

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Union Medicate states that the cholera appears to quit Paris, not suddenly and then to return, as occurred on former occasions, but gradually, still striking down some victims, especially among the impudent, the improvident, and sometimes those who from outrage or for professional reasons give their attention to the unfortunate patients.

The majority of the Powers, to whom the proposal of the Emperor's Government for the meeting of a sanitary conference was addressed, have given their assent. Public opinion has understood the opportuneness of this measure, and the eagerness with which the idea has been taken up augurs favorably for the result of the studies and deliberations which will take place at Constantinople.

The Patrie asserts that the French Chambers will be opened on the 15th of January next. Accounts from Toulon of Tuesday, published in La France, state that the frigates Mogador and Eldorado got up steam on Sunday, and it was supposed that they were about to sail to Civita Vecchia to bring back troops from Rome.

A NICE PAIR OF DUELLISTS.—A duel, says the France, has taken place at Ancy, near Nantes, between two officers. The combatants were, it is said, M. de Cadoudal and M. de Fleurant. They were, it appears, pretty equally matched, one being engaged in his 33d duel, the other in his 23d. M. de Cadoudal received a sword cut in his chest, but the steel having slipped the wound is slight. In return for this thrust he wounded M. Fleurant in the right hand.

How to get Subscribers.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police yesterday tried a man named Fleury aged 27, calling himself an architect, on numerous charges of swindling, by obtaining money under false pretences. It appeared from the evidence that the accused wished to establish an advertising journal, entitled the Tambour, and in order to find subscribers for the same he adopted the strange expedient of publishing an advertisement in the Sicis announcing that a young and beautiful lady, named Mlle. C., possessing a fortune of 2,000,000, wished to enter the holy state of matrimony with an honorable man, and that the possession of fortune on his part was to her a matter of perfect indifference.

The Intention of the French Government not to continue the occupation of Mexico beyond what is absolutely necessary, and thereby to remove all cause of dispute with the United States, is more decided than ever. This intention has been strengthened by different acts on the part of the Mexican Cabinet, and more especially by the reception which the financial mission of M. Laglois met with. It is even said that the speech from the Throne at the next meeting of the French Chambers will announce the immediate and entire evacuation of Mexico by the French troops.

LIGHTNING STATISTICS.—The following curious particulars are given by M. Bondin in the French scientific periodical 'Cosmos' of the number of persons killed or wounded by lightning in France between the years 1835 and 1863. The total number killed during this period was 2,238. The greatest number killed in any one year was 111, and the least 48; double those numbers were hurt. About a quarter of the persons struck by lightning were women, and when the electric fluid fell on a group of persons it generally struck the men more than the women. Many persons have been struck by lightning several times.

ITALY.

PIDMONT.—THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF ITALY.—The Times correspondent, in writing from Florence on Oct. 30, says:

A family council is alleged to have been held at the Palace in Turin, and such was the desire, it is added, to have it complete that even Prince Otto was present at it, notwithstanding his youth and infirmity. The natural question is, what was the object of such a council, what the weighty matters to be discussed and decided on? As an answer to that inquiry, a very big word has been repeatedly spoken in Florence during the last few days, and that word is 'abdication.' One meets with persons who think that a great crisis is at hand, and certainly, if they be right—which pray observe that I am far from urging you to believe—Italy is on the eve of a coup d'etat. The King, as you know, is bound to carry out the Italian programme, of which the acquisition of Rome and Florence is a principal feature.

solved rather to risk the consequences of depelling the Italian dream of Rome for a capital. Such are the things one hears in Florence just now. There is certainly a feeling of uneasiness abroad, and an idea that something is impending. If anything of great importance be really in the wind it is known but to very few, and they keep the secret well. Among other things it is said that Signor Boggio's pamphlet is thrown out as a feeler and pilot balloon. That pamphlet, entitled 'La Question Romane, studiata in Roma, Impressioni, Reminiscenze, Proposte,' is very voluminous. The proofs of the first eleven pages are now before me, and I bear there is as much more to come. I have not had time to read it, but its tendency, judging from a glance, seems to be to recommend the abandonment of Rome by Italy.

TROUBLES OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.—Still these Ministers are likely to have a difficult game to play in the new Parliament. Their opponents will find many points of attack. The negotiations with Rome are likely to be one of these. It is rumored that the papers relating to them will be laid before the House. The Convents Bill will be one of the earliest brought in. Upon the principle a large majority of the Chamber will be found agreed, but the manner of carrying out the measure and of applying the proceeds of the property will be likely to give rise to earnest discussion. Finance will be the real difficulty of the Government, and the Opposition has done its best to indispose the public mind by alleging the most ruinous projects. We have plenty of people here who go for a fall—whether of the funds or of the Cabinet we need not pause to inquire. Gloomy old bears are constantly to be met with who tell you that the struggles of Signor Sella are the more painful to contemplate because they are a mere useless protraction of the financial agony of Italy, and that by far the best plan would be at once to accept bankruptcy and reduce the interest on the debt from 5 to 3 per cent.

Although the Roman question is to the foreigner the most attractive and salient point in Italian politics, finance is quite as much thought of here, and indeed, is more urgent. You have already been told that the Italian Government does not propose stirring in the matter of Rome until the Ecclesiastical Property Bill shall have passed; but money must be had, the end of the year approaches, the Finance Minister is pledged to reduce the deficit for 1866 to 100 millions; he has hardly waited until now to reflect how he is to do that; his plans, if not set down upon paper, are doubtless settled in his head. What are they? You will not be far wrong if you believe their principal feature to be a culture-tax—an impost on corn-grinding; or, in other words, a tax upon flour. Truly, a most important, not to say a formidable resolution on the part of Signor Sella, if we remember how very farinaceous is the food of the lower orders of Italians, consisting, besides bread, of macaroni and similar pastes in a far larger proportion to the animal food consumed than in the case in most other countries. There is a great deal to be done in Italy in the way of administration which would have results highly beneficial to the revenue. There are taxes of which the cost of collection is so exorbitant as to be explicable only by corruption or by great mismanagement. Others, like the income-tax, are so unequally distributed as to give rise to the utmost discontent, and to call loudly for better regulation. But such reforms require time, and the present need is urgent. The choice lies between another loan at no very distant period or the imposition of a new tax which shall bring a large sum into the treasury. It seems that the culture-tax is the best Mr. Sella has been able to devise. Doubtless he means it to be very productive. It would be folly to resort to so unpopular a measure except for the sake of large results. The question is will it be carried, and, if carried, can it be collected? Many persons doubt that the new Chamber will pass it.—Times Cor.

FLORENCE Nov. 1.—The elections for deputies to the Italian Parliament have terminated. The following will be the strength of the political parties in the Chamber:—

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Number of Deputies. Moderates: 286; Constitutional Left: 101; Clerical Right: 9; Doubtful: 48.

The Italian Minister of Grace and Justice has drawn up a new Bill for the suppression of religious corporations, which will be brought into Parliament early in the new Session.

Rome.—Deputy Boggio, whose visit to Rome gave rise this summer to many conjectures and mistaken assertions, is about to publish a pamphlet concerning it, of which a Florence paper has been enabled to publish some extracts beforehand. In one of those passages the Piedmontese deputy professes to give a conversation he had with the Pope, in which Pius spoke to him as follows:—

'France is profoundly Catholic,' His Holiness said to me at Castel Gandolfo in the beginning of the month of September.—

'Notwithstanding the Voltarism of its political men, Prince Louis Napoleon would not have been elected President of the Republic if the Catholic majority had not given him its suffrage—won by his letter to the Apostolic Nuncio at Rome, and by the pledges he had given to the Catholic religion. The Prince President could not have proclaimed himself Emperor if the French Catholics had not given him their support, their motive being the attitude he had assumed in opposition to the revolutionary party, enemies of the Pope and of religion. Napoleon III. wishes to die Emperor of the French, and to leave, if he can, his throne to his son. Knowing his country well, he knows that both those things become very difficult if he wounds the Catholic sentiments. Do you know how long it is that I have left him at liberty to depart? Seven years ago I wrote to him that he might leave Rome and Civita Vecchia when he pleased. Seven years ago I declared to him that he was wrong to trouble himself about me; that the protection of Providence sufficed; but he has not stirred. When Napoleon III. told the Austrian Ambassador at the beginning of the month of January, 1859, that there was a little State in Italy for the guarantee of which the presence of two foreign armies was necessary, and that it might from one moment to another be the cause of a general conflagration, I immediately wrote two letters—one to the Emperor of Austria, the other to the Emperor of the French—declaring that I would not be the cause of conflicts and the effusion of blood; that they had better both withdraw their troops at once without troubling themselves about me, for I had put my trust in God. Well, the Austrians went, but only because they were driven away. The French have not stirred, and will not so easily stir.'

'However, I (Boggio) then said, Napoleon took so solemn an engagement in the face of Europe by the Convention of the 15th of September that I do not see how he can evade it.'

'It is an engagement at long date,' said his Holiness, smiling; I have no knowledge of the 15th of September; it was stipulated without consulting me, and disposes of things that concern me. They left me aside, and I continue to have nothing to do with it. As often as they have tried to approach the subject, so often have I turned it off. I do not concern myself whether they go or come; I leave the matter to Providence; but, I repeat to you, the Emperor of the French will think about it more than twice before really recalling his troops.'

Mgr. de Merode's successor is General Kanzler, a Bavarian officer who has been for many years in the Papal service, and who is married to a Roman lady.

He is a brave and loyal gentleman, and a good military administrator.

The French garrison is to be diminished next week for a whole regiment of the line, a battalion of riflemen, two squadrons of Hussars, and two batteries of artillery, are going to leave the Papal territory, but not to return to France. They are going to Algeria to help to put down the new insurrection of Bedouin nationality.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The taxation is the great grievance, every kind of property, every sort of produce is subject to duties so heavy as to have trebled the impost and the price of living. The distress and discontent reaches to every class, and there is but one voice on the matter—the more clamorous, as it is well known that two-thirds go into the pockets of the administration, all of whom are accumulating enormous fortunes. The taxes, too, are raised in the most cruel and arbitrary manner, and if they are not paid exactly to the day a heavy fine is imposed. Such are the material blessings of the present regime. As to the moral ones, they are such as it is very difficult to speak of. The open encouragement to vice, the tolerance of every kind of immoral literature, stares one in the face all over Naples, and the fathers and mothers of families see with despair that their sons are daily becoming more and more corrupted by the inducements and incentives to wickedness which the revolution has purposefully introduced.

Atheist works, too, are sold at the corner of every street, and it is scarcely possible to enter a bookseller's shop without being outraged by the infamous publications exposed for sale.

There is a great Propaganda in favor of Protestantism carried on by the English ladies resident and the Paesagian priests. A new church and schools, close to San Pasquale have been opened, and wretched children are paid to go there on the most approved system. A few Liberals go there to spite the Catholic clergy, but more in the scoffing than the praying mood, and with the best will in the world, they cannot respect their new pastors, who are all notoriously immoral.

In December it is probable that all the orders will be swept away and Garibaldian priests appointed to all the monastic churches. At Piede grotta one priest alone remains. The rest of the Lateran canons were expelled in May, and the government has twice tried to place a Liberal there, but the population rose at once and resisted it.

The prisons are now rigidly closed to the public, save by very high interest, but they are fuller than ever, and are now fourteen in number. At Nisidia, where I was sketching yesterday, there are 1,220 persons condemned to the galleys, of whom only 200 are for civil crimes, the rest for so-called brigandage, of whom 450 are soldiers and officers of the ex royal army. Since Lord Henry Lennox's visit in 1863, all distinctions have been abolished, and priests, guardsmen, advocates, and professional men, condemned for Reaction, may be seen working in chain gangs with thieves, murderers, and forgers. Two parish priests were pointed out to me, and I recognised to my horror in a group of convicts who passed me a young officer of the Royal Guard who had been taken in Calabria at the time of Borgis's expedition. These are facts of which any visitor to Naples may satisfy himself; in fact, you cannot visit Nisidia without seeing these unfortunate men who are employed in the new excavations which are invariably shown to strangers, and the guides, who are all Royalists, take care to point out the political prisoners, for whom they have full and earnest sympathy. The Royalists, I was told, are very much worse treated than the common criminals, but not by the soldiers who guard them, and who are almost all young Neapolitans.—

At Messina there are 2,000 convicts for reaction—at Ischia, 700, at Venturose, 300, at San Stefano, 500, at Ancona, 1,000, and so on, to the fearful number of 180,000, counting the relegations, penitentiaries, and preventive prisoners.

The army is apparently in a most effective state; but I know from indubitable sources that it is completely disaffected, and prepared, at least where the regiments are Neapolitan, to desert en masse or turn on their officers.

The Piedmontese regiments have been now mixed with the recruits of other provinces, and this has badly distressed the army, as there are now elements of disaffection in every corps. The return of the Bourbons is looked for 'as the coming of the Messiah,' as an old soldier said to me a few days since, and this feeling only waits a crisis which cannot be far off to take a far more definite shape.—Correspondent of Tablet.

BLESSINGS OF PIEDMONTESSE RULE.—There has been for some time a considerable emigration from Naples of the best artists in various trades; many have left for Florence and Northern Italy, where vast public works are going forward, and wages are much higher than here. Many have gone off to Egypt, and especially to the Suez Canal, where labour is paid twice as much as in this province. Last week as many as 87 persons left from the one commune of Sala, in the province of Salerno, for Egypt. The levy has already deprived the South of many of its agricultural labourers, and if to this should be added an increasing emigration, the inconvenience would be great.—Times Cor.

The King of Naples has informed his Royal cousin of Bavaria that if the French really evacuate Rome he shall be obliged to follow their example, or perhaps anticipate it, by being himself the first to go. In this event he will probably avail himself of his cousin's proposal to come and pitch his tent in the vicinity of Munich, or may be at the good city of Bamberg, where the late Bishops of Greece, another victim of the times, is reflecting in his retirement on his commissions and omissions in the past.

A Naples letter contains the following:—The Convent of San Domenico Maggiore has been evacuated by the Dominican monks who occupied it. This was the building in which St. Thomas d'Aquin taught in 1272.

In a letter of the 27th, from Naples, published in the Nazionale, the following paragraph appears:—

The English squadron has given us, at a distance, a bloody spectacle. Four condemnations to death—four corpses dangling at one time from the bowsprits (yard-arms) This is how the thing occurred: Some days ago, while the commodore was still collecting sanitary information to see if the sailors might be permitted to land without danger, serious disturbances occurred on board one of the vessels, on account of the crew not being allowed to go on shore. The ship put out to sea; fresh disorders occurred, and were suppressed; but the court-martial was inexorable, and four lives atoned for the breach of discipline. This fact excited an indescribable feeling of horror in Naples, although our public has no great cause to praise John Bull, when represented by certain individuals in blue woollen shirts and trousers, who drink beyond the contents of their purse, and pay the overplus with fistings.

The only important part of this paragraph—the assertion that four English sailors have been hung at Naples—is confirmed by the Pungolo, a Neapolitan journal, which says that the crew had committed violent breaches of discipline, and had set at naught the prohibition to land. The disturbance, it says, amounted to mutiny; a court-martial (apparently drumhead) was called together on board the vessel, and its sentence promptly carried out. There may be exaggeration or error in these statements, which need hardly have been noticed had they come only from the correspondent of the Nazionale, but you will doubtless receive correct particulars of the affair direct from Naples. It seems incredible that four English sailors should have been hung in a time of peace even for so great a crime as mutiny.—Times Correspondent.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—On the part of this Government

there are indications of a wish to lay the storm which has been raised by the recent proceedings of the two great Powers at Frankfurt. During the last few days there has been a very active communication between this city and Berlin, and its result is that Prussia and Austria have instructed their diplomatic agents at Frankfurt to make known to the Senate of that city that they are not content with the reply given to their despatches. If I am well informed, the Senate will now be requested to state,—1. Whether the authorities of the free city have the power to prevent the meetings of the German delegates; and 2. whether they have the will so to do. Should the reply be unsatisfactory, this Government will bring the matter before the Bund and move that as Frankfurt is the seat of the Federal Government a stop must be put to the illegal political agitation which is now going on there.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—The Abendpost publishes a second article upon the recent speech of Signor Sella before his constituents, in which it repeats, that the fundamental ideas therein expressed are hostile to Austria.

'So long,' continues the Abendpost, 'as a thought of acquiring Venetia is officially proclaimed as the real policy of Italy, an understanding with that country is impossible. The establishment of settled international relations between Austria and Italy is, doubtless, desirable in the interests of both countries. Any concession in this direction would, however, involve no change in the policy of Austria in the Venetian question. In order to arrive at any understanding, both parties must be actuated by goodwill; but Italy shows no such disposition.'

PRUSSIA.

The Government of Holstein has instructed the police authorities to forbid the editors of newspapers published in the Duchy, and all other persons, to give to any person titles and denominations which appertain only to Sovereigns, and which during the provisional state of things can only be applied to the King of Prussia in respect of Schleswig, and the Emperor of Austria in respect of Holstein.

Editors and others are further to be prohibited from adding figures to the names of any persons which would make them appear to be legitimate successors of a dynasty.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

An Imperial decree has been issued, dated October 26, which orders the recruitment for the Russian army to take place throughout the empire from the 15th of January to the 15th of February, 1866.

The number of soldiers required is equal to four in every thousand of the male population.

Official accounts published in the Russian papers state that the Russian steam navy was composed to the beginning of the present year of six ships of the line, eight frigates, two iron-coast frigates, 22 corvettes, one clipper, three iron-coast batteries, 11 iron-coast gunboats, 80 barks mounted with cannon, four yachts, 24 galleots, 70 transports, and four lighters for landing troops, being two vessels less than the previous year. The Russian steam navy represents a force of 37,244 horses. It is armed with 2,005 cannon. The Russian navy is further composed of the following sailing ships:—One corvette, six schooners, three tenders, 11 transports, nine yachts, two gun brigs, and 11 barks, carrying 75 guns. To these must be added 14 iron-plated floating batteries carrying 28 guns. The ships in the floating docks and those attached to the various seaports are not comprised in these returns.

With the wonderful elasticity of their race Polish patriots seem to be taking courage again. I do not know what little bird has whispered to them that after all that has occurred it is yet too early to say die; but the fact is, that, in their opinion, a constellation of international politics more favourable to their purposes than any that has yet existed is drawing near. A Pole, cannot help being sanguine about the future, though the present may be all misery and despair. As a sure sign that the flattering dream of their lives is obtaining mastery over their minds again the three revolutionary papers in their native idiom which were publishing at London, Brussels, and Zurich have been discontinued. It is also a symptom of the times that the Pan-Slavonic nationality idea, which in Austria is chiefly advocated by the Czechs, has been again and again rejected as altogether nonsensical by the Czars. This organ of the Polish national aristocracy loudly asserted but a few days ago that the Slavonian races have been too variously developed in the course of history to consider themselves as one in these modern days; and that the Poles in particular, even in their decline and fall, have no reason to render the recovery of their liberties dependant on the establishment at some future period of a united Russo-Polo-Czecho-Servo-Croato-Bulgarian empire. Naturally enough, the severity of the Russian authorities is not diminished by this heaving and stirring of a hostile spirit. The other day five more Polish nunneries and monasteries were shut up at a moment's notice. The man, too, who had been at the head of the Polish Church since the banishment of the last two Archbishops, Vicar-General Rzewuski, has been transported to Astracan, and no successors have been appointed in his stead. He stands charged with having entered into direct communication with the Pope, instead of sending and receiving his Roman correspondence through the Foreign-office at St. Petersburg. Another offence—which, however is not mentioned in the official catalog of his sins published by the Warsaw Gazette—is his having prompted a priest who on a ceremonial occasion the other day had to preach a sermon before General Berg to utter a few words setting forth the grievances of the Catholic Church. The merchants of the kingdom have been warned against keeping accounts in Polish florins. All ledgers recognizing any standard coin besides the orthodox rouble will henceforth be considered as symptomatic of treason.

From Wilna the exportation of Polish political prisoners to the far East continues at the rate of about 200 a month. In those Lithuanian parts, the Polish element, which for a couple of centuries applied the nobility and upper classes, generally speaking, as far east as the Duna and Dneper, is to be crushed immediately, and if the thing be possible, to be bodily removed from the land. As one auxiliary measure among many others adopted for this purpose, I may mention that the Lithuanians have been ordered to use the Russian alphabet in writing and printing, and that the book shops at Wilna have been repeatedly searched for primers in the prohibited Latin characters. Throughout Lithuania and Ruthenia the orthodox churches and chapels are being prepared at a considerable cost, and new cathedrals built in the larger towns. The priests of no less than 2,000 chapels have had fresh cassocks, surplices, and altar covers presented them.—Times Cor.

The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of medicine, is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How important, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hooftand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able hands; as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skillfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia, in cases of Debility of the Digestive Organs, and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this Medicine to suffering invalids.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

A 'COUGH' 'COLD' OR IRRITATED THROAT. If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

Brown's Bronchial Trochæ. Beach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Trochæ, which have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. November, 1865.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Reverend O. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Suzy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicky, and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1865.

A GREAT BLESSING.—When pains are darting through the body what a joy it is to find relief.—How sweet the soothing influence of some Pain Destroying Agent. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a veritable Pain Killer. Don't fail to use it for toothache, headache, colic, and all kinds of aches and all kinds. The sale of this valuable medicine is rapidly on the increase, which proves how well it is liked by all who use it. Many would not be without a bottle of it in the house for any consideration. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. November, 1865.

GET THE BEST.—Never buy an inferior article because it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has it. Get the Best. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor man would starve, and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Down's Elixir. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. November, 1865.

STOMACH DISEASE CURED. Hartman Corner, Aurora, C. W., July 7th, 1864. Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, N.Y.: Gentlemen,—It affords me pleasure to give my own testimonial in favor of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Before last February, I had been under the Doctor's hands for about six weeks, and also before that at different intervals, without benefit, but since taking these Pills the complaint with which I was troubled has been removed completely, and I have enjoyed good health ever since, having used no other medicine. The complaint affected me in this manner: I was attacked with a severe pain in my stomach, which extended to my back, causing cold chills, and after that vomiting and perspiration and feeling so weak that I could not stand. I advise every one that is troubled with the same disease to use these Pills, as I would not be without them in my family on any account. Yours, &c.

ARRAHAM GRIMSBAW. 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. 465. TRIUMPHS 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 rapidly superseding the old-fashioned drastic purgatives. 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 SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 421. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

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 supercede here, as it does in South America, the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of them.

See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 185. 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.