

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Times Paris correspondent furnishes us with the following particulars about the Cholera, and the action of the Government:—

M. Béhic, Minister of Public Works, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have addressed to the Emperor, doubtless at His Majesty's desire, a report recommending a diplomatic conference of the representatives of foreign Governments for the organization of sanitary measures in the East, with a view to check the advance of cholera. To save Europe from these periodical visitations, they consider it more efficacious to seek out the means of stifling the evil in its origin than to encounter it in its advance. It does not suffice to oppose to it, at its various stages, obstacles which cause real prejudice to trade and commerce, and which are but too often powerless in protecting the public health. Above all, it is requisite to adopt at the very point of departure a system of preventive measures, in concert with the territorial authorities, and by means of international arrangements. The Ministers find in the information furnished by consular agents, confirmed by the reports of medical men, positive proof that the cholera was recently imported into Egypt by pilgrims returning from Mecca and Djeddah. It is moreover, an undeniable fact that disease prevails every year among the Mussulman caravans, arriving as they do in the Holy Cities exhausted by fatigue and privations of all kinds, which make them more accessible to it. This predisposition is greatly increased by the state in which these multitudes live—encamped in the open air, exposed to a burning sun, and to the pestilential miasma which the heaps of filth and the putrid remains of animals offered as propitiatory sacrifices exhale.—These permanent causes of infection were more active during the present year, in consequence of certain facts which may recur, and to which it is indispensable to direct the Emperor's attention.

On one hand, the influence of the pilgrims assembled at Mecca for the Feast of Sacrifices (the Kourban-beiram) has been, from peculiar circumstances of the Mussulman creed, much more considerable during the present than in preceding years. Not less than 200,000 persons of every age and sex had gathered from divers Mussulman countries to perform those ceremonies; while the number of sheep and camels slaughtered, and of which the effluvia were left abandoned on the soil, is calculated at upwards of a million. It is, therefore, not astonishing that this agglomeration of human beings, and this enormous quantity of animal matter in decomposition, should have developed an extraordinary extent of unwholesome condition in which these pilgrims habitually are.

On the other hand, it must be observed that at former periods the pilgrims travelled overland, and that the journey across the Desert contributed to ameliorate the sanitary condition of the caravans by insulating and dissipating the morbid elements they carried with them. Now, on the contrary, in consequence of the facilities of steam navigation, it is by sea, and in a very short space of time, that these journeys are made, and in vessels in which Mussulmans from various nations are packed together by thousands. This accumulation, as well as the shortness of the passage, is certainly one of the causes which most promote the development of the epidemic.

These circumstances of recent origin require, for the operation of embarking and transporting the pilgrims, a vigilance and control greater than those which have been hitherto insufficient. Every one understands how important it is that the sanitary condition on board the transports should not be concealed, either by the officers commanding them or by the authorities who admit to free pratique. There is every reason to conclude that if a system of vigilance existed at the outset, and if exact reports of the cases of sickness occurring during the passage had timely awakened the attention of the local sanitary inspectors, it would have been possible to extinguish, or to insulate, the centres of infection which successively spread to Syria, the coast of Asia Minor, and a part of Southern Europe.

From all these facts the Ministers are led to conclude that the present moment is the most opportune for the meeting as soon as possible, of a diplomatic conference of the representatives of the Powers who are equally interested with the French Government in requiring the organization of the sanitary service in the East, and who, after a careful study of the subject, might propose a practical solution. The members of the conference would have to examine whether it would not be necessary to establish at the points of departure and arrival of pilgrims returning from Mecca—namely, at Djeddah and Suva—sanitary commissions of an international character, which would be the guarantee of their independence and of their impartiality. They would have a right, also to expect the active co-operation of the Eastern Governments whose States are, during the prevalence of these epidemics, the first to suffer from the ravages of the disease and the interruption of commercial intercourse.

If, as there is every reason to hope, the Emperor approve the views expressed in this report, the Imperial Government would lose no time in putting itself in communication with foreign Cabinets in order to adopt, by common accord in conference, a series of measures the necessity of which is shown by recent and painful events. Of the Emperor's approval, I may add, there is no doubt; and it is probable that communications will soon be, if they have not already been, addressed to the foreign Governments referred to.

There are no official returns given of the sporadic cholera in Paris. It would appear, however, on medical authority that it is on the decline, and that for the last two or three days there has been a sensible diminution of cases. This improvement coincided with the change of temperature, which, if it continues, encourages the hope that the cases will be still fewer. In the Villette, a suburb containing about 10,000 inhabitants, and bisected by the Canal de l'Our, there were in the beginning of last week four or five deaths reported, but, I believe, none on Friday. The places where the malady was most rife are in the northern division of the hospital.

At Marseilles the number of deaths officially reported were for Thursday 36, of which 11 from cholera. At Toulon, same day, 24, of which 15 from cholera. It was apprehended, however, that the return of the crowds of people who had fled from the latter town during a panic, would, if too precipitate, be followed by an increase of cases. The municipal authorities are adopting measures to ensure the gradual return of the emigrants. At Arles 11 deaths, of which eight from cholera on Thursday, are reported; and at Nîmes, the same day, two deaths were declared.

The Prefect of Police has issued a series of regulations to prevent the spread of the cattle disease, which, he observes, has from England, and to which it was at first limited, been imported into Holland and Belgium. All owners or keepers of horned beasts attacked or showing symptoms of the contagious typhus are to make a declaration of the fact, in the rural commune, in presence of the respective mayors, and in Paris, of the commissaries of police; after which the animals shall be examined by a veterinary surgeon. The animals found attacked by the malady are to be put apart, and on no account must the owners admit them to common pasture-ground or drinking-places. In places where it is shown that the disease has appeared the mayors and commissaries of police shall summon the owners to make a declaration of the number of horned cattle they possess, specifying their age, height, &c., a copy of such declarations to be transmitted to the authorities in order to fix the indemnity allotted to those who may have endured those losses.

A meeting of the Agricultural Association of the arrondissement of Blaise (Gironde) was held at Bourg on Sunday. The Archbishop of Bordeaux, Cardinal Donnet, opened the proceedings by celebrating mass, and after the Gospel delivered an address on the 'abuses and dangers of the chase,' which, I apprehend, produced but few conversions among his auditors. His Eminence had, on former occasions, denounced poaching. He leaves, therefore, to their disorderly courses and their barbarous strategy the inexorable persecutors of the 'winged songsters of our forests and gardens,' contenting himself for the present with observing, that if it be the design of Providence that we should use for our necessities certain animals traditionally set apart for that purpose, it is not permitted to man, merely for his amusement, to take from the tillers of the soil their most useful auxiliaries—such as sparrows, nightingales, red-breasts, linnets, goldfinches, chaffinches, larks, and others of a like kind. The Cardinal gave some analytical details in order to show the injury done to the agriculturist by the wholesale massacre of those small birds:—

'It was formerly calculated that in spring-time there were not less than 10,000 birds' nests in each square league. Now, we know that every nest contains on an average four young ones. Well, then, it has been shown that each of these little ones requires for its daily consumption 15 worms, and that the parents require for their share 60, making a total of 120 insects for the daily consumption of each nest. If you multiply 120 worms by 10,000 nests, you have a total of 1,200,000 worms destroyed every day, or 36,000,000 in a month. Thirty-six million worms! Have you reflected that those 36,000,000 worms, if you do not respect the existence of those poor birds that consume them, will in their turn turn up the leaves, the flowers, and the fruits of our trees as well as the produce of our kitchen gardens?—Neither should we forget that the insects and the parasite plants of which these birds would rid us levy an impost nearly double the property tax.—Bear in mind that the present year the caterpillars have done such damage to the cabbages that this vegetable has disappeared from our tables, and that these insects have been equally injurious in the pine woods.'

Another point the Cardinal dwelt upon is the practice of sporting on the Sabbath, thus combining inhumanity with the disregard of religious observances. On this he observed:—

'And why should we not embrace this occasion to declare how our heart has been saddened at seeing on the day set apart for the service of God so many men thronging the railroad stations, traversing in all directions our highways and byways, and hurrying on to a recreation which becomes a scandalous profanation. In England it is forbidden to sport on the Sunday, as also to cut corn or hay. And Christian men, who are so ingenious in alleging the slightest indispensation as a reason for abstaining from Divine worship, are with us capable of braving on the Sunday the inclemency of the weather—the extreme of heat and cold—in order to purchase, at the cost of incredible fatigues, the pleasure of pursuing, often without taking it, a prey which, from the increasing crowd of competitors, becomes more and more rare.'

LE CATHOLIQUE.—The *Bien Public* names the following gentlemen as composing the staff of the new daily paper, *Le Catholique*, which is announced to appear at Brussels on the 1st proximo:—M. Paul de Gerlache, M. Lou's Veuilleux, M. Eugene Guilloit, M. Keller, of the French Corps Legislatif; M. Obentrel, late of *Le Monde*; and many other distinguished Catholic writers of Rome, England, Germany, Switzerland, and Spain.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—*Le Patria* publishes an article upon the proximate evacuation of Rome by the French troops. It says:—

The Convention of 1864 is on the eve of being carried out. After the translation of the capital of Italy to Florence, the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome was necessarily to follow. This step will shortly take place. In agreement with the Pontifical Government, and to serve up to the last moment the interests it had taken in hand, the Imperial Government has decided that the army of occupation shall evacuate the territory of the States of the Pope by fractions, which will be concentrated at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo.'

ROME.—The *Times* publishes the following as the text of the Papal Allocution pronounced on the 25th ultimo:—

Venerable Brethren,—Among the numerous machinations and artifices by which the enemies of the Christian name have dared to attack the Church of God, and sought to shake and besiege it by efforts superfluous in truth, must undoubtedly be reckoned that perverse system of men vulgarly styled Masonic, which, at first confined to darkness and obscurity, now comes into light for the common ruin of religion and human society. Immediately after our predecessor the Roman Pontiff, faithful to their pastoral office, discovered his snares and frauds, they considered there was not a moment to lose in holding in check by their authority, and in striking and liberating by a condemnatory sentence as with a sword, this sect, pursuing crime and attacking holy and public things. Our predecessor Clement XII, by his apostolic letters, proscribed and rebuked this sect, and dissipated all the faithful not only from joining it but also from promoting or encouraging it in any manner whatever, since such an act would entail the penalty of excommunication, which the Roman Pontiff can alone remove. Benedict XIV, confirmed by his Constitution this just and legitimate sentence of condemnation, and did not fail to exhort the Catholic sovereign Princes to devote all their efforts and all their solicitude to repress this most immoral sect and defend society against a common danger. Would to God these monarchs had listened to the words of our predecessor! Would to God that in so serious a matter they had acted less feebly! In truth, neither we nor our fathers would then have had to deplore the many seditious movements, the many incendiary wars which have set the whole of Europe in flames, nor the many bitter misfortunes which have afflicted and still afflict the Church. But the rage of the wicked being far from appeased, Pius VIII, our predecessor, struck with anathema a sect of recent origin, Carbonarism, which had propagated itself, particularly in Italy, and, influenced by the same zeal for souls, Leo XII, condemned by his Apostolic letters, not only the secret societies we have just mentioned, but all others, of whatever appellation, conspiring against the Church and the civil power, and warned all the faithful to avoid them under penalty of excommunication. Nevertheless these efforts of the Apostolic See have not had the success expected. The Masonic sect of which we speak has not been vanquished nor overthrown; on the contrary, it has so developed itself that in these troublous days it exists everywhere with impunity, and carries an audacious front. We have therefore thought it our duty to return to this matter, since, perhaps, from ignorance of the guilty intrigues clandestinely carried on, an erroneous opinion may arise that the character of this society is inoffensive, that this institution has no other object than that of succouring men, and assisting them in adversity, and that in this society there is nothing to fear for the Church of God. But who does not comprehend how this sect departs from the truth?—What is the object of this association of men belonging to all religions and every belief? To what end those clandestine meetings, and the rigorous oath exacted from the initiated, binding them never to reveal anything of what may be discussed? Wherefore that unheard of atrocity of penalties and chastisements which the initiated bind themselves to accept should they fail to keep their oath? A society which thus avoids the light of day must surely be impious and criminal. 'He who does ill,' says the apostle, 'hates the light.' How different from such an association

are the pious societies of the faithful which flourish in the Catholic Church! With them there is no reticence, no obscurity. The law which governs them is clear to all; clear also are the works of charity practised according to the Gospel doctrine. Thus it is not without grief that we have seen Catholic societies of this nature, so salutary and so well calculated to excite piety and succour the poor, attacked, and even destroyed in some places, while, on the contrary, encouragement is afforded to secret Masonic societies; so inimical to the Church and to God, so dangerous even for the security of kingdoms. Venerable brethren, we feel pain and bitterness to see that when it is requisite to rebuke this sect according to the constitutions of our predecessors, some persons show themselves indulgent, almost supine; whereas, in so grave a matter, the exigencies of their functions and their charges demand that they should display the greatest activity. If these persons think that the Apostolic constitutions formulated under penalty of anathemas, against occult sects and their adepts and abettors, have no force in the countries where the said sects are tolerated by the civil power, they are assuredly very greatly in error. As you are aware, venerable brethren, we have already rebuked, and now anew rebuke and condemn, the falsity of this evil doctrine. In effect, can it be that the supreme power of pasturing and guiding the universal flock which the Roman Pontiff received from Christ in the person of the blessed Peter, and the supreme power they must exercise in the Church, should depend upon the civil power, or could they for any reason be constrained and done violence to thereby? Under these circumstances, for fear lest youth and unthinking men should allow themselves to be led astray in principle, and for fear our silence should offer any opportunity of protecting error, we have resolved, venerable brethren, to raise our Apostolic voice and confirming here in your presence the constitutions of our predecessors, on the part of our Apostolic authority we rebuke and condemn this Masonic society and all the other societies of the same description, which although differing in form, tend to the same end, and which conspire overtly or clandestinely against the Church or legitimate power. We desire that the said societies should be held proscribed and rebuked by us under the same penalties as those which are specified in the previous constitutions of our predecessors, and this in the sight of all the faithful in Christ, of every condition, rank, and dignity, and throughout all the earth. There remains now nothing wanting to satisfy the wishes and solicitude of our paternal heart than to warn and admonish the faithful who should have associated themselves with sects of this character to obey in future wise inspirations, and to abandon those fatal councils, in order that they may not be dragged into the abyss of eternal perdition. As regards all others of the faithful, filled with solicitude for their souls, we strongly exhort them to be upon their guard against the perfidious language of sectarians, who, under a fair exterior, are inflamed with a burning hatred against the religion of Christ and legitimate authority, and who have but one single thought and end in view, to overthrow all rights, both human and divine. Let them well understand that those afflicted to such sects are like the wolves whom Christ our Lord prophesied would come disguised in sheep's clothing to devour the flock; let them understand they are of the number of those whose society the Apostle has also forbidden to us, eloquently prohibiting us from even saying unto them,—Hail! May the all-merciful God, hearing our prayers, grant that with the aid of His grace the insane may return to reason, and those who have gone astray be led back to the path of justice! May God grant that after the suppression of the depraved men who, by the aid of the above-mentioned societies, give themselves up to impious and criminal acts, the Church and human society may be able to repose in some degree from such numerous and inveterate evils! In order that our vows may be heard let us also pray to our mediator with the all-clement God, the most holy Virgin, that mother immaculate from her birth, to whom it has been granted to overthrow the enemies of the Church and monstrous errors. Let us equally pray for the protection of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, by whose glorious blood this noble city has been sanctified. We have confidence that with their assistance and aid we shall the more easily obtain what we ask of the Divine bounty.'

A letter from Rome in the *Journal des Debats* dated the 4th inst., says:—

In the present state of public opinion at Rome and in Italy you may well imagine the immense sensation which has been produced by the declaration in the *Moniteur* of the 27th of September. On the eve of the elections nothing could have come more appropos to assure an important majority to the Italian Government, and it is believed here that this was the object in view. It is another piece of good service rendered to Italy by France, by aiding her to overthrow the intrigues of her enemies, who have always endeavored to maintain that the Convention of the 15th of September was only a trap, and would never be carried out—in other words, that France would not keep her word. Rome is tranquil, and the great heat having subsided, the sanitary condition of the city is excellent. We have had copious showers of rain, and a large number of visitors are expected.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The official *Giornale di Roma* announces that it is authorized to declare that the Pope in his last Allocution spoke as at all times, from the promptings of his own conscience, with full independence.—The *Giornale di Roma* continues:—

His expressions were not strengthened or modified by any influence. None would have presumed to interpose a veto, which would not have been regarded. This declaration replies to the journals which have wounded the honor of the Holy See and the honor of the Chief of the French nation, by asserting that the French Government had prohibited the publication of some expressions in the Allocution relative to the funeral of Marshal Magran.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Neapolitan Bishops, exiled from their sees, who had petitioned Victor Emmanuel to be allowed to return to their flocks threatened by the invasion of the cholera, have been answered by a circular of Victor Emmanuel's Minister of Justice, addressed to his several local Attorneys-General to the effect that they must prevent any exiled Bishop from returning to his dioceses, under any pretext, before the parliamentary elections have taken place.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The Papal Nuncio at this Court is stated to have received orders from the Pope to deliver to the diocesan of the provinces infected with cholera all the money collected for St. Peter's Pence by the offices of different newspapers, or contributed from other sources in Spain.

A Ministerial circular has been forwarded to the Governors of the Provinces, enjoining the fulfilment of the Royal orders prohibiting the establishment of sanitary cordons in the interior of the kingdom. Four persons were killed and five wounded in the tumults which took place at Saragossa on the 3d instant, arising from the refusal of the peasants to pay the municipal octroi.

AUSTRIA.
BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—The *Independence Belge* publishes the text of two documents—the first, a despatch dated the 3d of August, purporting to have been addressed by Senor Bernardez Castro, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Count Mensdorff, replying to the protests of the latter on the part of Austria against the recognition of Italy by Spain. In this Senor Castro admits that Austria and Spain agree upon several political questions, but points out that they have not identical interests in Italy. The second document is a circular dated the 20th of September, addressed to the Spanish diplomatic

agents abroad, to whom Senor Castro communicates his despatch of the 3d August above mentioned, and the circumstances under which it was written. The Minister protests against any idea of a pre-existing engagement between the two States, respecting a common line of policy with regard to Italy, and repels the insinuation of Count Mensdorff that the recognition of Italy imperils the dynastic institution of Spain.

LEGACY TO THE POPE.—Many cases have occurred of people, through some incomprehensible whim or other, devising the whole, or the bulk of their property, to the Queen, thereby carrying 'coals to Newcastle.' A pleasing contrast to such folly we extract from the *Standard* of the 5th instant:—'A miser, aged 81, has just died at Gandenzdorf, near Vienna, in possession of a fortune of nearly 2,000,000 francs, the whole of which he has left by will to the Pope. He had for many years lived on a life annuity of 1,000 francs, of which he contrived to put by a third. The only condition contained in the bequest is that the Pope shall pray personally for the soul of the donor.'

PRUSSIA.

A PRUSSIAN PANIC.—The Prussians are so alarmed on account of the cattle plague that they will not admit within their frontiers foreign animals of any kind, and even the drovers and all persons suspected of having come in contact with beasts susceptible of the plague are under an interdiction. Two pairs of pigeons sent from Belgium to Germany were stopped by the Prussian officers; and a stuffed dog was also, it is said, seized on the frontier.—*Fall Mail Gazette.*

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

WARSAW, Oct. 9.—The Commissioners of Justice at Warsaw have received a communication from Herr von Trapow, the Minister of Police, announcing that the state of seige in the Kingdom of Poland will be raised at the opening of the new year.

The Commissioners are, therefore, instructed to fix legal punishments for those offences which are brought before the police tribunals for adjudication.

The Lunatic Asylum at Warsaw—a Government institution of course—has just been visited by the police. On this occasion some 50 out of the 144 patients were discovered to be political offenders who had fled for refuge to the abode of madness, and spent already a couple of years within its terrible walls.—The physicians have been arrested, together with the delinquents.

From the White Sea to the Black Sea, from the Baltic to the Ural Mountains, from the Ural Mountains across the entire continent of Asia to its north-western shores, from those shores across Behring's Straits to the continent of America—all that belongs to the single Empire of Russia. The boundary between Europe and Asia is only a chain of hills in Russian territory; the mysterious sea which divides the new World from the Old is nothing but a piece of water between one Russian province and another.—You may set out from Oranoo, and travel across the world to Vancouver's Island without quitting Russian soil. What created this prodigious Empire?—Not conquest—at least, not conquest such as that of the Ottomans. The Turkish Empire was formed in a comparatively short period by an overwhelming torrent of armed fanatics, and it represents at this day an aggregate of regions on which the descendants of the conquerors are encamped. But Russia has proceeded slowly, steadily, and by a variety of methods to the absorption of the countries around her. Except in the 'recognition' of the Danubian frontier after the Crimean war she has never lost an inch of ground once acquired, and yet such is the enormous extent of her territory that it is hardly conceivable how any Government could be felt from one extremity of it to the other. The same Power which had a reversionary interest in the succession to the throne of Denmark was claiming vast provinces from the remotest divisions of China. It has been said of ourselves that our Empire the sun never sets; but we are found only in isolated plantations, separated widely from each other; whereas in the Russian Empire there is neither break nor chasm. It is bounded by Norway on one corner, and by the Sea of Japan on another, and is as close to Peking as it is to Vienna.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson has received from his friends a thousand dollars annuity.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter says: As winter approaches, the reign of extravagance, in fashionable circles, seem to be bent on more astonishing developments. What do you think of \$300 per month for a furnished house in the Fifth Avenue as far up as the Central Park? said houses being about 18 by 25 feet. Dozens of such cases could be reported. Builders are taking contracts for whole blocks of houses, to be commenced at once, so as to be finished early next spring. These are to be on the most showy scale, and will be sold or rented, no doubt, at fabulous rates. I cannot learn, however, that anybody is taking contracts for constructing comfortable moderate sized dwellings for the poor. What is to become of them it is difficult to say, unless they take refuge in the abominable tenement houses which are multiplying along the North River side of the city. The display of toilettes at the opera last night, in costume and glitter, beat anything of the kind ever witnessed herebefore. One lady occupying a box in the balcony, had nearly gold and jewelry enough on her person to stock any of the windows in Broadway, while near by sat another dame, clad in apparel, the value of which could be estimated at a figure much beyond the modest hundreds. Besides, it was the general remark, that more families came in carriages than is usually the case, and not only that but almost everybody of the male gender had white kids on, that must have cost from \$2 to \$250 per pair. All this goes to show that, if it be true, as the financial writer says it is, money is 'growing tighter' down in Wall street, they have not heard the news at the other end of the town.

TROUBLE WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEGROES.—A Charleston letter of the 11th says: The trouble on the coast between the whites and freedmen continue General Bennett yesterday sent a force of fifty picked men to Ashpole to quell a disturbance there that threatened to become serious. The freedmen are reported well armed. Two whites, who went up Ashpole River for the purpose of bringing wood to the city, when about twenty miles distant, were seized at one of the landings by four blacks, each armed with a rifle, and their boat taken from them, after which they were stripped of their clothing and compelled to travel to the city on foot, arriving here in a state of starvation. Major General Devens and staff, and Major General Seymour, arrived here on a visit Monday morning. A council with General Bennett, commanding the district was held, and measures adopted to prevent further disturbances in the interior. During the day the party visited the forts in the harbor and military posts around the city.

ACCUMULATIONS DURING THE WAR.—It is a curious fact, quite unusual in war, that so many of our ordinary people have been laying up money during the late terrible conflict. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, in his last annual message, after reporting the State debt in 1861 as \$9,103,039, and \$14,749,935 as added during the war, that the increase of the deposits in the saving-banks alone for '64 over those of '60 would pay the entire debt of the State, and still leave a surplus of more than \$1,000,000. Such a result is a marvel for which it is difficult to account.—*Advocate of Peace.*

An attempt to arrest a noisy fellow in the entry of a New Haven Church, last Sunday, resulted in a fight; and a cry of 'fire' caused a panic. The people rushed out in great haste, ladies fainting, and one man threw his wife out the window.

CORN CAKE.—1 cup butter, 2 sugar, 3-eggs, 3 cups flour; 1 teaspoonful soda in 1 cup of milk; 2 teaspoonful of cream tartar dry. In the flour. Spice to taste, and bake in a moderate oven.

LEMON PUFFS.—1 pound butter, 1 pound sugar, 8 eggs, 4 lemons: Squeeze the juice and grate the rinds in also. 1 glass of brandy, add 2 soulded soda crackers.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbersome stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligences? How everything has changed since then. It was then that 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir' first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore-throat. Physicians recommend it.
Sold by all Druggists
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. October, 1865.

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT.—That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay.
Sold by all Druggists.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. October, 1865.

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL.
Hartman's Corners, Aurora, O. W., July 17, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, N. Y.:
Gentlemen,—This is to certify that my son William has been troubled with Scrofula for nine years, and has been under the treatment of a number of physicians (at great expense to myself), but received no benefit therefrom. Having seen one of Bristol's SARAPARILLA trials. At that time he had five running sores, which appeared to defy all treatment. He commenced taking the Saraparilla, and the result has been, after taking seven bottles, and also five bottles of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS four of the running sores have disappeared, and the fifth is now healing rapidly. In the meantime he has had the small pox—going about all the time—and recovered without the use of any other medicines than BRISTOL'S SARAPARILLA and BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. His general health has improved wonderfully, having been before taking these preparations very poor; as any one can testify who knows him. I feel under obligations to the public to make this case known, and therefore send you this certificate.
Yours truly,
ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW.

Agents for Montreal, Devins Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harrie, B. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 461

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany, France, and England. Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority.—The fabric impregnated with it exhales the incense of the most odoriferous tropical flowers. The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by the poet and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the handkerchief, as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counter-irritant after shaving.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this name is genuine. 191

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

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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 SARAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 417

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