

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 1.—The Emperor, in distributing the prizes at the Exhibition to-day, delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen.—After an interval of 32 years, I have come for the second time to distribute the rewards to those who have most distinguished themselves in those works which enrich nations, embellish life, and soften manners. The poets of antiquity sang the praises of those great games in which the various nations of Greece assembled to contend for the prizes of the race. What would they say to-day were they to be present at these Olympic games of the whole world, in which all nations, contending by intellect, seem to launch themselves simultaneously in the infinite career of progress towards an ideal incessantly approached without ever being able to be attained! From all parts of the earth the representatives of science, of the arts, and of industry have hastened to vie with each other, and we may say that peoples and Kings have both come to do honor to the efforts of labor, and to crown them by their presence with the idea of conciliation and peace. Indeed, in these great assemblies, which appear to have no other object than material interests, a moral sentiment always disengages itself from the competition of intelligence—a sentiment of concord and civilization. In drawing near nations learn to know and to esteem each other. Hatred is extinguished, and the truth becomes more and more evident that the prosperity of each country contributes to the prosperity of all. The Exhibition of 1867 may justly be termed universal, for it unites the elements of all the riches of the globe. Side by side with the latest improvements of modern art appear the products of the remotest ages, so that they represent at one and at the same time the genius of all ages and of all nations. It is universal; for in addition to the marvels luxury brings forth for the few, it displays also that which is demanded by the necessities of the many. The interests of the laboring classes have never aroused more lively solicitude. Their moral and material wants, their education, the conditions of life at a cheap rate, the most productive combinations of association have been the object of patient inquiries, of serious study. Thus all improvements march forward. If science, by turning matter to account, liberates labor, the cultivation of the mind, by subduing vices, prejudices, and vulgar passions, also liberates humanity. Let us congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, upon having received among us the majority of the Sovereigns and Princes of Europe, and so many distinguished visitors. Let us also be proud of having shown to them France as she is—great, prosperous, and free. One must be destitute of all patriotic faith to doubt of her greatness, must close one's eyes to evidence to deny her prosperity, must misunderstand her institutions, tolerate sometimes even of license, not to behold in them liberty. Foreigners have been able to appreciate this France—formerly disquieted and casting out her uneasiness beyond her frontier—now laborious and calm, always fertile in generous ideas, turning her genius to the most diverse marvels, and never allowing herself to be enervated by material enjoyments. Attentive minds will have divined without trouble that, notwithstanding antipathies towards prosperity, the fibre of the nation is always ready to vibrate as soon as the question of honor and the country arises; but this noble susceptibility could not be a subject of alarm for the repose of the world. Let those who have lived for a short time among us carry to their homes a just opinion of our country; let them feel persuaded of the sentiments of esteem and sympathy we entertain for foreign nations and of our sincere desire to live at peace with them. I thank the Imperial Commission, the members of the jury, and the different committees for the intelligent zeal they have displayed in the accomplishment of their tasks. I thank them also in the name of the Prince Imperial, whom, notwithstanding his tender age, I have been happy to associate in this great undertaking, of which he will retain the remembrance. I hope the Exhibition of 1867 will mark a new era of harmony and of progress. Assured that Providence blesses the efforts of all who, like ourselves, desire good, I believe in the definitive triumph of the great principles of morality and justice which, while satisfying all legitimate desires, are alone able to consolidate Thrones, to elevate nations, and to ennoble humanity."

An association of provincial rifle shooters has been formed at Marseilles, on the model of the Union of the Vosges. The necessary authorization has been asked for.

In March, 226 horses and 50 asses were killed for eating in Paris; in April, the same number of horses but only 20 donkeys; and during May, 238 horses, and 19 of the assine species.

France is now a part of the Turkish Empire. The Koran forbids the Sultan leaving dominions. To get over this difficulty, a decree was issued annexing the French empire to Turkey. When the Sultan returns he will rescind the decree.

The *Bourse Gazette* of July 1st states that a distinct understanding was arrived at in Paris between the Prussian and French Government on the North Schleswig question. It was agreed that Flensburg, Duppel, and Alsén should continue to belong to Prussia.

The same paper also announces that Heren von Malortie and Barwindth, agents of King George of Hanover, are again in Berlin negotiating with the Prussian Government on the subject of King George's property, and that Prussia makes it a *sine qua non* of the restitution of the same that His Majesty shall publicly abdicate.

PARIS, July 3.—The following is a summary of the speech delivered by M. Rouher in yesterday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif, on the reorganization of the army:—

"Great revelations were made at Sadowa. We saw the results of improved musketry, and observed that the lines of communications which traverse Europe permit the rapid concentration of large masses of men upon a given point. We have examined these military problems, and have sought to place the military power of France upon an equal footing with that of other nations. The Opposition calls this an excessive levy of men; I call it placing the hand upon the hilt of the sword in the midst of prosperity and peace. This law of military reorganization will cause France to be respected, as sympathetic towards other nations, and seeking quarrel with none, but animated by a sincere desire to maintain peace. Properly armed, she will only be all the more certain to preserve and protect the great and fruitful labours of peace."

An Irishman in Paris.—The following extract from Mr. Holland, the talented editor of the *Irishman*, may be interesting to our readers:—

"As I write the Grand Turk is at Paris housed in the same palace which was occupied three weeks ago by the Emperor of all the Russias. On Sunday evening Abdul-Asiz arrived in our city by the Lyons railway, and was escorted thence to the Tuileries by the Emperor, where he was received precisely in the same manner as the royal visitors who preceded him. While compliments were being tendered to the Oriental potentate, the Padiashah, the Commander of the Faithful, the Sublime Porte, by the rosy lips of woman under the portico of the French palace, I wonder what were the scenes which were being enacted in Crete. When the Powers addressed a note to Constantinople demanding considerations for the wishes of the people of that unhappy island, the answer was that nothing could be listened to for a month. Omar Pasha had been sent there with orders to crush the insurrection within that period—to crush it even as Sir Hugh Rose stifled the cry of mutinous India. And even while the swart Mussulman was gazing open-eyed at the wonders and beauties of this Frankish city, flame and the sword might have been doing their work in Crete. Thus

wags the world. To the observers of every medal there is a reverse. And while clarionets pipe in Paris, fatherless babes and husbandless wives scream elsewhere. Nevertheless this trip to France will serve the Sick Man. He will learn that he is not the greatest monarch, nor his the greatest people in the universe. His heir is with him, that is to say the eldest prince of the reigning house. In Turkey that is the rule of succession, and when Abdul-Medjid Khad died it was his brother, Abdul-Asiz, who succeeded, because he was the eldest male member of the family and not the eldest son, Mourad-Effendi.

The ceremonial of the distribution of the chief prizes to the successful exhibitors in the Champ de Mars took place in the Palais d'Industrie on Monday. The Emperor and Sultan were there, entering amidst lanes of soldiers in pomp of war; and also dignified the assembly such lesser greatesses as the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Royal of Prussia (I give their names in the order in which they are given by the *Moniteur*). As the Imperial party entered the hall the orchestra broke out with the swelling strains of the hymn to the Emperor by Rossini. Then followed a dreary report on the Exhibition, and then a reply from the Emperor, which I did not catch, and then the names of the victors of peace were read and they advanced to receive their prizes, the Imperial party descended from the dais and visited the trophies of the nations around, the trumpets sounded, the strains of music were heard again, and the ceremony was over. It was very grand and everybody was very hot, and when it finished everybody, who had been fapping their moist handkerchiefs before their foreheads, was glad to get into the fresh air and to the nearest refreshments and talk it over. 'Beautiful' was the cry in every tone of voice and every tongue. The other Seine (I live on the quiet side, which is not respectable), is in gala as I dip my pen in ink, and the talk is of fete, reviews fireworks and balls—but only amongst a certain class, for all our people do not go mad with ecstasy as all the people of another city I know would on the like provoke. The same mad joyance comes in August to welcome him of Austria and Hungary, then our own Imperial fete, and then—oh! that it is welcome—quiet existence, humdrum and steady, and normal prices for what we eat and drink.

ITALY.

Rome, June 26.—The Pope, in a public consistory held to-day, which was attended by 400 Bishops, pronounced an Allocution in which he praised the zeal of the Prelates in coming to Rome and their attachment to the Holy See. He said:—

"Nothing was more beautiful than that example of the union of the Church to celebrate the canonization of martyrs and the centenary of St. Peter. When the enemies of the Catholic Church saw this union they could comprehend her immense power and the error of those who declare her to be antiquated. The union of the Bishops and the Vicar of Christ would always tend more and more to strengthen the Church."

His Holiness confirmed the condemnation of errors already denounced by the Allocution of 29th October, 1865, and expressed the desire to convocate, as soon as a fitting occasion should offer, an ecclesiastical council to repair the evils which oppressed the Church, and to point out the necessary remedies.

The Pope concluded by recommending prayers to God and the Immaculate Virgin, and by giving the Bishops his Apostolic Benediction.

Rome, July 1.—The Pope received an address this morning from 490 bishops, to which His Holiness replied, thanking the prelates, and expressing his satisfaction at the address.

The Pope also received at St. Peter's a deputation from 100 Italian towns. Count Boschetti read a speech, to which the Pope replied in touching terms.

A grand fete was given to-day at the Villa Borghese, at which an immense number of guests were present. Perfect tranquillity prevails in the city.

July 2.—The Pope now enjoys excellent health, and will proceed at the end of July to Castel Gandolfo.

Orligands have again made their appearance on Monte Lepini.

Desertions continue to occur from the ranks of the Anties Legion.

Cholera is gradually increasing here.

The address presented yesterday by 490 bishops to the Pope, in reply to his Allocution, attests their entire obedience to His Holiness, and declares that they believe and teach what he believes and teaches. The bishops thank the Pope for his solicitude in endeavoring to preserve intact public morality, to resist dangerous machinations, and to confound error, and express the wish that the voice of the Pontiff may lead those who are erring back to the good path.

The address proceeds to speak of the admirable harmony of the Christian nations rallying round the Papal chair, and expresses joy at the proclamation of the speedy assembly of an Ecumenical Council, from which the bishops expect abundant fruits.

It concludes by declaring that neither princes nor nations will permit the rights or authority of the Pope to be ignored.

In reply to the address which has been presented to the Pope by the deputation from the Italian towns, His Holiness declared that he had always aided Italy but in such a manner only as was in accordance with her true interests, and he hoped that those who dispose of her destinies will save the common Fatherland from moral and religious ruin.

The Pope has again received a number of Catholics of various nationalities, to whom he made a speech in the French language.

His words were greeted with enthusiasm.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 4.—The debate upon the settlement of the debts has terminated, and the Congress has finally adopted the Bill, settling also the certificates by an immense majority (165 against 16 votes).

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—The official *Berlingske Tidende* of two days publishes an article expressing great dissatisfaction at certain attacks made by the semi-official *North German Gazette* upon the highest tribunal of justice in Denmark,—"a tribunal whose impartiality," says the official journal, "has ever been the pride of the Danish people, and whose decisions are above any suspicion of unfairness!" It is stated that the last Prussian note respecting North Schleswig has not yet been answered.

In to-day's sitting of the Folkething an address to the King on the subject of the Danish districts of North Schleswig was moved by 39 members of the House. This address describes the execution of the paragraphs of the Treaty of Prague relating to Schleswig as indispensable to the welfare of Denmark, and characterizes Prussia's conduct in this matter as being in contradiction with her formal promise. It also expresses the grief of the Danish people at the sufferings of their Schleswig brethren, but yet indulges in the hope that at last satisfaction will be made by a solution of the question based, as desired by the inhabitants themselves, upon a separation of the German from the Danish population. In conclusion, it hopes that between the neighbouring countries Prussia and Denmark there will thus spring up a lasting friendship, as the result of an arrangement which leaves behind no germ for future dissension. The draught of an address of a similar purport was brought forward in to-day's sitting of the Landsting.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Russia passed through Galicia last Sunday on her way to Odessa. Her Imperial Majesty was received at the frontier by the Governor of Galicia, Count Goruchowski; no one but officials was permitted to approach the stations on the railroad, and only German servants of the company were allowed on the train. It may appear extra-

gant to connect unpeaceful ideas with the journey of an Empress; but those who plan possible or probable campaigns will note that the nearest road from St. Petersburg to Odessa is as yet, owing to railroads, the roundabout one through Galicia, and that, until the railroad from Kiev to Kursk is completed with the aid of English capital, the grain of Russia would be at the mercy of Austria in case of a war. It would be more so if there was a railroad through the Carpathians from Hungary to Galicia, from Kascan to Przemyel.

Another dreadful case of burning to death has again occurred under circumstances very similar to the deplorable accident by which the Archduchess Mathilde lost her life. The Countess Thurn, nee Palfy Dann, had on the afternoon of the 16th, accompanied her husband, with many friends, to take possession of a new estate at Sorgendorf, in Carinthia. In the evening the Countess wrote a letter and lighted a candle, throwing the match behind her. In a few moments she was in flames. Her husband, who was near, succeeded at last in extinguishing the fire by wrapping her round with a carpet; but it was too late. The Countess lingered for a week, and died after much suffering. Count Thurn was severely burnt himself in endeavoring to save his wife.

The hereditary Prince of Thurn and Taxis died at Regensburg on the 26th. His decease places the Imperial family in mourning again, as he was married to a sister of the Empress. The Prince of Serbia was three days at Vienna, and expressed his sincere regret to the Emperor that he was prevented by an indisposition from fulfilling his intention of being present at the Coronation. He has since gone on to Paris, whither he will be followed by the Prince of Montenegro, who has lately been yachting in the Adriatic in a yacht presented to him by the Sultan. In the meantime the cholera has broken out in the Black Mountains of the Prince and a cordon has been drawn between his dominions and the frontiers of Dalmatia.

PRUSSIA.

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this evening, referring to the North Schleswig question, says:—"Prussia will certainly fulfill the terms of the Treaty of Prague. Should Denmark refuse to furnish guarantees for the protection of the German inhabitants of the districts to be ceded, and continue to demand, a *plébiscite*, Prussia could not evade the demand, but she would take care that the vote was taken only in districts where the population was exclusively Danish, or the Danish element decidedly predominant. The question of districts of mixed nationality would be provided for according to Articles 18 and 19 of the Treaty of Vienna concluded on the 30th of October 1864."

The same paper adds:—"Denmark would do well to weigh her definitive reply to the Prussian proposals. There are various reasons why she should do so."

The Prussian government has seized the *Journal of Frankfurt* for publishing Maximilian's alleged proclamation.

TURKEY.

The correspondent of the *London Daily News* writing from Athens in reference to the affairs of Crete, states that Omar Pasha has aroused a fiercer spirit of resistance than did old Mustapha Pasha. The state of the island is dreadful in the extreme.

This correspondent writes:—"Crete is blockaded; it is full of human suffering, and reeks with the blood of its bravest patriots. It seems that the battles fought are seldom decisive. They usually end by the Cretans changing their positions, and by the Turks burning a few defenceless villages, as if in revenge for fruitless fighting. On the south coast are some hundreds of homeless families, who have brought with them across the mountains as much as they could save from their burnt villages. The *Arctian* is employed in carrying away these wretched people to Greece."

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—A new tariff scheme, based upon the experience of the last ten years, has been prepared and submitted to experts for examination and report.

A special committee, under the presidency of M. Neboisin, will then draw up a Bill containing the necessary provisions.

The war of the Russians in Central Asia continues, though it is extremely difficult to obtain trustworthy information concerning it. The latest dispatches from Bokhara state that the Russians stormed an encampment of the Khan of Bokhara and obtained a great victory. Embassadors from Bokhara to the British Government in India have made the greatest efforts to secure the support of Great Britain against the Russians, but of course without success. The victories of the Russians in Central Asia, and the progress of the French in Cochinchina, only serve to make the English eager for extending their boundary in Further India. There is a report that Great Britain will soon annex the Kingdom of Burmah.

UNITED STATES.

Mayor Wilson, of Utica, New York, at the request of ladies promading Genesee street, who complain that their dresses are spotted and besmeared by the fifth ejected upon the sidewalk from the mouths of tobacco chewers, has issued his proclamation forbidding the practice, and instructing the police to arrest all offenders.

Willie E. son of Jud. G. Allen, in Salem, on Saturday, climbed a tree to get a paper balloon. His mother was looking out of the window, and told him to be careful. "Never mind, mother, I'm going to be a sailor," said he; and, as the words passed his lips, the limb broke, and he fell some 20 feet, striking on his head with such force as to break his neck. He was 13 years old.

The British Consul at Brunswick, Ga., was murdered on the 5th inst., at that place, four hours after he was married. A captain Martin, who committed the deed, was arrested. A great mystery is supposed to envelope the origin of the deed.

In Worcester, Mass., the horse railroad cost \$110,000 four years ago, and having never paid its owners have offered to sell it for \$80,000, but cannot get subscribers for a greater sum than \$15,000.

In Chicago during the past 3 months the police recovered \$31,000 out of \$39,000 worth of property stolen by thieves.

A Chicago clerk endeavored to shoot his mistress and then himself, but failed in both instances.

A Louisville hotel thief stole \$6,000 worth of jewelry from a guest's room.

A 'stamp act' is again the cause of a disturbance in Boston.

A New York Assemblyman made fifteen thousand dollars in one season. In the second he added enough to retire on, and gave up his old business as too slow.

Philadelphia horse railroads declare no dividends this year. Horses, drivers and—conductors do eat up the profits so!

'Error has its uses,' says Mr. Greeley, probably in view of the extensive gratuitous advertising which the *Tribune* received on account of his recent error at Richmond.

New York is demanding the enlargement of Hell Gate. The *Herald* says it is too small for the traffic sent through it by the city. There are people who have long thought so.

Somebody has been admitted into Theodore Tilton's confidence sufficiently to learn that he lectured eighty times last year and made \$7,400 by it.

A horse, which was nearly blind, became frightened in Dayton, Ohio, on the 2nd inst., and running against a small frame house crushed through the weather boarding, and studding, turned over a cupboard and broke the dishes and broke some glass in the windows near the breach in the wall. The horse broke his neck in the remarkable feat and died instantly.

Mathilda Webster, a colored woman, is now on trial in Wyandotte Kansas, for the murder of Michael O'Marr, on June 8, for which two colored men were hung by a mob.

The puddlers of Pittsburgh have held an indignation meeting over the importation of Germans to fill their places.

Several of the linen and woolen factories at Schaghticoke, N. Y., have suspended operations on account of depression in the market.

At Laconia, Ind., two brothers named Kingsley, fought each other with knives and other weapons, until both were fatally injured.

There were 81 cases of small pox in Chicago last week.

Over seventy cotton factories have been built in Georgia since the war.

Three-fifths of the deaths in New York occur among children under five years of age.

There are 1000 acres of strawberries on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The income of Ralph Waldo Emerson the American author, is returned at \$93 dollars.

There are 950 drinking places in Cincinnati.

Silk articles should not be kept folded in white paper, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will probably impair the color of the silk.

Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish smooth India paper is best of all. Silks intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before they are made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split, particularly if the silk has been thickened by gum. Thread lace veils are very easily cut. But dresses of velvet should not be laid by with any weight above them; if the nap of a thin velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled because the thread is easily broken in the crease, and it never can be rectified. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs and handkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with some toilet pins on a mattress or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silks as tight as possible. When dry the wrinkles will have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person. Some silk articles should be moistened with weak glue or gum water, and the wrinkles ironed out by a hot flat iron on the wrong side.

HOW THE FRENCH RAISE TOMATOES.—An exchange says that the best gardeners in France are in the habit of cutting off the stem of the tomato plants down to the first cluster of flowers that appear thereupon. This impels the sap into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each.

The wife of a Vienna sausage-maker lately died, and her husband discovered in various boxes the following articles which she had collected:—700 dresses (200 silk) of all the fashions of the last 50 years; 80 hats and bonnets of all sorts of material; 15 fur cloaks; more than 1,000 pairs of stockings; upwards of 90 rolls of linen; more than 100 chemises and wristbands; and lastly, the complete outfit of thirteen babies, whom she had given birth to, but none of whom survived her.

Seasonable hints, if true: The oil of pennyroyal will keep mosquitos out of a room, if scattered about even in small quantities. Roaches are exterminated by scattering a handful of fresh cucumber parings about the house. No fly will light on the window which has been washed with water in which a little garlic has been washed.

SPANISH WEDDINGS.—The marriage ceremony in Spain is conducted very differently from ours. Among the higher classes it takes place at night at the bride's house, and if from any special circumstance it be deferred till the morning it is fixed for a very early hour, and in neither case is there any display, though wedding feasts are provided. The guests are confined to the family or immediate friends, and are all, including the bride dressed in black (1) which does not prevent their being often very richly attired.

A cool story is told of a certain Colonel in the late war. The Colonel aforesaid was riding in a stage coach with several other passengers, when he accidentally dropped his hat outside the coach.—Putting his head out of the coach window he exclaimed, in a sentimental voice, 'Charlotter, pause! I have lost my chapeau!' The driver paid no heed to the demand. Again the bombastic fellow authoritatively spoke—'Charlotter, pause! I have lost my chapeau!' No attention being paid by the driver to this last command, a plain blunt man, who had become disgusted with his fellow traveler's silliness and pomposity, put his head out of the window, and said, 'Driver hold on, this fool has lost his hat.' This was perfectly intelligible to the driver, expletive and all, and the hat was secured.

A gentleman who had a very blundering servant, put down in writing everything he wished him to do. Going in the country one day, the master fell into a ditch. He called the lad, who instead of hastening to his assistance, exclaimed, 'Stop; let me see if it's down in my memorandum book.'

'Was Mr. Chiselm a very popular man when he lived in your town?' inquired a busybody of a friend. 'I should think he was,' replied the gentleman; 'as many persons endeavored to prevent his leaving, and several of them, including the sheriff's officer followed him for some distance.'

An old Scotch lady had an evening party, where a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady said, when he was leaving: 'Tak' gude care of yourself when ye are awa'; for they eat pupies in China!'

An eccentric man was asked to aid a foreign mission. He gave a quarter of a dollar, but stopped the agent as he was departing, and said—'Here is a dollar to pay the expense of getting the dollar to the heathen.'

'A SHAMAT BOY'.—An old Dutchman undertook to wallop his son; Jack turned the tables and walloped him. The old man consoled himself for his defeat by rejoicing at his son's superior manhood. He said, 'Vell! Jack is a tam shamat fellow. He can zip his own dadd.'

The boarding house lodgers were annoyed by flies in their butter. One of them took the boarding-house keeper aside, and remarked to him in a private way, that some of his friends thought it would be best for him to put the butter on one plate and the flies on another, and let the people mix them to suit themselves. He merely suggested it for consideration.

Put your money into a box if you like, but not a dice-box.

When does a woman's tongue go quickest? When it is on the railroad.

A woman begins to have a great antipathy to dates when she finds herself out of date.

The barber's compass has done some of the most important needle work in the world.

Doctors should dearly love our good mother earth, for she kindly hides their evil work.

If you have a scolding wife, treat to time; old age may bring you a blessing of deafness.

'His pill-grime is over,' as the druggist's widow said when she ordered an epitaph for his tombstone.

What is the difference between a milkmaid and a sawfall? One skims the milk, and the other the water.

A farmer, a lawyer, or a doctor, may be a very respectable individual; but a hotel keeper is a whole host.

We hear much of the romantic evening rambles of lovers, but there is often a great deal of moonshine about it.

Rank and fashion may be all very fine in time of peace; but rank and file must have precedence of them in time of war.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, BACON, LARD, BURNINGS, DRIED BEAN, DRIED APPLES, SALT BERRIES, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton Street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London. 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. June, 1867. 2m

PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring. This method will often save life. Remember, the

CHOLERA MUST BE TREATED AS A POISON, and your safety demands it should be got rid of without delay. Colds, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhoea, colic, in fact, all sickness is the consequence of active impurities in the blood. These being removed, the health is restored at once. Observe my name in the Government stamp in white letters. Sold by Druggists.

B. BRANDRETH. 1m July, 1867.

STRONG EVIDENCE!

A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

HAMILTON, C.W., Jan. 23, 1864.

Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint.—The matter discharged from them was thick, of a brown color, and very bad smell. I used all kinds of salves, ointments and lotions, but without any benefit. Last December, I began using your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS. At first, the only effect was that the sores became more painful and tender, but this gradually died away, and I am now quite well—not a sore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness.

Very truly, yours, JOHN V. GARDNER.

Agents for Montreal—Devine & Bolton, Lamp-tough & 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. 469

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the original toilet water so much extolled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We understand that it was for the purpose of protecting the public against imposition, that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republics, Cuba, and Brazil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for this market as well as for those named. It has already become popular, and is likely to supersede here, as it has done in South America, the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of them. 195