FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

After a trial of two days, the thirteen persons Paris have been convicted, and sentenced to a of the square formed by the army. fine of 500f. each, with costs. The event has cares little in its heart for the traditions of Par-Garnier Pages, and the eloquence of Jules Favre | Imperatorem is then sung by all in chorus. will have passed from the minds of the multitude. The Empire, if it does not inspire contentment, at any rate produces apathy, which answers cer- of Chalons and of Rheims brought by the excurtain purposes as well. It is proved to be of little use for genius and patriotism to display themselves suffering with patience or declaiming with and of trees along the banks of the Chensn : the indignation. Whether it be the Liberal and Catholic Montalembert or the Republicans of the school of 1848, a Police Court sentences them | deur of the scene. as if they were ordinary culprits, and France receives the news with provoking indifference. The trial of last week caused just that excitement a chair, within the enclosure of the head-quarwhich is to be found whenever the subjects of a ters. prosecution are well known persons-when the speakers are the most eminent members of the Bar, and expected to be equal to their reputa- army files off before him. tion.

It will be remembered that a few months since a meeting of the supporters of M. Garnier-Pages was dispersed by the police, who exceeded on that occasion the usual violence of their proceedings. The streets were filled with their agents, to indulge in comments on a Prince of the blood the house where the meeting was held was invaded, and the indignity of a summary prohibition who may, some very distant day, occupy it, not was put on those who were consulting about the being present in the capital of the empire to wit-Paris elections. At that time the capital took part with the victims, and universal sullrage decided, as it would probably decide again, against and to whom, moreover, he bears a striking rethe manner in which electoral rights are understood in the department of the Seine. But this did not prevent the Government from bringing regard as certain-that his Imperial Highness will to trial those whom it thought implicated in so undutiful a scheme as that of influencing the elections in favor of the Opposition. Their houses were entered, their papers were seized, to be Napoleon has a strong will of his own, and it is made the chief proofs against them in the late not easy to bend it to anything. He sometimes trial. The agents of police did not spare the most private correspondence, and appear to have | Princes going he is the last to simulate a sentibroken open desks and bureaux in search of what- ment which has no place in his bosom. It is al ever they thought likely to fix the guilt of the accused. In the end thirteen persons were charged with forming an illegal association. Their younger branch of the house in past times, he crime was not technically that of interfering with elections, but being members of a society of more than twenty persons; for no such society, which assembles every day, or on certain fixed days, to occupy itself with religious, literary, political, or other subjects, can be formed excent with the assent of the Government, and on the conditions | daily intercourse with the King during the five which it shall please Government to impose.

So ends all concerted action for opposing the Government candidates at elections. Whatever may be the Imperial notions of liberty they do not include the formation of a society to oppose | pablic are wrong .- Times Cor. the Minister of the Interior, the Prefects, and that unmense ramification of official power which now exists in France. It is strange that in this, the 12th year of the Empire, 'the edifice' has not been better ' crowned.' But it would ill become us to criticize when France is apparently so indifferent. Our neighbours must understand their own affairs best, and it seems that, except all, had died without the assistance of a Priest, and during the heat of a contested election, they are without any of the sacraments of the Church. They boasted that they had caused him to die in the disbelief of the existence of a God, and had persuaded in anything which it may think necessary for its his parents to become members of their atheistic own security. An instinct more sure even than clubs. A pamphlet also has been published, and the patriotic promptings of the Liberal chiefs industriously circulated by the solidaires, parading may warn the public that there is even now more danger from the excesses of the revolution than from those of power. They may consider their marriages, no Priest at the hour of death, to that what they have to gain from the encourage- frequent no place of worship of any kind. Their ment of free speech and free voting would be dearly purchased by the disquiet that the apprehended weakness of the Government would produce. Times.

· On the Paris Exchange on the first of August the Pontifical 5 per cent loan was at 76, and the Piedmontese at 68.

The small Republic of Cressonieres, in the valley of Duppes, which has existed for a long time without magistrates, without an army, and free from taxes, has disappeared from the map of Europe. On Sunday last the French gendarmerie commenced a tour of inspection in this small district, and definitely annexed it to France.

His Imperial Majesty has just recovered by a very curious series of circumstances, and to his own great satisfaction, the Lance buried in the Tomb of Charlemange and given to him by the reigning Pope. As a great Christian relic its value is immense; and it is said that the Emperor, whose belief in his own destiny is no secret. looks upon it as a token that he is to fill Charlemagne's role in the restoration of the Church. We may be allowed, after Forli, Bologua, and Castel Fidardo, to withold adhesion to the adhesion to withold adhesion to the parallel till facts justify it, as we devoutly wish they may.

The ships Jura and Amathione are to sail fortwith from Toulon for Mexico, to bring back to France certain portions of the troops. 10,000 will return this year, and 10,000 more next

"The Mass in the camp of Chalons," says the France, is one of the most moving scenes that can be imagined. The Mass which is a low Mass, takes place at nine. At half-past seven the drum and trumpet sound in the whole camp, and the troops assemble upon the front of the encampment, that is to say upon a line six miles long. The regiments then march with drums and trumpets, proceeding towards the altar, which rises on a platform with ten steps, covered with flags, opposite the head quarters, at a point which overlooks the whole camp.

The Infantry is drawn up in two parallel lines on both sides; the cavalry and mfantry form a third line opposite the altar. The standard hearers and pioneers leave their corps and place themselves on both sides of the altar on the stens which lead to it. Down below and near it are are visiting the camp.

The cannon is fired to announce that the Priest is going up to the altar, and so complete accused of forming an unauthorised association in is the silence that his voice is heard in all parts

The cannon is fired again at the Elevation, excited a sort of languid interest, but in a week and at the command of Genou terre! (kneel will probably be forgotten by a public which down) the whole army performs that motion and presents arms, the horsemen salute with their liamentary liberty. By the time that the lamps sabres. The cannon is fired the last time at the are lighted for the Emperor's fete the protests of Priesi's blessing; and the Domine salvum fac

Add to this the crowd of spectators, consisting of peasants from the neighborhood, citizens sion trains organised by the Compagnie de l'Est: the vast plain bordered by a double range of tents sun which is this year always shining on such occasions, and you may have a faint idea of the gran-

Madame la Duchesse de Magenta (Mc Mahon) is always present at the Mass, kneeling on

After the Mass the Field Marshal places himself opposite the Imperial pavilion, and the whole

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11 .- It is not believed that Prince Napoleon, who, we hear, is sail ing about off Scotland, will return until the King of Spain has gone back to Spain. If this be the case, which I do not affirm, people will not fail Imperial, who stands so near the Throne, and ness and share the enthusiasm for the memory of the founder of his house, whose name he bears, semblance. Indeed, they have not waited for the 15th to express their surprise at what they seem to not be here to assist his cousin in receiving the King of Spain. They hint, in fact, that his absence is occasioned by the Royal visit. Prince pushes frankness to its extreme limit; and of all most superfluous to say that, though his family ple of the rulers from becoming so terribly contamay have been willing to accent favors from the thoroughly hates the Bourbons, and towards a Italy, it is mindful of diffusing its valuable princi-Spanish Bourbon it is sharpened by a feeling of ples abroad, and it has decided on sending one of its a more irritating nature. The Prince is little of a dissembler, and he is so apt to speak his thoughts that, perhaps, it is safer he should remain away than be put to too severe a test by or six days of His Majesty's stay. The Emperor may, of course, command his presence when he thinks proper, and the public rumor may induce him to do so, were it only to prove that the

BELGIUM.

PROTESTANTISM IN BRUSSELS .- A few days ago, bills were placarded through Brussels and advertisements appeared in the papers, announcing an invite from the Affranchis (a Godless sect so called), the free thinkers, and solidaires to all the members of their clubs to attend a funeral of a lad of ten years of age, who, they exultingly made known to with effrontery their detestable principles and anti theistical doctrines. They exhort all 'to have no Priest at the birth of their children, no Priest at true peace and happiness consist in the downright negation of a God, who never has existed, neither can exist. It is the invention of the Clergy to increase their influence and confirm their power.' It is about two years ago since this fearful pest came from Reauce to infect and dones we Brussels. Really my hand trembles and recoils in pressing such borrid blasphemy. It requires no comment; it speaks for itself ,- Cor. of Weekly Register .

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-Italy ought to know by this time that she has nothing in her power save to sit at home and govern the territories she has already annexed, a task she finds herself far from equal to, and that all this bluster about Rome and Venice is worth just as much in the present crisis as the 'Pogram defiance' and the donunciations of the universal sympathisers in Martin Chuzzlewit, and, like that immortal oration, excite laughter rather than alarm to the Cabinets and Chancelleries of Enrope. The euthusiasm about Garibaldi is two-thirds opposition to the Government, and is absurdly overrated in England. In Turin he is simply scouted as an influence; save in a moment of popular effervescence, when all scum rises to the top, he would never have been heard of out of his own free corps of filibusters. It is stated that he intends to re enter parliamentary life, and it is to be hopen he may, as he will soon find his level, as he did in 1861, when he made himself a laughing stock for all Italy by his theatrical affectations and frothy ranting speeches. The Italie expends most of its saperfluous energy this week in alarmist paragraphs regarding the probabilities of a future execution of the Treaty of Zuriob, a contingency which it appears to regard as almost a certainty, and thereon makes moan to the Emperor of the French. It doesn't believe in Lord Russell any more as the Daus ex-machina, whose liberal policy is to get them out of the present 'fix' annexation has brought them to a fix - which is rapidly assuming the appearance of National bankruptcy, and which nothing but a general configuation of Church property can stave off. It may serve to show at what straws the Revolution is catching, when we remark in the same paper above quoted a grave proposal to conquer Tunis and present it to the French as an exchange, equivalent for Rome, a proposal which reminds the readers of Esop of the hunters who sold the lion's skin somewhat prematurely The Italian Government, however, is doing something to show it is equal to the situation, and it has arrested another Archbishop (Camerina) in the Legations, for refusal of the Sacraments to a nonretractant employe. Rumors of a dissolution of the Chamber are everywhere rife, and in such case a Ratazzi Ministry is almost the only one possible, or that will have the support of France in the present Rituation

The Italian Government has just published the result of a census taken since the annexati as which constituted it as it is at present. It contains some is called by some. The Turin writer of the Standard But the free exercise of one's own religion is one & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, curious facts of which the accuracy cannot be doubt—without noticing in the least the lawless state of his thing. Proselytism is quite another. This, it is obarranged nineteen bands, and a few steps behind ed. The Kingdom of Italy contains a population of city, and the other parts of the dominions of that vious, may be pursued in two ways. The Christian Son.

them, the Field Marshal takes his stand sur- 21,777,334 souls. It is, consequently, the fifth Power | questionable sovereign, Victor Emmanuel asserts | communities may work by the force of example. rounded by his staff and the foreign officers who in Europe as regards its inhabitacts; superior to are visiting the came. and to Prussia, of which the area is likewise greater Were the unity of Italy accomplished its population would amount to 27,000,000. The average population of a commune it Italy is 2,821 inhabitants, while this average in France is only 978 inhabitants. There are nine communes in 300 square kilometres. In France, on the contrary, there are 18 in a similar space. The population is most crowded in the south of the island of Sardinia; it is least numerous in the Marches and in the Æmilia. Italy contains on an uverage 84 inhabitants to the square kilometre-s figure higher than that of France or Prussia, but lower than that of England, Holland, or Belgium. Lombardy and Sicily are the provinces in which the population has increased most rapidly of late years Sardinia and the Neapolitan provinces come next. The increase of pepulation has been much slower in Piedmont. The wars of 1849 and 1859 have tended to that consequence. - Tablet.

The Turin Government, in spite of its perpetually talking of the shortcomings of the Papal schools, and of the high level of studies in its dominions, has recently adopted the programme of examination for the Doctor's degree which is used in the Sapienza in Rome.

The Turin correspondence of the Monde dated on the 30th ult. says, that to meet the payment of the Public Debt, Signor Minghetti, the Italian Prime Minister, has been obliged to issue Treasury Bonds at 8 per cent to the amount of two millions sterling, and that the want of funds was such that the National Bank which, for the last year, has been laburing to withdraw from circulation the coins of the former governments, was compelled to issue them afresh to avoid having to refuse payment. This took place in all the Neapolitan and usurped Pontifical

The Bible agents are exerting themselves wonderfully in Tuscany, with the patronage of the Italian government in disseminating their errors. A gentleman who was recently enquiring from some of the Tuscan peasants what they thought of the Protestant Ministers, was answered with a shake of the head. Ah Signore! non hanno carita! (Ah Sir! they have no churity.)

Turin of lave has become the scene of the most savage outrages. Repeatedly respectable men who were walking about with their wives in the roads which surround the city have been waylaid by bands of ruffians, who stripped them of their money and carried away their wives. During the last few days a gang of these ruffiens invaded the Valentino Garden, which is the usual place of recreation of young girls of respectable families, and endeavoured each to carry away one of those children. The indignant courage of the geatlemen present succeeded, after a fierce struggle, in rescuing the young girls from the grasp of these abominable and licensed ruffiaus. But the alarm which the population has felt at so daring a pitch of licentiousness has compelled the Government to throw aside its guilty indifference, and to set the police at work to prevent the examgious in the very capital of the kingdom of regenerated Italy.' While the Italian government is taking such good care of the finances and public morats of men of war to perform a scientific voyage round the world. Quacks!

The Archbishop of Camerino has been set at liberty unconditionally, in consequence of a strong hint received from Paris, that such an arrest was in di rect opposition to the principle of 'a free Church in free State; another illustration of which has just been given on a more petty but equally tyrannical scale at Assisi. The authorities published an order forbidding the innumerable bodies of pilgrims who repair yearly to the Church of Sta Maria degli Angioli, for the purpose of gaining the indulgence of the Portiuncula or Pardon of Assisi, to sing any hymns during their journey or passage through the town, and ordering them to cover the Orucifix which invariably heads the procession of every Confraternity. As we do not live under a Liberal regime, we had the happiness of doing as we chose on that day in Rome; and, accordingly, the various churches of the Franciscan Rule were throughd on Tuesday from morning till night, numbers of persons coming from the distant country for it.

Rome.-The Pope being sixteen miles off, at Castel Gandolfo, my news of his movements can only be second-hand. He is however extremely well in health and entrite drives walks, and visits convents and churches, and receives all who ask for audience with the greatest freedom and kindness. His Holiness was at Albano the other day, and returned the visits of their Sicilian Majesties, the Queen Dowager, and the other members of the Royal family. The corps diplomatique, General Montebello, and the members of the Sacred College are all in the neighborhood, and the constant intercourse proves the excellent rupport existing between the Holy See and the European Powers, especially France. It is probable that Russia will place an unofficial agent in Rome, accredited to Francis the Second, and the Comte Emeric Schecheny is already named as the person destined for the post. It is a very significant fact at the present moment, and is so looked on in the diplomatic and official world, though the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy having taken place, regular diplomatic intercourse would be at the present moment impossible. - Times Cor.

Five officials of the Roman police, chiefs of section, whom the Government of Victor Emmanuel bad succeeded in Cavourizing, have been expelled from the Papal service, and replaced by former officials from the usurped provinces whose fidelity has been taied by four years' exile from their native place. rather than accept office under the Piedmoutese usurpation.

In spite of the condemnations of Fausti, Venanzi, and fellows, and the recent arrests of Sani, Filibeechi, and various other agents of Victor Emmanuel's Government, the intrigues and corrupting system of the anarchical and republican revolutionists are constantly at work, and assassinations, and incendiarism, and other resources of conspiracy have ever been, and are still, resorted to by them. False brigand chiefs are kept up near the Papai borders; robbers and assassins are liberated to be introduced into the present Papal territory, and spread terror and create disturbances in the country districts, and on the highways. It seems even that the crimes which had hitherto been attributed to the Mazzinian party have been in reality committed since 1860, entirely under the direction of the Piedmontist or monarchical revolutionists. Fifteen armed brigands who had taken their stand on the road from Rome to Naples, and at three miles from the former city, have been arrested by the Papal Gendarmes. They are Neapolitans, and were most probably sent by the Piedmontists to join the Neapolitan emigrants in Rome to throw discredit on them, and serve the Revolution. A political crisis seems to be expected soon both in Turin and in Rome. - Correspondent of Wickly Re-

Nothing can show so well the wretched wav in which the public opinion of England is formed by its press than to find even the Conservative Standard bestowing on its readers a Turin correspondence in which the brutal and cowardly arrest of the Archbishop of Camerino by the Piedmontese, for the very same cause for which the Cardinal Morichini was previously arrested and then declared innucent by the Ancons tribunals (namely, the communicating to the Priests of his diocese the orders of the Roman Fenitentiary on reserved cases) is represented as the arrest of a Reactionary conspirator, plotting against that precious ' Government of Italy '; as the present bandit power ruling for the moment in the peninsula,

falsely that brigaudage exits in the present Papal dominions; quite forgetful that this could at best but turn to the discredit of its French garrison, who, however, have only to keep off from their borders the liberated convicts which His Italian Majesty sets purposely at liberty to send into the provinces, still kept from his piratical grasp by the indignation of the great Catholic French nation

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Lamarmora has left Naples, definitively as it is supposed though the official journuls state his absence to be only temporary. He is it is well known, disgusted with the sanguinary rule he has been forced to exercise, and which he may be conceded the credit of having executed a loutrance. He now admits the failure, and has gone, among other notabilities, to Vichy, where his master is also expected, to pay a visit to the arbiter of the destinies of Italy whose tendencies are said to be daily becoming more conservative.

A new instance of injustice and tyranny has just been completed in the Kingdom of Naples, which sounds almost incredible, but which is, unhappily, but too true. The proces of Isernia closed on the 25th of last month, and a few details of it will enable your readers to judge for themselves as to the justice to be had under the present regime The proceedings date back to the 30th September, 1860, and were initiated by the Cabinut of Liberio Romano for resistance to the Constitution given by Francis the Second, in whose name the indictment lay in the first instance. The accused were 116 in number, and after living four years in prison twelve were declared innocent, 44 condemned to imprisonment, 5 to the galleys for life, two for twenty years, one to five years' prison, the remaining fifty having died of their sufferings before being brought to trial. The cause was decided at the late assizes of Campo Basso, and has awakened a storm of indignation and horror in the public press, and no wonder, for such a crying act of infamy is possible in no other country in Europe; and this instance is but one of hundreds. The Aucona proces is not yet decided, and the 200 soldiers all guaranteed by signed convention from pursuit or molestation. Will probably all be dead before the law decides on their fate. The military tribunals are now vested with plenary powers, and are condemning persons right and left to the galleys for life on the testimony of a single gensdarme, the accused having no defense or right of counsel in most cases.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Since the days when the first Napoleon scattered armies and dated proclamations from fallen capitals no more merciless conditions have been imposed on a conquered enemy than those contained in the preliminaries of peace between the German Powers and Denmark, and in the arrangements with respect to the armistice which is to be observed till the conclusion of a definite treaty. Denmark yields

On the whole, as it was to be forescen, the presence of the Germans, and especially of the Prussians in the invaded Provinces, their long residence there, their wholesule exactions and spoltations, -above all things the harshness and arrogance of their civil and military officials, and their framing towards despetic and arbitrary measures, have so strongly set the hearts of the Schleswigers, and still more of the Holsteiners, against them that I do not hesitate to assert that it is only by the utmost violence that Prussia could at the present moment dare to attempt the annexation of those Duchies and only by the exercise of sheer force that she could henceforth manage to retain to retain them under control .- Times.

POLAND. Warsaw, Aug. 5 .- The final scene of a melancholy drama was played to an end to day. The last chief of the celebrated Polish National Government and four of its members died this morning upon the gallows. The unfortunate victims were Romuald Trangutt, a discharged Russian colonel; Krajewski, an architect; Zulinski, a teacher at the Gymnasium; Johann Jezioranski, a tax collector; all young men. none over 30 years of age. Originally 22 men and four women were sentenced to death by the military tribunals, but the Viceroy pardoned 17 of the men and all the women It must not be imagined, however, that the objects, of Count Berg's clemency have much reason to congratulate themselves, for their sentences have been commuted partly into many vesrs of labor in the Siberian mines, partly to shorter periods of confinement in fortresses in the same bleak and inhospitable country.

The five persons condemned to death were executed upon the glacis of the fortress this morning, although a pardon was hoped for to the last moment. They stepped upon the scaffold firmly, and underwent their fate with perfect resignation and compo-

BUSSIA.

The Russian Government has just issued two new ukases. One of them annuls the law by which Po-lish proprietors have transferred their possessions to others, even for the discharge of a debt; the other declares that confiscated property shall be sold only to Russians, or to Germans, or to Finns who are not Roman Catholics -that is to say, it excludes from the purchase of state property Roman Catholics and Poles. It is by such means that the incorporation of Lithuania and of white Ruthenia with the Russian empire is being accomplished.

TURKEY.

The Morning Post contains the following interesting apology for the sensitiveness of the Turks touching Protestant Proselytism. It were well, if the same latitude were shown for Connemara as for Constantinople in this respect .--

Our readers will probably have observed, among

the latest news from Constantinople, the report of the closing by the Turkish pouce of the whole of the Foreign Protestant missionary establishments in that city. At first sight, of course, such intelligance is calculated to excite general indignation in this country, and we may of course expect that it will be cited in our religious organs of opinion as a fresh instance of the inveterate intolerance of Turkey. Now, to assert that Mussulmen are naturally a tolerant class, or that Mohammedanism is a tolerant religion, would be of course, to fly in the face of the best known facts of history. But what is not sufficiently known in this country is this, that for many years past the Turkish Government has been one of the most tolerant in Europe Turkey is a country of complete religious liberty. Catholics of every denomination, Greek, Ionian, or Anglican, Protestant Christians of every shade and every sect, Jews and Giaours alike, have long enjoyed, under the protection of the Sultan, the unmolested observance of their various religious rites, however offensive to the conviction of the the Mussulman. And, what is more, when we speak of the practice of their respective modes of worship by these various religious budies, we are referring to a public and ostentations exercise of their peculiar ceremonies which is quite noknown in Great Britain. By day and by night through the streets of Constantinople may be seen winding the long pomps and processions of the Greek and Latin Churches, with flags, images, and music, undisturbed by the Tarkish population and saluted by the Turkish troops. Is this the latitude allowed to religious Dissenter among ourselves? And when we come to consider what a powerful curb the Turk must place upon his feelings whenever he witnesses these ecclesiastical demonstrations the fact becomes all the more remarkable. The free exercise, then, of his own reli gion is equally secured to every subject of the Porte. On this score there can be no complaint whatever. So far religious liberty is more completely developed in the Turkish Empire than among the Ohristian nations of the West.

Their churches may be open to all comers, and every Turk may have the opportunity of comparing their faith and practice with his own. Upon this point we apprehead the work of conversion might have been carried on without any fear of interruption. But active propagandism is different. To follow the Turks into their own bouses, to compass sea and land to make, proselytes, to buy them where they cannot be had otherwise, is a stretch of Christian zenl which it was perfectly idle to expect that the Turks would long endure with equanimity.

A Down Town MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming that Mas. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP WAS was just 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 Homospathy. 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 Southing 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 nover yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother, 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

September, 1864.

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 givthem 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.

THIRTY YEARS Ago .- Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbrous stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since then It was then that "Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir" first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hourseness or sore throat. Physicians recommend it. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

Montreal C. E.

August 20.

THE CURE TO THE SUFFERING, LIVER COMPLAINT. Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS in Liver complaints have recently come to light. Adoniram Sedgwick, Esq, of Harttord, announces that they 'cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' Richard M. Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pittsburgh, Onio, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case when I commenced taking Bristol's invaluable Antibilious and Alterative Pills. They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the pulls has made me a well man, and I recommend them to all who suffer from similar complaints.' Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, concludes a letter to Dr. Bristol, thus : To your medicine (BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED Pills) alone, I owe the reestablishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months. These authentic statements the sick should consider as addressed directly to themselves, and act accordingly. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by pure blood, BRISTOLS SARSAPA-RILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devius & Bolton, Lamplough & Oampbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Ladies who wish to move in an almosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article. A dash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odoriferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing, and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to attract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness or sick beadache in crowded rooms will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive; but to be sure that it is genuine see that the words Murray & Lanmau's Florida Water' appear on the wrapper and label.

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

HIGH LIVING .- This is very apt to produce a disordered stomach, resulting in Dyspensia. HOOF-LANDS GERMAN SITTERS will outirely relieve any nauses or bad feeling, and prevent more serious consequences. If you have the Dyspensia, a few bottles will entirely restore the digestive organs to their original vigor. For sale by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

ALL WHO SUFFER from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, who oping cough, and the most to be dreaded of all, Consumption, can find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's Bulsam of Wild Cherry, which always cares where other remedies fail.

A CASE OF PLEURISY.

MONTREAL, C.E , May 12, 1864. Messis. Lanuan & Kemp, New York:

Dear Sics :- Last Full my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in so severe a form that she was helpless, and l felt hopeless for her recovery. By reading one of your Almannes which was left at the house she was induced to try BRI TOL'S SARSAPARILLA: After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS which were recommended to be taken with the SAR-SAPARILLA, she was completely cured by the use of five buttles. I feel bound for the benefit of the public to certify to this cure.

Yours, &c., JOHN GOODBODT. No. 8, Dumarnia Street. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough

The second secon