

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 3.—When petitions are addressed to the Senate they are referred to a committee for examination, and this committee names one of their number to draw up a report embodying their collective opinion on them.

In commenting upon the petition and the report, the Opinion Nationale, whose notions on religion and politics are peculiar, scouts the idea that the Senate should pretend to decide as to what constitutes spiritualism or materialism, and that it should claim to be the depository of truth or error.

This is, perhaps, carrying matters a little too far. The question is simply whether a professor, paid by the State—that is, out of the public taxes, to teach a certain branch of science, is justified or not in going out of his way to inculcate his own peculiar notions on religion—his materialism, theism, or atheism—which have no connexion whatever with what he is appointed to expound to his pupils; or whether a physician, who is also paid by the State for attending the sick, is justified or not in holding up to ridicule a patient for wearing a medal round her neck, to which he or she may, superstitiously if you will, but without harm to any one, attach a certain value.

When a physician paid by the State to attend to the sick in hospital, instead of doing so with the care which their physical and moral sufferings require, sneers at and outrages their belief, he seriously fails in his duty; and if the administrators of the hospital do not remind him of it the interposition of the Senate is properly called for.

With respect to the professor who is charged with a certain course of instruction, and who forges it to make excursions in philosophy and religion, M. Clarygn contends that he merits a severe reprimand no less than the hospital physician who fails in his professional duties.

PARIS, THURSDAY, April 2.—The Government has lost no time in carrying into effect the new law on the National Guard. On the 25th of March Marshal Niel's report was submitted to the Emperor. His Majesty signified his approval the same day. On the 29th it was published in the Moniteur Universel; and it now forms an integral part of the organic regulations of the army. The whole of the cantons of the Empire have already been visited by the council of Revision, who have fixed the amount of the contingent called to serve in the new force. It will, from the first of July next, consist of 33,000 men; and five years hence it will be about 550,000. It will comprise 250 battalions of infantry and 125 of artillery, each with its regular cadre, or staff, its instructors, and administrators; and, finally, all that is requisite for its complete organization. The Moniteur de l'Armee, of course, approves the formation of this force.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe, who is usually well-informed, states that in many of the great towns of France 'a bad spirit exists—a spirit not only opposed to political institutions, but to social order.' He adds: "An investigation recently made by competent persons, by direction of the Government, leaves, I am told, no doubt about it. The disturbances that have taken place at Bordeaux and Toulouse, and the singing of the 'Marseillaise' at Nantes, Marseilles, Grenoble, and other places are, it is said, really indications of this bad spirit, though the levying of the mobile guard was the pretext of the riots and the demonstrations. And it is feared that, before long, events of a serious character will occur in the more populous towns. Unfortunately, the scarcity of work in most places, and the dearth of food everywhere, are, of course, calculated to aggravate the prevailing discontent." It would seem that at last the Revolution is coming home to the Revolution.

The deficit of 1867 is now ascertained; those of 1868 and 1869 are only estimated; but he is convinced they will be more considerable than they appear at this moment. They are, but only in part, owing to the exceptional fact of the extraordinary expenditure required for armaments and the defence of the country; and the object of the projected loan is to make up for insufficiency of the yearly receipts, and to meet the yearly expenses. As for the budget of 1867 there is nothing for it but to pay the bill. It is too late to meet the deficit in that year from new imposts. There is no help but to borrow 180 millions, to pay what remains due in 1867. But to know that there will be a deficit in 1868 and 1869, that to try to avoid the disaster, either by economising or by laying in fresh taxes, is inconceivable, especially when it is certain that excess of revenue, if indeed there be an excess, will be absorbed by

engagements already contracted, which will press hard in after years; and when the experience of the past shows that since 1851 the annual expenses have gone on in the same ratio as the income.

PARIS, April 9.—An article in the Constitutionnel, signed by M. Limayrac, refutes the statements of those journals which consider war inevitable because France has taken all the necessary measures to wage it with success. It says:—

The more France is armed, the less is the probability of war. A balance of armed forces in the world is a guarantee of peace. It is true a disarmament of all nations would be a more certain one for the repose of Europe, but who is to set the example? Is there a Frenchman who has at heart the greatness and safety of his country who would dare to advise such a confiding initiative? And should foreigners ask us to do so, could we not reply as at Fontenoy—Gentlemen, we leave it to you to take the first step!

The report that the Emperor intends to pay a visit to Rome with the Prince Imperial is contradicted. A current rumor that the other European Powers have requested France to reduce her armaments is also stated to be devoid of foundation.

The evident 'haïco' of Prince Napoleon in Germany has complicated matters in France, even more than they were before. War is now looked on as imminent, for the nation has only supported the sacrifices it is called on to make in the new military organization, in the prevision that it was necessary for immediate action, and the enemies of Toulouse, in a Republican sense, are a sharp warning to the Emperor that the internal policy of the empire will not bear calm inspection, but must be received, to be tolerated, through the light of new national glories. That any abandonment of Rome is possible I do not believe, and it is stated on excellent authority to-day that the French are about to occupy the province of Viterbo without delay, so as to allow the Pontifical troops to occupy more effectively that of Frosinone.—Cor of Tablet.

The Etiole Beige of Montisjy gives the following details relative to the disturbances in the neighborhood of Charleroi:—

The incessant rumours current contributed to the augmentation of the disquietude felt. It was stated that the rioters at Banlet were all furnished with firearms; and that a wagon loaded with guns had been brought in to Charleroi escorted by a detachment of Carabineers. There was some foundation for the latter portion of the report. A man at Montisjy possessed a number of fowling pieces which he was in the habit of letting out to the colliers on their days of leisure. As soon as he became aware of the outbreak he applied to the authorities to take charge of all his guns, and his request was complied with. The fact of all those arms having been removed under escort led to the alarming report. The details given of the engagement at Chatelet were also greatly exaggerated. The place was occupied by a detachment of infantry, under the orders of Major Foudrier. Suddenly the news was brought that a mob was marching on the collieries. Reinforcements were immediately sent for to Charleroi, and a squadron of the 5th Chasseurs, under Captain Count de Fiequelmont, was despatched. On their arrival they found a mob of 500 persons in occupation of a position called the Carabinier Francisca, and as those men did not leave on being summoned, the cavalry charged twice and the people dispersed. Four of the principle leaders were arrested. The workmen complain that while the masters wish to reduce wages, they will not lower the price of the coal, immense quantities of which are lying at the pits' mouth. Hopes are entertained that nothing serious is likely to recur, but the miners are exasperated against certain individuals, and Major Quenne of the cavalry, who was obliged to order his men to fire on the mob, is in particular threatened.

A paper gives some interesting details relative to the Hotel des Invalides. That asylum contains ordinarily a population of 19,000 old soldiers, a small minority of whom at this moment belong to the last period of the first Empire. The number of the old companions in arms of Napoleon I. at the Hotel is about 940, and of that number more than 150 have lost a limb, and a few are blind. There is one who has lost both the fore arms, and who, furnished with two hooks adapted to the stumps, uses them with much dexterity to supply the place of hands. About 60 wear the military medal, and nearly 200 are decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Among the latter several have received the distinction under the present Emperor as a reward for services rendered to the first. Among the older members there are 30 whose services date from the first republic. One of them, a sailor in 1793 on board the Scipion, has been a resident since 1806. He was blown up with the vessel, and so dreadfully injured that it was found necessary to cut off both his legs; he is now 62 years of age.

A rather extraordinary case has just been tried before the Military Tribunal of Bordeaux. The accused was a young man of 27, in a brilliant position of life. He had left France at the age of 17 for the United States, where by his efforts he had made a rapid fortune, and had at last become a naturalized American. He is now at the head of a large commercial house in Louisiana, but, his father having died in France, he had returned home to settle some family affairs, and was arrested as a deserter, having been, while absent, drawn in the conscription. As the naturalization has no retroactive effect, the accused was a French citizen at the moment when his military service should have commenced. He was sentenced to only six days' imprisonment.

The Italian Beneficent Society of Paris has just drawn up a report on the swarms of young vagabond musicians who yearly cross the Alps and enumber the streets of this and other European cities. The document in question, which is published in the Florence journals, states that those wretched children come for the most part from a Southern province of Italy—the Basilicata—where they are hired yearly from their parents in hundreds by speculators, under formal, but, of course, worthless contracts. They are taken away in gangs, boys and girls, of from two to a dozen, and are at once compelled to beg along the roads for the benefit of the padrons. The route is usually along the seacoast, and they enter France by the Corniche, and thence to Marseilles: Here they are banded over by their conductors to a second lot of speculators from Paris and other large cities, and this act of white slave trading being concluded, the same operation is recommenced in Calabria. The wretched life which the poor creatures lead in Paris is well known; they are badly fed, scantily clothed, and subjected to ill-treatment by their masters. When taken up by the police for vagrancy they are usually surrendered to the master who claims them, and are only sent out of the country, through the agency of the Italian Consul-General, when taken to custody a third time; but they usually manage to return again across some other frontier without a possibility of detecting them. The Sicile, referring to this shameful abuse, asks whether nothing effectual can be done to suppress it, and, as an answer to its own query, cites the ordinance of the Prefect of Police of the 28th of February, 1863, which expressly forbids 'street mountebanks, organ players, musicians, and itinerant singers to have with them children under 16 years of age.' The Italian Beneficent Society strongly appeals to the authorities at Florence to take steps to put an end to this scandal, which helps to perpetuate the prejudice that Italy is the home of a lazy race.

ARITHMETICAL PROPHECY—Figures are said to be incontestable; and, perhaps, that is one of the reasons why prophecy flies so much to arithmetic. Some of these calculations are well known; and here is the latest of the kind. What is wanted is to determine the date when the Imperial rule shall end in France. Let us go back, then, to the reign of Louis Philippe for facts which may help us in the calculation. Louis Philippe ascended the throne in 1830. If we take

that as a fixed point, we shall find that by adding to it certain numbers, the result will give the year 1848 when the reign of the Orleans family came to an end. Thus, Louis Philippe was born in 1773. The ciphers of this date added together made 18; and, if you add 18 to 1830, it brings us precisely to 1848. Again, his Queen was born in 1782. The ciphers of the date added together make 18; and 18 added to 1830 make 1848. Or, once again, the King and Queen were married in 1809. The ciphers of this year also make 18; and if we treat this amount as before, it will yield the same result. Now let us proceed in the same fashion to deal with the Empire. It was proclaimed in 1852. The Emperor was born in 1808. If we add the ciphers of the latter date together, and add the result to the date of 1852 we obtain the figures 1869. Again the Empress was born in 1826. Proceed as before, and the result is 1869. The Emperor and Empress were married in 1853. Still repeat the calculation, and the result is 1869. Last of all, take the date of the Revolution—1848. Manipulate its figures in the same fashion as the others—the sum total is 21; and this added to 1848 makes 1869. Is it not perfectly clear, therefore, that the Empire will come to an end in 1869?—Once a Week.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Times' correspondent at Florence remarks that however slight the interest with which the debates in the Italian Parliament may be regarded in England, it must be important to many persons whether Italy shall or shall not continue to pay the interest on her debts. That he says is the question now at issue. If Count Digny's plans be rejected others must be devised, and for that time is wanting. Nothing short of a miracle can, then, save the country from bankruptcy.

It is said on good authority that a coup d'etat is in contemplation in Florence, by which the Chambers will be suspended, and the Crown vested with irresponsible powers for three years. Such a vigorous measure much too vigorous a one for the House of Savoy to carry out, is undoubtedly the last hope of the monarchy. The republican feeling is gaining ground daily, and the Nations of this morning lament that at the burial of Manin only one orator even named Victor Emmanuel, and contrasts this with the necessary mention of the Royal Family at all English patriotic fetes.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—The Piedmontese bishops have published a pastoral, denouncing the alarming increase of immoral literature, public theatres and caricatures; the profanation of Sundays and the feasts of the Church; the blasphemous writings against the fundamental truths of revelation, and the wholesale and wilful corruption of the youth of Italy, and order prayers to be made in all their dioceses for the averting of the anger of God, and the conversion of sinners and atheists.

Daily mention is made of sacrileges and robbery of the sacred vessels in almost every town in Italy, but the people look on these crimes with horror, and in most places join fervently in reparation.

That matters can long continue as they are is impossible. France has attempted to obtain from Italy a modus vivendi from the Florentine Cabinet, but in vain. Menabrea has replied to every overture in this sense:—'We desire to keep the peace; we would even, were we strong enough, rescind the vote declaring Rome our capital. But what can we do? If we attempt to force such a vote on the Chamber we shall be turned out of office next day, and then you will have Crispi, Mordini, and Nicotera in possession of our portfolios and deaf to every argument in favor of the Temporal Power.'

The Corso forays of paper in Italy is another terrible grievance, and the ago on silver and even on copper had reached 20 and 25 per cent last week.—The Government has vainly tried in Naples, where the popular discontent is at its height, to inflict the legal penalties on the changers. The only result has been to cause the entire disappearance of money in bullion.

The Italian Government has ordered a million of cartridges for needle guns in Prussia, and a meeting of Italian generals at Florence is spoken of for next month. The wedding of Prince Humbert is to cost a million and a half to the city of Florence alone, and the discontent in consequence is at its height.

The Monitore di Bologna announces that three professors of that city, M.V. Genesi, Pivza, Garducci, have been suspended from their functions for having affixed their signatures to an address to Mazzini and Garibaldi.

Rome, March 20.—The public consistory was held on Monday at the Vatican, in the Sala Regia, and the Pope having opened the mouths of the new Cardinals received their oath of allegiance. The hats were brought to the different residences of their Eminences in the evening, the recipients being by invitation. Cardinal Borromeo and Cardinal Perardi received together at the Quirinal, and the reunion was a very brilliant one. That at the French Embassy was not so fully attended as it had been on the two previous evenings, the recent order for court dress having deterred many persons from going there. The Americans especially, who are the principle frequenters of M. de Sarrigès's saloons, being to their great despair, excluded by this arrangement from the contemplation of the splendor of the Prince-Cardinal's reception.

The Papal army is to be raised to the strength of three brigades, or 20,000 men, and several new formations are spoken of. That of the quadrilliers, or armed peasantry of the mountain districts is considered very important, as it is the spontaneous and native defence of their sovereign's rights by a most loyal and faithful race. That of the Heretician valleys of Terentino, Frosinone, Alatri, and Anagni, who all proved their goodwill and loyalty in 1849 and in the recent events. The organization under the gendarmerie has proved a partial failure. Like all peasant troops, they require leaders of known prestige and influence, and only fight well under men they rely on for initiative and example. Such a movement, with officers of high character, and capable of maintaining a severe discipline, would be the most effectual preventive to the recurrence of brigandage in the frontier provinces, and would prove the best auxiliary to the regular troops in case of another attack.

The Canadian contingent have entered the Zouaves and are already marked for their excellent conduct, their willingness to obey, and attention to discipline. They are in most cases young men of good family, and show an admirable example to their companions. An excellent feeling reigns between them and the English Zouaves, and their possession with equal fluency of both the French and English languages renders them an invaluable link between the Zouaves of both countries. M. Alfred Larquey, who had the honor of being the first Canadian who joined the Pontifical service since the Convention of September, and whose gallantry at Mentana nearly cost him his life, has received the cross of Plus the Ninth, and having partially recovered from his wounds, has returned to France this morning. He will shortly leave Paris for Montreal.

The Osservatore Romano reiterates the statement that Italian emissaries are present in Rome seeking to encourage desertion among the Papal troops. It says—'The police have recently arrested two Garibaldians and other individuals who were pursuing that object. Emissaries are still leaving several Italian cities for Rome, but the Pontifical Government will be able to unmask their intrigues.'

Rome April 2.—A deputation of Milanese citizens have presented an Address to the Pope, expressing their devotion, and thanking His Holiness for the elevation of their fellow-citizen Monsignor Borromeo, to the Cardinalate.

The Osservatore Romano contradicts the recent disquieting rumours relative to the health of the Pope. His Holiness, says that paper, is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Rome April 9.—To day the Pope, after assisting

at mass in the Sistine Chapel, gave his blessing to the people from the great Loggia of the facade of St. Peter's. The Pope's voice was powerful and distinct. Fifty thousand persons were present, and His Holiness was cheered.

The Pope subsequently washed the feet of 13 poor priests, and served them at dinner according to custom on Maundy Thursday.

Cardinal Andrea is seriously ill. Cardinal Buonaparte is also unwell.

EXCAVATIONS AT ROME.—The Giornale di Roma says:—'The excavations now being made by the munificence of the Pope are producing the most interesting historical results, and bringing to light a large number of the ancient masterpieces of art with which the holy city was formerly embellished. Two flights of steps which led from the river have been cleared, two passages have been discovered which gave direct access to the interior of the adjoining market. At the depot of marbles on the banks of the Tiber was also found a large staircase with sculptured ornaments, in a position exactly corresponding with the provisions of the learned director of the works. Up to the present time there have been found 111 blocks of African marble 240 of antique yellow, and as many of serpentine. Other varieties are met with in smaller quantities, such as antique red and green, breccia, and even Obalcedonian. At Ostia, where the researches are being made by a commission of antiquaries, some remarkable monuments have been found throwing a new light on the worship of Cybele in that place. Among other things there is a series of votive offerings in the ground consecrated to that goddess. In the same place was discovered the remains of a temple destined for initiatory ceremonies, and which forms an edifice quite unique of its kind; also a house very elegantly decorated, and on the walls of which was a fresco representing a festival sacred to Diana. This painting is of extreme delicacy of execution.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The brigandage continues in full force in the environs of Naples—every day's journal contains its record of fresh outrages in Calabria, Terra di Lavoro, and Sicily. Apropos of its origin, the session of the Italian Chambers of the 15th of March contains a most curious and interesting statement. The deputy Savatore Morelli proves clearly that the very brigands who were said by the Times and other liberal papers to be the instruments of the Pope, were actually in the pay of the Italian Government. 'Injustice,' says Signor Morelli, 'obliged the brothers La Gala to become brigands and in this manner. They were undergoing the latter part of a sentence of imprisonment, when in the confusion of the revolution of 1860, they contrived to escape, to form a band of followers, and having placed themselves at the orders of the Revolution, overthrew the Pontifical Government at Benevento, and rendered considerable services to Italy.' When the Lieutenantcy was established in Naples they demanded that, in recompense of their support of the new regime, they might accomplish the rest of their sentence, not in prison, but in an island. Will it be believed, the Secretary of State, after in the first instance praising the modesty of their request, ended by refusing it, so that furious at his injustice they threw themselves into the country, and committed the acts of atrocious ferocity which made them too well known.

Such an admission, however laudable, is most valuable: in vain did the Catholic and Tory press protest against the senseless calumnies launched at the Pontifical Government as to those very La Galas. In vain did it reiterate a plain statement of fact: it was stated in the Times that Capriani and his brothers were paid and pensioned by the Pope for the destruction of Italy, and therefore what was written by its Roman correspondent must be true. From that record there was no appeal, and not all the mass of evidence brought clearly to bear on the other side could be weighed in the balance with the verdict of the Jupiter. Now, however, the truth is attested by his emissary, by a liberal deputy, and by one as little biased in favor of Rome as can be, and his words assert in the Italian Chamber that the supposed agents of Rome were escaped galley slaves deprived of the reward of their revolt against Pius IX by the bad faith of the Italian Government, and that this was the motive of their subsequent career, and not any political or religious bias on one side or the other.

Let your readers note and store up this statement when they are next tempted to acc p the judgment of the Times in Italian affairs. Its information on this score is either miserably deficient, or its bad faults and wilful calumnies beyond belief. Among other secret suppressions, I have the best American authority for stating that the American correspondent of the leading journal was ordered to suppress all mention of the facts relating to General Garibaldi's employment as agent of the United States in Europe 'as it might damage him in the eyes of the English public. Such a catastrophe was to be averted at any cost of truth!—Cor. of Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 2.—The morning papers correct assertions in circulation to the effect that Baron von Beust had addressed a confidential note to the representatives of Austria abroad, containing assurances of future support to the P-pope. They state that the circular despatch recently forwarded is simply intended to prevent an incorrect interpretation being placed upon the popular demonstrations that occurred the 21st ult., caused by the vote of the Upper House upon the Civil Marriage Bill.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin mention the views on disarmament expressed by Prince Napoleon during his stay in that city. The Prince is said to have declared his complete adhesion to the opinion repeatedly announced by certain French Generals that, in case of renection, the French army could never be less than 200,000 men even though on the question of disarming the French and Prussian Cabinets were completely agreed. To go below 200,000 would, he thought, be to disorganize the cadres of the French army, whereas the military organization of Prussia would remain intact. To obtain a reduction nearly equal in the two countries it would be necessary to lower the number to 100,000 men. This being the case the persons who took part in the conversation concluded that the subject of disarming is one of those which cannot be treated in the present circumstances.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE.—Our Berlin correspondent informs us that the reorganization of the Prussian medical service has now been realized. It will be remembered that his service did not fulfil the expectations which had been formed, and that it was quite unequal to bear the sudden strain which had been put upon it during the late campaigns in Bohemia. The accounts which were published in this country regarding the hospitals, field service, and medical organization, and the condition of the wounded immediately after the great battles which succeeded one another with such rapidity, were not by any means flattering to the war administration of Prussia. The fact is the Prussians were scarcely prepared for the amount or for the rapidity of the success which attended their arms, and they were hampered beyond measure by the enormous number of the enemy's wounded which fell into their hands. The Austrian prisoners were, moreover, composed of so many nationalities speaking so many different dialects, that the medical care of their wounded was calculated to strain the powers and capabilities of the best administration to the utmost.

The following advertisement appeared in a Syracuse paper, recently; 'Shave man's wand. Any person having from five to fifty pounds to dispose of, will please send word or drop it through the post-office.'

UNITED STATES.

Just a hecatomb of human lives has been offered up to the mere loss of Thrift on Lake Michigan. The sea Bird, one of the Two Rivers, Manitowac and Chicago line of steamers was burnt on the 9th, all on board, save two, perishing. The accident is ascribed by the two survivors to gross negligence on the part of the officers and crew of the vessel. More lives have been lost in the past twelve months by railroad and steamboat disasters than was ever before known for the same length of time in the history of American locomotion. No law has yet reached 'e evil, no amount, of official surveillance, no vigilance on the part of transporters has yet been able to check the never ending sacrifice of human life.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal states that Mr. —, one of the wealthiest men in Boston, coming involved not long since, made over his property to his eldest son in order to save it. He passed through the crisis, however, without failure or prostration, but when he came to demand the property back the son refused to restore it. The latter now holds the estate and lives in luxury, while the father has died of a broken heart.

Serious troubles are expected in the election in Tennessee. The negroes are arming in large numbers. One mongrel white man has gone so far as to organize a company at Gallatin, with orders to shoot down any Conservative who dares to challenge the vote of any negro. Troops have been sent from Nashville to preserve order.

In speaking of the impeachment of the President, the New York Tribune says: 'The Senate cannot vote to let loose this mad bull in the National chibashop, with full knowledge of his incurably vicious propensities and his furiously savage temper.'

In the Wisconsin legislature, a few days ago, the proposition to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the people, at the next election was rejected, yeas 30, nays 41.

A married lady, Mrs. Teale by name, residing in Concord-street, Brooklyn, is reported to be now entirely helpless from paralysis occasioned by tight lacing.

The following is told of a father of the church. At an association dinner a debate arose as to the use of the rod in bringing up children. The doctor took the affirmative, and the chief opponent was a young minister whose reputation for veracity was not high. He maintained that parents often do harm to their children by unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts of the case. 'Why,' said he, 'the only time my father whipped me was for telling the truth.' 'Well,' retorted the doctor, 'it cured you of it, didn't it?'

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—No family cantharic has ever deserved or received the praise which has been awarded to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, both by physicians and patients. The testimonials to their efficacy and entire freedom from all objectionable properties are from the very highest and most cautious medical authorities. Their great merit, according to these witnesses, is that they do not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but obviate the necessity for continual purgation. In other words, they give a tone and permanent vigor to those organs, which enable them to fulfil their functions naturally, without being urged to their work by a frequent resort to the original curative. This is a matter of vast importance. Moreover, they do not reduce the general strength, as all mineral purgatives do, nor involve pain nor nausea in their operation. Hence they are invaluable for women, children, and aged persons.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 62 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

Montreal, C.E., July 31, 1862.

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son:—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried everything—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend the invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I have.

(Signed)

ANGELA DANIEL, Wife of Celestin Courtois, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. KRISTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me, this thirty first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGER, Justice of the Peace.

Agents for Montreal—Devine & 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.

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 Rheinish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.