

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The terms of the treaty which the Vienna Conference is striving to conclude, the change of Ministry in Spain, the trial of the alleged Polish conspirators at Berlin, are the topics on which the Paris papers have found most to say during the last few days. The visits to Paris of General Menabrea and the Marquis Pepoli have given rise to reports of negotiations between the Imperial Government and that of Victor Emmanuel, and the questions generally asked, and which the papers have been endeavoring to solve, each one in its own fashion are whether such negotiations have really been going on, and, if so, what is their exact object, and have they led to a result? *La France*, a paper which makes great pretensions to being well-informed, declares that not a word has passed with respect to Rome. It is concerning Vienna that the diplomats have been busy; Paris and Turin have been concerting means to obtain the peaceable cession of Austria's remaining Italian provinces. The *Debats* considers this most improbable, and the *Presse* scoffs at the idea. Venetia, if ever acquired by the Kingdom of Italy, will be so as the result of a war or revolution. Most persons who have well considered the question will be disposed to agree with the *Presse*.

PARIS, Sept. 21 (Evening).—The semi-official *Correspondence Havas* of this evening publishes an article upon the Roman question concluding thus:—From the moment that the Italian Government selects Florence as the capital of Italy, it clearly shows the intention of renouncing Rome. There will henceforward be no grounds for the occupation of that city, especially since it is a well-known fact that France has always been desirous of evacuating Rome; and the obstacle to her so doing has arisen from events which have happened in Italy. France will choose the hour and the time, and will only wait until the new capital shall have been chosen and the Pope shall have organized a sufficient force to ensure his safety. The French policy will thus prove not to have varied, although, respecting the principle of non-intervention, she remains faithful to the resolution of offering guarantees for the maintenance of the Papal power.

The majority of the evening papers demand explanations from the *Moniteur* and the other Ministerial journals relating to the convention between France and Italy.

In its number of to-day's date the *Temps* accepts as correct the information—of which, indeed, last evening no one doubted—that a treaty has just been or is on the point of being signed, by virtue of which France undertakes to evacuate Rome in two years, Italy agreeing to respect the Papal territory, and to have it respected by such irregular bands as might seek to invade it. Florence to be the capital of Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The *Constitutionnel* of to-day, in an article on the Roman question, signed by M. Limayrac, observes that the occupation of Rome has always been regarded as both exceptional and temporary. The writer continues:—

The French Government, impressed by the happy change that has taken place in the Italian Peninsula within the last two years, the anarchical passions having there been either appeased or suppressed, was ready to seize the first opportunity of putting an end to a situation embarrassing and onerous to all.

Moreover, so soon as the Italian Government, occupied in discussing the necessary organization of a new State, and in determining upon the choice of a capital on strategic, administrative, and political grounds, had given notice of its resolution to transfer the capital, the Government of the Emperor thought that the moment had come to deliberate upon the conditions which would enable it to leave Rome with perfect safety.

The article then points out the following stipulations of the arrangement that has been concluded:—

Italy engages herself to respect the actual territory of the Pope, and to prevent by force any attack that may be made on it from abroad.

France is to withdraw her troops in proportion to the organization of the Pontifical army; the evacuation of Rome to be accomplished in two years.

The Pontifical army to be of sufficient strength to maintain the Papal authority and tranquillity, both in the interior and on the frontiers of the Papal States; the Italian Government to raise no objection to either the elements or number of men composing that army, provided always that it does not degenerate into a means of attack against Italy.

Finally, Italy undertakes the liquidation of a share of the Roman debt proportioned to the extent of those States of the Church now annexed to the Kingdom of Italy.—*Times Cor.*

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—We have great pleasure in announcing, upon authority on which we can perfectly rely, that a most important Convention has just been concluded between the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy—a Convention destined, we hope, to put an end to one of the principal embarrassments under which the country continued to labor. The parties to this Convention mutually bind themselves neither to attack the Pope nor to suffer any attack to be made upon him from the interior of his dominions, France engages to withdraw a part of the Roman garrison at once, and the remainder within two years. We suppose the effect of this engagement is to secure the Pope for the present, at least, in the possession of his temporal power, and thus to put an end for a time to the question of making Rome the capital of the Peninsula. A council of Generals has thereupon been summoned to consider which is the best strategical site for a provisional capital to be used until Rome can be obtained, and we understand that the council has decided in favor of Florence. The Chambers are to be immediately called together to discuss the question, and there is, we understand, every probability that the Chambers

will confirm the selection of the Generals, and that the seat of Government will be at once transferred from Turin to Florence.

TURIN, Sept. 19.—The Turin journals discuss the question of the removal of the capital of Italy to Florence.

The *Opinione* says that if this removal were necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question, the Italian Government could not assume the responsibility of a refusal.

TURIN, Sept. 22.—Yesterday evening a popular demonstration took place before the Royal Palace. Shouts were raised of "Turin for the Capital!" A group of rioters endeavored to break the line formed by the military and to force their way into the Ministerial residence. The military were then obliged to fire, killing and wounding several persons. To-day the city is tranquil and has resumed its ordinary aspect.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes an account of the events of yesterday, stating that the collision before the Royal Palace was the result of accident. The Carbineers were attacked by the crowd, and without orders made use of their arms in self-defence.

An investigation has been ordered into the conduct of some of the agents of the police.

Several of the people were killed, and others wounded; 20 Carbineers were also wounded, five of them seriously.

A large body of troops has arrived at Turin, and they have been placed under the command of General Della Rocca.

The National Guard has been called out.

A proclamation has been issued by the Syndic recommending the people to return to a state of tranquillity.

There have been no disturbances to-day.

Evening.—The *Opinion Nationale*, believes itself able to state that the ratifications of the Franco-Italian Conventions respecting the evacuation of Rome were exchanged on Tuesday last.

The populace of Turin are enraged at the prospect of their city ceasing to be the political centre of Italy, after enjoying that distinction for more than three years. Probably all the Italian cities would have admitted the historic title of Rome to be the capital, could it have been selected at the beginning of the new system. But having been the capital *de facto*, any city would have felt aggrieved at the supremacy being transferred. This has been the case with Turin. It has rebelled against the decision that makes it second to Florence. We again see manifested some of that narrow provincial jealousy that so long tormented Italy.

A crowd gathered before the Royal Palace with shouts of "Turin for the capital!" The disturbance unfortunately grew into a riot, and the military were compelled to fire, it is said, in self-defence. Several persons were killed and wounded, and the troops suffered considerably. The whole revolution, if we except the fighting on the battle-field, has not produced any scene of such violence. The most important changes have been accepted quietly, but the half-imaginary advantages of being the capital will excite the people more deeply than any question of principle. The incident reveals how much fire was smouldering under the quiet surface of Italian political life. It fully justifies the anxiety of the Emperor of the French to obtain some kind of settlement of the dispute with which he had become entangled by the occupation of Rome.—*Times*.

The Government of Victor Emmanuel proceeds in its impious career. A letter from Turin addressed to the *Observatore Romano* states that the Minister Pisanelli prevents in every way the power those persons who have received dispensations from the Holy See to marry near relations from contracting a legal marriage.

An order from Turin has compelled the Monks of the Monastery of the Angeli, at Florence, to leave their cloister. The order was to be executed in 3 days' time; but the police dated its execution from the day of its issue in Turin; so that the Religious had to leave under escort on a Sunday, to the general scandal of the inhabitants. Twelve Religious of the Order of St. Camillus de Lellis, instituted for the service of the sick, have been expelled from their Monastery in Gremona by order of His Italian Majesty.

The *Stendardo Cattolico* of Genoa announces that the Nuns of the Annunciation at Porto Maurizio have been driven from their Convent, which is to be turned into a prison.

In fact the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who destroy so many religious and charitable establishments, are constantly founding new prisons and houses of tolerance.

The *Contemporaneo*, a truly honest and religious journal of Florence, has lately undergone its thirtieth prosecution before the tribunals of His Italian Majesty.

The *Correspondance de Rome*, in which we find all the above facts, adds that the most repulsive acts of immorality on the part of gaolers of the Milan prisoners have been lately discovered. The Turin journals announce that the sacrilegious author of the law compelling theological students to serve as soldiers, the Minister of War General Della Rovere, is obliged to resign his office from the impaired state of his health.

At Silla the tabernacle of the Church of the Capuchins has been forced open during the day time, and the ciborium, full of consecrated hosts, has been abstracted by some unknown sacrilegious ruffian.

Mgr. Lorenzo de Frescobaldi, Vicar Capitular of Pistoia, was dragged on the 6th inst. by Piedmontese Gendarmes before the police court of Florence to answer for a transgression of the Royal Placet in the case of a marriage. His examination not having proved anything against him, the worthy Prelate was set at liberty.

On the 30th ult. the police of Reggio acquitted the Bishop of Gallaria, who was prosecuted for having written to one of his flock at Villa Reia, whose brother had committed suicide, a letter to exhort him to conversion. The man has denounced the Bishop to the Government for writing this letter, and the public persecutor accused the Prelate for outraging charity by writing such a letter to a brother in grief and stricken by a great domestic loss. But the Bishop answered that St. Paul himself advised to take advantage especially of such circumstances to convert sinners when they were the more disposed to listen to the voice of God.

The King of Italy continues to sign decrees of expulsion of Monks from their monasteries. It is now the turn of the Monastery of Castelginepro to be handed over to the soldiery. The tribunal of Caltanissetta has at last decided that the Bishop of that town is to be prosecuted for refusing two years ago to allow a Parish Priest to accept Garibaldi as godfather of an infant.

The *Contemporaneo* informs us that the Parish Priest of St. Antonio, at Leghorn, has been persecuted for falsifying the registry of a death. The tribunal however has acquitted the Parish Priest.

The *Unita Cattolica* publishes under the heading of 'Executions of Nuns and Invaders of Convents,' a fifth list of Convents invaded of late years by order of the King of Italy. They must now amount to 479.

The *Gazzette Ufficiale* of Turin, publishes a decree of the King of Italy, which confirms a Ministerial decree ordering the closing of the colleges affiliated

to the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Bergamo, which the Bishop refuses to subject to the Government inspection.

The *Correspondance de Rome* informs us that the Italian Government is seeking a quarrel with the Republic of San Marino under the pretext that it harbors malefactors and deserters. We may expect to hear soon that Piedmont has been compelled to station its Gendarmes on the territory of the Republic whose existence has been left undisturbed by Napoleon I. himself, and which dates from the eleventh century, has been absorbed into 'Italian Unity.'

Rome.—An encyclical letter of the Pope addressed to the Polish Bishops has been distributed among the cardinals at Rome. This letter draws a vivid picture of the persecutions directed by the Russian Government against the Catholic Church. The Pope stigmatises the Russian Government as cruel, rebukes its excesses, and condemns it before heaven and earth. He censures also the confiscations and deportations carried out in Poland, and the treatment of the Archbishop of Warsaw, unjustly despoiled. His Holiness condemns, however, the Polish revolution, and reminds the Catholics of their duty to obey all civil authorities.

The bishops, clergy, and all faithful Catholics are enjoined to persevere in their faith with courage and resignation, and warned that they do not owe obedience to measures contrary to their consciences and to Divine laws. The Pope, in conclusion, threatens the persecutors with Divine justice, which he says will soon appear, for the time of mercy is short, and the powerful are powerfully chastised.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The reactionary process of Colliato for facts contemporaneous with the fall of Gaeta, has just been concluded, and 70 persons condemned to the galleys for life, and for periods of 21, 25, and 16 years, after four years imprisonment at Ancona and Rieti. The process of Isernia for facts taking place in 1860 is also concluded with the same result, twelve persons however being liberated as quite unconnected with the movement. More than fifty of the accused died of typhus and bad food before being tried at all, as was also the case the other day at Campobasso in a similar trial.

The *Precursore* of Palermo announces that thirty churches of various Congregations within the province are to be changed into municipal schools.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria proceeds immediately to Hungary, ostensibly to inspect the military posts and fortresses; but it is very probable that during this visit an attempt will be made, and we hope successfully, to restore harmony between the Magyars and the House of Hapsburg, and to induce the Hungarians to take the important position that has been reserved for them by the Austrian constitution, and send their very large quota of representatives to the Reichsrath. The time is propitious for such an effort, and we trust that such frankness, cordiality, and generosity, and good sense shown as will insure the success of the Emperor's admirable and patriotic purpose.—*Weekly Register*.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The semi-official *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of to-day says:—

"The intention of extending the term of the armistice for a longer period has been abandoned, the protraction of the peace negotiations on the part of Denmark not having been without influence on that point. In fact, the political situation in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character. Not only do the Swedish papers evince in the most pointed manner Scandinavian tendencies, but even the Copenhagen journals openly avow sentiments favorable to the formation of the Scandinavian dynasty. Instead of recognising, they attack the stipulations of the peace preliminaries."

The article concludes thus:— "It is therefore quite intelligible that the great German Powers should adhere strictly to paragraph 1 of the protocol of the armistice, whereby hostilities can be resumed at any time after a six weeks' notice."

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of to-day says:—

"The Government is scarcely under the illusion that the success of its foreign policy has produced a sudden change in the position of political parties in the interior; it is therefore prepared and armed for a renewal of the struggle which is unavoidable."

The same journal, in an article discussing the future government of the Duchies, says:— "It may be expected that the great German Powers will shortly come to an understanding with the Federal Diet as to the manner in which the examination of the hereditary claims respecting Holstein, and also of the other rights, to be brought before it prior to the final decision of this question, is to be conducted. For that purpose a judicial Federal Tribunal will be summoned."

WURZBURG, Sept. 16.—The General Assembly of the German Catholic Associations closed its sittings in this town yesterday. Its labors have resulted in the following resolutions:—

1. The Assembly declares it to be the duty of the German Catholics not to allow themselves to be surpassed by the French and Belgians in the sacrifices to be made for the Head of the Church, and recommends the faithful to take part in the Pontifical Loan.

2. The Assembly demands the enfranchisement, in a religious point of view, of Schleswig Holstein, for which so much Catholic blood has been shed, and the cessation of the shameful oppression to which the Catholics are subjected in that country.

3. The Assembly regrets the conflict which has arisen in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It believes that right is upon the side of the Archbishop, who contends for the right of religion and of family, and calls to mind that every blow struck against the altar also attacks the throne.

4. The Assembly honors the heroic Counts of Schimling-Herresbrock, who have been compelled to leave the Prussian army because they were opposed in principle to duelling, and declares that the conduct of the Prussian Minister of War in respect to the respect to these gentlemen is tantamount to a condemnation of the principles of Christianity.

5. The Assembly deploras the odious manner in which the Religious Orders have been attacked in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in Hesse, and in Wurtemberg, and points out to the advocates of progress that it is a mockery to demand for themselves the liberty of propaganda and the right of association, and to deny these liberties to the Church.

RUSSIA.

The *Moscow Gazette* publishes a long list of fires which since April last have taken place in different parts of Russia, and it adds that the account of the principal disasters is not complete. The work of incendiarism commenced at the end of April in the government of Kalouga by the destruction of 64 houses next at Okhansk 244 houses were burnt. The fires continued in succession at Serapoul; at Serdobsch, where four-fifths of the town were destroyed; at Muzir, one-half of the houses, at Mologa, more than 300 and at the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, 1,500 booths and 148 houses. At Patrofsk there were as many as six fires in the month of June alone and entire quarters of the town were consumed. The powder magazines of Kexan, and that of Okhta, near St. Petersburg, were blown up; at Riga two fires occurred one after the other; the same at Tiumen, where the finest quarters of the town were entirely destroyed. At Oreburg 600 houses were burnt, and Baki is now only a heap of ruins. During the same space of time four conflagrations took place at St. Petersburg; six at Simbirsk, a town which as well as Yaroslavl, is now in ruins, and one at Serpoukhoff, where seven houses were consumed. Previously to April two Imperial cannon foundries were burnt down.

St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—An Imperial rescript has been issued, accompanied by five decrees, con-

taining a series of liberal measures relative to public instruction in Poland, the creation of an University at Warsaw, and the establishment of numerous superior, middle, and primary schools, and a free school for women. The Poles preserve the use of their national language. For the other nationalities of the kingdom special schools are established, in which their respective idioms will be used. A sixth decree modifies the penal code of mitigating the penalties hitherto inflicted, and abolishes corporal punishment.

A letter from St. Petersburg dated on the 10th inst. and published by the *Journal de Bruxelles*, says:— "For the last four years the Russian Government keeps imprisoned at Kiev, the Archimandrite Joseph Sokolsky, who was consecrated Bishop of the Bulgarians by Pius himself. More simple than prudent, this poor Bishop on returning from Rome to Constantinople allowed himself to be circumvented by Prince Alexis Labanof, who was then at the head of the Russian Legation. One day as he came to pay a visit to the diplomatist, he was seized and dragged on board a steamer which was then ready to leave for Odessa. The Turkish Government wanted to claim its subject, but a little gold intelligently distributed soon calmed down all offended feeling on that account. It was after all for the Turks only one Christian dog the less. Joseph Sokolsky was reported to have returned to schism, and then to have died. All this is false. He is perfectly alive, and perfectly Catholic. This act is as foolish as it is atrociously tyrannical and unlawful. But how can this unfortunate Prelate be delivered from the prison where he is lingering a true Confessor of the Faith? There are but two ways, by prayer and publicity. The Russian Government does not like that such acts of his should be known in Europe and the Emperor does not know all the iniquities committed in his name. He may be completely deceived with regard to the Archimandrite, Joseph Sokolsky, as he is in so many other instances."

POLAND.

A letter from Petersburg states that the melancholy trials, now coming to a close one after the other at Warsaw, have lately led to one of those extraordinary exhibitions which may be well adduced hereafter in proof of the ancient saying, that truth is stranger than fiction.—Among others, the Courts had in a recent case to deal with the chief of the assassins, the head of that formidable band so dreadfully notorious for resolve and the almost unerring certainty of their deadly stab. Who wielded the poniard of the revolution. Who handed over so many hundreds of victims to the murderer, or at any rate held a post in which beatitudes had been sacrificed by his predecessors. Why, a boy—a boy of 13—a student of medicine. In short, one Paul Landowski was tried and sentenced to death on the 10th of August in the unenviable capacity of *chef de tous les gendarmes pendus de la Pologne*. When men of ripe age had been all arrested, abducted, and otherwise disposed of on the mere suspicion of holding a place in the great league, the game, we know, was taken up by boys, and, as now appears, played manfully out by them to the end. Still, M. Landowski, had deep trusted long enough with the executioner's seals to order sundry bombs and pistols to be aimed at General Berg—an onslaught which preceded the very last stage of the rebellion. He is, however, indebted to the courage and moving eloquence of his mother for the reprieve he eventually obtained. On the 17th he was led out with two associates of inferior dignity to undergo capital punishment on the glacies of Warsaw citadel. One of the unfortunate trio, a man notorious for having cut off and eaten the ears of his victims, was already dangling from the gallows. The two others were being kept ready under the fatal beam. They were dressed in the penitents' shroud, were barefooted, bareheaded, and had the halter artistically arranged around their devoted necks. At this awful moment a Cossack was seen galloping up, waving a paper in his hand. It was the reprieve, announced in the old style of cruelty. But the arrangement proved a grand success. The unexpected, unhoped for, undreamt of clemency affected all present, the more powerfully for its proclamation *en coup de theatre*. Many cried, all were moved and inspired with a sort of gratitude to the Czar. The mother of young Landowski, it appears, who could never have hoped to obtain access to the Emperor: here, had illegally passed the frontier, and following His Majesty to Kissingen, threw herself at his feet in the public grounds, in sight of all elegant and fashionable world crowding round the distinguished visitor, the Czar raised her graciously, according to the prayer at once. Even the Russian soldiers who had been commanded to attend the execution joined in the cry when they found that the miserable ceremony was to be over with one instead of three. For a moment there was a relaxation in the usual street discipline of Warsaw. The people were allowed to press near the gallows, and as the prisoners walked down from the rising ground on which the scaffold was erected, they were shaken by the hand, and offered cigars by many of the crowd. With 20 years of Siberia before them, they did not object to receive the fragrant comforts even a moment after salvation from death.

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September 20. 1m

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