

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 2.—Some of our good friends here are greatly mortified at the resolution of the English Government not to embark in a war with Germany, for Denmark. The prospect of England having singly to bear the brunt of the conflict, with the chance of humiliation and defeat, delighted the envious, and their disappointment finds vent in the strongest language. The *Opinion Nationale* tells us it is beyond question that the protection of England means nothing; that its signature, at the foot of a treaty is not a guarantee; and that anybody may with impunity tear up or remodel the map of Europe without asking for her consent or consulting her convenience, any more than if it were a question of Baden or Wurtemberg. It says:—

"Those who have been so long fatigued with the interminable enumeration of the merits and superiority of England may now take their revenge, and point to the sad spectacle of England's decay; the destinies of Great Britain referred in the last instance to the decision of *spzzrits*; a superannuated aristocracy; a bloated middle class, bursting with fat, wealth, and selfishness; a people absorbed by labor, who have not a moment to see that England is blotted out of the list of great Powers,—all this furnishes material for the jealous malignity of her rivals."

The *Opinion Nationale* suggests that France may take her revenge on England for her mockery of France preferring peace at any price. It anticipates that the three coalitions Powers, encouraged by their present success, will desire to solve the Eastern question in their common interest, divide among them the inheritance of the sick man, and shut up the passage to India against England. It will be a fine occasion for France to repair the check she will have to meet with in Italy from Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and to leave to those three Powers the duty of averting the refusal of England without interfering herself.

To these amenities of the *Opinion Nationale* I may add those of the *Patrie*:—

"It is now averred that a threat from England is no threat at all; it is a figure of speech, which nobody need set any store by. It is averred that a promise made by England is not of more value than her threats, and that whoever is fool enough to trust her will find in the moment of danger that he has clung to a rotten plank. It is averred that England, long overcharged, as Venice and Holland were in their time, is in reality only a Power of the second order. With out the military support of one of the continental monarchies she is not able to exercise the slightest influence in the affairs of Europe. When face to face with one of the great Powers she is exactly what Naples, Brazil, or Greece was with regard to her. She may complain of it, may cry out about injustice and abuse of force, but she must submit to it."

PARIS, July 4.—The *Pays* of this evening, in an article signed by its editorial secretary, says:—

"Denmark would gain nothing by the success of the Tories. We doubt the success of the Tories, and may add that we do not desire it. Everything throws the Tories into the arms of the Powers personifying in Europe the old right of despotism. The Whigs have not always done justice to the Imperial Government, but reflection and time cannot fail to bring the English Government and people to a more equitable appreciation of the past. They will understand that everything draws England towards France, as France is drawn towards England. France, calling to mind that she sustained alone the war in Italy, that she could not determine England to make any effort in favor of Poland, and remained alone in Mexico, could not abandon her neutrality in the question of the Duchies without being sure that England would remain with her, under any circumstances, to the close of the war, and that she would resolutely and frankly second us until the day when satisfied honor would allow of the signing of peace."

PARIS, July 5.—The *Constitutionnel* of to-day, in an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrac, referring to the repudiated Prussian despatches, says:—

"Independent of these publications, and the details which they have received, there exists a condition of things which occupies the public mind, and which it is useful to discuss frankly. The tendencies to oppose a reactionary policy to modern ideas are, under any circumstances, likely to exist. The *Constitutionnel* then proceeds to show that a coalition is impossible, and says:—

"In France the spirit of conquest predominates no more, than the revolutionary spirit; but it is not the same in other countries. Can it be said that ambition is quite foreign to the war which has recommenced? If a Holy Alliance were really formed—add it would not be an easy task—such a coalition of the past against the present, and of Governments against peoples, would only be dangerous to itself."

The *Pays* of this evening publishes letters from Copenhagen, dated the 1st inst., stating that a rumor was current, and generally believed there, that the King was disposed to make peace. The journey of Prince John to Berlin is said to be an indication of such a desire.

It is announced that a Swedo-Norwegian squadron is again about to concentrate in the waters of Gottenburg, where it will take up a position of observation.

ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED.—A correspondent at Oherbourg of the *Shipping Gazette* states that a new naval battle was expected off that port, as it was stated that the Confederate steamer Florida was outside, waiting for the Kennerly. The Federal man-of-war Niagara, which had been at Antwerp, is known to have orders to proceed to Oherbourg.

ITALY.

Our Holy Father, the Sovereign Pontiff, has uttered on the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary of his coronation, an Allocution, renewing his solemn protest against the wrongs and injuries of late years inflicted on the Roman See, and again declaring his faith that in the utter absence of human aid Almighty God will not fail His Vicar. On this day, to which the Church owes one of the greatest of its chiefs, and Rome one of the greatest of its sovereigns, the city was all illuminated. The religious ceremony was celebrated in the Sixtine Chapel, by the Cardinal di Pietro. The Holy Father surrounded by the Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops present in Rome, by the great number of his domestic Prelates, and by the Roman Senate and Court, assisted, seated on his throne, and towards the close of the Holy Sacrifice, gave his benediction to all the faithful, present, his voice it is said, while he chanted the preceding verses being strong, sonorous, and unshaken both in its singular power of penetration and melody. Afterwards, Cardinal Maffei, Dean of the Sacred College, presented in its name a

confidentially addressed to His Holiness, to which the Holy Father replied in these terms:—

"The Crown which the Lord has deigned to place on the head of the most humble of his servants has become the object of the plots and artifices of the enemies of the Holy See. One part of those artifices have never belonged to the Church against which they were aimed and implacable war; another part, after having had the happiness of being born within its pale, have abandoned it, to make common cause with the former. By both of them all means of attack are considered good—persuasions, violence, artifices, falsehood and calumnies. Like Ahab at the gates of Jerusalem, they constantly repeat that if the crown, of which they wish to despoil the Vicar of Jesus Christ, stood on another head, justice would be better dispensed; the people would become freer and happier, and the golden age long banished from these lands would again flourish far off. I need not point out the gross errors with which such reasoning abounds. May those who make use of them have the heart pierced not with the spear which went through that of Ahab, but by a ray of Divine grace, which would make them aware of the iniquity of their actions, and show them the abyss of the eternity which they approach blind and deaf, without perceiving the brink of it."

And you who faithfully assist me either in the administration of the sacred of State which has been left to me, or in the more difficult one of the Universal Church, continue to aid me with your fidelity, your constancy, and your devotedness so well proved. I do not arrogate to myself the gift of prophecy, but although I do not see in the horizon any gleam of hope or any probability of human assistance, I nevertheless think I can affirm that our sufferings, our resignation, and our prayers will in the end merit for us from God those mercies which He is sometimes long in granting, but which He never refuses to those who serve Him with fear and love."

At the present time nine Cardinals are at the disposal of Pius IX., who has in the course of his reign created 45 Cardinals, and outlived 65. Among the Cardinals there are 4 who number more than 80 years, 12 are upwards of 70, and 29 who are above 60. Cardinal Antonio Tosti, who is 90, is the oldest. Garibaldi, the filibuster, it is said, is preparing to march against Rome, with 15,000 volunteers. The headquarters of this new Garibaldian army is at Palermo.

AUSTRIA.

THE CONFERENCE.—VIENNA, July 4.—The *Adenpost* (the evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung*) publishes a despatch of Count Rechberg, dated Carlsbad, June 24, to the Austrian Ambassadors in Paris, London, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm.

This despatch recapitulates all the proceedings of the Conference, in order to prove that Denmark is alone responsible for its failure, she having rejected the last proposition of the neutral Powers.

PRUSSIA.

CARLSBAD, June 24.—Yesterday morning the Emperor of Austria drove to Schlack werth on a visit to the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany. His Majesty subsequently received Herr von Bismarck, and dined with the King of Prussia. The town was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The Emperor leaves this evening for Prague. The Emperor of Austria conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen upon Herr von Bismarck yesterday evening. The King of Prussia remained with the Emperor up to the time of his departure from Prague. General von Roon arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. Count Rechberg left Carlsbad at 5 p.m.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de Moscou* states that on the 4th of June a terrible fire destroyed all the wooden building that had been constructed for the business of the great fair at Nijni-Novgorod. All the shops on the line of the Oka, a vast in length, all the theatres and shows, thirty restaurants, fifty public houses or hotels, the public baths and several workshops, were destroyed. The Tartar mosque and three or four houses are all that were preserved from the fire. A letter in *Le Nord*, dated Nijni-Novgorod, 18th June, gives the following particulars:—

The fire destroyed the greater part of the buildings in which the famous fair of Nijni-Novgorod is held. The conflagration commenced at five o'clock in the afternoon, and was not mastered till three o'clock next morning. During these ten hours the flames laid bare an area of nearly a square kilometre.

The fire was so fierce that the fire-engines could not keep near enough, and some had even to be thrown into the river to prevent their being burned. The town of Nijni is separated from the quarter of the fair by the river Oka, and all the town engines went to assist those of the merchants' quarter. The English fire-engines alone being able to act at a considerable distance, were used with some success. The engineer-in-chief of the railway, Wigell, assisted by four other engineers, arrived on the scene of the disaster with a steam fire-engine, and the whole of the *gastinoye* along the canal was saved by this powerful engine. The market for hides, mats and ropes, and the enormous stocks of wood have been consumed.

The conflagration has also destroyed the theatre, the circus, 20 booths of mountebanks, 8 photographic establishments, 2 cafes, 16 restaurants, 8 taverns, 50 wine cellars, 6 hotels, 1 ice-house, 6 inns, 2 apothecaries' shops, 7 counting-houses, 4 hair-dressing saloons, 3 bathing establishments and 12 buildings belonging to the State. There have, besides, been gutted, without counting the depots for timber, 40 commercial buildings, with 1,514 magazines, and 248 isolated buildings. The fair not having commenced, a considerable portion were empty. Nevertheless, the losses are enormous, and amount to several millions. Only a few of the buildings were insured, the total hardly amounting to 800,000. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. A Commission of enquiry will be held to-morrow.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

HAMBURG, June 29.—The Hamburg papers give the following as the respective strength of the Danish and Austro-Prussian fleets in the North Sea, where a decisive naval engagement is shortly expected:—"The Austrian force consists of the screw ship of the line Kaiser, 91 guns; the screw frigate Schwarzenberg, 50 guns; the iron-clad frigate Don Juan d'Austria, 16 guns; the screw corvette Friedrich, 22; the paddle wheel steamer Elizabeth, 6; and the screw gunboats Walz and Seebund, each carrying 4 guns. The Radetzky, screw frigate, 35 guns, was at Borkum on the 26th inst. The Prussians have the paddle-wheel steamer Preussischer Adler 4 guns, and the screw gunboats Blitz and Basilisk, carrying three guns each. The Danish force is believed to consist of the screw frigate Niels Juul, 42 guns; the screw frigate Jylland, 44; the screw corvette Heundal, 16; the screw ship of the line, Skjold, 64; and the iron-clad corvette Dannebrog, 15. The frigate Sjælland, 45, or the Tordenskjold, 35, will also probably be sent to the North Sea with other smaller craft."

SÖNDERBORG, July 1.—As after the capture of Düppel, the Prussians, now in occupation of this dilapidated town, seem quite surprised at the facility of their last triumph, which has placed in their hands the island of Alsens, and so completed the conquest of Schleswig. They are all eagerness to go to Funen, which they confidently assert would quickly be taken and, although it is probable that the chief Danish force is now assembled on that island, one can hardly call their confidence presumption when one sees how poorly the Danes defended themselves here. No one who stands on the Sünderwitt shore at Satrup or Sandberg can help feeling surprised that an enemy should have been allowed to cross that broad channel in open boats with scarcely any loss. The fact shows such unreadiness and want of vigilance on the part of a foe who certainly cannot be accused of cowardice, that one does not wonder at hearing that the crossing effected, the expulsion of the Danes from

the island was little more than a hunt, with the exception of a stand they made at a place called Kjar, north of Sønderborg, or the road from Rönshøj to Ulkebüll, where they seem to have defended themselves obstinately, and where the Prussians say the bayonet was used.

CAPTURE OF ALSENS.—Copenhagen, July 1.—The following telegram has been received from General Steinmann by the Ministry of War:—

"The attack commenced upon the 29th ult. by the enemy crossing at half-past 1 in the morning with a number of boats from Blans and Snogbæk to Arkelandsø, which point was at the same time overwhelmed by a powerful fire from the batteries and the sharpshooters in Søndervad. As the naval force did not succeed in preventing the crossing, and the battalion of the 4th Infantry, bivouacking upon the beach were unable to hinder the landing, which took place simultaneously at several points, the enemy obtained possession of the shore, and immediately began bringing over troops at various places northward of Rönshøj without our batteries offering successful opposition. Colonel Faaborg, indeed, with detachments of the 4th and 18th Regiments, threw himself upon the enemy pressing forward towards the wood at Rönshøj, but the attack did not succeed."

As soon as the division was informed of the landing it advanced, with the entire disposable force—about six battalions (from the Second Brigade and 5th Regiment), in three columns—by way of Ulkebüll, Norremærk, Kjar, and Kjerlevig to repulse the enemy, while the 10th Infantry and the Artillery defended the road from Sønderborg to Kjerlevig. We were at first successful in driving back the enemy, who had in the meantime occupied the western portion of the Kjerby and the Rönshøj wood; but, after a sharp engagement, especially round Kjerby, we were compelled to rally the troops at a position near Ulkebüll and Sønderborg.

No further reserves being at my command, it was impossible to prevent the further advance of the enemy, and an orderly retreat was made towards Kjerlevig. The enemy did not pursue hotly further than to Horup and Horuphav. The garrison on the north-west coast of Alsens was partly embarked, partly sent to Kjerlevig.

The loss of the division is between 2,500 and 3,000 men, a large portion of whom are killed and wounded. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, however, it is perfectly ready for action."

The war between Germany and Denmark was resumed on Sunday morning, the Conference having broken up without result on the previous evening. On Wednesday, the Prussians threw pontoon bridges across the strait of Alsens during the night, and their advance landed on the island at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Danes retreated contesting each inch of ground, and at 2 o'clock had been driven back to Ulkebüll with a loss of 1000 prisoners and many killed and wounded. Some street fighting took place in Sønderborg, in which the Prussian loss is reported as small; and it is said, they only lost 100 men in crossing to the island. It is reported from Apenrade that on the same day two large Danish ships of war had been severely handled by the Prussian batteries, but the Danish gunboats were very active along the coast. Semi-official rumors state that the Germans will occupy and hold all Jutland, and that after occupying Alsens, they mean to attack Funen.

THE WAR IN JUTLAND.—Randers, July 3.—A reconnoitring force from the 8th Hussars and the 50th Infantry Regiment drove back a party of Danes who had crossed the Limfjord. Sixty prisoners were taken, of whom 30 were wounded.

THE DANES OFF RÖGEN.—Stralsund, July 4.—At 5 p.m. yesterday two Danish ships of war, the *Friedenskiold*, 34, and the *Schleswig*, 12, approached within 3,000 paces of the island of Rügen and the peninsula of Wittow for the purpose of reconnoitring the coast. Two Prussian companies and a rifled battery occupied Borns. While the Danes were passing the Prussian guns fired 20 shells, seven of which perceptibly struck the Danish vessels.

The Danes withdrew, and at 10 p.m. were seen to the east of Arcona.

THE PRUSSAINS IN JUTLAND.—Copenhagen, July 2.—Letters received here from Jutland announce that the Prussians in that province have already made large requisitions upon the inhabitants for provisions. An Aalborg paper states that General Hugo von Falkenstein has declared his intention to collect the taxes within a few days, and, if requisite, to levy them by the aid of the troops.

Advices from Viborg state:—"The hostile troops which passed through this town yesterday and the previous day availed themselves of the opportunity to destroy numerous valuable objects, the property of the English contractors for the railway, so as to prevent all traffic upon the line for a considerable period. They also destroyed several bridges in the neighborhood, among others the railway bridge at Rendsbøl, and cut down the telegraph wires along the railway. General Munster is reported to have given notice to Mr. Rowan, the English chief engineer of the line, that the railway bridge at Langan will be blown up on Monday next."

PROGRAMME OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Berlin, June 30.—The Ministerial *Provincial Correspondence* of to-day says:—"At Carlsbad Austria and Prussia have come to decisive arrangements respecting the immediate objects of the campaign, and have agreed to the necessary steps for the ultimate solution of the question of the Duchies. The government and taxation of Jutland will be taken in hand by Prussia and Austria. Preparations will be made for crossing into Funen. Schleswig-Holstein is to be placed under the common administration of commissioners appointed by the German Powers. In the succession question, which has become doubtful, Prussia will wisely consult her own interests and those of Germany."

MEXICO.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had arrived at Vera Cruz and proceeded to their capital at the date of the last accounts. There was still some guerrilla fighting at remote points by the robbers who profess to be soldiers of the Republic, and in every instance, we need hardly say, they were put to flight by the French troops. On their route the Emperor and Empress were received with the warmest demonstrations of welcome from an unhappy people who have been for forty years the sport of unprincipled factions and the victims of anarchy and spoliation.

The Emperor Maximilian's entry into the City of Mexico, on Sunday, June 12, was a great ovation. He and the Empress were escorted by a brilliant cavalcade of French and Mexicans, followed by a procession of the lower classes and Indians. The streets through which the imperial party moved presented a spectacle of surpassing grandeur and brilliancy, and the throng of spectators was so great as to arrest, repeatedly, the Emperor's progress. On reaching the Imperial palace mass was said, and an address of welcome having been responded to, a reception took place. The shops were closed all day, and the whole city illuminated at night. Maximilian has begun his reign under most promising auspices.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have very deplorable news from New Zealand. On the 29th of April General Cameron attacked the rebels, or, as we prefer calling them, the native enemy, in a strong position, and was repulsed with heavy loss. No less than ten officers were killed, including the Lieutenant-Colonel and six other officers of the 43rd Regiment, and three naval officers, and four officers were dangerously wounded. There were also 27 men killed and 70 wounded, and to make matters worse, the enemy escaped during the night, leaving the troops to follow them and meet again with another sharp reception.

Scarcely had the Government laid upon the table in either House of Parliament the Protocols of the late Conference, when the Opposition seized the opportunity they have been sighing for to make an onslaught upon the Cabinet at a point, where they are very vulnerable. On Tuesday, the Conservatives mustered in great force at Lord Salisbury's, whose drawing-room afforded space for so large a gathering. The only Peer present was the Earl of Derby, who, as chief of the Opposition took the chair. Before the meeting, a Committee of 16 had deliberated upon the course that ought to be pursued, and the result of their incubation was a resolution which Mr. Disraeli is to move in the House of Commons on Monday, and will be found in another column of this day's *Weekly Register*. It is in the shape of an address to the Crown, and though the *Times* professes its inability to make sense or meaning of it, its import appears to us to be as clear as possible. It simply thanks Her Majesty for directing the correspondence on the Danco-German question to be laid before Parliament, and expresses deep concern at the failure of the Conference, and great regret that the policy of the Government, while it has not succeeded in upholding the integrity of Denmark, has lowered the just influence of England in the councils of Europe and thus diminished the securities of peace. Surely it needs no Odipus to unriddle that. It states shortly and distinctly a positive fact, and conveys a direct and a deserved censure upon the Cabinet. It cannot be denied that the Conference has failed to re-establish peace. It will hardly be denied that the decadence of British influence on the Continent is a diminution *pro tanto* of the securities of peace. And there is an absolute glut of evidence that the course pursued by Her Majesty's Ministers with reference to the Danish question has lowered the influence of his country to an extent almost, if not altogether, unprecedented in the annals of Europe. At what other period, except, perhaps, during the reign of Charles II., was British influence so low, nay so utterly ignored in Europe as at present? We believe we have still one ally in Europe—Portugal. Oh! yes, the anarchists are the fast friends of this country, because her Government wickedly encourages them in their career of confusion and crime. But, except the Portuguese, the infidels, the assassins, and the anarchists, the Queens Government has not a friend in Europe. The advice of England is rejected with disdain by every Cabinet—her threats are despised, and the Prime Minister is not afraid or ashamed to proclaim that fear alone restrains him from plunging into a war which he would deem righteous, and by refraining from which he has covered himself and the country with dishonour. We, on the other hand, should deem a war with Germany in defence of the claims of Denmark to the Duchies one of the greatest crimes that was ever committed, and we rejoice that we are not involved in one. But we do not on that account see how any one, not a Ministerial hack support the amendment which Mr. Kingslake intends to propose in order to rescue the Government from the punishment of their misdeeds. If put as an original resolution, there are few in this country, we should hope, who would refuse to vote with Mr. Kingslake that it is satisfactory to learn that at this juncture Her Majesty has been advised to abstain from armed intervention in the Danco-German war. But when that resolution is put as an amendment upon a motion that Her Majesty's Government have, by their diplomatic interference in the Danco German quarrel, ruined Denmark, alienated Germany, and lowered the just influence of this country on the Continent, and when, moreover, it is proposed to screen Lord Palmerston and Russell—for they are the delinquents—from the censure of Parliament for the evil they have done, we confess we cannot understand how any man who respects truth, who possesses a spark of patriotism, or who values the honor, the greatness, and the glory of this country can vote for it. Neither the defeat of the cleverly contrived amendment, nor the success of the original resolution, would at all imply an approval or an encouragement to a Tory Cabinet to go to war with Germany, even if they were inclined to do so, of which we have seen no better evidence than the rhodomontade of Lord Ellenborough, who is as strong a Garibaldian as Lord Palmerston himself.—*Correspondent of Weekly Register*.

A VESSEL.—The following lines descriptive of a "vessel" and a "vessel's privileges" are from a Poem, lately published by William A. Lingham, London. The writer, himself a Protestant, is evidently one who has had frequent access to the sanctuary:—

Pass on to Isaac Brown, a man elect,
Wealthy stout, and his wealthiest of his sect;
Who bought and still buys land, none quite sees how,
Whilst all his shrewdness and success allow.
On Craxton's mortgage he has money lent,
He takes a quiet bill at ten per cent.
The local public business much he sways,
He's learned in every neighbor's means and ways,
For comfort cares, for fashion not a whit,
Nor if the gentry to their ranks admit.
All preachers love him; he can best afford
The unctuous converse and the unctuous board;
Ev'n the poor nag, slow rattling up the road
In ancient rusty gig a pious load,
Wags his weak tail and strikes a bricker trot,
Approaching Brownstown, Isaac's pleasant lot.
For though at Poorhouse Board was never known
A flintier Guardian-angel than good Brown,
As each old hag and shivering child can tell—
Go dine with Isaac, and he feeds you well:
And hear him pray with fiercely close-shut eyes!
Gentle at first the measured accents rise;
But soon he waxes loud, and storms the skies.
Deep is the chest, and powerful bass the voice,
The language of a true celestial choice;
Handorgan-wise the body phrases ground;
Go turning and returning round and round;
The sing-song ditty runs from low to high;
The chorused groans at intervals reply;
Till after forty minutes' sweat and din,
Leaving perhaps too little prayer within,
Dear Brother Brown, athletic babe of grace,
Resumes his bench and wipes his reeking face.
And if among his audience may be found
One who received two shillings in the pound
When merchant Isaac, twenty years ago—
Then talking pious too, too meek and low,
Was "chastened by the Lord"—with what delight
Must he behold the comfortable plight
And sacred influence of this worthy man.

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* will please copy, and oblige its readers.

OBITUARIES. An obituary is a literary portable tombstone. It is a more interesting tribute to the dead than a piece of marble. Tens of thousands read it. In a short space it tells the virtues of the deceased. It can be framed. All the members and the friends of the family can make it specially their own. In a Catholic paper, it is certain to fall into the hands of numbers of Bishops and priests, and nuns, and other holy people, who never read of the dead without praying for them. And what more becoming than that obituaries should become common? The dying wish to have their memories preserved, and the friends of the dying do not wish to forget. What more sweet, after five or ten years, than reading the obituary of a departed or a departed friend? Nothing. Every one even the little infant, is worthy of an obituary. There is no breast without some good quality that deserves preservation and there is no one whose death does not fill some heart with anguish. No father, no mother, no wife, no husband, no brother, no sister will deny this. The obituary alone is sufficient to meet this universal feeling.

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* will please copy, and oblige its readers.

THE GOLD FIELDS.—When gold becomes as plentiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Down's Vegetable Balsam. Every Bottle is worth 25 cts. regardless of the price of gold or silver. Good for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E.

HOME LIFE.—If home is well ordered, the children having, according to age, working time, books, games and household sympathies, they will love home, and find pleasure there. Give the little ones slates and pencils, and encourage their attempts to make pictures. Drawing will amuse them when noisy plays have lost their zest, or are unreasonable; and the art will be useful to them in after life. Have them to read to each other stories and paragraphs of your own selection, and save the funny things and the pleasant ones you see in the papers and books to read to them, and how it will bind them to you. But choose well for them; for the impression made on their minds now will last when the hills crumble. Have them sing together and sing with you, teaching them songs and hymns. Let them sing all day—like the birds—all at proper times. Have them mutually interested in the same things, amusements and occupations; having specified times for each, so that their habits will be orderly. Let them work together in the garden—boys and girls—both need outdoor work. Together let them enjoy their games, rides, &c., all their plays, books, and works—while the parents' eyes and sympathies, and their loud voices blend in loving accord.

Why is the war, hitherto, as regards the combined fleets like a water-tank? Because it is a reservoir (reserve war).

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Messrs. Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42, 44, and 46 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:—

Montreal, O.E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors PICHAULT & SON:—

Sirs,—This to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried everything—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman: I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have.

(Signed) ANGIE DANIEL,
Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS,
95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth.

CELESTIN COURTOIS.

Sworn before me this thirty-first day of July, 1863.

J. BOULANGER,

Justice of the Peace.

Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

FOLLOW DISHES TO ITS SOURCES.—Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Constipation is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. The condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by the powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS 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, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—From the earlier days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either. It is of importance to look for the trade-mark "Murray & Lanman's Florida Water" on the label, as there are inferior Florida Waters in the market.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, and Picault & Son.

Good News.—What better news to the afflicted than to inform them of a remedy that is going to restore them to health? Have you the Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Are your digestive organs debilitated or your nervous system affected? If so, at once resort to the use of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, and you will be completely and permanently cured. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

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DYSPEPSIA is one of the prevailing diseases of this country. This is owing both to climate influence and the habit of eating our meals too rapidly. In spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease rapidly disappears by the use of the *Oxygennated Bitters*.

IS IT TRUE?—That nine-tenths of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted, are the result of negligence? We fear it is. A little of Henry's Vermont Liniment, if taken in season, may save no end of pains and a train of incurable diseases. Be wise in time: it is an old adage, but nevertheless a good and a true one. The Liniment is an unequalled remedy for toothache, earache, cholic, &c. See advertisement in another column.

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