

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The death of the King of the Belgians (says the Paris correspondent of the Times) is the principle topic of the Paris papers. They all bear testimony to the good sense, tact, moderation, and ability with which he governed his little kingdom, and admit that to these rare qualities is owing, in great measure, its prosperity. The Moniteur, after announcing that the fetes of Ompigne are suspended, and the dramatic performance for which the players of the Gymnase had been engaged are countermanded, says: 'The loss of a Sovereign who had gained by his wisdom so high a position in the Councils of Europe has excited unanimous regret.' One journal, however, the Opinion Nationale, thinks that, with all his acknowledged ability, he was too forgetful of the profound sense of the revolution which raised him to the throne. When Belgium separated from Holland it earnestly desired a close connection with France, whereas King Leopold did his best to give a different direction to the sentiments of the people. Then, again, he married his son the Duke of Brabant of an Austrian princess 'in order to keep French policy in check, and to this fault he added that of making Antwerp one of the most formidable citadels to Europe. By acting in this manner King Leopold did wrong, for he sacrificed everything to the interests of his dynasty.'

'The Austrian marriage may give improper inspirations to the new King, encircle him with a dangerous camarilla, and, perhaps, at a given moment excite the legitimate distrust of France. The Antwerp affair is not less grave, and we could show, on Belgian authority itself, that the citadel of Antwerp, instead of protecting Belgium tends to deprive it of the real power which it drew from the principle of its neutrality.'

On the other hand, the Siecle published a day or two ago the following:— 'It is said that in virtue of an arrangement already concluded, and with the consent of England, Antwerp and the sea-coast are to be given to Holland, Flanders and Brabant to France, and Luxembourg, with a part of Limburg, to Prussia. We have not seen the treaty, and we are not responsible for the mistakes of the propagators of these reports. Moreover, is the annexation possible without very liberal modifications in the domestic policy of France?'

It is announced that the French Government has given notice of its intention to dissolve the treaty of extradition concluded between Great Britain and France on the 13th of February, 1844. The Gazette des Tribunaux in its observations on this notice remarks that the dissolution of this treaty will in no way impede the action of the French laws with respect to those Frenchmen who have crossed the Channel after the commission of a crime in France, inasmuch as since the 13th of February, 1843, not one individual accused of crime who has taken refuge in England has been surrendered to the French Government.

The Gazette adds that the treaty was always executed by the French Government, but never by the English. It would not, consequently, be consistent with the dignity of the Emperor's Government to permit a treaty to exist which the other contracting party did not observe, and everybody can understand why the Government desires to put an end to such a state of things. The Gazette says, in conclusion, that the extradition of Frenchmen accused of crime, and who had fled to England, did not take place in consequence of the insuperable difficulties impossible of solution which English magistrates raised. The production of a warrant, or even a decree of the Imperial Court sending the accused for trial, did not appear sufficient to prove that a regular prosecution existed against the individuals whose extradition was demanded. The transmission through the Embassy of the acts and decisions delivered by the French committing magistrates or emanating from the French Tribunals, although invested with all legal signatures, possible or desirable, would not satisfy the English authorities, and they required the accomplishment of so many antiquated formalities, that the French authorities found it necessary to abandon the demand of extradition. We read the following in the Paris correspondence of the Post:—

I observe that reports about the intentions of France to annex Belgium are, as might perhaps be expected, rife before Leopold I. is in the grave.—Such assertions, like similar errors, will be corrected in the same way, viz., by time. The truth is that the Emperor Napoleon and his Government will do all in their power to afford moral support to the sovereign who is now called to the throne, and diplomatic instructions have been or will be issued to that effect from the French Foreign office.

The reason of the expulsion of M. Rogeard, the author of 'Les Propos de Labienus,' from Luxembourg is stated to be that he was editing a paper the chief object of which was 'to oppose religious as well as monarchical ideas.'

Paris, Dec. 8.—The Patrie of this evening states that negotiations are taking place between Austria and Mexico for the more speedy enrolment of 10,000 Austrians who, under the original arrangement, were to be recruited in five years at the rate of 3,000 every year.

I am glad to say that the enrolments for the Pontifical army are proceeding most favourably; the bishops in France are exerting themselves most actively, and in Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium the engagements are increasing daily for the Pontifical Zouaves, artillery, and chasseurs.—Cor. of Tablet.

On the 7th instant 30 volunteers for the Pope's army embarked at Marseilles for Civita Vecchia.

A letter in the Union of Paris, dated Dec. 6, said:—Next Friday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, a very interesting ceremony will take place in London—the opening of a second Catholic French Chapel. Since the end of last century there has existed one, great in the memories which belong to it, great in the devotion and the virtues of the priests attached to it; but, in size, too small. Not without emotion, assuredly, it is that dear French chapel to be approached, in King street, Portman-square, humbly situated as it is among the stables of that wealthy district, as if the manger were everywhere to be the cradle of Catholicism. Imagination carries the reader back to those tragic days when legitimate royalty in exile came to pray in that lowly sanctuary surrounded by the elite of the nobility of France reduced to indigence, while sixteen banished bishops crowded round the altar. There, while all Europe echoed to a very different rallying cry, the sacred strain of 'Domine salvum fac Regem' was raised by two hundred remnants of the noblesse, and when mass was over, what a spectacle were those wrecks of the most polished society that ever existed, interchanging their greetings, their regrets, their hopes? I never cross that loved and modest threshold without recalling the scene. And what shall I say of the priests? In one word, they represent the devotedness, the urbanity, the purity of the French clergy, carried to their highest expression. The proscribed exile, often without daily bread, as well as without a country, is always sure of finding from them alms for his body and a kind word for his heart. 'But our frequent revolutions have created new wants by sending new exiles to England. The insurgents of 1848 do not resemble the exiles of 1793. The latter came of their own accord to ask for the consolations of religion. The former hold themselves aloof. They have settled in the most debased district of London, physically one of the most degraded, morally the most corrupt. Thousands of Frenchmen squat round Leicester-square. As they will not go to church, the church must go to them, and this has inspired Father Faure, of the Congregation of Mary, with the idea of the work of Notre Dame de France. He has begun by purchasing ground close to Leicester-square. He intends to erect a handsome church which will remind the French exiles of their village bells; schools in which children of both sexes will learn to love the country of their parents, and the religion which is practised there; finally, a hospital in which those angels upon earth, the Sisters of Vincent de Paul, while they tend the bodily diseases, will, perhaps, succeed in healing the moral wounds of many a poor ulcerated soul.'

MILAN.—SAOULO.—While Monsignor Gbhardt, Bishop of Mendovi, was preaching in the Cathedral of Milan, a shell exploded at the door of the sacred edifice. The revolutionary journals affect to deplore this sacrilegious act, but the manner in which they usually speak of Bishops and of the faithful belies the truth of their assertions. The Gazette du Midi, for instance, calls Monsignor Gbhardt a fanatic, while to the would-be assassin it applies the mild appellation of 'he who caused the explosion of the shell.'

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SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 9. The danger of Spain is becoming imminent. However unwilling a man may be to allow his judgment to be affected by mere street rumours—however strongly he may resist the clamour of a press run mad with party violence, and the croak of professional alarmists—he must still find it impossible to blind himself to the fact that the people about him are living in a state of incessant, and, so to say, chronic terror, or to deny that they have more than sufficient reason for it. The state of the Queen is daily described as worse. The falsehoods wilfully spread by some of the Government organs, as to her visit to the Church of Atocha, announced for this very day, as to her removal to town on the 13th or 14th, fall to the ground day by day, and it is but too natural that such constant and systematic equivocations should be liable to the most sinister construction. I have told you long ago that the Queen was being "badgered" to death at La Granja, then that she was being "slowly taken off by poison." These surmises, which wise and good men were inclined to discredit and to scout, are now bodied forth in very strong and unmistakable language, and articles appear in print which well blanch the cheek of any patriotic Spaniard. The expediency of bleeding the Queen for a cold in her present state is impugned even in this land of Sangrados; and the whole treatment by the "Faculty of the Royal Bed-chamber," as represented by Dr. Corral, Marques de San Gregorio, is denounced as so prodigiously absurd as to be hardly explained on the score of mere ignorance and professional infatuation, especially when coupled with the long and artful concealment of the real state of the Royal patient, and the issue of inconsistent, oracular, but, on the whole, deliberately deceitful bulletins. The Queen, it is now very positively asserted, is in a condition which renders it extremely doubtful whether she will go safely over her forthcoming delivery.

The profession of faith and adherence addressed by Catholic Spain to Pius IX. called forth on the occasion of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Spanish Government, has been signed by so many that their names alone, together with the account of their offerings, fill 44 supplements of the Pensamiento Español, eight columns of small print. The offerings amount to 676,284 reals.

It appears that Spain intends to emancipate the negroes in her colonies. A decree has already been issued ordering inquiries to be made as to the best mode of regulating the labor of coolies and negroes in the Antilles and the Philippine Islands.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Political affairs in Florence are just now very animated. It is stated that Rattazzi has allied himself with Orsini, one of the chiefs of the party of action, and it is anticipated that the La Marmora Ministry will not be in existence much longer. On the other hand, La Marmora also is making overtures to that party. A very remarkable blue-book has just been published, which gives the particulars of the V-gzzi mission to Rome, the negotiations for the pending commercial treaty with the Zollverein, and last, and most important, the attempts to establish diplomatic relations with Austria. The blue-book states that these attempts could not succeed, because, on the one hand, Austria insisted upon recognising the Italian frontier as established by the treaty of Zurich, and because, on the other hand, Italy refused to give up the idea of annexing Venetia. This last statement is considered very important.

A letter from Florence says: 'The political difficulties of the Florentine Parliament are accumulating day by day, and as it will be impossible to form a Ministry by the 1st of January with the Chamber as it is, owing to the fact of the strength of the contending parties being so evenly balanced, there remains but one of two alternatives, i.e., a coup d'etat, or a dissolution of the Chamber. A report, which is however more than doubtful, has been spread, that Cardinal Grassellini has arrived from Rome, on a private mission to the Government. They have managed to dispute the validity of the election of a Catholic deputy, M. Auguste Oonti, and thus the sitting members of the Conservative party in the Chamber are now reduced to three or four. The Archbishop of Florence was accused of having promoted the election of M. Oonti to San Miniato by means of a circular addressed to the Clergy of that district, an accusation the falsehood of which is apparent when we remember that San Miniato has a Bishop of its own, with whom the Archbishop would not think of interfering. The authorities have also taken up the refusal of Mgr. Limberti, Bishop of this diocese, to ratify the election of Canon Brunone Bianchi to the office of Prior of the Basilica of St. Lawrence, and it is to be laid before the Council of State. Are these steps the commencement of a persecution? Time will shortly show.'

FLORENCE, Dec. 13.—Signor Sella made his Financial statement to-day in a crowded house. He announced a total deficit of 265,000,000 for the year 1866, and proposed reductions in the expenditure of 30,000,000, in addition to those already made.—He asked the House to vote an increase of the registration-tax, which would yield 20,000,000, and a new tax on doors and windows calculated to furnish 25,000,000. He also proposed a new tax upon grinding corn, which will give 100,000,000.

The Italian Government a few months ago claimed that the bishops appointed by Pius IX. to vacant Sees, should take an oath of fidelity to the King and Kingdom of Italy. It now insists upon discharging them from their oaths of fidelity to Almighty God the monks and nuns of Italy—i.e., upon releasing them from the vows of poverty and chastity which they have solemnly sworn to observe. The Unita Cattolica says that by the new Civil Code which comes into force on January 1, 1866, all monks are permitted to take wives and all nuns husbands, and all monks and nuns are declared entitled to succeed to the inheritance of their relatives, notwithstanding any solemn renunciation of such right of succession.

The Unita Cattolica says that it doubts not the Italian religious orders will rival the splendid example set by the French religious orders during the great Revolution, and will keep the solemn promises which they made to God. But it asks, can a government which thus stimulates perjury, which tells its subjects, violate your vows and I will help you to do so, can such a government reckon upon its subjects remaining faithful to it? On October 23, S. Sella, the Minister, in his speech at Cosseto lamented that the moral diapason likely to be raised by encouraging monks and nuns to marry and to violate their vows of poverty?—Tablet.

MILAN.—SAOULO.—While Monsignor Gbhardt, Bishop of Mendovi, was preaching in the Cathedral of Milan, a shell exploded at the door of the sacred edifice. The revolutionary journals affect to deplore this sacrilegious act, but the manner in which they usually speak of Bishops and of the faithful belies the truth of their assertions. The Gazette du Midi, for instance, calls Monsignor Gbhardt a fanatic, while to the would-be assassin it applies the mild appellation of 'he who caused the explosion of the shell.'

We learn from the Unita Cattolica that on the 9th inst. a fresh application for protection was despatched by the persecuted Nuns of the Piedmontese Kingdom to His Majesty Napoleon III.

Address to the Pope.—The diocese of Verona alone has furnished no less than 102,948 signatures to this interesting document, together with offerings amounting to £15,128.

ROME.—PAPAL FINANCES.—The liberal journals have been writing fierce tirades against the Papal Government d'oppos of a financial regulation it has just issued. They have been talking in this strain:— 'The Pope is a wonderful financier. Finding that the Papal currency is at ten per cent. discount as compared with the French, he has issued a decree forbidding all dealings in exchange in which a premium is paid for French coin, and every money-changer demanding a premium will be liable to a fine of fifty crowns, and in case of the offender being unable to pay the whole fine he will be sent to prison for as many days as he is crowns short. In case of a repetition of the offence, a double penalty will be inflicted and the office of the offender will be closed.'

And the Daily News commences and concludes what is meant to be a crushing philippic with the following sentences:— 'The Roman Question is passing through a curious and interesting phase. To believing English Catholics it may seem somewhat of an anti climax after the magnificent perorations of Archbishop Manning, but the simple fact is that the Holy Father, in his capacity of Temporal Prince, is so lamentably "depreciated" that his very subjects decline to take his notes, and as for his coin—with his very image and superscription—they melt it. Infallibility is becoming inconceivable, and the balance of exchange is so heretical in its inclinations that the currency of an excommunicated kingdom commands the money market of St. Peter himself.

People who are most impatient of the continuance of the Temporal Power will learn to regard with tolerable equanimity the lingering dissolution of a Government which, in order to keep down the rate of exchange and to adjust the balance of trade in its favour, issues a decree forbidding money-changers to pursue their business, and pays the panic-stricken public who besiege the Bank in infinitesimal morsels of silver and in tolerable heaps of copper.

Unfortunately for these fluent writers the facts are the other way. The absurdity is patent of prohibiting people from trafficking in a commodity that is valueless. The Pope has not committed this absurdity. If it is forbidden in Rome to export or melt down the currency of the State, it is because that currency is not at a discount but at a premium. The Roman Government has not (we are quite sure) interfered with any honest operations of the money-changers, it has simply restrained their tampering with the currency of the realm. It was not many years ago the case in England that the intrinsic value of our gold coinage was greater than its current value, and it was then that money-dealers realised a profit by exporting it or melting it down. Such doings were of course prohibited by law, and the penalty was considerably more severe than that enacted by the Government of the Pope. It was whipping, fine, and imprisonment.—Weekly Register.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The Apostolic Delegate of Prose-none has published a decree instituting a mixed commission for the summary trial of brigands. The decree declares that any assemblage of three armed brigands will be regarded as a band, the members of which will be shot. Any single armed brigand, not belonging to a band, will be sentenced to the galleys for life. A reward of 500 crowns will be paid for the arrest of any brigand, and 1,000 crowns for capture of the chief of a band.

We read in the Bien Public: 'We learn with joy that the Pontifical army already numbers in its ranks several of the youth of Flanders, and that the number so enrolled increases day by day. Two young gentlemen belonging to distinguished families in Brussels have just placed themselves under the standard of Pius IX. They are M. Felix de Homptinne, eldest son of M. Joseph de Homptinne, and M. Ernest Kervyn, son of M. Kervyn, of Valkensbeke, an old member of the Representative Chamber.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Brigandage, continues in full work in the Neapolitan provinces. The Piedmontese shot, on the 1st inst., Giordullo and two of his companions, at Ompagnaga. Your readers may recollect the strange revelations of patriotic speculation in ransoms, which the trial of this first capturer of Mr. Meesa made public. The Naples journals inform us, on the other hand, of the return home of two pupils of the cavalry school of Naples, who had been captured two months and a half ago by the brigands, who have been paid 15,000 ducats for their liberation. The Piedmontese army may be proud of the high value set on its young officers by their very enemies.

There is no doubt that Italy is progressing in a certain British sense of the word; for has it not, within the past five years, become acquainted with such social plagues as suicide, infanticide, and death by starvation? And now it can boast of the setting in of a strong current of emigration from its wealthy southern provinces as that which has been ebging from such fertile shores as those of Ireland under the anti-Catholic social organization bestowed upon it by Great Britain, for the sake of Anglican unity. I have already mentioned, I believe, the depopulation now going on in the Lipari islands, from the flight of their inhabitants from Piedmontese burdens. I trust you will bear patiently my quoting somewhat at length a recent article from the Naples Conciliatore, under the heading of 'Emigration':— 'We have already pointed out the deplorable fact which we see repeatedly occurring in the midst of us during the last six months, a fact to which we were perfectly unaccustomed especially in Southern Italy, since there is no need to emigrate into a foreign land for any one who can find at home work and fortune. Within the last few days along the benches on the Mole, in the Strada Marina, and under the trees of the walk which skirts the Castelnuovo, might be seen depressed in various groups many men belonging to the Southern provinces, who might be easily recognised from the various forms of dress peculiar to the mountain districts. They were unfortunate agriculturists and laborers, to the number of about two hundred, chiefly from the Basilicata and the Calabria, come to Naples to embark for Egypt, Algeria, or America. They stated that other companions of theirs would soon come to emigrate also for distant countries, and thus carry on the life which is fast becoming extinguished in these unfortunate provinces.

One of our friends had the curiosity of speaking with some of the most intelligent looking among them. 'Do you not fear,' said he, 'the bitter and irreparable disappointments which you must meet with in a foreign country in the midst of people of a different language and manners from yours. Don't you know the disheartening reports which the Government receives on emigration from its Consuls abroad. 'We cannot be worse than here,' was the cynic answer of those who were interrogated. How would have wished that some of the patriots and financiers of Italy could have been present at this dialogue to show them that our peasants know better than them and have more heart.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has been received with acclamations by the municipality and population of Pesth. The 'liberal' journals had given their readers to understand that his Majesty would receive a chilling reception, as a delicate hint that his popularity is on the wane. In no single instance has this prediction been verified. The people expressed their confidence in the Emperor, and he, in cordial terms, assured them of his good will and exhorted them to rely on his intentions. The several Diets are still occupied with the vexed question of the September Patent—that of Salzburg has been the last to protest against it. On Thursday last the Hungarian Diet was opened by the Emperor in person. In the speech from the throne, his Majesty said that the differences of opinion existing between Austrian statesmen and Hungarian politicians as to the rights which the Hungarian

people had or had not forfeited by the events of 1842 could be settled only by reference to the Pragmatic Sanction. So long as the autonomy of Hungary was not opposed to the unity of the empire, and its position in the scale of nations, so long he would recognise its necessity. His Majesty then alluded to the duties which the Diet is summoned to perform. He pointed with particular force to the imperativeness of revising the laws of 1848, as being opposed to the rights of the nation and the sovereignty. This difficulty once settled, the Diet would be invited to discuss the programme of his Majesty's coronation as King of Hungary. The speech was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.—Weekly Register.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Numberless are the melancholy details foreshadowing the ultimate extinction of the Polish race which flow in from every part of the Russian Empire. Gen. Kaufmann, the Governor of Lithuania, will not allow the sound of the Polish lullaby to be heard in public. With a view to the realization of this extreme ideal, he is travelling in the country, receiving deputations, and lecturing people on their omissions and commissions in the past. The Polish nobility he has repeatedly asked on such occasions to become Russian from the sole of their feet to the tip of their tongues, or, if they want to be Poles, to be off at once and emigrate to some non-Russian country. The townspeople, most of whom are Poles, are inexorably fined for any words in their native language uttered aloud in a public thoroughfare; and quite recently the General has also begun to chide the Lithuanian peasantry of the province for talking Lithuanian when they are Russians, and when it is most shameful for them to be heard speaking any thing but the language sanctioned by the Imperial decree abolishing serfdom, having been composed in it. It is in keeping with this injunction that all instruction in these provinces must be imparted in Russian, and that the teachers whose names happen to terminate in 'ki,' the characteristic ending of Polish patronymics, have been commanded to change the revolutionary syllable for its loyal Russian equivalent 'koi.' Is it not surprising that this Russian fanaticism should be manifested by a General, not a Russian by birth, but a German servant of the Czar.

In Poland Proper the same process is going on, with even more immediate results. Being the nearest to Germany, it has been invaded by German capitalists, buying up landed estates at nominal prices. With them came German labourers, overseers, and mechanics, welcomed by their numerous countrymen already residing in the kingdom, and, like them, disposing the natives of their available sources of wealth. By this time there exist none but German mills and manufacturers in Poland, and there are whole towns, such as Lodz, Wroclawec, and others, where the educated classes and a large portion of the lower orders are either exclusively German or more or less Germanized. The Government seems to be well content with the growth of the German element, which is instinctively hated by the Poles, and, on its part, returns the compliment by supreme contempt. A short time since the Warsaw authorities proposed to allow the nobility some respite in paying up interest for their mortgaged estates to the National Bank, but, though a considerable portion of those estates has been taken from them and distributed among the peasantry in the course of the emancipation measure, and there is no prospect as yet of the indemnification money being handed over to the former proprietors, the proposal was not approved by the central Government at St. Petersburg. This is first impoverishing a man and then obliging him to meet his engagements without delay. Prudence and painstaking economy were never the strong side of the Pole, and, as may well be imagined, are less so than ever under these desperate circumstances. I am told that the Germans in the country may be heard to say that if the Poles, instead of indulging in political dreams, does not look sharp and set to work in earnest one-half of the kingdom will, 50 years hence, be Russian and the other half German. The Russian authorities have their own theory upon the subject. The other day M. Walbyeff, head of the educational department, held an examination in a Warsaw grammar school. Among other historical questions he asked a boy, 'Were the Romans a quiet people?' 'They were very warlike,' said the child, 'and revolutionary,' added the dignitary.— 'They offended their Cæsar, as the Poles are offending their Cæsar, and that is the reason why they have disappeared from the face of the earth.—Times Cor.

UNITED STATES.

JOHN BROWN'S SOUL MARCHING ON.—The soul of the great horse-thief seems to have taken possession of a great many rascals in Indiana, judging from the number of cases of horse stealing recorded by the local press of that State. Hardly a night passes that some farmer does not lose a horse.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EMIGRATION.—The total number of emigrants arrived at New York for the year ending November 30, 1865, is one hundred and seventy-eight thousand and three, which number is an excess of fifteen thousand over that of last year. The following is a table of the arrivals for each month:—

Table with 4 columns: Month, Number of arrivals, and cumulative total. Rows: January (5,389), February (2,486), March (6,171), April (10,818), May (14,451), June (27,119).

Of this number between seven and eight thousand were citizens, the remainder, of course, being aliens.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY.

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St. Roch Street, Quebec:

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I bought at your establishment in Valer Street. I am, dear Sir, very truly yours, J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL, Inspector of Timber. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, E. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 471

'AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL—I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is Rev. N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.' I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article. J. B. WOODWARD, M.D. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudices, nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermon" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve cholera, headaches, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, And all Disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.'

O. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, N.Y. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.'

RAT. A. O. EGLESTON, New York.

'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHAMNE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.'

HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. January, 1866. 2m.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race: children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially in this case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Try it, mothers—try it now.—Ladies Visitor, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. January, 1866. 2m.

How to Live.—It is no easy thing for a sick man to drag himself to death with acrid mineral purgatives; but it is equally within his power to recover health or strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and expulsion to a healthy condition, without feebleness the system in performing the cure. In BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS he will find the grand desideratum, sought for and longed for, from time immemorial, in vain. They are commended to the dyspeptic, the constipated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the dropsical, the debilitated—in short, to all who suffer from any disease proceeding from, or connected with the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, as a means of immediate and permanent relief. In all disorders of a chronic character (especially in Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Neuralgia), or where sores or eruptions are a feature of the disease, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, for enriching and purifying the blood, may be used with infinite advantage in combination with the pills.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, purgative, 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 Devins & 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 dealers in Medicine. 426.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS, AND THOSE HAVING FRIENDS IN THE ARMY. From Captain T. H. Peters, Company D, 82nd Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For many years prior to my connection with the Army, I was acquainted with the merits of Hooffland's German Bitters, having witnessed the beneficial results derived from their use in numerous severe cases.

During my career as an army officer, they have come under my notice much more frequently, and I have found their virtues still more exemplified among the soldiers of our army. I could relate numerous instances in which their merits have been put to the most severe tests, and without failure in any one instance in which they were properly used. In cases of Debility, arising from previous prostration of the system by fever, I do not think there is anything equal to it. It rebuilds the constitution in a very short time, and the patient tastes "a new lease of life." I hear it spoken of as a certain antidote for camp and other fevers, that we are subjected to, and I have no doubt that such is the case, as I firmly believe that it is the best tonic the world ever saw. I had some difficulty with the lot I first ordered, in having it passed through our lines, as it was supposed to be one of the numerous liquor preparations often smuggled through, but the investigation proving it not to be of that character, I have had no trouble since.

Yours truly, T. H. PETERS, Capt. Co. D, 82 P. V. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies who wish to move in an atmosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article at their toilet. A dash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odoriferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing, and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to attract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness or sick headache in crowded rooms, will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive.

See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this name is genuine. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & 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 Dealers in Medicine. 201

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