

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The reports of the cholera are excellent. The *Union Médicale* announces that, in consequence of the continued decrease of the malady in Paris, it will publish no more special bulletins. Another medical authority, the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, fully corroborates what its contemporary states as to the improved state of public health. If there were some cases more than on the days immediately preceding, they occurred in the quarters newly annexed to Paris. Notwithstanding this, it adds, "as the number of deaths from cholera is now so small, we no longer consider cholera but as the other prevalent maladies, and we shall not speak of it any more except in our clinical review." The official lists are only up to the 6th of November. On that day the number of deaths in all the hospitals was 19, whereas on the first of the month it was 35. The number of deaths out of doors on the 6th was 23, having been 56 on the first. The total number of deaths, both in and out of hospital, from the 24th of October to the 6th of November, that is 14 days, was 1,382.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—The frigates *Mogador* and *Eldorado*, the departure of which was prematurely announced, were only able to sail yesterday for Civita Vecchia. The Emperor will return to St. Cloud this evening. His Majesty's health is excellent. The *Patrie* of this evening asserts that the French Chambers will be opened on the 15th of January next. The proceedings against the *Opinion Nationale* for the publication of false intelligence from Algeria have resulted in MM. Touray and Sauvastre being condemned to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs each.

It is asserted that a private letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King Victor Emmanuel concerning the Roman question will shortly be published. The *France* denies the rumors of intended territorial modifications attributed to the Emperor.

Toulon, Nov. 12.—The Emperor has granted a remission or reduction of their sentences to 90 convicts on account of the devotion they displayed during the prevalence of the cholera in this city.

Paris, Nov. 13.—It is asserted that an imperial decree has been signed to-day effecting great reductions in the army.

Seven battalions of the Guard are to be disbanded, 100 regiments of the Line will each be reduced by three companies; two regiments of Carabiniers are to be incorporated with the Chasseurs of the Guard; 50 regiments of Cavalry, now consisting of six squadrons each, will be reduced to five squadrons; and forty batteries of artillery will be abolished. The reduction will, altogether, comprise about 1,800 officers, and 42,000 men.

The savings produced, when the reductions are completed, will amount to about 50,000,000F.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—

"The Paris journals have published details of projected reductions in the strength of the army which are completely erroneous. In order to show how little foundation there is for this intelligence, it is sufficient to state that, if the Emperor has determined in principle upon the reduction of the war expenditures, the means by which this reduction will be accomplished has not yet been decided upon."

The French Government has just published the statistics of the census of 1861, from which it appears that the population of the Empire was then 36,717,254. Of the population over 87 per cent are Roman Catholics. There are 339 Protestants, 79,964 Jews, 12,095 of sects not Christian, and 11,834 whose religion is not stated. A curious fact, showing the disinclination of the French to emigrate appears in the volume, viz: that out of nearly 37,000,000 of the French population there were less than 4,000,000 found domiciled out of the departments where they were born.

Official mendacity is the malady of the country, and the ardor with which places under Government are sought is hardly less remarkable than that of which Spain used to present, and perhaps still presents, so curious a spectacle. When a man is good for nothing else, or for little else, he solicits a place under Government.

An old soldier of the First Empire, Capt. Olan, has just died at Montmorency, aged 96. The deceased captain's military career began at Fleurus and closed at Waterloo. In 1804 he was one of the first who received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was, probably, at his death the oldest member of that order.

A Paris letter says:—Dr. Pusey, of Oxford, is a visitor here, and has had several interviews with the Archbishop of Paris and our leading churchmen. The eminent Hebrew professor had made a round of calls on sundry bishops in Normandy the last week in October, and had placed copies of his new book at the disposal of all who chose to accept the boon.

MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Among the French manufactures of which the Protectionists predicted the destruction by the commercial treaties with foreign countries was the iron trade. The prediction has not been verified. It is an ascertained fact that the trade has gone on increasing every year, and that it has now reached 2,000 millions of kilogrammes, the kilogramme being equivalent to 2 lb 3 1/2 oz. The *Avenir Commercial*, a competent authority in such matters, states this year's importation will be about eight millions of kilogrammes in iron and castings of all kinds, which is a trifle compared to the home production. It has, moreover, to be observed that, in one form or another, France will export nearly double that quantity. From the 1st of January to the 31st August last there were exported in diverse forms, such as tools, machines, bridges, rails, &c., 95,000,000 kilogrammes of iron work, and there will probably be about 200,000,000 in the whole year. Workmen's wages and the profits realised on these exports will not be less than 200,000,000F., or £20,000,000 sterling. The French dockyards are now building two screw steamers for Russia, and at Havre, for the same country, a 2,400 horse-power steam engine. At Nantes a regular flotilla of iron lighters are in course of construction for foreign service. In Paris, dredging machines for Egypt; at Bordeaux, several plated ships have been ordered for the King of Prussia, and for the Italian government a cuirassé frigate to be called the *Ancona*. A short time ago the *Paestrum*, a cuirassé corvette, for the same government, was launched at Seyne, near Toulon. At Seyne, also, there are building for the Turkish government three cuirassé gunboats, and the Emperor of Brazil has ordered two cuirassé brigs, and a corvette with 250 horse-power engines. The same firm is building two cuirassé steam corvettes, of 300 horse-power each, for Italy, and three batteries for Turkey, besides a considerable amount of machinery for the Isthmus of Suez Company. Five or six millions' worth for sugar works are ordered for Egypt. From this list should not be omitted the seventeen locomotives which the ironmasters of the Ourest are to send to England; those which the works of Alsace are preparing for a German railroad; and castings from the foundries of Marquise for England.

## SPAIN.

The *Patrie* says that, fearing the insurrection in Jamaica may have ramifications in the Spanish Antilles, Spain has ordered a strict watch to be kept upon the seaboard of Cuba and Porto Rico.

A private letter of the 8th, from a person who habitually resides at Seville, states that the deaths from cholera in that city have been 3,000, out of a population of 100,000. The mortality appears to have been considerable in the suburb known as the *Triana*, the favorite abode of smugglers and gipsies. The disease has, however, now almost entirely disappeared from Seville, as well as Madrid.

Although the evil has really been great, and the fear still greater, in Madrid, there has been, nevertheless, as I have been assured, no lack of generous disregard of personal safety, of unflinching discharge of duty, of dauntless devotion of man to man. Many, I may say most, of those who could do any good by staying, did not turn their backs upon the dire enemy, and charity and true piety have shone with all that lustre which is characteristic of Southern countries, and, it must be said in sober truth, of Roman Catholic communities. It is the one redeeming point in a clergy with whom it is so easy to find fault in other respects.—*Times Cor.*

## ITALY.

Florence, Nov. 2.—The sensational reports alluded to in a recent letter, and which were probably got up with the hope of influencing the elections, have died the usual death of such ephemeral fabrications. Some of them were too extravagant to obtain a moment's credence, except from those persons, certainly too numerous, who do not take the trouble of subjecting the rumors that reach them to the tests of probability and common sense. It is fair to presume, however, that very few really thought the King was going to abdicate in order to avoid breaking his word to the nation, and to allow his successor, the inexperienced Prince Umberto, to proceed to a coup d'état and to the acknowledgment of the temporal power of the Pope. Such flights of fancy call for no contradiction. Further, however, you may rest assured that the late family meeting at Turin which assembled Victor Emmanuel, his five children and his two sons-in-law, was strictly a family meeting, and not for the purpose of important deliberations and decisions.

Florence, Nov. 12.—The Italian Cabinet has addressed an order to the civil and military authorities, who, in consequence of the withdrawal of the French troops, will be brought into contact with the Pontifical functionaries. This order enjoins strict observance by the Italian authorities of the duties arising from the new state of things.

The Italian Government has been publishing the archives of the Austrian police which have been found in the towns recently under Austrian rule. Among the reports of the secret police are many references to Lord Byron, who appears to have been closely and constantly watched during his stay in Italy. It is interesting to know that the spies reported that 'he has as carefully concealed his political opinions as he has exhibited his love of pleasure and his weakness for the fair sex.' It appears that the police had heard Byron was 'one of the ring-leaders of the Romantic school of authors,' which they stupidly suspected to be an English branch of the secret society called Ancient Rome, then just founded in Italy for revolutionary purposes.

It is reported that Austria is about to reduce its army in Venetia.

Rome.—A writer in the *Augsburg Gazette* says:—"The September Convention has been supplemented and completed, though the additions consist mainly in the verbal utterances which were exchanged and ratified at the Papal Nuncio's last audience of the Emperor Napoleon. The Holy See adheres so far to the Convention as to contribute towards its political, financial and military execution. The Emperor will withdraw the first brigade of the Army of Occupation, in order to give the Catholic world and the Italian Parliament a demonstration of the sincerity of the Convention. If the Italians really desire the discontinuance of French intervention, the new Parliament will hasten to first, to undertake to provide for the payment of the interest of the Pontifical State Debt according to the proportion belonging to the provinces which have been taken from the Holy See. Secondly, to renounce Rome as capital of Italy with as much solemnity as the last Parliament displayed in proclaiming it the capital of Italy. Should the Italian Parliament fulfil these conditions the second and third French Brigades will quit Rome soon after spring, and the Convention will be executed before its date. But should the Italian Parliament reject these conditions it will prove to the Emperor Napoleon that it does not contemplate a *bona fide* performance of the compact, and the two Brigades will remain in Rome until a new Parliament shall have complied with these terms."

Rome, Nov. 10.—Cholera does not at present exist upon Pontifical territory.

Very few cases have occurred at Corneto and Toscanella.

The *Osservatore Romano* of to-day publishes instructions issued by the Central Roman Committee, in view of the departure of that French troops, treating of the means by which Rome is to unite with Italy.

Orders have been issued prohibiting the entry into Pontifical territory of travellers coming from Naples or adjacent places unless they can prove a stay of 15 days in a district free from the epidemic.

The 19th Regiment of the Line has embarked for France.

Nov. 12.—It is stated that the evacuation of the provinces of Velletri and Frosinone by the French will commence to-morrow, and that they will be replaced by Pontifical troops.

KINDESS OF NAPLES.—207 cases of cholera have occurred here, 80 of which have proved fatal.

NAPLES, Oct. 30.—A greater evil than the cholera is that general distrust of the authorities, of the doctors and the druggists, which seems to have taken possession of the masses. The members of the Chamber of Commerce, in advertising to the possible consequences of unwise precautions and prohibitions, spoke of one effect as likely to be 'desperation and self-abandonment.' They might almost have recognized it as a fact. I have for some time alluded to reports of poisoning as being rife among the mob, and daily I am compelled to listen to tales which are thoroughly believed, and which show how great a social and political evil ignorance is. One person tells of poison mixed with wine—of its being scattered over meat in the streets in the form of pepper; another tells of medicine being given to a woman who died directly after, and of the infuriated husband killing the doctor; while another, more cunning, takes the medicine offered to him and gives it to a dog, which soon dies; and again the doctor is the victim. You cannot go among certain classes without hearing an infinity of such tales, and there is every reason for believing that political malcontents take advantage of the popular ignorance, and insinuate that the Government has sent its agents to poison meats, drinks, and the very atmosphere itself.

In Southern as in Northern Italy most of the elections were referred to the decisions of a second ballot, which came off yesterday. With the result I am as yet unacquainted, but it is remarkable that the election of Garibaldi was disputed, and some of the most liberal and liberal popular candidates were excluded.

As was to be expected, the Neapolitan papers which propagated the silly *canard* of the execution of four English sailors on board one of the British men of war off Naples now are fain to decare it to be unfounded. When the Chambers open the Italian papers will find, it is to be hoped, better materials for filling their columns than the fables in which some of them have lately so largely dealt.

## RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We take the following from the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 9th Nov:—

Advices from Berditchew state on the 25th October there were 38 fatal cases of cholera, on the 26th, 33, on the 27th, 34, and on the 28th, 23. There were 430 patients still suffering from cholera. The number of fatal cases from cholera at Berditchew since it first broke out is 576.

The *Moniteur* says:—On account of the prevalent opinion in England that the cattle plague was imported into that country from Russia, the Russian Government ordered an investigation to be made on

the subject, whence it results that the cattle plague has not appeared in Russia since 1859.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Rzewuski, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Warsaw, was seized on the night of October 28th and transported to Astrachan. The telegram announced at the time that this step was taken in consequence of the prelate's systematic opposition to the Russian Government. The British register has got so accustomed to hearing of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops being seized and imprisoned, or deported, that it never asks itself what the impression would be in England if the Bishop of London or the Dean of Westminster were seized at night and shipped off to West Australia for systematic opposition to the Government. Somehow or other these things never seem to us so utterly abominable and indefensible as when we read the accounts given of them by their official champions and advocates. When we read the descriptions given of them by those who denounce and condemn them, we are apt to suspect either some colouring and some exaggeration to increase the odium, or some suppression of circumstances which, if known, would mitigate our censures. The worse the aspect of the transaction, the more one feels afraid lest by giving way to one's indignation without hearing the other side, one may be doing an injustice and submitting to be gulled. But when the culprit tells his own story and makes his own defence, and when that suffices for his condemnation, it is far preferable to any other evidence. Here is the Russian Government's defence in the *Dziennik Warszawski*.—"This measure (Mgr. Rzewuski's arrest and deportation) was deferred by the Government to the very latest, in the hope that the Episcopal Administrator would in time arrive at a better knowledge of the duties which his position imposes on him; but was provoked by the daring with which, during the whole course of his administration, he has opposed himself to all the dispositions of the Government—a daring which amounted to the most palpable systematic opposition, which was as fruitless as it was inconsistent with the rightly understood interests of the Church. This resistance to the Government was shown by Rzewuski immediately after his assumption of the administration of the diocese." The article goes on to declare that it was with the prelate's co-operation that the signal for the general church mourning was given from Warsaw, that he persistently opposed both the laying aside the mourning and the renewed ringing of the church bells, and that in spite of repeated warnings, he not only maintained an intimate intercourse with the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, but communicated ecclesiastical ordinances of the Nuncio to the consistories of other Roman Catholic dioceses in the Kingdom of Poland by means of certified copies, without the intervention of the authorities. This last proceeding, it says, offended against express regulations and could not therefore pass unpunished. The article concludes by announcing that "the Government, while sending the Administrator to a distant land with a mild climate has, out of consideration for his age and ecclesiastical dignity, secured him the means of decent existence in his new residence." Now, Heaven knows! we do not mean to ask the British Government, or the Liberal press, or the great Liberal party to take up the cause of Mgr. Rzewuski; we do not in the least desire that they should do so. We would rather that a Catholic prelate should bear his lot with dignity than that he should be made like unto Pöör by becoming the subject of Mr. Gladstone's remonstrances. We only want to call attention to the circumstances that tyranny, cruelty, and despotism do not, as a fact, excite the indignation of the British Government or public, if the victim be a Catholic bishop or priest.—*Tablet*.

Nov. 4.—To-morrow will be a fatal day to many a Polish mother and bride. For the first time since the exhausting drain attendant on the Crimean War, a conscription will be carried out in Poland. Seven years the Czar had accorded spontaneously for his people to recover from the havoc which had been wrought among them on the walls of Sebastopol. Two years ago the decree went forth that the term for the recruiting ground to lie fallow was to cease in his entire dominions, but the Poles broke out into rebellion on the first appearance of the recruiting officer in their midst, and the Russians had to supply alone the necessary quantum of soldiers. Immediately after the latter, who had been mulcted in a half per cent. of their males on the first occasion, were drawn upon for 1 per cent. more. The Polish rebellion had proved a more serious affair than expected, and the sympathy it awakened in some of the most powerful nations of the world naturally prompted the Czar to be on his guard and prepare the means of defence. The Poles, however, were far from profiting by this double exemption from the blood tax, as it is significantly called by the men and women of their race. What with the carnage among the insurgents, the flight of so many political offenders, and the wholesale transportation of criminal and suspected characters, the loss to the country in the last three years has been estimated considerably beyond the 75,000 men whom the 5,000,000 inhabitants would have been obliged to supply for military purposes at the rate of 1 per cent. But even making allowance or a certain amount of exaggeration, there is still reason to assume that the sacrifice of life and individual liberty, made by either country in fighting the other, has been proportionate; and the Poles have had the additional disadvantage not only to succumb as a nation, but also to be deprived chiefly of artisans, merchants, and noblemen; in a word, of the educated head and skilled hands of society. The class least affected by the rebellion and its sanguinary end were the peasants, who in consequence have had the good luck of keeping their sons to themselves for a period of nine years.

The indifference to revolutionary schemes manifested by this latter section of society has recommended them to the consideration of the authorities, even now that a general levy can be no longer avoided. Under the Imperial decree of the first of June regarding the particulars of the year's *branc* (a term denoting both slavery and recruiting in Polish), none but young men between their 20th and 24th years are liable to be called upon. Accordingly a considerable portion of those who have been passed over in the last years of grace are also at present practically free, and it is probable will escape the duty of military service altogether. The benefit bestowed upon them is the greater, as not a few among those happy exempted ones have been married in the meantime, and by the emancipation of their class entitled to and endowed with a moiety of land. In addition to the peasantry, the youthful townspeople, the Jews, and the whole of the lower or yeoman nobility, whose titles are no longer recognized by the Government, will be led up to and mustered by the authorities, the only classes excepted being the higher nobility, and the scanty complement of priests, lawyers, doctors, and other professionals remaining in the country after the sweeping measures of a year ago. Families who have particularly distinguished themselves by their loyalty during the late rebellion, or who have had one of their members killed by the insurgents, are also released from all service, to whatever class of society they may belong. The rate exacted is 14 per cent. of males, which, reckoning the population at 5,000,000, would yield a total of 45,000 recruits; but of these 8,500, or one and a half per thousand, are allowed to redeem the claim of the Government and purchase exemption for life, on payment of 400 roubles per head. This is simply a tax of 3,000,000 roubles, imposed upon the richest section of society, and which it is easy enough to force will, in a great measure, be paid by the German proprietors and manufacturers residing in the northern and central districts of the kingdom. For every man exacted three will be selected by the authorities to draw lots, the more or less lucky numbers liberating two, and condemning one to 15 years of service in an area extending over three continents. Imagine the men walking up to the terrible table, and you have a spectacle, in comparison to which Ham-

burg, with all its sordid anxieties and cowardly suicides, is nothing but a frivolous caricature.—*Times Cor.*

THE MASOULINE DRESSMAKER.—Can you believe that in the middle of the nineteenth century there exists dressmakers with beards, men, real men like the Zouaves, who, with their strong hands, measure the exact dimensions of the most titled women in Paris, dress them, and undress them, and 'turn' them round and round before them, as if they were neither more nor less than wax figures in a hair dresser's window.

Of course you know the Rue de la Paix—so-called because it commemorates war in the shape of a column. In that street lives an Englishman who enjoys a very different popularity in the world of frippery from that of a Lent preacher. This Englishman, it must be admitted, has created a new kind of art, the art of sewing in a woman's figure with a precision hitherto unknown. He has the inspiration of the scissors, the genius of the gore. He knows the exact spot at which the stuff should sit tightly, and where it should float around at will. He understands at a glance, by the whole contour of the woman, what should be shown, and what concealed. Providence has created him from all eternity to discover the law of crinolines, and the true curve of the petticoat. He is a perfect gentleman, always fresh and clean shaved, always curled, black coat, white cravat, cambric sleeves, fastened at the wrist with a gold button. He officiates with all the gravity of a diplomatist who carries the future of the world shut up in one of the compartments of his brain.

When he tries a dress upon a live doll of the *Chausse d'Antin*, it is with the most droloune contemplation that he touches, fits, measures, and marks with chalk the defective fold in the stuff. Anon he steps back, and the better to judge the effect of his handiwork at a distance, he holds his hand before his eye like an opera-glass, and resumes, with an inspired finger, the work of modeling the dress on the body of his customer. Sometimes he plants a flower here, or tries on a ribbon there, in order to test the general harmony of the toilet; and all this time the Eve in process of manufacture stands motionless and resigned, and allows her creator to proceed with the work of her creation in silence.

At last, when he has moulded the silk as if it were clay, and when he has modeled the figure according to his idea, he takes his place at the other end of the room, and seats himself upon a sofa with his head thrown back, and directs his work as with a conductor's baton. "To the right, madam!" and the lady turns accordingly. "To the left!" and round she goes. "Face me!" and she looks straight at the artist. "Right about face," and the obverse is presented. In this manner a German princess, acclimatized at Paris, executes, at the orders of a man, a complete course of drill. After which he dismisses her with a royal gesture, "That will do, madam."

I have never witnessed these mysteries, and only know of them through the indiscretions of the initiated; but this is what a passing zephyr whispered in my ear, and I only repeat the disclosure he it thoroughly understood under all possible reserve. The fashionable ladies of Paris, enchanted with the splendid fashions of their towered dressmaker, have come to believe that a man who can make a dress so beautifully ought to be able to put it on better than any one else, and set upon it the seal of the master. Therefore, whenever a court ball takes place, or a ball at the Hotel de Ville, or even a grand reception at the Palais Royal or the Luxembourg, you may see drawn up, about ten o'clock at night, before the door of the foreign dressmaker a long string of carriages, the wretched coachmen sitting on the boxes buried in their great coats. The mistresses have mounted the stairs into this Temple of the Toilet; as they enter, they receive a card bearing the number of their turn and they pass on into the waiting-room. As they can only appear one by one before the pontiff of the petticoat, the late comers have occasionally to wait a long time; but a delicate piece of attention on the part of the master of the house enables them to relieve as much as possible the fatigues of the ante-chamber. A sideboard, richly provided, offers to the fair expectants the positive consolations of the choicest dishes and pastry, and here the ethereal ladies of the Paris drawing-rooms justify themselves for the polka by partaking of unlimited *pate de foie gras*, washed down with abundant Malmaison. Thus refreshed at the expense of the establishment, they brave with an intrepid spirit the operation of the toilet. The master dispatches them one after another and with considerable celerity. He examines, turns them about, a final touch, a pin here and there, and madame has realized the prototype of elegance.

The following are his charges: For cutting a dress \$10; for dressing a lady, \$15; for fitting her for a dinner, "20; and \$25 for a party.—*Paris Cor. London Times*.

BROWN OF NEW POTATOES.—This favorite esculent contains a vegetable base of deleterious quality, called solanine, which is especially developed in the plant when it is shooting. Dr. Kaaf has ascertained that solanine not only exists in a considerable proportion in the shoots, but in the tuber itself, and at two extreme periods of its existence, viz., when scarcely formed, and when very old, the skin containing more of it than the pulp. Hence people that chiefly live upon potatoes should beware of new ones, which are generally so highly prized as delicacies; they ought at least to be peeled, and rather boiled than fried, because water carries off a good deal of the solanine.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

EXPERIENCE AS AN EDITOR.—Mr. Artemus Ward, the American showman, says: "In the autumn of 18— my friend, the editor of the *Baldwinsville Eagle*, was obliged to leave for a fortnight and go and dig his potatoes, and he asked me to edit for him during his absence. Accordingly I ground up his *Shears* and commenced. It didn't take me a grate while to slash out copy sent from the exchanges for one issue, and I haw! I'd ride up to the next town on a little jaunt, to rest my *Brances* which had been severely racked by my mental efforts. (This is sorer Ironical). So I went over to the Rail Road office and asked the Superintendent for a pass. 'You a editor?' he asked, evidently on the pint of snickerin'. 'Yes sir, sir, I don't I look poor enuff?' 'Just about,' said he, 'but our road can't para you.' 'Can't say?' 'No, sir, it can't.' 'B-cauz, ez I, lookin' him full in the face with a eagle eye, 'it goes so slow it can't para anybody!' Methinks I had him there. It's the slowest Kalo Rods in the West. With a mortified air he told me to get out of his office. I pitted him and went."

A "COUGH" "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

## BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

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Sold every where at 25 cents per box.  
November, 1865.

## THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Reverend O. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

## A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colic, and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paragoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1865.

The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of medicine, is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How important, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able hands; as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skillfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia, in cases of Debility of the Digestive Organs, and Biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this Medicine to suffering invalids.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.  
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rhenish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either.

See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

St. LAZARE DE BRILLCHESSE, District of Montmorency, C.E., 13th Aug. 1864.

Mr. Edmund Giroux, Druggist, No. 47 St. Peter Street, corner of Vieux Marche, Lower Town, Quebec:—

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have been, during eighteen months, sick and obliged to keep my bed, unable to walk a single step. After having tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and took five bottles. To-day I walk perfectly well, and I am able to attend to my business. One of the most able physicians, after bleeding me, declared that my sickness was severe Rheumatic affection. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN RUEL.

Sworn before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montmorency, Aug. 13, 1864.

J. RUEL, Justice of the Peace.

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.

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