-na belli' the frail beauty has

been called the 'Irish Helen.' The crime of the seducer excited a general spirit of indignation, and when Roderic marched an army into his dominions, Dermot, finding himself deserted by his subjects, fled to England, and left his case before Henry II, at the same time swearing allegiance to that monarch. Henry issued an edict, stating that whoever should aid or help his traitor subject, Dermot, king of Leinster, for the recovery of his land, might be assured of the favour and license of his sovereign in that behalf. The deposed monarch's liberal offer of money and land, backed by the recommendation of Henry II, led to proposals on the part of Richard Earl of Chepstow, surnamed Strongbow. The earl agreed to enter Ireland at the head of a sufficient force and restore Dermot to his throne, and to receive in payment for his services the hand of Dermot's only daughter, Eva, and a settlement of Dermot's whole inheritance and property in Ireland upon him and his successors, —a contract which was afterwards fulfilled.

RESURRECTION AFTER HANGING.—One of the few well authenticated cases of resurrection after hanging occurred in Paris in 1776. A young girl, of prepossessing appearance, from one of the interior provinces of France, was placed at Paris in the service of a man depraved by all the vices of that metro polis. Smitten by her charms, he attempted her ruin, but was unsuccessful. Incensed at his defeat, he determined on revenge, and secretly placed in her trunk articles belonging to him and marked with his name. He then denounced her to a magistrate, who caused her to be arrested, and the missing articles being found in her possession she was brought to trial. In her defence she could only assert her ignorance of the manner in which the articles came in her trunk and protest her innocence. She was found guilty, and sentence of death passed upon her. The hangman's office was insufficiently performed by the executioner's son. The body was delivered into the hands of the surgeon, by whom it had been purchased. He immediately conveyed it home, and was proceeding to dissect it when he perceived a slight warmth about the heart. By the prompt use of remedies he restored the suspended animation. In the meantime, he sent for a trustworthy priest, and when the unfortunate girl opened her eyes she supposed herself in another world, and addressing the priest (who was a man of marked and majestic countenance), exclaimed: 'Eternal Father, you know my innocence; have pity on me.'

SYMPTOMS OF OLD-MAIDISHNESS.—A Scotch paper thus details them:—When a woman begins to drink her tea without sugar—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to read love stories abed—that's a symptom. When a woman gives a sigh on hearing of a wedding—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to say that she's refused many an offer—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to say what a dreadful set of creatures men are, and that she wouldn't be bothered with one for all the world—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to have a little dog trotting after her—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to have a cat at her elbow at meal time, and gives it sweetened milk—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to be ashamed to take off her bonnet in a gentleman's company because she's no op on—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to change her shoes every time she comes into the house after a walk—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to say that a servant has no business to have a sweet-heart—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to reb her fingers over the chairs and tables to see if they are dusty—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to go to bed with her stockings and a flannel nightcap on—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to put her finger before her mouth when talking to any one for fear that they should see she's losing her teeth—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to talk about rheumatism in her knees and elbows—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to find fault with her looking glass, and says it does not show the features right—that's a symptom. When a woman begins talking about cold drafts, and stops up all the crevices in the doors and windows—that's a symptom.

THE BURDEN OF LYING.—The same is true of the seventh burden, the burden of lying. I do not now speak of the sinfulness of falsehood as in all other instances, I have nothing to do with its moral aspect, but simply with it as a matter of damage and loss to society. Let every man lay aside lying, and speak the truth with his neighbour, and what fires would die a thousand! What doubts and hesitations and business perplexities would instantly unfold and roll themselves out! How much abridged would be all parts of service! We should have ease where we now have labour; pleasure where now pain; rapidity where now slowness; repose where now vigilance. If you were to gather out of the stream all the rocks and ledges which torment its waters, the disturbed waves would instantly smooth themselves and flow with a face so calm and clear that the heavenly lights would be reflected in them by day and by night. If you should clear from the channels of society all the obstructions of dishonesty and lying, society would flow so peacefully that the bright constellations might show themselves in her bosom by day and night, and the world would be all the happier.

REMOVING STAINS FROM LINEN, &c.—The best method of removing stains from linen or cotton fabrics, produced by boiling wine or vegetable juices, consists in moistening the surface affected (previously wetted) with a solution of hyposulphate of soda dissolved in hot water and then adding (on the point of a knife) a little pulverized tartaric acid, and rubbing this well in. After the stain has disappeared the cloth may be washed out in lukewarm water and when dry no trace of the stain will remain.

REMOVAL OF PAINT SPOTS AND VARNISH.—Varnish may be removed by rubbing with spirits of turpentine. Paint spots may be either softened by heat, and scraped off and rubbed with turpentine, or they may be dissolved by caustic lye, made by boiling two ounces of washing soda and the same amount of lime in half a pint of water.

The Russian Government is devoting a good deal of attention to the preparations for the Universal Exhibition which is to be next year at St. Petersburg. More than 500 workmen are already employed on the buildings which are to be terminated and fitted up by the lat of May next.

In her simplicity, believing she beheld her Maker, she continued to sue for mercy; and it was some time before she realized that she was in the hands of the living. The surgeon and priest being convinced of her innocence, she retired to a village far from the scene of her unjust punishment.

DEFEATED AT ALL POINTS.—Dyspepsia may be defined as a disease pronounced unconquerable by generalizing theorists but which Bristol's Sugar coated-Pills always conquer. This is bad for the theorists but intensely satisfactory to the dyspeptic. The mode in which the cure is effected is simple. Three organs are involved in the disease—the stomach, the liver and the bowels. The pills act in three ways. They strengthen, cleanse, and regulate—imparting vigor to the digestive functions, activity to the discharging function and regularity to all three. Their effect is the same in all cases and they are adapted to all constitutions and climates. In chronic dyspepsia and liver disease the blood is more or less depraved, and therefore in such cases Bristol's Ser-

saparilla should be used with the pills as a blood-depurative.

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.

DEGENERATION OF THE BLOOD.—In warm climates an undue amount of the vital principle escapes through the pores. This weakening drain cannot be suppressed without danger, but the blood thus impoverished by excessive evaporation, should be recruited and revitalized by the frequent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. The effect of this agreeable vegetable specific is tonic and nutritional, as well as depurative. It not only discharges from the circulation the morbid matter to which ulcerous and eruptive maladies owe their virulence, but prevents its accumulation, thereby keeping the current of life in a condition to resist all contaminating influences. Taken as a cordial, it is the best safeguard against physical prostration.

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.

A COMBINATION OF EXCELLENCES.—It is not alone for the deliciousness of its odor that the ladies prefer Murray & Lanman's Florida Water to every other perfume. They know that, unlike the ordinary perfumes, it will not stain their delicate laces or change the color of their silks; that it will remove blemishes from their complexions; that used in the bath it softens the texture of the skin; that mingled with water it gives lustre and whiteness to the teeth and the rosier tint to the gums; that when applied to the temples it dissipates nervous headache; that its refreshing and healthful aroma prevents faintness; and that it cools and allays superficial irritation. As to the gentlemen, it is unnecessary to tell them what a comfort it is in their dressing-rooms. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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.

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, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, 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 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. Gillepie, 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, 1868. 12m

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm. For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,

Directed by THE RELIGIOUS OF THE ORDER OF ST. VIATOR,

MILE-END, NEAR MONTREAL.

This Institution, founded in 1848, is placed under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

It is protected by the Provincial Government. Its classes are opened on the 1st of September and closed on the 1st of July.

English and French are taught with the same attention.

The course of studies is of six years, and embraces Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, Ocatechism, etc. etc., with some notions on Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

We have shops for printers and book-binders. For those who are old or occupied as farmers, we open, on the 15th. of November, a special course, which lasts until the 15th. of April.

This course comprises: Catechism, Manuel Alphabet, Writing, the Elementary Rules, etc., etc. There is no particular dress, but the pupils must be provided with a sufficient amount of clothing, so that they may be always kept clean.

The name of the pupil should be written on each article of his outfit.

Parents residing at a distance should furnish sufficient funds to purchase such articles as may be necessary during the year.

Parents are invited to deposit with the Treasurer the pocket-money for their child and to provide him with postage-stamps.

No deduction will be made for partial absence from the institution, unless in case of protracted illness.

Parents will, please, give all the information about the cause of deafness of their child.

TERMS: Boarding and Tuition \$100.00 per annum. Bedding..... 10 00 " Washing..... 10 00 " Payable in advance, in two terms, in gold. Books, clothing, and medical attention form extra charges.

Extra Board (with the Directors) \$150 for the scholastic year. J. A. BELINGER, C.P.S.V., Principal.