

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

At this moment, Russia, intoxicated with her complete victory in Poland and in Circassia, with her diplomatic triumph over the Western Powers, and her more recent ascendancy over the policy of Austria and Prussia, is assuming an attitude more dangerous to religious rights and to European civilisation, than even the Emperor Nicholas could have dreamed of occupying had he vanquished the invaders of the Crimea. At every point, from China to Hudson's Bay, Russia sees its policy in these days triumphant; and having no enemy to meet at its gates, no immediate point of earthly interest to attain, its schismatical spirit finds vent in a furious persecution of the Church. We Tablet translate from the Monde the following thoughtful and timely article. English opinion seems blind to the progress of the one ubiquitous and persistent enemy of the Empire—unless when the Times utters a howl of applause at the suppression and plunder of the monasteries of Poland:—

The conduct of Russia excites universal horror; all condemn the odious actions of the Government which has depopulated the Caucasus, and which is now endeavouring to depopulate Poland. This is a good deal, but it is not enough. These events contain a lesson, perhaps a last warning for Europe. If Europe contents herself with groaning, Russia will feel no fear; Russia is as barbarous a nation as were the tribes which invaded Europe in the middle ages; she differs only by a varnish of civilisation which makes her all the more dangerous. What progress has been made in less than two centuries by this redoubtable power, thanks to Protestantism in the first instance, and afterwards to the Revolution! Protestantism by dividing Germany, by adding to the discord of Poland, already suffering from her political constitution, has permitted Russia to become a European Power. The age in which Peter the Great lived had not elapsed when Poland was dismembered, when Turkey had lost several of her fairest provinces, and when Russia, threatening in the East, was playing a serious part in the calculations of Western politics. The revolution has only opened still wider roads for her. Napoleon clearly saw the peril, but he saw it only as a conqueror who desired to absorb everything to his own profit, not as a statesman who desired to save all that existed, and to prevent future catastrophes. His fall made Russia the arbiter of Europe.

At the present time, notwithstanding the war in the East, where is she? She is marching little by little to the conquest of the whole of Asia, she has separated an immense territory from China, she is advancing into the heart of the great continent, she is approaching India; she is mistress of the Caucasus, and she is threatening Turkey at once through Asia Minor, and the Danubian Provinces, while she keeps up intrigues in the Turkish empire itself, by means of the Greek schism, which she sustains with all her power. When, last year, the whole of Europe rose in favour of Poland, when public opinion spoke, when the Governments protested, Russia was so strengthened by our divisions, by our supineness, that she has laughed at those manifestations; she has despised the voice of public opinion, she has disdainfully repulsed the reproaches of the Governments, and, becoming more and more emboldened by the silence which has succeeded to the protestations, she no longer respects anything, she openly declares her design of turning Poland into a desert, of abolishing the Polish name and destroying Catholic institutions.

Ah! the Europe of the Middle Ages, which blind publicists treat with so much contempt—the Europe of the middle ages would not have endured such affronts. She knew how to repulse the Mussulman invaders; she rose like one man against the invaders of Christian countries, she thrust back Islamism in Asia, she drove the Tartars into that Russia which to-day menaces her with impunity.

This is what Russia does, under our eyes, and she numbers only 70,000,000 of subjects; she has not yet railroads, she had not, until quite lately, since the abolition of serfdom, all her population under her hand. In a century, Russia will be able to bring five millions of men into the field, she will be the mistress of the world, if Europe permits her aggrandisement, if England allows her to reach to India.

Russia is the common enemy; she menaces Turkey, she menaces Germany, she menaces England, and the remainder of Europe will soon be threatened, if Turkey succumbs, if Germany becomes a satellite of the Czar, if England loses her Indian possessions.

The enemy is known, and nevertheless Europe remains in repose; Russia is at our gates, and instead of joining ourselves together in a common strife to save civilisation, and liberty, we are thinking only of destroying that which exists, of destroying the religion which forms the common tie between European nations. We are thinking only of demolishing the thrones of those sovereigns who have constituted the unity of Europe, who have given it its civilisation, who have resuscitated its letters, its sciences, and its arts; who have, in a word, saved true liberty by making right known, by maintaining the purity of the family, by intrepidly supporting morality, by proclaiming the inviolability of property. This is what Europe does, and Russia watching her at the work, sees no more obstacles before her. The revolution does her work for her, she lets the revolution go on; the fall of the Papacy renders her mistress of the West; she

is full of kindness towards the enemies of the Papacy.

If the horrible designs of the revolution be one day realised, the extent of the crime committed in the destruction of the Pontifical throne will be known. The revolution, commenced by Protestantism, has committed its first great crime by killing a Catholic nation; its second will be the assassination of Christian Europe.

Before such consequences, which are perceived by even the bitterest enemies of Catholicism, is it possible not to recoil? Is it possible to continue to adhere to fatal doctrines, to disastrous Utopian schemes? Is it possible to entertain a sincere hope of gaining liberty by destroying its safest safeguard? We cannot believe it, and therefore we cannot refrain from acknowledging that the revolution possesses that Satanic character which Joseph Le Maistre has so powerfully defined.

WARFARE IN ALGERIA.—A letter from Algiers says:—"General Deligny, who had gone in search of the great Arab emigration, estimated to amount in number to 20,000, and 200,000 head of cattle, had driven it back into the Desert, where it had suffered immense losses from want of water. From 5,000 to 6,000 insurgents, worn out from hunger and thirst, have already surrendered unconditionally, after having lost all their flocks in the midst of the sands. Such of the insurgents who remain cannot escape, owing to the facility given to following their track by the dead bodies which they left on their track.—Times.

AN HISTORICAL DWARF.—A remarkable character recently died in Paris, the dwarf Richebourg, who, though perhaps not quite so celebrated as "General Tom Thumb," was an historical personage. Richebourg, who was only 60 centimeters high, was in his 16th year placed in the household of the Duchess of Orleans (the mother of King Louis Philippe.) He was often made useful for the transmission of despatches. He was dressed up as a baby, and important State papers placed in his clothes, and thus he was able to effect a communication between the Paris and the emigrants, which could hardly have taken place by any other means. The most suspicious of sans culottes never took it into his head to stop a nurse with a baby in her arms. For the last 30 years he lived in Paris in one of the houses in the remotest part of the Faubourg St. Germain. He had a morbid dread of appearing in public, and it is recorded that during this long period he never put his foot outside the house. He received from the Orleans family a pension of 3,000f. per annum. He had attained the ripe age of 92.

BELGIUM.

The last grand idea of the Infidel party in Belgium has been an agitation against Christian burial; and an attempt to establish a society, the members of which should agree to inter each other without any ceremony whatever. The Catholic Association of St. Barbe, of which the object is to visit the sick and to bury the dead, have been stimulated to new activity by the propagation of this scandalous sect; and it is with pleasure we see that King Leopold has felt it to be his duty to give this excellent society a special encouragement and assistance.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A Council of Ministers in Turin has ascertained that there is a deficit of 400,000,000 of francs (£16,000,000) in the budget for 1865. Lamarmora himself, on the 30th of November, stated in the Turin Senate that "the Kingdom of Italy" had but £20,000,000 of income, and spent £36,000,000!

In the Senate of Turin, on the 2nd inst., the Senator Linati, speaking on the Convention of the 15th of September, said:—"We ought to have persuaded Europe that we seriously wished to leave to the Pope his spiritual liberty. But what have we done to obtain it? We have withdrawn Priests from the Bishops to make them soldiers, we have dragged Bishops from their sees, we have driven the Religious from their cloisters, we have threatened them with new laws to reduce them to begging for their bread; and by these barbarous acts we have said to Europe that as soon as we reached Rome we should do as much for the Pope. Such conduct has rendered us odious to Europe, and in a recent journey abroad I found that those who bowed to me one day as an Italian, no longer bowed to me on the next day, as soon as they learnt that I was an Italian Senator."

The King has issued a decree ordering as a measure of public utility, the occupation of convents, seminaries, and other establishments in Florence necessary for the service of the State."

General Cialdini prescribes a policy for Italy, but if his view be correct, there is nothing before her but bankruptcy. Her glory is that she, once the land of the dead, as the General eloquently calls her, has been able to put on foot and maintain three hundred thousand men, besides innumerable volunteers, and that she is in a condition at any moment to fight great battles for liberty and independence. All this is unquestionably true, but then it is also true that this system has brought the nation that has adopted it to the very verge of destruction. If Italy persists a very little longer in this warlike policy, she will place her financial position beyond the possibility of redemption. There must be some flaw in an argument which leads to conclusions so unsatisfactory, and the statesman can hardly be thought to reason well who plunges his country in bankruptcy in order to deliver her from the risk of subjection.—Times.

The men of Turin no longer appreciate the supreme happiness of taking part in an election, as a panacea for all social and political evils.—The Diritto informs us that at the elections for the Chamber of Commerce, in that late capital on the 7th inst., out of 1,644 voters inscribed, only 172 were present to form the election committee, and at 3 p.m., the hour fixed for the closing of the election, 53 only had deposited their vote in the ballot urn." Note the poetical turn of your Italian neo-constitutionalists, who insist on seeing an "urn" in a ballot box.

The Monarchia Italiana asserts that a personage high in office in the kingdom of Italy, has said publicly. "In three months time, either reaction or bankruptcy."

The subscription set up for the St. Peter's Pence by the Unita Cattolica of Turin, during the Novena preceding the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, has produced a sum of 54,000 francs (£2,160). So much for the real voting of the Piedmontese, who certainly prefer St. Peter's alms 'box' to the national ballot 'urn'.

Ever since the beginning of last week it has been reported in Turin that the French Government had voluntarily extended the time assigned for the transfer of the capital. There does not appear to be the least foundation for this rumor, to which I refer only because it has been very widely spread, and has obtained credit from many.—Times's Turin Corr.

ROME.—The Pope is reported to have at one time decided on sending to the Russian Charge d'Affaires his passports to leave the Papal territory, as a suitable mark of the Pope's just indignation at the ruthless suppression of the convents in Poland, in utter contempt of the Concordat made between the Holy See and the Russian Government; but the Holy Father has contented himself with declining to receive any longer at the Vatican the Russian Minister, who accordingly will not form part of the diplomatic corps to be presented to the Holy Father on the 27th instant the feast of his patron Saint.—Weekly Register.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Index publishes the subjoined reply of His Holiness the Pope to the manifesto of the Confederate States:—

"Honorable Gentlemen.—Mr. Soutter has handed me your letter of Nov. 11, with which, in conformity to the instructions of your Government, you have sent me a copy of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States and approved by the most honorable President, in order that the attention of the Government of the Holy See, to whom, as well as to the other Governments you have addressed yourselves, might be called to it.

The sentiments expressed in the manifesto, tending as they do to the cessation of the most bloody war which still rages in your countries, and to the putting an end to the disasters which accompany it by proceeding to negotiations for peace, being entirely in accordance with the disposition and character of the august head of the Catholic Church, I did not hesitate a moment in bringing it to the notice of the Holy Father.

His Holiness, who has been deeply afflicted by the accounts of the frightful carnage of this obstinate struggle, has heard with satisfaction the expressions of the same sentiments. Being the Vicar on earth of that God who is the author of peace, he yearns to see these wraaths appeased and peace restored. In proof of this he wrote to the Archbishops of New York and New Orleans, as far back as Oct. 18, 1862, inviting them to exert themselves in bringing about this holy object. You may then, hon. gentlemen, feel well assured that whenever a favorable occasion shall present itself, His Holiness will not fail to avail himself of it to hasten so desirable a result, and that all nations may be united in the bonds of charity.

In acquainting you with this benignant disposition of the Holy Father, I am pleased to declare myself, with sentiments of the most distinguished esteem, truly your servant,

G. CARD. ANTONELLI.

Rome, Dec. 2, 1864.

Messrs. A. Dudley Mann, J. M. Mason, and John Slidell, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, Paris."

The news of the arrest in Rome of three brothers, having in their possession prohibited arms, and who have arrived from Ferrara, is confirmed. As regards the details and the object of their conspiracy nothing is known for certain.

Rome, Dec. 13.—It is positively stated that no Consistory will be held at Christmas, as was expected.

A serious conflict is apprehended as about to take place between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government. The Pope, unable to tolerate any longer the invasions of that Power, has given notice that he is about to take a decided measure, which is not yet defined, but which has led to the recall of the Portuguese Ambassador in Rome, the Field Marshal Duke of Saldanha. The conflict traces its origin to a state of things which has lasted now for nearly a century. The question trar on the nomination of Bishops for India and China, which had given rise to endless difficulties, until, in 1856, a Concordat was concluded between Portugal and the Holy See, to regulate all contests between the two courts. Portugal then reserved to herself the nomination of five Bishops in the Indian provinces, on condition that she would make religious foundations, and erect buildings in a certain number of cases minutely stated. Unfortunately the Portuguese Government has done nothing hitherto to fulfill its engagements, and still pretends obstinately to nominate the five Bishops mentioned above, without carrying out any of the conditions by which this power was obtained. This has led to loud complaints on the part of the Holy Father, and finally to the interruption of diplomatic relations between the Sovereign Pontiff and the Lisbon Court.—Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Sicilian Deputy D'Ondes Reggio, in a recent address to his countrymen, to thank them for presenting to him a gold medal for his defence of the rights of Sicily, says, "Sicilians and Neapolitans who, for half a century, are wont to tie the sacred bonds

of marriage in the admirable harmony of the doctrine of the Church with the proper office of the State, must we now throw away such gold to pick up a piece of rubbish which comes to us from a foreign land? [The French form of civil marriage, which the Italian statesmen now want to introduce into Italy]. It would be to our loss and shame! I will ever defend the inviolability of private property, be it that of individuals or of the religious corporations guaranteed by the statute, and commanded by the eternal principles of justice. Nor should it be left out of account that if the State takes possession of their property, Sicily alone would lose as much as the whole of the other parts of Italy altogether; and if it fell into the hands of foreign speculators, as is not only probable but certain, Sicily would find herself despoiled of her richest revenues; a state of things which, under the name of absenteeism, is the greatest plague which Ireland has had to suffer."

AUSTRIA.

A great reduction in the Austrian army is rumored, but I feel convinced that not a soldier will be allowed to leave the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom until the Italian army has been placed on a peace footing.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Russian Despot is greatly annoyed by the refusal of the Pontifical Government to suppress its indignation at the atrocities committed upon the Monastic Orders in Poland, during the time which the Grand Duke, heir to the throne, had intended to spend in Rome, and accordingly the Muscovite organ Le Nord has been employed to revile the Holy Father and his Ministers. As the Nord is known to be a subsidised organ, we presume that its strictures "to order" will be estimated at their real value by the world.—Weekly Register.

General Mouravieff has issued a memorandum to the Civil Governors of the Province of Wilna, Kovno, Grodno, Minsk, Witepsk, and Molytey, on the means which it is the intention of the Russian Government to apply in order to erase the elements of national life in Poland. The Governors are ordered to repress vigorously "not merely the supremacy, but even the least manifestation of the Polish element which the Administration ought to employ itself in extirpating completely, as a foreign element to the country, and hostile to the legal Government as well as to the Russian Nationality." The principal measures directed to this end are the following:—

1. To build up and strengthen Russian nationality and orthodoxy, by careful training of the peasants, to whom shall be given a Russian and orthodox education, so as to prevent the country ever again becoming Polish.
2. To ameliorate the condition of the orthodox Russian Clergy, and to render it independent of the rich proprietors, so that they may, conjointly with the populations confided to them, efficaciously combat the Polish propaganda, which, for some time longer, will strive to maintain itself in the country.
3. To prevent the Roman Clergy from impeding the action of the Government, by surrounding them with the closest surveillance, and repressing by severe penalties every act contrary to the established order, and above all, every Polish demonstration.
4. To confide all the superior posts in the administration, as well as those which bring the officials into frequent contact with the people, to persons of Russian origin.
5. To introduce and strengthen the Russian element in the country, by organising colonies of Russian peasants, and by selling the lauded properties to Russians of every condition.

In another memorandum, General Mouravieff declares that it is the intention of the Czar's Government to remove the whole of the lesser Polish nobility by instalments to Siberia, or to other Asiatic lands of the Crown, and to replace them by Russian colonists. The vastness of design, and the atrocious policy in which Russia is pursuing her present policy in Poland are unparalleled in the history of mankind.

NEW ZEALAND.

As I find from some English publications that great interest is felt among naturalists on the question whether the New Zealand moa is an extinct bird or not, the following account of the discovery of a moa's egg adds something to the scanty stock of knowledge on this subject. The Wellington correspondent of the Nelson Examiner, writing on the 25th ult., informs his readers as follows:—

"A moa's egg is now being exhibited at Messrs. Bethune and Hunter's offices. It is about ten inches long and five inches in diameter, of a dirty white color. It was found at the Kaiikoros, in the middle island, under singular circumstances. A laborer in Mr. Fyfe's employ, who was digging the foundation for a house, came upon the egg, and, unfortunately, with his pick broke some portions of the shell. It was found in the hands of the skeleton of a Maori who was buried in a sitting posture, with the egg resting in his hands and held opposite to his head. The egg has been placed in a box of rimu, and protected with a sheet of glass on the top. In a drawer beneath, securely covered with glass, are the fragments of the shell, which have been carefully preserved. The injury, as the egg is placed in the box, is not perceptible, and it appears to be perfect."

This curious discovery seems to answer one question which has been asked by scientific men at home—viz. Is there any proof that the moa has lived within the time of the present race of Maories? Some of the wandering miners in New Zealand not only answer this question in the affirmative, but aver that the moa exists now. The description they give of the gigantic bird has already appeared in the columns of your paper.—Cor. of Times.

INDIA.

The Times' Calcutta correspondent alludes to the dangerous consequences of eating pork:—

"The Sanitary Commission has been making an inquiry into a very curious subject. The nature of it will be best understood by the mention of an occurrence that lately happened. A stout and apparently healthy Englishman was admitted into the Calcutta Medical College, suffering from an undecipherable disease. It was found that he had trichina in a tumour in his neck, and he died. Trichinosis is said to be rather common in India, and the great cause of it is diseased pork. The Sanitary Commission tell a revolting story of the way in which pigs, and even sheep, are fed in many parts of India. They get nothing but the most filthy description of offal, and the human beings eat the flesh, and get trichina spiralis. Some of the details are so unpleasant that I will not advert to them; but those who know India and the personal practices of the natives will understand the full force of this statement by Dr. Gordon:—

"In an incredibly short space of time after the villagers have left the field it is as clean as if they had never been there, while the herd by which the clearance has been effected may be found in some shady place near, or close to, a tank, with a few of the more inestiable that have gone to hunt for dead dogs, cats, and Hindoos that have paid the debt of nature since the previous meeting, and have been thrown or left on the plain to be devoured by domestic animals or vultures?"

English people will find it hard to believe that flesh thus fattened is used for food, yet it causes no surprises here.

A doctor who was badgered because of his glum looks, explained frankly that he had practiced so unsuccessfully that he had got out of patients. Large men are less quarrelsome than little ones. The largest of all oceans is Pacific.

The soldier's great risk is that of becoming extinguished before he can become distinguished.

A French General, well-known in English circles, who had the misfortune to be bald-headed, said that he wished to make a present to a lady, and to give her something rare. "Give her a lock of your hair," said a friend.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of the climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or 'Lozenges.' Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or 'Cough Lozenges,' allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 35 cents a box. January, 1865.

FOLLOW DISBASE TO ITS SOURCES.—Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS; the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Costiveness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

414 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

Do you suffer after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heartburn, water brash, wind, burning sensation, or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

We find in Ayer's American Almanac, (now ready for delivery gratis, by the Druggists) the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1-300th part of one degree Fahrenheit for 2000 years. To our enquiry how he could make such an assertion, Dr. Ayer writes us the following answer. "Hipparchus gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earth's diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration, shorten its axis and consequently its time of revolution on its axis. The data show that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true.—New York Journal.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

Good for Horses.—Mr. Morrison, agent of the Phila. Lightning Rod Co. having occasion to employ a great number of horses, found Henry's Vermont Liniment superior to any gargling oil he had ever used. It was not originally intended to be used in this way, but was designed for the pains and aches to which human flesh is heir. It cures tooth-ache, headache, neuralgia, and the pains and diseases of the bowels. It is a purely vegetable medicine, and no harm can result from the use of it. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E. January, 1865.

DINNA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN?—When the last lingering ray of light seems gone, and some almost impossible, though long wished for event transpires that brings back both hope and life, it is a circumstance not easily forgotten. Not more joyful was the sound of the slogan to the ears of the Scotch girl, Jessie at Lucknow than the assurance to a sick and dying man that you have a medicine that will cure him. Down's Elixir has caused many a heart when all other medicines had proved worthless. See advertisement in another column. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E. January, 1865.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. Dugal, Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec:

Sir—I send you the following certificate attesting the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:— Result of a Slow Fever.—I certify that on the 19th of March, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last spring I commenced to give BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and from the moment he began taking that remedy a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering with similar maladies to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

JUAN LACHANCE.

St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug., 1863. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to one's countrywomen. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.