

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 6.—The Constitutionnel... in an article, correcting the journals which accuse the French Government of having allowed an opportunity for territorial aggrandisement to pass by, says:—The only thing true is that England, with the object of preserving the possessions of King Christian, would willingly have passed from diplomatic action to military action.

Paris, Aug. 11.—Frankowski, an agent of the Polish National Government, was tried yesterday at the Court of assizes for the Seine. He was charged with having altered the numbers of some bonds of the Credit Foncier of Poland, stolen during the insurrection. The court sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, that being the lightest punishment that could be inflicted.

The French language is far more democratic in 1864 than during the Reign of Terror. The language of the salons is so mixed with slang that it is hard to distinguish by the ear alone between a costermonger and a count. A noble lady who had left her husband on the Boulevard, said lately on entering a friend's salon, "I have just spat out my Legitimate upon the asphalt." (Je viens de cracher mon legitiime sur l'asphalte.)

The Royalists of the Faubourg St. Germain, however, have not adopted the fast manner and slang language which find so much favor in France and England. They preserve the civilisation of the past into which, however, they have imported religion and piety. The world outside criticises them not only for their exclusiveness, but also for a certain severity which implies the absence of the grace and sparkle of the old regime.

The population of Paris is 1,700,000, of whom 400,000 live on their property or by public salaries, or by liberal professions. 1,000,000 live by their labor; 200,000 live by trade; and 100,000 are in schools, or in prisons, or in hospitals.—Tables.

The Monde of the 30th ult., gives a description of the visit of Mgr. Larangeva, Bishop of Rio Grande do Sul, to the former Reductions of the Jesuits in Paraguay. The country still bears the names of "the Missions." The Bishop confirmed there 11,000 persons. The Guarani Indians still speak of the happy time when their ancestors lived under the paternal rule of the Missioners in the Reductions. They are now in a state of degradation and poverty. Now, where once stood magnificent colleges, vast and sumptuous churches, solid and convenient houses for the Indians, rich and vast cultivation and innumerable flocks, nothing is to be seen but ruins; brambles and a growing forest have invaded the cultivated fields and orange groves of the Fathers. The walls of the churches blackened with fire are daily crumbling under the pickaxe of treasure seekers, who still fancy that the Jesuits' treasure consisted in gold and silver, and lay hidden in these former residences of theirs. As for the Indians they squat on the land of their ancestors. They have still preserved some knowledge of Christianity, thanks to the prayers and canticles taught them by the Missioners, and which they have gone on singing. On certain days they meet again to sing the songs of their dear and ancient Zion. Alas! it is not from a Clergy filled with ignorance and vice, immovable and paid by the State as it is in Brazil, that may be expected a revival of religion in such a country.

In execution of the law of June the 8th last, the Emperor of the French has issued a decree, dated August the 13th, deciding that henceforth the lowest rank of Parish Priests or 'desservants' will receive a yearly allowance of £44 on reaching at sixty years of age, £48 at seventy years of age, £52 at seventy-five. The general allowance of 'desservants' is only £40.

The Constitutionnel publishes a letter from Madagascar dated July 2nd, which states that a revolution was expected. Radama was to return to Tananarive with the assistance of the Sakalava population. The French had taken refuge at Montesou, in the house of M. Laborde, the consul. Letters from the Isle of Bourbon of the 4th ult., state that the Catholic missionaries in Madagascar continued their labors; but did not make so many conversions as the Methodists and their chief, Mr. Ellis, who allow to their neophytes to keep their numerous concubines as servants. The Hovas wonder that the Jesuit Fathers are not as tolerant as the Methodists. There are now at Tananarive and its neighborhood, eight Jesuit Fathers, and three Sisters of St. Joseph. These latter especially are overwhelmed with work.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Thursday.—The result for the elections for the Chamber of Representatives throughout the whole of Belgium gives a majority of twelve in favor of the Liberal party.

PORTUGAL.

We understand that the Portuguese Government intend to modify the abominable law which suppressed religious institutions in Portugal, and to allow the revival of a few monasteries and convents. Freemasonry and pseudo-liberalism have inflicted deep wounds upon religion and made sad havoc on the Lusitanian Church, once so exalted for its piety and its virtues.—Weekly Register.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The Kingdom of Italy is fast hastening to bankruptcy and anarchy. While its Five per cent. Consols are at 68 on the Paris Bourse, the Papal Consols are at 76; eight per cent. of difference in the estimation of men

of business. The Piedmontese Prime Minister, Minghetti [a traitor Papal subject], has been obliged to issue in all haste Treasury Bonds to the amount of two millions sterling, at the yearly rate of interest of eight per cent., to pay the dividends of the National Debt, and such is the scarcity of money in the Kingdom of Italy that the National Bank has been obliged to reissue both in the Neapolitan and in the usurped Papal provinces, the old coinage which it had been commissioned by the present Government, more than a year ago, to withdraw from circulation, so as to realise the boasted unity of Italy—in its coinage at least.

The Piedmontese Government is having the Church of the Madonna della Grazie, in Palermo, pulled down, so as to leave in all its perfection the ancient temple of Diana in which this church has been erected. A Florentine journal observes that it thought hitherto that the Piedmontese Government did not so much worship Diana as Mercury, Bacchus, and Venus.

The former Garibaldian General Bixio is becoming an object of hatred to the troops he now commands, on account of the unworthy treatment to which he subjects them. Complaints against him come on every side to the Minister of War, and the inhabitants of Allie, who have been witnesses of such treatment, have sent a protest to General Della Rovere.

TURIN.—A meeting to demand the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was to have been held at Florence; but information of the same having reached the authorities, they could not permit it to be held for such an object, and the meeting was consequently abandoned.

The Opinions of the 22nd of July gives us a desolating description of the departure of Garibaldi from Ischia, a description which agrees with a letter of Garibaldi himself—(Casamicciola, July 18th, 1864)—where it is said: "To the numerous addresses with which I have been honored during these days, it was not given to me to reply singly on account of my broken down health." Garibaldi departed on the steamer called the Zouave of Palestro, which at six o'clock in the morning of July 19th, bore in sight of Casamicciola. "The General," relates l'Opinione, "after half an hour made his appearance, carried on a litter, the gift of the committee of action of Naples, and was embarked upon a boat with oars. . . . Having reached the steamer which had cast anchor, Garibaldi was drawn up by the arms of strong men, and by means of a rope and pulley, which serves to disembark cargo. Scarcely had he arrived upon the deck than he was taken from the litter on which he was lying and placed on the bed which had been prepared in a cabin on deck on the right hand. The General has a long beard, which is growing grey. His right hand was bandaged and suspended from his neck; the wounded foot, which now is the healthier of the two, was in a slipper worked in worsted of different colours; the left foot was wrapped up in a silken pocket-handkerchief, and it was visible to the eye that it was swollen."

All this about the state of Garibaldi's health is still more confirmed by the following extracts from a letter of a very dear friend, says the newspaper entitled Il Movimento—Casamicciola July 18th. "It is not all true that Garibaldi has recovered his health; on the contrary, I can tell you that I have never seen him so prostrated, both physically, and (allow me the expression) also morally. Smile, freshness of colour, all has disappeared. Those cursed rheumatic pains, attacking him in many parts of the body, have rendered him unable to walk, and hence have obliged him to the bed, or at least to a litter, upon which he is carried by the arms of men."

L'Unita Cattolica of June 26th contains the following:—"Al Caprera, Garibaldi was again obliged to disembark in a litter, not being able absolutely to move himself." We are far from rejoicing at so much misery, but it appears that the revolution in Italy can now entertain but very poor hopes. The revolution a triumvirate was Garibaldi, Farini, Cavour. Poor Cavour is in the tomb; the unfortunate Farini has lost his mind, and is in a lunatic asylum; and Garibaldi has cursed rheumatic pains in several parts of the body, one hand bandaged and suspended from the neck, one foot wounded, and the other one swollen, that, according to the saying of l'Opinione, 'the wounded foot is the healthier of the two!'

ROME.—Politically speaking, Rome is perfectly tranquil, and the Government, which takes charge of all the weightier matters of Church and State, is labouring to prove itself the best under the sun by directing all the minute details of social and commercial affairs. As you are already aware, there has been the shadow of a change in the Municipality, and they have begun to illustrate the proverb of the new broom. Thus they are busy in clearing out the main sewers, and at all hours of the day, under a broiling sun, the action of which on the alluvial deposits does not improve our atmosphere, all the elements of fever are being turned up. It is strange to see the vast amount of material that has been thrown out, and stranger still to see the quantity and size of the clothes, which are carefully dried in the sun for the profit of the scavengers. The laborers are wisely paid by measurement of result, and not by the day.—Times.

The Correspondance de Rome says that in Naples and Tuscany mention is made of murders and suicides committed by Priests who after having become revolutionists are now mad.

The French Government is at present endeavoring to enter into a treaty of commerce with the Government of the Pontifical States similar to that already established with the Italian Government. The treaty is agreed in principle, but the discussion of the details has developed some difference of opinion between the plenipotentiaries—the French being perhaps rather exacting, from the fact of their exercising a protectorate here, while the Ministers of his Holiness are for the very same reason inclined to maintain their independence, and insist upon every possible advantage in the construction of the treaty.—But the circumstance of Napoleon's entering into a separate treaty at all shows that he does not anticipate any proximate unification of Italy and the States of the Church. As the realisation of Italian unity has been generally admitted to be improbable, if not

impossible, during the life of the reigning Pontiff, his Holiness's health is narrowly watched by all parties. It seems at present to be excellent, and his renewed vigor enables him to show himself on foot frequently to the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the neighborhood of Castel Gandolfo. Every place is anxious for the honor of a sovereign visit; Frascati, Albano, Marino, and the larger towns have sent their mayors and municipal councillors to invite his Holiness; and each loftily-perched mountain village on the Alban range has deputed its quingue patres to implore the boon of the sovereign presence. One immediate and admirable result of the Pope's villeggiatura is a general mending of the rugged roads between the different villages and a general cleansing out of the accumulated rubbish and filth which too often renders the interior of these localities as unsightly and unsavoury as their external appearance is picturesque and romantic. Communal councils are held in urgent haste for this object throughout the district, and the local dignitaries endeavor to show their loyalty to the Sovereign by subjecting him to as little jolting as possible.

The Pope's country life consists in getting up early, saying or hearing Mass before breakfast—whichever repeat, by-the-by, only consists of a cup of black coffee—and taking exercise afterwards, visiting the environs, either driving or walking, so as to return to his palace at Castel Gandolfo by ten or eleven o'clock in order to receive his Ministers, each of whom has his day fixed for the usual business audience. The reception of foreign Ministers, local deputations, and distinguished visitors comes next, and has to be got over by two o'clock, that being the Pope's dinner hour. His Holiness is more hospitable in his villeggiatura than at the Vatican. His table, or rather the Court table—for the Pope dines at a separate one, is generally crowded, and the expenses of his commissariat department are far greater at Castel Gandolfo than at Rome. After dinner the Pope reposes, in the Italian fashion, and arises from his siesta in the cool of the evening to find his equipage, guards, and attendants ready to convey him to some of the beautiful adjoining points of view, where most of the fashionables in villeggiatura are on the look-out for him.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A letter from Naples, dated on July 28th says, that disputes and violent recriminations took place lately in Ischia. Garibaldi was supported by some and abused by others. He has even been called a traitor. Sic transit gloria. He has now to make room for Mazzini. Meanwhile the Piedmontese themselves confess that Naples is the capital of the country brigandage, just as Turin is the capital of the town or official brigandage.—The band of Franchella ranges through the province of Salerno and defies the manoeuvres of 6,000 soldiers. Tortora and Crocco occupy the woods of Rapolla and Venosa. The Melfi are entrenched in the forest of La Frasca. The Abruzzi of Aquila are overawed by three bands. San Domenico di Chieti and the mountains of Pacina and Lega are occupied by other bands. The band of Caporale spreads terror in Lacodonia. On the road of Ariano, forty-six brigands assailed the carriages that pass by, take the horses, and rob the passengers. Near Cermara there has been a bloody struggle. The syndic or mayor was taken, and as he resisted he was killed.

SWITZERLAND.

The following documents show that the Swiss authorities have called the attention of the police of Ticino to the impending arrival of Joseph Mazzini at Lugano.

Lugano, July 3d.

To the Municipality of M. . . . The police-direction informs me that Mazzini intends to visit Lugano or the neighborhood, and orders that his residence in the Canton shall not be tolerated. I impart this to you, as I am not willing to take the responsibility on myself in case he should choose to reside there without my knowledge.

The Commissioner Beladini, Lugano 25th July, to Me. M. . . . I remind you of your duty to make declaration whether you have any guest staying with you, and also to give information if any stranger has wished to take up his quarters with you, that you may only have to ascribe it to yourself if else you expose yourself to annoyance, and experience the full rigor of the law.

BAVARIA.

The two chief antagonists of Catholic interests in the Bavarian Ministry, H. von Mulzer, Minister of Justice, and H. von Zuehl, Minister of Religion and Education, have resigned, and have been replaced, the former, by H. Edward Bombard, and the latter, by H. N. von Koch. Their resignation is considered to be one of the consequences of the late meeting of the two Archbishops and six Bishops of Bavaria at Bamberg. The new King, Louis, has returned a gracious answer to the Bishops' Address. The King says:—"I have received this address with satisfaction and have perceived by it that the objects which the Bishops pursue, as well as the ways and means which they propose to adopt, can also be the object and the means of my Government, with full preservation of the most happy confessional condition of the country carefully fostered by my father. I rejoice at the concord between Church and State, which will surely be the fruit of this agreement of my Catholic subjects, and I beg you (the Archbishop of Munich) to be the medium of my thanks to all the members of the Bamberg Assembly."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 9.—Austria and Prussia are reported to have entered into negotiations respecting the establishment of a joint provisional Government in the Duchies, to be proposed to the Frankfurt Diet.

H. E. Cardinal von Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna, has published a Pastoral upon the Roman loan to recommend it the Faithful. His Eminence explains the occasion of the loan, and points out that no great sacrifice is involved in participating in the loan, for that it can be obtained in small portions as low as 4l. each, and that 5 per cent interest will be regularly paid. The Cardinal adds, "Those who comply with this invitation will contribute to a grand object. They will help to provide the Holy See with necessary resources, and they will help to demonstrate the unanimity with which the Catholic world comes forward to guarantee the continuance of the Pope's Temporal Power. It is not a question of money, but of the cause of the Church and of justice. All Catholic nations ought to be represented equally in this great work."

DENMARK.

The Times gives the following description of the religious aspect of Denmark:—

That worthy English divine who deplored the condition of the Danish people as wholly destitute of religion might in so far be borne out in his assertions that the Danes are on the whole, rather indifferent churchgoers. There are, so far as I know, only two churches in Elsinore—a town which only ten years ago numbered 8,000 inhabitants, and is now reduced 5,000. I am not aware that these churches open either for afternoon or evening service, nor could I feel quite sure that the attendance at the other and larger church is greater than at the one I was at. I could, however, hardly go much wrong if I computed all the people who set foot within a house of prayer on a Sunday at something like 1,000, or scarcely one-fifth of the population, of which about one-twentieth are men. So far as my experience goes, the frequenters of churches do not go beyond that average either in the rural districts or in the capital of Denmark. Besides the two old ministers in the town, we have here the chapel in the Kronborg, where in former times the Court had introduced worship in the German language, a practice which has been discontinued since the outbreak of the present war. Dissenting denominations have I believe, no house of meeting in this place, nor have the Roman Catholics. Whenever any one belonging to that confession dies, a priest is sent for

from Copenhagen to perform the last rites upon the dead man's sepulchre. On the whole, there are not many countries I should think more utterly free from religious squabbles than this dear old Denmark. The Reformation was brought in here with little resistance—none, I may say, on the part of the people, who only remarked that 'the new faith would not make the herrings dearer.' Ever since that time Lutheranism has lain light and easy on the Danish race—a comfortable doctrine, which its ministers draw extremely mild for the believer. The only sect, I am told which makes numerous proselytes is that of the Mormons, who, however, must emigrate immediately upon their conversion, as the peculiar application of their tenets to practical life would clash with the civil organization of the State. Among a race of men so little swayed by fancy or passion it is difficult to guess what can engender this predilection for polygamy, and I must needs feel inclined to ascribe it to a compassionate feeling of the men for the desolate lot of spinsters, for whom it may be thought that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.'

For the rest, whatever may be the causes, it cannot be denied that of mere outward religion there is but little in Denmark. Such as it is, it is a thing of the Sunday exclusively. On week days every place of worship remains jealously shut up, so jealously, that here, as well as at Roeskilde and Odense, I had endless trouble, when I wished to see the cathedral, to get at the man who had run away with the keys in his pockets. The churches, even in the towns, have no warming apparatus, and are never heated during the long and very severe winter; their icy atmosphere thus supplying an excellent pretext to such as prefer to stay away. There is also, properly speaking, hardly any Liturgy; the service is very short, and the part assigned to the congregation shorter still; the rites are too plain and unimposing to create and keep up the interest of any but the best educated worshippers.

Altogether, if you compare one of these Danish communities—as, for instance, Elsinore—with a district of the same extent and importance in Southern and Roman Catholic countries, say, Forlimpopoli, Fossombrone, or any other of those minor Italian sees, with their bishop, cathedral chapter, seminary, and at least 300 priests, with a church, chapel, or oratory at every third house, a dozen convents and nunneries, as many lay confraternities, and an alabaster Madonna with its ever-burning oil lamps at every street corner, unquestionably this may, by the contrast, be looked upon as a cold-hearted, God-forgetting country. There is no escaping from the fact, however, that the Danes are the most upright, honest, earnest, sober, and strictly moral nation in the world. Three days' experience in the country will soon convince any unprejudiced stranger of the truth of this assertion. How they can afford to be so faithful to the law of God with so little aid from the minister whose business it ought to be to interpret and enforce it I shall not attempt to decide. The Reformation has certainly here, as in all other Protestant countries, done away with that omnipresence of the mere forms of religion which beset a man in every phase of life throughout the Catholic world and compel him to lean on the priest from baptism to extreme unction. The Protestant learns to walk with his own legs, and communes with his God face to face without the need of an earthly mediator. His religion has become an affair of the heart and soul, and is no longer a matter of the senses, a routine of genuflections, the reiteration of prayers, the worship of visible symbols. Of all Protestant countries I should say Denmark is the least ceremonial or demonstrative in matters of faith and worship. It is possible, indeed, very probable, that true religion, which has so little to strike the eyes in this country, may be more universally spread and more deeply rooted than anywhere else in the world. Truly, the Danes seem to have the least occasion for either church or priest; but may it not be that, with the advance of civilization, education, and all manner of refinements, man feels less need of outward bonds, relies more upon that inward sentiment, that deeply-seated veneration, which guide man's actions as if by instinctive rectitude, and make him independent of the ministrations of his fellow-being? Can it be that in Denmark every man is his own priest, and that they are approaching millennium in which the clergy shall be deemed as superfluous as judges, police, and all those instruments by which heavenly and earthly laws have striven to humanize man, to soften him or terrify him into compliance with the will of his maker?

POLAND.

Russification is still the order of the day here. A few days back 100 Russian officials arrived to take the places of as many Poles who have been dismissed or sent in their resignations. Lists are being prepared of all Government employes of sufficient service to entitle them to a pension, who are to be superannuated, and succeeded by Russians. The effects of this introduction of the Russian element into the administration are already becoming visible in the absurd severity of the official regulations, and particularly in those directed against the Jews. A Jewish merchant of this town, named Loewenberg, was very unpleasantly reminded of this change in the Government by finding himself condemned to a fine of 50 roubles for having kept a Christian nurse in his house, this being regarded a serious offence under the new state of things. The informer was a distinguished Russian general, who was not ashamed to descend to the functions of a spy on the occasion.

UNITED STATES.

TERMS OF PEACE.—State Independence!—The air is full of talk about 'Peace.' On what terms can a rational peace be framed. Abe Lincoln, who owned he didn't know the difference between a State and a county, except as regarded extent or population, says he will not agree to talk about peace, except on the terms of entire abolition of negro slavery—involving, on this soil, an extermination of negroes. Authorised agents of the Southern Confederacy, and even President Davis himself, have declared that the Southern States were 'not fighting for slavery, but for Independence.' We have been amazed at the spirit in which this noble declaration has been received at the North. We know there is little statesmanship in these regions, and in the daily press, not a refracted ray of it. But we were not prepared to find that, through the columns of the daily press, not a single expression of old-fashioned American principle could make itself heard. This assertion of independence is not, at least primarily, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is, simply, the recognition of the sovereign independence of each of the States! It is the re-assertion of the distinctive principle for which our grandfathers fought and bled in the war of American Independence! The Southern Confederacy would become a usurping power the moment it would seek to trammel or control any State in this assertion of its State supremacy. These ideas are expressed in the document known as the Constitution of the United States. They are expressed in it, because they already lived in the institutions and political traditions of the people—the men who framed that Constitution made it the utterance and manifesto of their political habits of life. These habits of independence would have existed, had that document engrossed on parchment, and known as the United States Constitution, never been written down, debated or accepted. For our grandfathers were freemen!—N. Y. Freeman.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES.—The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writing on July 5, says: In burning words of eloquent censure Mr. Motley has held up to our loathing the horrible cruelty of Alva and the bigoted tyranny of his master. Yet Mr. Motley is the complacent and contented servant of a Republic which, in the name of liberty, encourages enormities as repugnant to the civilized warfare of the nineteenth century as were Philip II.'s outrages, in the name of religion, to the moral sense of

the sixteenth. I do not mean that throats are cut indiscriminately as they were by Alva, although many a dark tale of cupidity and assassination has issued from the forests and by-ways of Virginia. I could, were it not as distasteful to me to write it as it is to your readers to learn such gloomy horrors, accumulate evidence substantiating the occurrence of many such murders of civilians in cold blood beyond refutation. Nor, again, do I assert that women are stripped and forced to run races in the presence of a licentious soldiery, as in the days of the brutal Duke of Cumberland. But I do mean to assert—and I challenge contradiction of this statement—that outrages such as my pen must seek a periphrasis to describe, and of which white women are the object have repeatedly occurred; that in a special cecree the country called the northern neck of Virginia (lying between the Potomac and the Rappahannock Rivers has witnessed them again and again; and the African savage, stimulated by those white agents who give effect to Mr. Sumner's and Mr. Beecher's Stowe's theories, is the perpetrator of them; that I am in a position to mention not less than ten horrors which, during the last three months, have occurred in the county of Westmoreland alone and which are unsurpassed in atrocity by the most loathsome records of modern or ancient warfare.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just what the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. September, 1864. 1m

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. August 20. 1m

RECALLED TO LIFE.

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:—

Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864. Dr. PICAUT:—Dear Sir,—Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife, who was suffering from Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure.

JOSEPH BELLANGER, No. 30 Aylmer Street. I do remember having been called for the above malady, and not hearing of anything since that time, I surely thought she was dead long ago.

P. E. PICHAULT, M.D. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picault & Son. 2

WHY LONGER SUFFER?—Those who are so fortunate as to have escaped Dyspepsia, and its attendant evils, can hardly conceive the suffering that these diseases cause. The wonder is, that the afflicted continue to suffer, when that infallible remedy, the Oxygenated Bitters, is within their reach.

THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED.—Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. OF the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 430 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet wares which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined tastes. Less expensive than the Parina Cologne it is as pure, delicate and lasting a floral essence as that celebrated article, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentleman, whose skins resent the manipulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the 'chin new reaped' with this balsamic, cooling and fragrant essence of tropical flowers. 203 Agents for Montreal,—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

THE APPETITES.—It is very difficult matter with the majority of persons to restrain their appetites; hence we see an abundance of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and Disorders of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will entirely cure these complaints, and restore the system to its original vigor and strength. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 2t