

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Paris has nearly recovered from the fever of enthusiasm of the 15th as if it had never been visited by it. The spectacle was undoubtedly a very beautiful and even a grand one, and the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, who had come in from St. Cloud, must have been greatly struck with the ingenuity that organized the fête.

*Surgit amari aliquid.* Amid the organized uproar of Imperial Paris, a *mot* was suddenly uttered by half-a-dozen gamins, of which no one that I know can give any satisfactory explanation. From midday till sunset, and from sunset till far into the night, the ears were stunned with a name, shouted by thousands of voices,—that name was 'Lambert.' But in what 'Lambert' originated,—by whom or for what purpose it was set flying through the streets of Paris,—how it made its way to Enghien, where the Princess Mathilde resides, and to St. Cloud, where the Court is,—why it was repeated during the day and during the night, and heard even in the play-houses opened by the generosity of the Emperor to the people,—and, above all, what was meant by it is more than I can tell. One of the versions is that an honest farmer, whose dress and appearance at once showed him to be from some distant province, paid a visit to Paris in company with his wife a week or two ago. It was the first time they had ever seen the capital; and they acted as people generally do in like circumstances—that is, they lost their way, and got separated from each other in a crowd. The poor woman frightened out of her wits, went about asking everybody she met if they had seen Lambert (her husband's name). This may or may not be the truth—it is not improbable; but the fact is that, for a day or two before the 15th you heard the inquiry 'As tu vu Lambert?' at street corners, as if persons were even then trying to make it popular, or rehearsing it for Monday. Whatever the explanation or whatever the cause, it is certain that the persistence of thousands of men and boys, seemingly acting in concert, and shouting out the whole day and night 'As tu vu Lambert?' 'Voilà Lambert!' 'Vive Lambert!' 'Où Lambert?' was much remarked. The Emperor, Empress, and, I believe, the Prince Imperial returned to St. Cloud after witnessing the fireworks, and as their carriage drove along the Champs Elysees again the cry was raised—'Vive Lambert!' 'Vive Madame Lambert!' 'Vive le petit Lambert!'

Soon after an unhappy person, tall in stature, dressed in white, and evidently a stranger, afforded much diversion to the gamins, who followed with the same torturing cry of 'Viola Lambert!' The circumstance attracted the attention of the police, who are exercising their ingenuity to discover whether 'Lambert' means anything in particular; if so, what it does mean; and who first set it afloat among the populace. It is still a mystery, but the solution may soon be found at the Prefecture of Police.

Positive announcements that the French Government is on the eve of withdrawing its troops from Rome reappear in the Paris correspondence of the London and Belgian journals. It is an incident of the season, and an instance of the poverty of invention, which generally characterises these writers. It is tiresome work to be describing crowds and fireworks—the same crowds and the same fireworks at the Imperial fetes and at the King of Spain's, with only the mystery of Lambert to vary the monotony of crush and coruscation. So the Pope and the French garrison turn up again to supply a political paragraph, and for the fiftieth time we are told that the Emperor has made up his mind to discontinue the occupation of Rome. Some writers of philo-Judaic sympathies allege that this determination of the Imperial mind was caused by his wrath at the violation of Religious Liberty in the case of the boy Coen. Others assert that this concession to the Government of King Victor Emmanuel is to be part of the dowry of the Princess Anna Murat, in case that young lady is married to Prince Humbert of Piedmont—forgetting that the House of Murat would be expected at the same time to abandon its claims to the throne of Naples, which the father of the Princess has never ceased actively to prosecute since the annexation of that kingdom to Northern Italy. Mgr. de Merode was going to Belgium on private business; forthwith his departure from Rome was telegraphed all over Europe and it was just leading to speculation as to the new military arrangements, when another telegram came to say that his Excellency's journey had no political object whatever; and now the correspondents are applying their wits to discover that everything is going on as usual, that the French regiments are receiving their regular reinforcements; and that so far from being any active exchange of diplomatic communications on any subject whatsoever the Pope, his Ministers, and all the Ambassadors are quietly enjoying the *villegiatura*.—*London Tablet.*

It is quite true, writes the Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that the Marquis Pepoli, the Italian Minister at St. Petersburg, has had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon. His excellency conveyed a clear and plain statement to his Majesty concerning the political and financial condition of a kingdom of a kingdom which Napoleon III. created; that is all. It is not true that any new propositions concerning the occupation of the Roman States were made by the Italian Minister. The relations between France and Rome are just what they were. The Emperor, however, never loses an occasion to seek to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian Roman Pontiff and the Italian Catholic people.

Of the Diplomatic Corps invited to meet the King of Spain at Versailles, says the *Times* Correspondent, there will be at least one member absent, and that member is the representative of King Victor Emmanuel. M. Nigra purposes setting out this day for Switzerland to meet Prince Humbert, who arrives there about the same time. This, however, is but a pretext. The real cause is the unwillingness of the Minister of the King of Italy to be presented to the Consort of the Queen of Spain, who persists in refusing to recognise his Royal Master. There is, indeed, a *Charge d'Affaires* at Madrid, but he is received as representing the King of Sardinia, and not the King of Italy; and to the same Court is still accredited the Ambassador of Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, notwithstanding the absorption of Naples and Sicily in the Italian Kingdom. M. Nigra will not return to Paris until Don Francisco de Assis goes back to Spain; and it is very doubtful whether Prince Humbert will be present at the christening of his nephew, the infant son of Prince Napoleon.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON BELFAST ORANGEISM.—While Belfast is the scene of bloodshed, and the poor Catholic workpeople of Ireland, finding their position past all bearing, are rising against the Protestant Orangists, their oppressors, the English Minister, deaf to the cries of an oppressed people, have bid adieu to business, and are enjoying their leisure in the country. Lord Palmerston has gone to Walmer Castle, where he will stay two months. Earl Russell is seeking repose at Woburn Abbey from his diplomatic checks. Mr. Milner Gibson is cruising along the coasts of France in his yacht. As for Sir Robert Peel, he is seeking relaxation in the bosom of his family at Drayton Manor. What care the English Ministers for the misery and oppression suffered by the people of Ireland? Let them emigrate in a body to escape the hunger that decimates them. More especially, what do the Ministers care if these pariahs of British Protestantism rise against those who insult and outrage them? The military will put them down; the Catholics will be found in the wrong, the Orangists in the right. The law will triumph. Is there anything in all this which need interrupt their lordship's enjoyment of the vacation!—*Gazette de France.*

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16, 1864.—The elections began and ended on Thursday, the 11th inst., throughout the whole of Belgium. The result is, the Liberals have gained a majority of 12. M. Dechamps, the leader of the Conservatives, has lost his seat at Charleroy. At Brussels and Ghent there were squabbles and street rows, an attempt to excite an *émeute* by the gamins and *canaille*, amongst whom there were some respectably dressed people; but the police soon sent them right about. They took to their heels pell-mell, helter-skelter, a regular *sauve qui peut*. About forty were seized and locked up for their riotous proceedings and seditious cries of 'A bas les calottins!' 'A bas les Jésuites!' The streets were covered with the spoils of the runaways, hats, gloves, sticks, kerchiefs, shoes, &c., &c., which were picked up and taken to the police station.

According to the *Gazette de Liege* the number of voters in all the constituencies who polled at the late election in Belgium were almost exactly the same on each side. More than 80,000 votes were given, and the majority for the Liberals on the whole was only 500. Now, however, that the Liberals have the majority in the Legislature they will lose no time. The King, his Ministers, and the Chambers, are all hostile to the Catholic party. They will take the ceremonies from the parish and give them to the Commune. The Fabric funds will be put directly or indirectly under State control. Primary education will be reformed in an anti-Clerical or anti-Christian sense, the *Bourses* hitherto granted to the Seminaries will be suppressed, the Religious Communities will be harassed and annoyed, and the Catholic Clergy will be told what they will be allowed to preach and teach without risk of fine and imprisonment. We are putting things at the worst, and if this be the worst that the Liberals can do the Catholic party may well keep up its spirits for another fight.

The Malines Catholic Congress was to have commenced on Monday, 29th ult. From Great Britain and Ireland the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and several other eminent ecclesiastics and laymen of note were expected to be present. There was every probability of a numerous and important gathering.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—By a late decree, Victor Emmanuel and G. Pisanelli, order that, 'All receipts or decrees of the Diocesan Ordinaries, whether they have the denomination of patent or otherwise, nominating administrators, parish priests or vicars, and all such like decrees as dispose in any way of the ecclesiastical property in all the provinces of the Kingdom are to be subjected to the royal 'placet.' This is the kind of liberty of conscience granted to the Catholics of Italy, by men without conscience themselves, and who have everything to embolden the depraved part of the population to inflict insultingly their depravity upon the public, as may be seen by the filthy advertisement, now published by the most noted journals of Turin, Milan, Naples, &c.

Victor Emmanuel's eldest son, Prince Humbert, who is now eighteen years old, has been made a Lieutenant-General, and is going to the French camp at Ohalons to see a little real soldiering. Victor Emmanuel now and then talks of abdicating in his favor.

Monsignor Salvini, Archbishop of Camerino, is still confined in the common prison of that town, on the charge of having refused to recognise the civil tribunal's jurisdiction over the Clergy, which has been decreed in Umbria by the Provisional Commissioner Valerio, in 1860, in opposition both to the Pontifical legislation and to the Piedmontese Constitutional Law. The Bishop of Foggia has been liberated from his prison at Como, but has not been allowed to return to his diocese. He is staying, therefore, at present, at Milan, in the Seminary of Foreign Missions.

In an article on Freemasonry in Italy the 'Civiltà Cattolica' states that Garibaldi went to England to be made there head of the Italian Freemasonry, and that the orders of the chief of that organisation in England directed all its members in all classes of society to give him due greeting, while his departure was also decided on in the same manner. The article goes on to say, 'If the Liberals really had in view the political and social welfare of the Italians, they should, as soon as they have come into power, guarantee by good laws moral order, which is the only basis of all civil society. And yet the contrary is the case. The victorious Liberals cause licentiousness and debauchery to triumph along with them. Houses of infamy are everywhere set up by them. The corruption of youth is systematically organised. Obscene pictures are displayed everywhere. Millions of copies of the most shameful books are published and advertised in their most prominent journals. Can corrupt youth make good Italians? Can generations, vitiated from childhood yield good soldiers? Where can be found senators, deputies, ministers, generals? At the first invasion

of the foreigners, these vicious youths would take to flight. At the first serious difficulty these corrupted old men will lose all self-possession. Let the Pagans of ancient Rome be imitated, at least, in their cultivation of moral virtues. It is thus that they created a warlike people, worthy and able to conquer the world. When that people became corrupted by licentiousness they became an easy prey for the barbarians from the north. If our freemasons meant seriously to make Italy a nation they ought to think of that. But they care but little for degrading the Italians they prepare them for foreign servitude, provided that even in that state they keep up a hatred of the Church.'

At the last elections, the abstention was general, and nearly complete. To limit ourselves to Bologna, out of 7,191 persons entitled to vote, only 431 voted. The men of the Revolution had led the people of Italy to a state of political and national inertia which is the most fatal symptom of the annihilation of the strength and life of nations. The Revolution has taken everything, done everything, destroyed everything. Our dearest franchises have completely disappeared under the system of centralization to which we have been subjected. Our resources have been absorbed in the frightful abyss of debts and taxation. Our faith and our religion have fallen under the antipapal ferula of the Minister Pisanelli. The Revolutionists are appalled at their complete isolation; they have already seen that they can no longer reckon on any part of the people of the nation. The Revolution dominates over Italy at present, but the nation is not by the Revolution. Resistance at present is 'passive,' shortly and under certain circumstances, it will become 'active.' This provision gives the greatest anxiety to the Piedmontese party.

A letter from Bologna, dated August 5, and published by the 'Journal des Bruxelles,' says, 'The great majority of the Italian nation has adopted the programme of the Catholic statesmen of Piedmont. Ne eletti ne elettori (Neither voters nor candidates) and which the latter decided on after the violent ejection of nearly half the Conservative members of the Turin Parliament in 1858, by Cavour and his crew, on the plea that they had been elected under Clerical influence.'

It is said that the party of action has been thrown into some disorder by the complication attendant in Garibaldi's last visit to Iechia, and that Bixio has undertaken to lay before the leaders and then before Garibaldi, a memorial on the reorganisation of the Revolutionary Association which Bixio and the old friends of Garibaldi, who have gone over to the Government, would join once more if their conditions were accepted. The memorial proposes an active Revolutionary Propaganda, in Venetia, South Tyrol Friuli, and the Austrian seaboard, in order to have everything in readiness for a rising at a favourable moment. All notions of armed expeditions are to be laid aside for the present, until the policy of Europe towards Italy on one side, and Austria, Prussia, and Russia on the other has become better defined. The idea that Austria and Russia have arrived at an understanding about securing to one another their non-German provinces, depresses the hopes of the revolutionary party. The 'Augsburg Gazette' tell us also that Garibaldi is not only in bad health, but in low spirits, on account of the mysterious disappearance of a carpet bag containing important papers, and among them his correspondence with the Duke of Sutherland. The bag was inexplicably lost on the General's journey back to Capri, and is supposed to have been laid hold of by a secret agent of some Government.

ROME.—We read in the *Correspondance de Rome* of the 20th ult.:

'The Holy Father continues to enjoy excellent health, and to grant audiences on affairs of the Church and of the Government. His Holiness has lately paid numerous visits in the neighborhood of Castel Gandolfo, and has honored with one of these visits the Prince Orsini, who has been recovering from a severe illness.'

The Pope is desirous, it seems, of contracting a loan, and as might be expected under the circumstances appeal is made rather to the zeal of Roman Catholics in behalf of the head of their Church than to the cupidity of the mere capitalist. On this ground the Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral urging all those who take an interest in the independence of the Church to come forward with their contributions. Nevertheless, as the loan is offered at five per cent. interest, the Pontiff need hardly come forward in the guise of a suppliant, and the most Protestant of capitalists would be fully warranted in taking the stock as a good speculation. Rome is a well-to-do and perfectly solvent State; the loan asked for is a comparatively small burden on her resources; and however much her independence may be menaced by her powerful and unscrupulous neighbour, there can be no doubt that if Ahab were to annex Nababath's vineyard to-morrow he would have to meet all the charges on the property and would be only too glad to satisfy his greed on such conditions. However, we opine that there is yet a very wide interval between the Vatican and Victor Emmanuel's expectant jaws. In the meantime Protestants may very fairly recollect not only that the investment is a good security for their money, but that their contributions will aid in furthering the cause of right against might. Leaving the Pope's ecclesiastical character wholly out of the question he is a legitimate Sovereign, standing up against revolutionary and plundering ruffians; and Rome is an ancient European State, struggling for her independence and freedom against the impudent aggression of a lawless neighbor. Both these facts furnish good reasons why English Conservatives should feel an interest in aiding the Papal loan.—*John Bull (Protestant).*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The King of the Two Sicilies is still making presents of decorations, as though he were reigning, and singular to say the King of Prussia has authorised the *Attache* to the Legation at Rome to receive such an order.

The Abiate Mancinelli, Parish Priest of San Giuseppe in Naples, has been exiled to Brescia, for having refused to admit a notoriously excommunicated person as godfather of a child brought to him to be baptised.

At Campobasso, in the Neapolitan provinces, a prosecution is at last going to take place against an officer of the National Guard, accused of having ordered 127 persons to be shot without trial, under the pretext that they abetted brigandage. Such a case of 127 murders cannot be concealed, but numerous instances of Piedmontese officials guilty of some dozen such assassinations are left to go unpunished.

Several Italian journals publish, among other facts, the following:—An inhabitant of Francavilla, in the province of Lecce (Neapolitan provinces) animated with a sacrilegious contempt for the sacred person of the Pope, had given to his dog the name of Pius IX. On July the 14th, being alone in his room, he called as usual his dog, and, to amuse himself, made him stand up against the wall, as if on guard. As he irreverently jeered at the Sovereign Pontiff, the dog, as if indignant at such insolence, became furious, and, flying at his master, caught him by the throat, threw him on the ground, and ran away. The unfortunate man had hardly time to call for help. He was covered with blood. His wife and children came up at his cries, and heard from him how the accident had happened, shortly after which he died without having received the Sacraments of the Church.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The *Pays* of this evening says:—A telegram from Vienna states that a complete understanding has been arrived at between Prussia and Austria. The claims of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg gain ground. Prussia will not quit Schleswig-Holstein without territorial, political, and mili-

tary compensations. The Austrian Government no longer disapproves the policy of Prussia.

The Protestants and Freemasons of Augsburg in Bavaria have deprived the hospital of that town of a legacy of £4,000. Ten years ago a Mr. Henle left that sum to the town on condition that the hospital should be entrusted to the Sisters of Charity and that a Novitiate of that Order should be attached to it within ten years. The municipality, two thirds of which is composed of Protestants, although two thirds of the population are Catholic, has refused formally to carry out such a condition, from hatred to Catholicity.—*Monde.*

In Prussia the High Church *pietist* party is in dismay at the general superintendent or Protestant Bishop of Silesia, Mr. Wabler, having committed suicide. He was found hung in his house, which he had locked, on Sunday July the 23rd, at five o'clock in the evening. He was the founder of the Bethanian Deaconesses, and a thorough hater of Catholicity, which he opposed with all his might, as member of the Regency at Breslaw.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 17.—Krasicki, Landowski, and Schmidt, have been convicted of attempts of the life of General Berg, and the first-named has been hanged. The sentence of the two latter was commuted after their arrival at the gallows to twenty years' hard labour. Six other persons, convicted of complicity in the above-mentioned attempts, have been sentenced, some to twelve and others to fifteen years' hard labour at the mines.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN POLAND.—In the villages of Leszezyn, Trojanow, Kodnia, and Iwankow, scenes were enacted a parallel for which can only be found in the bloodiest days of the French Revolution. Not content with wreaking their vengeance on the living, bands of military and peasants forcibly entered the churches in the four above-named villages, and under the pretence of searching for arms, broke open the resting-places of the dead. So inflamed were they with the lust of plunder that they did not scruple to despoil the corpses of whatever rich apparel and jewelry had been interred with them. As soon as the tidings of this outrage reached M. Borowski, the Bishop of Zitomir, he at once addressed a remonstrance to General Annenkoff, the Governor of the three provinces. A few days afterwards Annenkoff reported to the Bishop, expressing his regret at what happened, and enclosing him a copy of the report which he had forwarded to prince Drucko-Sokolinski. The latter, after the receipt of the reprint of his chief, by way of showing how much regard he paid to it, published an order of the day, in which he thanked the peasants and military for their activity in putting down the insurrection, and conveyed his entire approval of the means to which they had resorted. In the neighborhood of Witonia, a district town in the northern division of Podolia, numbers of persons had their noses, ears, and lips cut off, and then, spit through the cheeks, were driven to prison in herds at the point of goods and pitchforks before the infuriated peasantry. So fearful were the sufferings of all that the survivors could only envy those whom death had placed beyond the brutality of their tormentors. Plucking the eyes out of some the peasants poured vitrol and spirits of wine into the bleeding sockets, and then set fire to them. Others they took and scalped, and, folding the skin down over the eyes and nose, left their victims exposed to the broiling sun. An eyewitness of the entrance of the train of prisoners into Zitomir, himself half a Russian, and educated at St. Petersburg, assured me that he should never forget to his dying day the frightful spectacle, adding, on my word of honor, I don't believe that Christ Himself suffered more than those miserable creatures! This gentleman had been up to that time full of Russian sympathies, and, therefore, his testimony is all the more worth. Bound hand and foot, so tight that the ropes cut the flesh almost to the bone, with their faces horribly mutilated, and their bodies covered with gaping wounds, to the number of some 200, on foot or strapped to jolting carts, the unfortunate prisoners were conveyed 30 miles, exposed to the broiling sun, and continually poked and goaded by the lances and pitchforks of the Cossacks and peasants who escorted them. Arrived at Zitomir, they were cast into filthy dungeons, and all access to them forbidden by order of the governor. In the case of those who were conveyed to the hospitals, it was days before their friends could obtain permission to supply them with a change of linen. With these scenes enacting almost before one's eyes, it seemed bitter mockery to find Lord Napier writing from St. Petersburg, and Lord Brougham speaking in his place, in the House of Lords, to the position of the Emperor Alexander, they were convinced he would do his utmost to put a stop to the sad state of things, &c. But, even admitting the benevolent disposition of the Emperor, the establishment of that fact would not convey the smallest guarantee of the proximate suspension of bloodshedding in the kingdom of Poland and the eastern provinces. The Emperor was probably as ignorant as Lord Brougham himself of the horrid details of the massacres to which the peasants were excited in his name.—*Bullcock's Polish Experiences.*

RUSSIA.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Wilna gives the following fearful description of the present conduct of the Russian Government in Lithuania:—The events which the inhabitants of Lithuania have witnessed during the past year are such as even under the iron rule of Russia they could never have deemed to be possible. There is not a town in the district which has not seen at least a dozen of its most respectable citizens hanged in its streets, or a village which has not been made a prey to the disgraceful passions of a brutalised soldiery. The word has gone forth from the lips of a tyrant who is full of power here that Lithuania is to be made Russian, and mercilessly has the command been obeyed. The system of Mouraviev, which is in its objects the same as that of all the other governors who have been sent to rule over this unhappy country, is based on two principles—the destruction of the Roman Catholic religion and the annihilation of everything Polish. The first of these projects has always presented formidable obstacles to the Russian Government. The votaries of the so-called orthodox religion have been extremely unsuccessful in their attempts to carry on a propaganda against the members of other creeds, as appears from the fact that, notwithstanding Government persecution, there are large numbers of sectarians, Mahometans, and even Pagans, in all parts of the country; and I need hardly add that a religion which had no success with these persuasions stood very little chance in its attacks upon Roman Catholicism. Accordingly, Government was driven to its favorite tools of violence and intrigue to gain its ends. It began by executing or banishing all the Clergy who by their talents or position had gained an influence upon the people. The next step was to refuse permission to repair old Roman Catholic churches or to build new ones, and then to build orthodox churches wherever a place of worship was needed, often on the ruins of a Roman Catholic one. At the same time the Priests were ordered to preach in Russian; Russian prayer-books were largely distributed, and the official Russian history and religion taught in the schools and academies. So violent, indeed, is the persecution of Roman Catholics, that many an *employe* has been dismissed for the sole reason that he belonged to that religion, and his weeping family has been secretly assured that if he became orthodox he would be replaced in his former post.

UNITED STATES.

It is not necessary for a politician to be absolutely slandered for vices. Congressional honors may occasionally be achieved by a reputation for comparatively trifling defects, or even a lack of accomplishments. We remember a well-known Congressman, equally celebrated for his fastness and his talent,

who, after being considerably used up on several games of billiards, was roundly told that he might 'be a smart man, but one thing is certain—he had not been sent to Congress for his billiard playing.'

'There's where you're all wrong,' he responded in a cool drawl. 'It was just that elected me and nothing else.'

'Losing at billiards!'

'Yes, I always lost every game; everybody wanted to play with me, and I let 'em! That made me popular. Sometimes I lost a hundred dollars a day—but I got elected!'

A very learned and compassionate judge in a Western State, on passing a sentence on one Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows:—'The fact is, Jones, the court did not at first order you to be executed before next spring; but the weather is so very cold our goal is unfortunately in a bad condition, much of the glass in the windows are broken, the chimneys are such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartment comfortable; besides owing to a great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each, and to sleep sound and comfortably is therefore out of the question. In consideration to these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the court, in the exercise of humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you.'

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just what the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

September, 1864. 1m

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT—That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay.

Sold by all Druggists.  
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.  
August 20. 1m

FROM A LADY,

A NEAR RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE  
LEADING PHYSICIANS IN MONTREAL.  
New York, Dec. 3, 1864.

Messrs. LANMAN & KEMP:—Gentlemen,—The object of the present letter is to present to you my heartfelt thanks for the great good that your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has done me. For over six months I had been suffering with a Rheumatism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton. I could not move either my arms or legs, and had to get assistance to enable me to do the smallest household duty.

Taking your advice, I began the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. I was so weak that the smallest doses of it seemed to agitate me very much, but I persevered, and latterly I could increase the size of dose. My pains all ceased little by little, and after using eight bottles I am about entirely cured. Now I can perform my household duties without assistance, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to all those who suffer with Rheumatism.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,  
FELICITE CRANEY,  
119 Laurens St., New York.

Any person who may wish to inquire into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 43, 44, and 46 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picault & Son. 3

THE APPETITES.—It is very difficult matter with the majority of persons to restrain their appetites; hence we see an abundance of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and Disorders of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will entirely cure these complaints, and restore the system to its original vigor and strength. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. For sale by John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 2t

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 who extolled with peculiar emphasis. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 421  
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. B. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is not difficult to distinguish the lady of delicate tastes and insatiable from the less refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfumery she uses. The fashionable dames and demoiselles of South and Central America prefer Murray & Lanman's Florida Water to every other odor for the handkerchief and have long used it for twenty years to the utter neglect of Lubin's *extrait* and other full bodied, but by no means refreshing perfumes of Europe. Our own *élégantes* are now ransacking the Spanish verities on this most flower-like of all floral essences. 203  
Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. B. Gray.