

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 18.—A trial of McCormack's reaper was made last week on the Imperial farm near the Emperor's Chateau, at which His Majesty was present, accompanied by Marshal Niel, General Leclerc, and all the Imperial staff. The trial was a complete success, and gave the Emperor so much satisfaction that he immediately gave orders for the purchase of the machine, for use on his own private farms, and earnestly expressed his intention of encouraging the adoption of the invention throughout France on account of its great saving properties.

Despatches from the Emperor's army, the French army, have been given on an account of military affairs in France, that it is not without reluctance to the subject, but it cannot avoid mentioning an elaborate article in the *Evénement*, which professes to give an accurate resume of the condition of the French army at the present time.

The army, and compact. The infantry consists of one regiment of gendarmes, one of zouaves, three of grenadiers, four of voltigeurs and one battalion of chasseurs, all belonging to the Imperial Guard; then comes the line, consisting of one hundred regiments; twenty battalions of chasseurs, three regiments of zouaves, three regiments of Turcos (African regiments), three battalions of light African infantry, one foreign regiment and seven discipline companies. At the present time the infantry amounts to three hundred thousand men under arms, and the cadres enable it to be raised almost instantaneously to five hundred and fifty thousand men.

The cavalry of the Guard consists of one regiment of cuirassiers, one of chasseurs, one of dragons, one of lancers, one of dragoons; that of the line numbers ten regiments of cuirassiers, twelve of dragons, eight of lancers, twelve of chasseurs, eight of hussars, four of chasseurs d'Afrique, three of Spahis; they number at present 50,000 horses, and can be raised instantaneously to 80,000.

The artillery of the Guard consists of two regiments; that of the line of twenty regiments, forming an aggregate of 224 batteries, with 1,350 field guns, 30,000 men, which can be raised to 40,000 at a moment's notice. Independently of the corps in country quarters, there are ten divisions of infantry brigaded (say 125,000 men); there are, moreover, four divisions of cavalry. All are ready for service, with their complement of artillery, military train, commissariat, medical staff, &c.

At the present time, therefore, the "Situation" estimates the number of men under arms at four hundred thousand, and the organization is such that in a very short time it could be raised to six hundred and fifty thousand. — *London Standard*.

A letter from Paris, written by one who has personal better means than almost any one in Europe of knowing the true state of affairs, states that if there is the slightest rising of the Revolutionary party in Rome, a French expedition will at once be despatched to the Holy City. The Emperor has determined to uphold, no matter at what cost, the temporal power of the Holy Father, and will not permit even the Italian troops to occupy Rome. So long as there is nothing in that city, things will be allowed to remain as they are, but if a change take place three divisions of the French army will be landed at Civita Vecchia within a week of the news being received at Paris. — *Weekly Register*.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The elections for the Council-General of Departments closed on Monday, and as everybody knew would be the case, the vast majority is composed of the official candidates. In these contests it is far less easy for an Opposition candidate to make a successful stand than in those for the Legislative Corps. The questions that come before the Council General are of purely local and immediate interest, and the electors are more inclined to prefer a man who, patronized by the Minister or the Prefect, will be able to promote public works, bridges, canals, and the like, than the Opposition candidate, who is looked upon as a sort of outlaw. But the triumph of an Opposition candidate is significant, in proportion to the obstacles that beset him. The Government has just now sustained some defeats in important localities. In the Oise du Nord, for instance, M. Glais-Bizot, the very type of the Opposition candidate, and one of the foremost members of the Left in the Legislative Corps, has beaten the Prefect's nominee by 400 majority. All the efforts of the Government have failed at Marseilles; not one of its candidates passed at the first ballot and from the comparatively large majority obtained by the Opposition, though not the majority prescribed by the law, there was a good chance of their being elected at the second trial. In the Bouches-du-Rhône (canton of Aubagne) the Opposition candidate, M. de Barthélemy, has had a majority of 300 over the Judge de Paix, the Government nominee.

At Nantes the Opposition started a man at the last moment, and prevented the election of the Government candidate. The evening *Moniteur* says:—

"The Governments of France and Italy show a determination scrupulously to respect the Convention of the 15th of September, which is at once a guarantee of the Pontifical territory, and a pledge for the existence of good relations between France and Italy."

The *France* of the evening says:—

"We believe the report that M. Divo, the French Minister in Mexico, is detained by the Juarists to be incorrect. M. Divo, like the other foreign Ministers, is entirely at liberty. Porfirio Diaz places no obstacle in the way of his departure, but the foreign Ministers generally have been unwilling to leave Mexico before the arrival of Juárez, so that they may take the necessary measures for securing the safety of their countrymen journeying from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz."

The King of Sweden is detained in Paris through indisposition. His Majesty will leave on Monday, but will not go to Châlons or Pau.

A literary copyright convention between France and the Papal States was signed at Rome on the 21st inst. by Cardinal Antonelli and Count de Sartiges, the French Ambassador.

ITALY.

Rome, Aug. 6.—Vesotici Garibaldi and two Garibaldian officers visited Orvieto on Sunday last, and returned to Florence to-day.

The *Gazzetta d'Italia* states that the Garibaldian party propose to make a movement on Viterbo. Count de Moltke, the Danish Minister in this city, arrived on Wednesday next for Copenhagen, but it is stated that his journey has no political object.

Rome, Aug. 8.—The *Giornale di Roma* says:—

"During the night of the 4th inst. 200 peasants gathered singly, and proceeded to a place called Campetto, with the object of taking possession of land belonging to other persons, and of cultivating it for their own benefit. The Government sent a force of men, by which the assemblage was dispersed and the leaders of the band were arrested. The riot was, however, recommenced in spite of the presence of the troops, and nine of the most turbulent individuals were taken prisoners. They were then restored and the rioters intentions were who had brought about the disturbances, perhaps, a more serious aim, were defeated."

Rome, Aug. 6.—The *Opinione* of this evening publishes the order of the day adopted by the Chamber of Deputies upon the incident of General Dumont's mission to Rome. It is not judged favourably by the press. According to their view, it would appear that a convention between France and Italy was not equally binding upon both Governments, and that France could interpret it in the manner most suitable to herself. The journal *La France* goes as far as to threaten holding up to our view the

spectre of a new armed intervention. "We shall not look upon such a sign of ill temper as serious. We are sure that the French Government will not allow itself to be cheated by insidious suggestions into undertaking another expedition to Rome, which Italy would feel herself bound to oppose to the utmost, and which, even successful, would only place France in the same position as that recently occupied by Austria in Venice."

The *Italia* of this evening, referring to the same subject says:—

"Liberal journals are seeking to induce the belief that the incident of General Dumont's mission to Rome may give rise to fresh complications between France and Italy. We consider ourselves able to affirm that the incident in question terminated with the publication of the late Note in the *Moniteur*, and a despatch to that effect must already have been sent by our Government to Paris. If Signor Rattazzi has displayed in the negotiations on this subject a proper firmness, for which he has the thanks of the public, he also knows that it is necessary to step when full satisfaction has been received."

The labours which the Holy Father has undergone during the celebration of the late centenary appear to have inspired him with fresh vigour. His reign will be marked by the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, by canonisations, and the centenary of 1862 and 1867, the convocation of the future Council, his Encyclicals, and the reconstitution of many sees. But that which most excites the wonder of strangers who visit Rome is the fact that Pius IX., though reduced to penury, has found means, during a reign so troubled, and so fertile in events, to give munificent encouragement to art, to effect reformations in prisons and hospitals, to embellish public buildings, to adorn, repair, and reconstruct a large number of Churches. St. Peter's, splendid as it is, is not yet completed. The resources of the Eternal City are inadequate to effect this object; but perhaps the Catholics who have been recently thronging the vast encircled of the basilica of the Vatican will make it a point of honor to inscribe the name of their country upon it, and to make a living truth of the proverb, 'Rome belongs to the Catholics.' The queen-city, head quarters of the universal Church, should be adorned, as well as protected, by her members. Among the public works of Rome we must not omit the long street which is being opened by Mgr. de Merode with a view to connect the Quirinal with the church of Santa-Maria del-Angeli. The site of the barracks of Macao (in ancient times the Praetorian camp) is also the work of that distinguished statesman. — *Weekly Register*.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The Emperor and the Imperial Family of Austria have expressed to the Prussian Government, through the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, their thanks for the devotion and great energy displayed by Baron Magnus, the Prussian Minister at Mexico, in his efforts to save the Emperor Maximilian.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The Federal Council will meet about the middle of this month. The date of the assembling of the Parliament will depend upon the time by which the Federal Council is able to conclude its labours.

All the North-German Governments are believed to have appointed their representatives in the Federal Council. Prussia has already appointed seven including Herr Pape, Councillor of the Ministry of Justice and the Directors of the principal Departments of the different Ministries. Saxony has appointed four members, who are said to be Baron von Friesen and Privy Councillors Weenbek and Thummel and Colonel Brandenstein.

At the recent conferences between the Hanoverian notables and the Government, it was agreed that the former administrative arrangements in Hanover should still remain in force.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce will visit the north of Hanover as well as Schleswig-Holstein, the department is occupied with the establishment of a general commission for the Province of Hanover.

The second number of the *Official Gazette* for the North German Confederation will shortly be published containing the decree convoke the Federal Council and the nomination of its members.

The Minister of the Interior will assemble confidential persons from Cassel, Wiesbaden, and Schleswig-Holstein to submit some of the questions that are to come under examination to preliminary detailed discussion. Herr von Zastrow, from Schleswig, has already arrived.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* of this evening says:—

"The report, contained in a letter dated Paris the 29th ult., and published by the *General Advertiser* of the 1st inst., respecting some alleged negotiations between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin relative to Schleswig, is, we are in a position to say, nothing but a pure invention from beginning to end. We may express a hope that attempts like the above to deceive the public as to the relation existing between the two Cabinets will not be successful. Those relations continue to be most friendly. The same holds good with regard to such anecdotes as that published in No. 210 of the *Vienna Presse* respecting a conversation between the Marquis de Moustier and the Prussian Minister in Paris. Such inventions need no contradiction. We all the more regret to see a journal like the *Westphalia* give publicity to such erroneous representations. No such instructions exist as those which that journal recently alleged to have been issued by Count Bismarck. The Prussian Government has not taken, nor needed to take, steps of the kind alluded to, simply because there has no cause for any. The communications of the French Government to its representative relative to Schleswig were not, either in form or substance, of a character to call for any subsequent diplomatic communications. The Prussian Government has neither received nor given any cause for peace to be looked upon as menaced. We entertain no doubt that the pacific sentiments by which Prussia is animated will be shared and reciprocated by France."

Berlin, Aug. 6.—The *Spenerische Zeitung* of this morning says:—

"Our news from Paris does not confirm the report that the Emperor Napoleon, after meeting the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salzburg, will extend his journey to Berlin."

Yesterday a Convention was signed between Prussia and Austria, laying down detailed regulations for the new railway communication between Silesia and Bohemia, which is to be established in conformity with the Treaty of Prague.

The King will remain a few days longer at Ems, and then visit Coblenz, afterwards most probably going to Ostend. His Majesty's journey to Ragatz has been given up.

The Queen will stay at Coblenz until the middle of August, and then go to Baden-Baden.

The King and Queen of Sweden, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, are expected here at the end of the week, and will then pass a few weeks at the Castle of Muskau.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador, with his wife, arrived at Berlin to-day.

It is understood that Count Bismarck will call the Federal Commissioners together immediately after his return to the capital.

Herr von Savigny will give up his official residence upon the 1st of November.

It is semi-officially announced that no precise time has yet been fixed for the next elections to the North German Parliament, but they will certainly not be held before the 27th inst.

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* says:—

"Upon the 3d inst. the final act of the commission appointed to determine the boundaries of the ceded districts, reserved in the late peace treaties,

was held at Frankfurt. The business with which the commission was charged is, therefore, settled."

Negotiations have again been carried on with Saxony, Meiningen, Coburg-Gotha, Altenburg, Riedelstadt, and the two Principality of Reuss relative to the carrying out of the military convention with Prussia. The negotiations have resulted in a supplementary convention, which will shortly be ratified."

Berlin, Aug. 7.—It is believed that the King will leave Ems at the end of the week, as Count Bismarck will return about that time to Berlin.

The Federal Council will assemble on the 18th inst.

It is semi-officially stated that the preliminary estimates for the Budget of 1868 show that neither new taxes nor an increase of those already existing will be required to meet the increase in the expenditure. The newspaper reports of a deficit in the revenue for 1866 are incorrect. The Budget for 1866, including the expenses occasioned by the war, showed a total surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to 7,980,000 thalers. No deficit has existed in the first six months of the current year. On the contrary, the estimated expenditure has been exceeded by the regular revenue.

The Government has received no intelligence from Baron Magnus, the Prussian Ambassador in Mexico, since May 31. The choice of a representative of German interests has been left to him.

AUSTRIA.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—The French Government has notified the Federal Council that negotiations are on foot between France and Austria, with a view to the entry of the latter into the International Monetary Convention, which has already been joined by France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Vienna, Aug. 19.—The Austrian Government has pledged itself to enlarge the civil and religious liberties of the Protestant inhabitants of the Empire.

Salzburg, Aug. 18.—Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, and the Emperor and Empress of Austria, His Royal Majesty Louis the King of Bavaria, have all arrived in the city and met to-day at a grand state dinner given by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Since his arrival here the Emperor Napoleon has, on all occasions, treated the Austrian Prince Minister, Baron von Brest, with marked honor and consideration.

It is understood that the sojourn of the French Emperor in this city will terminate on Friday next. M. Rouher, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron von Brest, the Austrian Prime Minister, have also arrived in this city.

A conference between the Sovereigns will take place to-morrow.

Salzburg, Aug. 19.—As an early hour this morning the Emperors of Austria and France, arm in arm took a walk in the city and suburbs. Later in the day the two Sovereigns were closeted together at the palace, and remained in close conference for two or three hours. In the afternoon Napoleon, Francis Joseph, the Empress Eugenie, Elizabeth, and King Louis of Bavaria, accompanied by their respective suites, made an excursion to the ancient castles of Dirgen, on the heights above the city. In the evening, the royal personages visited the theatre in state. The outside was in a blaze of illumination, and the interior was decorated with great art and splendor. The reception of the crowned heads by the audience was most enthusiastic.

RUSSIA.

The war between Russia and Bokhara has ended. A treaty of peace has been made.

A semi-official denial has been given to-day to a report current here that the United States Senator, Mr. Doollittle, who visited Copenhagen two months ago on his way to St. Petersburg, had carried on negotiations with the Danish Government for the cession of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States. Mr. Doollittle, it is added, had no communication whatever with the President of the Danish Ministry.

Marseilles, Aug. 7.—Intelligence received here from Athens, dated the 1st instant, announces that on that date 1500 persons were brought there from Candia by some French and Russian ships. These with several Italian vessels, would again leave for the island to bring away other Cretan women and children. The Arkadi had made another successful voyage to Crete, returning with several families.

The brigands in Greece were being vigorously pursued. An entire band, numbering 17 brigands, had been exterminated, and others had been killed or captured.

Thessaly, Aug. 8.—Intelligence received here from Athens, dated the 3rd inst., asserts that the Sublime Porte has protested against the conveyance of Candiot families from Crete in French vessels, the Turkish Government declaring the despatch of the foreign Consuls relative to the massacres by the Turks to be inaccurate.

A Russian vessel arrived at Athens on the 2d with several Cretan families.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Aug. 5.—The Bank of Bengal has withdrawn from the proposed scheme for amalgamation with the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Aug. 5.—The Sultan arrived at Rastchuk to-day. He is expected at Varna to-morrow, and here on Wednesday. There will be three days' rejoicing and illuminations on His Majesty's return, and an official ball will be given by the Grand Vizier.

Intelligence received here from Crete announces that some contagious disease has broken out in the island.

The Porte has received news of upwards of 900 families having been conveyed in French ships from Candia to Greece.

Constantinople, Aug. 7.—The Sultan entered the Bosphorus this morning, followed by nearly 60 steamers, which went to the entrance of the Bosphorus to meet him.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Aug. 9.—A Royal decree, dated Ostend, 8th August, has been issued to-day conveying an extraordinary Session of the Chambers for the 19th August.

UNITED STATES.

At Urbana Ill., a daughter of J. J. Carr took up a gun which she supposed to be unloaded aimed it at her sister, and said, 'I'll shoot you!' The next instant the gun was discharged and the sister was a corpse.

An old man in Portland broke his thigh a few days since, while putting on his boots.

More than one hundred thousand persons are said to be beyond gospel influence in Chicago. They prefer lager beer.

A son of Michael Miller, living about seven miles north of Edina, was bitten by a rattlesnake and has since died.

Samuel Fleming, of Palmer, Mass., a veteran 96 years of age, has swung a scythe and 'raked after a civil' this year.

ROBBERY AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—An audacious robbery was committed on Saturday at the Exhibition in the Swedish section, a quantity of pearls, valued at from £1,000 to £1,200 having been stolen in the open day. For some days previously the inspectors had warned the owner that his place was not properly secured, but he had not, however, paid any attention to the notice.

A Congress of European veterinary surgeons will meet at Zurich, in Switzerland, on the 2d of September next. The cattle plague will be the chief subject of discussion.

"Most people think the selection of matter for a newspaper is the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchanges, papers every day, from which to select enough for one especially when it is not what shall, but what shall not be selected. If every person who reads a paper could have edited it, we should be a very different place. Not unfrequently it is the case, that an editor looks all over his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is drier, than a contribution-box, and yet something is to be had. His paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing he has to do is the easiest part of his labor. Every subscriber takes the paper for his own benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped; it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something sound. One wants anecdote, fun, and frolic; and the next door neighbour wonders that a man of good sense will put such stuff in a paper. Something spicy comes out, and the editor is a black guard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so, between them all, you see, the poor fellows get roughly handled. They never think that what does not please them, pleases the next man, but they insist if the paper does not please them, it is good for nothing."

TRACE THE WOMEN TO SAVE.—There's the secret. A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best savings' bank yet established—one that receives daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one; and if the women would imbibed it at once, they would cultivate and adhere to it and thus, when they were not aware of it, would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time, and shelter in a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house has a large field to save in. The best way to make her comprehend it, is for her to keep an account of current expenses. Probably not one wife in ten has an idea how much are the expenditures of herself and family. Where from one thousand to two thousand dollars is expended annually, there is a chance to save something, if the attempt is only made. Let the housewife take the idea, act upon it, and strive over it, and she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds—where before she thought it impossible. That is a duty—not a prompting of avarice—a moral obligation which rests upon the woman as well as the man.

WHO IS MR. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION?—At the foot of a green slope, in one of the beautiful valleys that open into the picturesque valley of Stroud, there stands a neat little edifice dedicated to the worship of the Supreme. Upon its unpretending facade is this inscription:—'Erected by voluntary contributions.' Who is Mr. Voluntary Contribution? said a gentle young lady, as she for the first time passed by with her new schoolfellows towards the parish church, which stood in the distance, embosomed in rich foliage. 'Aye, who could he be, the good, dear old gentleman? Some charitable quaker no doubt; some eccentric peer, or perhaps bishop. The girl is the type of a numerous class. Many are as ignorant as she of Mr. Voluntary Contribution.' They pass along through our cities and our towns, and although on every hand the marvels he has wrought exhibit themselves to their view, they know and understand him not.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES OF LIFE.—The following rules for practical life were by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith in 1825:—

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 2. Never trouble others with what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. 5. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst, and cold. 6. We never repent of having eaten too little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened. 9. When angry count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred. 10. When angry count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.—A farmer in Pennsylvania writes to one of our exchanges the following memorandum of work for a wet day:—

Barney to shovel up and manure to haul to next fall's wheat ground.

Go over and fix up all fences.

Barn doors, yard gates, etc., to mend.

Drains and wash water outlets to be attended to.

Mowing machine to be put in order; also horse rake and hay tender. Grease wagons; mend harness and bags; wash carriages.

Out and haul wood and clean out the cellar; white wash, &c.

A youth asked permission of his mother to go to a ball. She told him it was no place for little boys. 'Why mother, didn't you and my father use to go to balls when you were young?' 'Yes, my dear, but we have seen the folly of it,' said the mother. 'Well, mother,' exclaimed the boy, 'and I want to see the folly of it, too.'

The *London Examiner* thinks 'it is doubtful whether there be in the world many things more useful than a well-balanced mind. To secure the balance it must have an equal mattering of pros and cons on all subject of thought.'

'John can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?' 'Yes, sir,' said John. 'Attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man to the ground, and the attraction of cohesion prevents him from getting up again.'

A housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth-brush. 'Well, is he coming?' said the lady of the house, as the servant returned. 'Yes, ma'am, directly,' was the reply, 'he is just sharpening his teeth.'

A drummer who was greatly addicted to whisky was asked by the reviewing officer what made his nose so red. 'Please, yer honor,' answered he, 'I always blush in the presence of a general officer.'

Engines are being made in England for the Grand Trunk, also 7,000 tons of rails besides those making in Toronto—the whole to be laid this year. A few emigrant cars also are necessary.

If a general invades an enemy's country, and meets with a check, he thinks it a misfortune. If a man applies for a loan of money, and receives a check, he considers it no misfortune at all.

It is said that out of nine editors of a Vicksburg paper, five were shot or stabbed, one was severely wounded, one died of yellow fever, and one had a prison experience.

A woman, about to sign a deed, the lawyer asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign. 'He compels me,' said the lady; 'no, nor twenty like him.'

A bribeless young barrister says, that any lady who possesses one thousand acres of land, presents sufficient ground for attachment.

'John, did you find any eggs in the old hen's nest this morning?' 'No, sir, if she laid any, she mislaid them.'

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend, because he jealously asserted that he was born without a shirt upon his back.

There is in Boston a man who has such a perfect control over his face and muscles, that he can laugh on one side of his nose and cry on the other.

'My lady,' said a lady to a boy, carrying a mail bag, 'are you a mail boy?' 'You doesn't think I'm a female boy, does yer?'

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you, at once, that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

August, 1867.

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ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

WHOOPING-COUGH CURED.

Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss.

T. ALLCOCK & Co., Gentlemen: Please send me another six dozen of your Porous Plasters. They are in great demand here for Whooping-cough. They act like a charm. I could have sold two dozen this week if I had them. Send as soon as possible, and oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN I. WILLIAMS, P.M.

ASTHMA CURED.

Mr. Wm. May, of 245 Spring Street, New York, writes, Jan. 1, 1866: I have been afflicted with asthma for upwards of ten years, receiving no benefit from medical men. I was advised by a friend to try one of Allcock's Porous Plasters. I said, I had tried several kinds of plasters without any benefit and supposed they were all alike. My friend gave me one of Allcock's, and urged me to use it. I did so, and have now worn them steadily for nine months, and find myself better than I have been for many years. Agency, Brandreth House, New York, sold by Druggists.

A friend who has travelled in Germany, reports the following incident, for which he vouches: During the summer, Dr. J. C. Aye spent some weeks at Dresden, in conference with the chemists of Central Europe, where he was heralded as the inventor of the world renowned medicines that bear his name, and considered one of the American celebrities. While riding, one day, his open carriage fell in with the cortege of the King of Saxony, on a drive from the review. The Doctor soon became the chief attraction and received the marked attention of the people, who were even more demonstrative in their courtesies to him than to the King himself whom they see so constantly. King John, observing this, wrapped his military cloak around him and reclined upon his seat, while our great American medicine man did the honors for the royal retinue, graciously bowing hat in hand, on every side, until wearied by his excessive condescension to this old monarch's people.

TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT CATHARTIC.—From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: 'They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time while their searching properties are extolled with peculiar emphasis.

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 Devins & 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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLUID WATER.—Ladies who are in the habit of using pearl powder, which clogs the pores, and prevents evaporation from the surface, would do well to throw it aside, and substitute this pure floral cosmetic, which not only perfumes the skin with a fragrance as fresh as the breath of opening flowers, but removes the blemishes which impair the beauty of the complexion and gives a healthy tone to the superficial vessels. The astringent washer, lotions, &c., of the day, wither and blight the skin, but this healthful aromatic water has an opposite tendency. When diluted with water it is an exquisite toilet wash.

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

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.

WONDERFUL!

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal, have received the following:—

Sir:—The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age wife of M. Heroux, N.P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart, sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable—very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep