

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—M. Henri Rochefort has escaped to Brussels. The prospect of passing four months, in such weather, in prison, to which he was sentenced, for an assault on the printer of the Inflexible, was doubtless too much for him. He might have appealed to the higher courts; but, not to say that there was no chance of his sentence being reversed, he must have gone to prison all the same, in virtue of the recent law on the press, and remained there, whether the judgment of the police-court was annulled or confirmed. Moreover, he has another prosecution hanging over him for his last number of La Lanterne; and not only had a summons been issued for him to appear before the examining-magistrate, but also a warrant for his apprehension and imprisonment. The Government was determined to put down his paper at all cost, and, as he was the only writer in it, the paper could not be carried on while he was in prison. It will now probably cease: but, at all events, he is at liberty for the present. In truth, the wonderful success of La Lanterne is one of the most curious events of the day. This little, mean looking pamphlet, different in form, style, and origin from anything which preceded it or any contemporary print, has met with a popularity beyond all precedent, and a popularity the most spontaneous that can be well imagined from the very first day it appeared. It was a continued satire on the Government, on all public functionaries; and the ardour with which it was enjoyed by the public is one of the signs of the times which it would not be wise utterly to disregard. It cannot be alleged, and I believe it has not been alleged, that La Lanterne is the result of a combination or conspiracy of what are called the 'old parties.' There is no analogy between it and those fierce libels which followed immediately the Coup d'Etat, and which expressed the rage, the despair the desire of vengeance of those who were the first victims of that attempt. The writer of La Lanterne is not one of the defeated of the 2d of December, and he belongs to no party in particular. No one can say that he is a legitimist, Orleanist or Republican; and, like Henry Gow of the tale, he has 'fought for his own hand.' He is not the least of a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the word. Until within the last two or three years he was hardly distinguished from the mob of chroniqueurs who display their wit in the second or third pages of the lighter sort of newspapers, and whose effusions may raise a passing smile, but are forgotten as soon as read. His contributions to the Figaro eight or ten months ago attracted the notice of the Government, and it was intimated to the editor of that paper that the sooner he dispensed with his auxiliary the better. His services were dispensed with; but, taking advantage of the clause in the new law abolishing previous authorization he set up 12 weeks ago La Lanterne, which is now become famous. Imagine how it must have struck the popular fibre by its sarcasms on the Government and all connected with it to attain in a few weeks a circulation of 120,000: and how superficially those judged who believed that the public mind had become completely indifferent to politics.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—An incident occurred the other day, during the distribution of prizes to the best pupils of the Colleges and Lyceums connected with the University, which was held in the great hall of Sorbonne. The proceeding is one of much solemnity; it is held annually, at the commencement of the vacations: it invariably attracts a great number of spectators, among whom are some of the highest official personages, civil and military; and it is presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, who, in his capacity of Grand Master of the University, pronounces an oration and places with his hand the crowns of laurel on the heads of the laureates who have obtained the highest prizes in their respective classes. Among the youths who were distinguished for Greek composition in the second class of his College (Charlemagne) was the son of General Cavaignac, and the moment his name was proclaimed, which it was on two occasions, a burst of applause followed. M. Duruy, who, as minister, presided, had by his side the Prince Imperial, who appeared to be delighted with the whole proceeding, attended by his governor, General Frossard, and his private tutor. No one joined more heartily in the applause bestowed on the son of his old comrade than the General, and his example was followed by his pupil. Young Cavaignac was called up by the Minister to receive the crown which he held in his hand. The youth, who is, I believe, 15 years old, did not move from his place. A professor of his College, thinking he did not hear the summons, made signs to him to come forward. He hesitated for some time, then rose from his place and made a movement as if to answer the appeal; but at that moment a lady, understood to be his mother, Madame Cavaignac, half rose from her seat, and made a sign with her arm forbidding him to stir. Another burst of applause followed, in the midst of which the young man, who appeared much moved, and did not seem to know what he had best do, resumed his seat. The Minister remained standing for some minutes, waiting for him; but as nobody came forward to receive the prize, as well as the congratulations of the Prince Imperial, he requested that 'the pupil Cavaignac being absent, the next prizeman should be called up. This incident somewhat troubled the order of the proceedings; little attention was paid by the spectators to the rest of the ceremony, and it became the principal topic of conversation the rest of the day. The applause which was heard within the walls of the Sorbonne was renewed out of doors among the young people, and as they grew somewhat tumultuous some arrests, it is said, were made by the sergens-de-ville.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Emperor's household, was present at the opening of the Council-General of Dijon, and made a speech calculated to have a highly tranquillizing effect, coming so soon after that of the Emperor at Troyes. He congratulated the members of the Cote d'Or, on the successful harvest. The blessing of abundant crops, he said, was the more readily appreciated by the people, as they had reason to feel assured by recent events that they would enjoy their property in peace. The Marshal made a happy allusion to the speech of the Emperor at Troyes, which he cited in support of his declarations, and then concluded his remarks with the sentence:—'Abundance in peace, but not maintained at the expense of patriotism—this is the summary of the present position of France.

A curious discovery has recently been made at Breuille Sec, near Clermont, France. During several years the turf cutters of that district have continually found fragments tied in a peculiar manner, and the attention of some scientific gentlemen having been called to the circumstance, it is now proved that a Roman bridge formerly existed there, which was thrown across the marsh to the foot of the hill now called Le Chateletier, opposite Breuille-Vert, where the legions of Julius Cæsar were encamped. Its length was about fourteen thousand feet, and the breadth about thirteen feet, the beams were still undisturbed amid fascines laid down in regular strata. On referring to the fourteenth chapter of Cæsar's Commentaries, it is easily known as the site where he was preparing to surprise the Bellovac (palude pontibus contrata). It would appear that this bridge was thrown across in one night, without the enemy's knowledge. The Romans had first driven piles into the marshy soil, over which were laid planks of birch and oak, without nailing, in order not to attract the attention of the enemy by the noise of the hammers. This bridge enabled the Romans to surprise the Bellovac, who were commanded by Correus. Several other articles of Roman manufacture were found among the excavations and deposited in the local museum.

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SPAIN

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Governors of the Provinces recommending them to seek support in the Civic and Rural Guards and the clergy, giving them to understand that the army inspires the Government with but little confidence.

Alarming rumours continue to prevail, and the Government is taking great precautions for the suppression of an insurrectionary movement. On the Bourse the fear of public order being disturbed causes great uneasiness, and the position of the finances is also considered serious, the Government having had to borrow money at a high rate of interest from the Bank of Spain to pay the salaries of the officials.

The London Times, in an article on Spain, says: 'There is more distress throughout the country than at any previous time during the last half century. Entire provinces are even now, in the height of summer, suffering severely and threatened with famine, and the prospects of the revenue collections are proportionally jeopardized. From Old Castile, always regarded as the granary of Spain, thousands, it is said, are flocking to the adjoining provinces in search of labor and food and the streets of the chief central cities, and even of the capital itself are crowded with an influx of people imploring aid for themselves and their families. A general opinion seems prevalent that affairs cannot remain in the present condition. "Ei ger," it is remarked, "is the most powerful ally of revolutionists;" and the people, overburdened with taxes they cannot pay, and pressed by sheer want, will be readily induced to ascribe their sufferings to the present government.'

SWITZERLAND.

THE QUEEN IN SWITZERLAND.—Her Majesty, it appears, has already begun to make excursions from her charming residence at Lucerne, and it is almost unnecessary to add that the loyal and indefatigable British vulgarian has followed the movements of her Majesty with his usual assiduity. We are glad however, to hear that the Queen has made this truly British loyalty somewhat difficult by patting all the vehicles and animals in the neighborhood under requisition for the use of her establishment. We can confidently confirm our Paris correspondent's peremptory denial of the absurd report of a supposed affront to the Empress Eugénie in the Queen's not returning her visit. There was a perfect understanding between the two sovereign ladies on this point, and nothing could be more cordial than their mutual relations.—[Express.

ITALY.

PIDMONT.—WAR RUMOURS AGAIN.—The Florence correspondent of the Debats writes that every one in Italy believes that a war between France and Prussia is near at hand. The Opinione (a very moderate organ) says that diplomatists alone have the hardihood to deny the hostility of these military Powers. The North German Gazette remarks that the interpellation of General La Marmora in the Italian Chamber was not intended as a defence of the honor of the Italian army but an act of hostility against Prussia, an act dictated by personal and political motives of the most odious kind. The Berlin Correspondence has also a very bitter article on General La Marmora, which winds up by remarking that the production of the Prussian note after two years of secrecy will not bring him a whit nearer to victory.

A Florence correspondent writing on the 8th, says:—Is the coming autumn to witness another Roman movement? That is the question which now begins to occupy men's minds. Very much as it did this time last year. Garibaldi was then making a triumphant progress through Central Italy, heaping fiery denunciations upon priests and generally, and passionately appealing to Italians to deliver Rome from the misrule of the Vatican. Garibaldi now lies like a sick lion at Caprea.

The rheumatism, which has greatly tormented him of late years, has within the last six months, assumed so severe a form as to render him unable to walk without crutches. Long years of exposure and hardship begin to tell upon the iron frame that has stood erect in the van of a thousand fights. I do not think Garibaldi will be able to make another campaign. Even during the Roman movement of last year, he left the active leadership of the Garibaldians to his son Menotti, and was often unable, from his infirmities, to keep up with the main body of the volunteer army. Should the party of action project any fresh attempt upon Rome we may not, therefore, expect to see Garibaldi again act as their executive head, however much he may aid his friends by valuable counsel, and by recommendation of the proper men to be entrusted with command. So long as he lives, indeed, his very name alone will be a tower of strength to the cause which he supports; and when he is no more, he leaves two sons, of whom Menotti, the elder, enjoys the confidence of the Garibaldians and seems likely to uphold the prestige of his father's name. In a few lines addressed to a friend, published two or three weeks ago, Garibaldi, in his usual ardent, impulsive style, proclaimed the necessity for renewing the effort to overthrow the Papal rule. This might not have excited observation as Garibaldi seems to write nothing at least nothing that appears in print, without a denunciation or a threat against Papacy. But this letter had scarcely been forgotten before reports reached us simultaneously from various quarters of a second Garibaldian movement upon Rome in the autumn, and of secret enrolments in various parts of Italy with that object. The correspondents of several important French papers speak in positive terms as to the existence of such enrolment agencies in the principle Italian towns. Cardinal Guillea, at Dublin, solicits subscriptions from the faithful in Ireland in order to strengthen the Pope's military force, and render it better able to meet the Garibaldian attack expected in the autumn. Finally we have the Florence Official Gazette starting us a few days back with an indirect but unmistakable confirmation of the fact that volunteers, for what that journal calls 'some unknown destination,' are being secretly enlisted in Italy. The Gazette would have tranquillized the minds of quiet people much more by simply denying the truth of the rumours of enlistments, and the government organ confined itself to indignantly repelling any idea that the Italian authorities connived at or sanctioned such volunteer enlistments. The government, it is said, would never allow the peace of the country to be disturbed, nor Italy's Foreign relations to be compromised by any proceedings of the kind.

The allusion to foreign relations was a deprecatory address to the Emperor Napoleon, who is said, in fact, to have demanded some official declaration from the Italian government as to the soundness of their views on the subject of Garibaldian aspirations.

Romewards. Credit must certainly be granted to the Menabrea Cabinet for perfect sincerity in their desire for peace and quietness. If a strong Garibaldian current once set in, and the country became excited on the Roman question, they would in all probability lose their seats to make way for Rattazzi or some other, though-going partisan of the ultima ratio mode of settling the difficulty. Further, the great point upon which the Menabrea Cabinet must stand or fall, is success in the finance department.—The army has been reduced to its lowest possible peace footing, ship building for the navy is at a standstill, and on the Roman question Italy accepts a position of perfect dependence upon the will of France. Italy, in her present state, could not organize two armies of eighty thousand men, ready to take the field in less than four months, even had she ample funds to go to work with.—Everything has been sacrificed to economy upon the assumption that matters will go along quietly. No one can find fault with the principle of such a policy, although, considering the abuse and corruption which flourish in some departments of the State, the pruning knife might have been applied with equal effect in other ways than by excessive reductions in the army and the utter discouragement of the navy, upon which Italy ought to place her chief reliance. It will thus be seen how entirely the plans of the Ministry would be upset by a Garibaldian movement, necessitating great military preparations on the part of the Government, and perhaps embroiling Italy seriously with France. But, notwithstanding these pacific intentions, I would not undertake to say that the Menabrea Cabinet might not by a dexterous evolution shape their course upon quite another tack, should they ever find public feeling dead against their present policy.

My own observation and information only tend to confirm me in the impression that the party of action is secretly agitating throughout Italy. In the first place Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi are constantly travelling in Italy and make frequent voyages to Caprea. When visiting Italian towns they are known to have long confidential interviews with leading Garibaldian partisans, and it is not unreasonably concluded that these visits, costing long and expensive journeys, are not undertaken for the mere pleasure of undertaking friendly salutations. Menotti Garibaldi, according to a Turin democratic organ, has lately also visited England in order to collect funds for a second Garibaldian invasion. His brother Ricciotti, it may be remembered, made a similar visit last year with very good results. Another significant point is that a movement was recently set afoot to organize mutual relief or benefit societies among the Garibaldians. Such is the announcement of the Reforme the Monteur of Italian democracy. This looks marvellously like a revivification, under an innocent title, of those called the Roman insurgents, albeit the insurgents all came from this side of the frontier. People ask, pertinently enough, why Garibaldians should form special benefit societies, and regard the movement as an organization for political purposes—a view which I perfectly share with them. The places at which secret enlistments of volunteers are said to be most actively carried on are Terni, Orvieto, Leghorn and Genoa. Terni is the residence of Pietro Faustini, one of Garibaldi's most devoted partisans, while Barili, an old Garibaldian captain, who took a prominent part in last year's movement, is established at Genoa. Naples is another active revolutionary centre, and the term revolutionary inasmuch as Mezzio and Garibaldi now make common cause, and the success of a Garibaldian invasion of Rome, unsupported or opposed by the Italian Government will be a critical moment to the fortunes of the Savoy monarchy.

Nothing more urgently demonstrates the necessity for a solution of the Roman question before Italy can be really tranquil and prosperous than the cruel dilemma in which it may any day place the government of this country. Let there be a strong popular feeling in Italy, resulting in the departure of volunteers by wholesale for the Roman States. Could the Italian government suffer a second Mentana and live? Victor Emmanuel's popularity received a severe shock last year by reason of the hesitating inactivity with which he refused to follow Rattazzi's counsel of despatching an Italian army to anticipate the French at Rome. Would not the Government be equally damaged by violent and forcible repression of a Garibaldian movement supported by the feeling of the majority of the nation? Finally, let us suppose an insurrection to break out at Rome, to be doubtless extinguished in blood by French troops and Pontifical mercenaries. Could any government resist the indignant clamour that would then be raised in Italy for intervention in the Roman States, event at risk of rupture with France? The whole question is a thorny one, and much more blood will yet be spilled to solve it. 'Tis a pity that the 'solution' of European questions nowadays generally assumes the same ensanguined hue.

A correspondent writes: 'Rome is as full of rumours of plots as before the insurrection of October. The police have seized several chests of arms which were being surreptitiously brought into the city, and have arrested a number of suspected persons. Many Italians have been ordered across the frontier and as many Romans have voluntarily emigrated, in order to form themselves into free corps. Others have established a rendezvous for drill in lonely spots near the city, and a few nights ago a party at the tomb of the brothers Cairoli, on Mount Parioli, were surprised by the police, and taken to prison.'

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ROME.—General Dumont is, we hear, at Rome, where he is holding conferences with General Kanzier, and urging the Pontifical Government to complete the arming of the fortifications. He seems to have convinced the Vatican of the proximity of danger, for not only is more dispatch used in construction, but heavy artillery is being transported from Fort S. Angelo to the works on Mount Aventine. The two hundred large guns now in Rome are deemed insufficient, and a further supply is to be brought from Civita Vecchia. The same anxiety is shown about the arming of the troops, to hasten which Baron de Charette was despatched to France and Belgium. The Baron has just returned to Rome, bringing with him only 150 breech loaders and a promise of the speedy delivery of 17,000. The Vatican is in expectation of an early war, but probably the opinion is merely an echo from General Dumont's staff, who are constantly asserting that war is decided on. Their last discovery is that Count Bismarck is the author of the chase in Spain, where he seeks to place on the throne a king hostile to Napoleon and thus put the Emperor between three fires, Spain, Germany and Italy. New volunteers continue to arrive chiefly for the Legion and the foreign carabinieri.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

The Pope has communicated to Count de Sartiges the French Ambassador his determination to admit to the Ecumenical Council a representative from the Emperor Napoleon, independently of any decision he may come to respecting the other Catholic Sovereigns. With respect to the other Sovereigns, Cardinal Antonelli remarked: 'Who can assure us that the Kings now reigning will be on their thrones at the end of 1869?'

We copy the following items from the Westminster Gazette: Commendatore Visconti, who has lately received from the Pope the title of baron in token of his appreciation of his great success in the cause of archaeology, has just added another to his many successful excavations—having laid bare an altar of Hercules in the Via de' Pettinari. While on the subject of the Pope's patronage of art, I may mention a visit he paid to the studio of M. J. E. Lafont, a French artist, who is at work on a large picture of the battle of Mentana. He was much interested in the composition, and spent a considerable time making out likenesses and points of interest. Ob-

serving Soracte in the far distance; he began reading the lines from Horace, "Ospidum Soracte," etc. He recognized General Kanzier and Polles at once, and did not forget, to make sure that the young Duke of Olegari was in his due place. Then he pointed out Count Aste, and then observing De Charette, he exclaimed: "Ah! there is my brave De Charette, and to think that of all false things men should say, that he has left us!" As a further demand to this charge to which I have already, Baron de Charette has written an outspoken contradiction to it in a letter to the editor of the Journal de Paris, in which he expressed his intention of being back in Rome by the 17th inst., an intention which has already been fulfilled.

News from beyond the frontier continues menacing; all the preparations for another Garibaldian invasion are going on the same as last year; recruits enlisted, sinister-visaged parties, provided with suspiciously faultless passports, hovering round the troops in every disguise. Thus several vendors of lemonade were taken up in the neighborhood of the camp the other day, charged with tempting the men to desert; while pretended deserters from the Italian army apply day by day for admission into the Pontifical ranks, where they would have better opportunity for carrying on their game. The Italian Government remains perfectly passive. If it had the will, it would not have the power, to control matters. Among its own functionaries, and in high places too, are men sold to the Mazzinian sect, and ready to risk all to procure its triumph.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—The New Free Press of to-day asserts that Count Usedom has received instructions from the Berlin Cabinet to remonstrate confidentially with the Italian Government on the rumored alliance between France and Italy, and to recommend instead an alliance between Italy and Prussia as more advantageous. According to the same paper Count Usedom is also instructed to state that, although the co-operation between Prussia and Italy in 1866 was not productive of its full fruits, yet the moment has now arrived for obtaining the results which were then achieved. Prussia is ready to take the requisite steps, and Italy will doubtless also acknowledge the advantages which may be attained. In the contrary case, Germany will have to consider the expediency of a strategic co-operation with the Italian national party. The New Free Press adds:—'We communicate this information under reserve.' In the political circles of Vienna these statements of the New Free Press are not believed to be authentic.

A Mormon emissary, charged with preaching immoral doctrines, has been arrested in Stettin, and will probably be sentenced to six months imprisonment, and then sent out of the country, with the warning that, in case he should return, much heavier punishment would be inflicted on him. The North German Governments are firmly determined to put down the Mormon emissaries in testing that part of the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The Steamer Constitution, from Panama, has arrived. On the 16th inst. a singular tidal phenomenon occurred off Don Pedro, Northern California. A series of waves commenced flowing upon the coast, causing the tide to rise 63 or 64 feet above the ordinary high-water mark, which was followed by the falling of the tide to an equal distance below the usual low-water mark. The rise and fall occurred regularly every half-hour for several hours, creating considerable alarm among the inhabitants along the coast in that vicinity. The phenomenon is attributed to some submarine disturbance.

HOW TO ACT WHEN THE CLOTHES TAKE FIRE.—Three persons out of four would rush right up to the burning individual, and begin to paw with their hands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact it is generally best to say not a word, but seize a blanket from a bed, or a cloak of any woolen fabric—if none is at hand take any woolen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and, running boldly to the person, make a motion of clasping in the arms, mostly about the shoulders. This instantly smother the fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the unfortunate person on the floor. This is an additional safety to the face and breast, and any remnant of flame can be put out more leisurely. The next instant, immerse the burnt part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity of lightning. Next, get some common flour; remove the water, and cover the burnt part with an inch thickness of flour, if possible; put the patient to bed, and do all that is possible to soothe until the physician arrives. Let the flour remain until it falls off itself, when a beautiful new skin will be found. Unless the burns are deep no other application is needed. The dry flour for burns is the most admirable remedy proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all. The principle of its action is that, like the water, it causes instant and perfect relief from pain by totally excluding the air from the injured parts. Spanish whiting and cold water, of a mushy consistency, are preferred by some. Dredge on the flour until no more will stick and cover with cotton batting. Scientific American.

LET NO MAN ASEX FOR LEISURE.—The most fallacious ideas prevail respecting leisure. People are always saying to themselves 'I would do this, and I would do that, if I had leisure.' Now, there is no condition in which the chance of doing any good is less than in the condition of leisure. The man fully employed may be able to gratify his good dispositions by improving himself or his neighbors, or serving the public in some useful way; but the man who has all this time to dispose of as he pleases has but a poor chance, indeed, of doing so.

'Are you not alarmed at the approach of the King of Terrors?' said a minister to a sick man. 'Oh, no! I have been living six-and-thirty years with the queen of terrors; the king can't be much worse.'

The following advertisement appeared in a Syracuse paper, recently: 'manure wanted. Any person having from five to fifty loads to dispose of, will please send word or drop it through the post-office.'

'Represent me in my portrait,' said a gentleman to a painter, 'with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant, also, in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him.'

STRONG EVIDENCE! A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

Hamilton, C.W., Jan. 23, 1864.

Dear Sirs.—I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your BRISTOL'S SERRAPILLA 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 Serrapilla 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—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

Mental anxiety or excessive thinking tend to deaden the vitality of the scalp; its effects are to produce a febrile affection of the head, which causes gray hair and baldness; and although gray hairs may be honorable in old age, yet a premature blanching, or loss of hair in the young or middle-aged is to be regretted, and as it is natural for us all to desire a youthful appearance, we would recommend to those afflicted in the above manner, the use of Hall's Vegetable Serrapilla Hair Renewer. This preparation will soon change gray and brassy hair to its original color, and make it of silken texture; and will create a new growth when it has fallen off, as it furnishes the nutritive principle which nourishes the glands of the hair, filling them with new life and coloring matter, and giving a healthy condition to the whole fibrous mass.—[Dramatic Chronicle.

SOBE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. August, 1868.

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, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, 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.

Orders and remittances 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. 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 Diarrhoea 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. Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1868.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It may be fairly doubted whether it

The many-tinted flowers that shed their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed, lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing room or boudoir in which a fæcon of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the feeble scent of ordinary essences, its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters.

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

Agents for Montreal—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.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Dr. C. W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of 'Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: 'I consider BRISTOL'S SERRAPILLA and PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable.' Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Letson, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles.—Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been equally satisfactory. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Serrapilla 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.

Mental anxiety or excessive thinking tend to deaden the vitality of the scalp; its effects are to produce a febrile affection of the head, which causes gray hair and baldness; and although gray hairs may be honorable in old age, yet a premature blanching, or loss of hair in the young or middle-aged is to be regretted, and as it is natural for us all to desire a youthful appearance, we would recommend to those afflicted in the above manner, the use of Hall's Vegetable Serrapilla Hair Renewer. This preparation will soon change gray and brassy hair to its original color, and make it of silken texture; and will create a new growth when it has fallen off, as it furnishes the nutritive principle which nourishes the glands of the hair, filling them with new life and coloring matter, and giving a healthy condition to the whole fibrous mass.—[Dramatic Chronicle.