FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 7.-In a report addressed to the Emperor by M. Behic, Minister of Agriculture and Com-merce, the Minister expresses his satisfaction at the success-of-the measures adopted, pursuant to the decree of the 5th of September last, far, the prevention of the cattle disease in France. Those measures have been hitherto confined to prohibiting the introduction into and the passage through France of horned cattle exclusively, including raw hides, &c., by the ports of the coast from Nantes to Dunkirk, by the northern frontier, and from the east to the Rhine; and to closing all the ports and Oustom kouses of the empire to cattle and hides coming from England, Holland, and Belgium. Owing to the conduct pre-scribed to the Prefects since the 11th of September, the disease, which had been imported into the department of the Nord by an animal bought at Malina two days before the promulgation of the decree, the loss incurred in preventing its propagation in the two departments, the Nord and the Pas de Calais, was insignificant-being, in fact, only 48 infected animals slaughtered - when compared with the ravages in England and Holland.

The London Observer says that Napoleon is apprehensive that Maximilian will follow the Empsess to Europe, and has prevailed upon the Mexican Minister at Paris to proceed to Mexico, and endeavor to dissuade Maximilian from abdicating. He would sail on the 16th. The Observer thinks he would not be in time, and that Maximilian will be in Europe before New Year.

The Gazette de Tribuneaux says the French Government has directed the attention of England to the Extradition Treaty of 1843, since the supulations of this treaty, though duly carried out by France, are not similarly fulfilled by England.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says the French Government has given six months notice to terminate the Extradition Treaty with England, on the ground of the strict formalities required be fore French offenders are given up.

It is remarked that not a single Russian has been invited to Complegne.

The Lamericiere monument fund has already reached a heavy sum.

A letter received in Liverpool confirms the statement of Stephens' safe arrival in Paris.

SPAIN.

A note drawn up by the English Government, proposing negotiation or mediation between Spain and Chili, had been sent to Paris. The Emperor made several modifications, and the note was returned to London, with what effect is unknown The Spanish Government has under contemplation the protection by Spain of the Negro kingdoms on the African coast opposite Fernando Po, and proclaims religious liberty in that island and the Kingdoms in question.

A company has been organised in Spain for the purpose of laying a submarine telegraph cable between Cubs and the United States,

ITALY.

PEDMONT. -- In fact the Kingdom of Italy is hopelessly insolvent; and the meditated robbery of the Monastic Institutions, while it will augment the crimes and the heavy guilt of Victor Emmanuel and his advisers and accomplices, will not replenish their empty treasury, or tide them over the national bankruptcy. There is but one possible mode of retrieving their desperate affairs and rescuing them from ruin. least, and laying up half the fleet in ordinary :- but as that would be an avowed abandonment of aggressive designs and a large retrenchment,-disbanding half the army at revolutionary policy, we presume it won't be adopted. Very well, let them follow the revolutionary road to ruin with all our hearts. They cannot do anything that could give us more gratification. - Weekly Register.

The Ministry of the Kingdom of Italy have already calculated that the monks and nuns of Italy, what with lands, buildings, and capital involved in private and public securities possess a revenue of six hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty pounds sterling per annum.

is divided into 59 political and administrative divisions or provinces, there are 229 dioceses of which 44 Legitimist party is preparing to send out many of are archiepiscopal and 185 episcopal. The revenues the Zouaves who left Italy in despair of active serfour hundred and eighty-eight pounds sterling per

It is proposed to reduce the 229 dioceses to 59. They calculate that the revenues of the parochial prebends, ecclesiastical benefices and chaplainoies are in encounters with the bands. one million four hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and eighty pounds sterling.

They calculate that the property belonging to the fabrics of the churches of Italy amounts to six hun dred and sixteen thousand and five pounds sterling per annum.

They calculate that the ecclesiastical revenues of Italy from these sources amount to three millions and fifty thousand six hundred and forty-five pounds sterling per annum; without taking into account the property of the ecclesiastical seminaries and confra-

Well, the Italian Government proposes that in one year from this time, all this property shall be sold. liquidated, scattered.

The Unita Cattolica which gives us these figures. reminds us of the judgment passed by the late Count on these schemes of spoliation. In the official acts of the Chamber, April 22, 1858, Count Cavour said: 'I don't quite know what the Hon. Deputy Depretis means by the reform of the ecclesiastical revenue. If he means that we are to take another step forward in the path on which we have entered, that is more towards the sequestration of the property of the Church, I tell him plainly that that sequestration would certainly be the ruin of the Ministry and of ence. a great part of the country.' (Oh 1 oh 1 from the

Left)
'I said this already in 1850, a few days after taking office, and I now repeat it (Bravo ! Good ! from the Right). And when the occasion comes, I hope to demonstrate, with all evidence, that no measure can be more anti-Liberal. And I resist it, not only in the name of the interests of religion, but also, and more particularly, in the name of liberty, because I have said it a thousand times and I repeat it, the sequestration of the property of the Church will give us a clergy, either wholly hostile or wholly servile (Bravo! from the Right, and applause from the galleries), a thing which would be equally fatal to liberty and to religion.'. - Correspondent of Tab-

THE ITALIAN EPISCOPATE. - Florence, Nov. 15. -The following circular has been addressed to the prefects and pocurators-general relative to the inquiries to be instituted preliminary to the re-organisation of the Italian Diocess: "The Episcopal dioceses of a kingdom may be regarded under the aspect of their civil personality, their endowment, the possession and administration of their property, and that of purely ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In their civil personality the dioceses, like any other moral body, are submitted to the law and the civil power. The law may therefore recognise some and refuse to others their the possession of their property. With ecclesiastical jurisdiction the civil law cannot interfere; it is obliged to leave to ecclesiastical authority the care of conforming its measures to those of the civil power. In taking as a point of deporture ideas based upon the principle of the separation of Church and State, the undersigned would initiate inquiries, with the object of ascertaining the necessity and possibility of a new

be recognised by the civil law, and alone obtain endowment in the reorganisation of the ecclesiastical patrimony; but the undersigned would only imper-fectly attain his object if he had the presumption to undertake alone the neccessary examination of this subject, and were not assisted by the persons who, placed at the head of the provinces of the kingdom, know their wants and their special moral, economic, and typographic conditions. Hence the motive by which the undersigned has been actuated in requestsing you to contribute your wisdom and experience towards the formation of a project of circumscription of the episcopal dioceses in the province which you administer. You will be so far guided in this labour by the indications afforded by the actual condition of the kingdom and the wishes of the public as to render it unnecessary to enter in detail into the grounds upon which your judgment should be based. Let it suffice to mention the principal, which is suggested by the necessity of a reasonable reduction of the present diocess. The model of a diocesan re organisatian would for the undersigned be that which would make the episcopal agree with the provincial administrative circumscription. Some provinces of the kingdom, and some well organised States of Europe, offer admirable examples of this kind. But in Italy special conditions exist which may strongly deter us from following an exclusive principle in the reorganisation of the diocesan circumsciptions. Ancient and powerful traditions, the respect due to renowned churches difficulty of communication, a numerous population, and other special and at the same time exceptional conditions may determine the maintenance of two dlocses at most in a single province. It may also happen that in some parts of Italy the diversity of iter may require that a fraction of the province should be annexed to a diocese placed in another administrative province. In any case, the undersigned leaves it to your wisdom and prudent judgment to estimate all the special circumstances of the province in order that the peculiar moral and material condition of the localities be wisely conciliated with the prevailing teadency of public opinion and the necessities of the age, which call for a larger and more reasonable circumscription than the present. With respect to the form of this work, the undersigned desires that the plan for every diocese, may present in a tabular form the following information:-1. The nominal list of the communes, districts, and parishes of which the diocese would be composed, together with their respective populations. 2. The number of parochial and other churches. 3. The number of Priests who would be comprised in the new diocese, approximately, so far as it is possible to ascertain. 4. If the neessity for more than one diocese in the province be stated, an equal number of seminaries should be provided for, or one seminary for the whole of the dioceses. You will easily comprehend that this

" The Minister R. Contage."

Rous .- The Pope continues in remarkably good health and has given numerous audiences recently. The influx of Strangers is not so great so far, and needless fears with regard to the cholers are keeping many persons away. The health of Rome is perfect, there is not a case of cholers in the States, and at Naples the epidemic is daily decreasing .- Cor of Tablet. —

labour is urgent, in order that it may be taken into

consideration in the promised and imminent reor-

ganisation of the ecclesiastical patrimony, and that

it is of the most del cate nature. The undersigned

would wish, therefore, that you should personally

undertake the matter, and adopt the necessary

measures to carry it out promptly with all due dis-

We are drifting on the crisis. That the winter will go over without an attack on the Pontifical provinces seems most improbable. The frontiers are filled with Garibaldian agents, and it is becoming impossible to distinguish between the reactionary bands and those of a predatory and liberal character. A large portion of Andreozzi's band which is decidedly royalist offered to surrunder to the pontifical troops, as I mentioned to you in my last, but the officer in command was unfortunately afraid to accept the responsibility and telegraphed to Rome for orders. The night fell before the answer arrived and Andreozzio escaped to the mountains. The formation of the Papal army goes on steadily, and several experienced officers have been dispatched to Belguim. Switzerland, and Germany, for the purpose of making They calculate that in the Kingdom of Italy which fresh enrolments. A considerable accession of strength is also expected from France, where the of these Sees are three hundred and nine thousand vice. That six thousand Papal troops can hold the province if seriously attacked seems impossible when we consider the great elongations of the frontier, but that they will uphold the honor of their flig there is little doubt if we may judge by their recent conduct

> Garibaldi is said to have already disposed of the Gesu. When the Piedmontes enter Rome it is to be the head-quarters of the evangelical church. There is an old fable about the hunter who sold the lion's skin before the chase, which Padre Passaglie, and the Protestant Alliance had better take to heart before counting too surely on dividing the spoils of St. Ignatius. The hermit has written a polite refusal of his seat to the college of Santa Ferdinanda at Paples. on the score of being unable to frequent the parlia-ment with sufficient assiduity for so important a constituency and recommends Colonel Missori, one of the 'Pradi di Marsala,' as his substitute.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The Italian papers are, highly indignant at the summary execution of Messieurs Gordan, Nuble, and other regenerated niggers in Jamaica. It nevers occurs to these excellent philanthropists in their love for sable humanity that they are daily doing the same for much less cause, in the case of their Neapolitan countrymen, and that the colonists are at least as good judges as they are as to the necessity of 'exceptional messures.' If we could borrow the 'Legge Pich' for ten years in our West Indian possessions we should do a very wise thing for once in the course of our political exist-

The Fenian affair is, I need not say, a very interesting one to all foreign Catholics, and is another instance of the benefits Lord Russell's reckless propagandism is likely to entail on the British empire, before it rests and is thankful, for a less spirited but more dignified foreign policy. The setting fire to one's neighbour's stable ending in the burning of one's own houte, never seems likely to receive mone patent illustrations. Secret societies whether patronised by Messrs. Stansfeld and Mazzini, or Messrs Donovan (Rossa) and Stephens were edged tools, and have cut more wary fingers than his lordship's. It is a very common and too just accusation against England just now on the part of the Legitimists and Catholic press, and no one can more heartily subscribe to its truth than I do, but foreigners often forget that the first and most terrible example was not given in England, but by Royalist France in the palmy days of our monarchy. Franklin was the petted hero of the Court of Versailles, where our colonies revolted against their lawful sovereign, and the same La Faywho is one of the canonised saints of American independence was the commander of the troops that guarded the scaffold of the martyred King of France, whose ministers had sent revolution across the Atlantic to return for its harvests of blood und sacrilege in the country from which it took wing. It is a lesson Englishmen can never sufficiently study, personality, modify their circumscription, and regulate | the world's 'history contains none more pointed or more terrible .- Cor. of Tablet.

As for the brigandage in Victor Emmanuel's happy dominions, the official gazette of Naples informs us that bands are stationed at present on the mountains of Monte Voltarino, Valle di Sant' Anglo and Carhonara, and in Oresanna and the territory of Mignano Santa Maria. The Iralia adds that there are brigand bands also at Marsico Nuovo, and in the territory of reproducing objects into their natural colors by means administrative organisation of the province. The Isernia. Other journals speak of other bands at of photography.

new dioceses which might be established would alone Monte Forte and Cajanello. The Omnibus of Naples, be recognised by the civil law, and alone obtain en- of the 21st, tells us that the brigands have captured the son of the Marchioness Guarini, and asked four thousand ducate for his ransom. The poor lady has already paid them a thousand ducate; and is oblied in the meanwhile to entertain in her own house a couple of galantuomini belonging to the band who hold her son, and cannot help herself otherwise, for it would only lead to the murder of her son. I leave you to imagine how this poor mother, who belongs to a noted Liberal family, must bless the Government who have brought her country to such a social

state. The exploits of another banditti band, known as the Corletani band, has led to the condemnation to twenty years' penal servitude of a liberal land owner of Guardia Perticara and a lieutenant of the National Guard of that place, as accomplices and promoters of ransom speculations. The sentence was awarded by the Court Martial of Pontenza - Cor. of Weekly Reg ster.

AUSTRIA.

THE HUNGARIAN PROBLEM.—All our hopes of a successful issue to the approaching deliberations rest on a frank, honest, and hearty acceptance of the fundamental principles of unity by the Hungariens; if they are not loyally admitted, nothing but blank chaos ead come forth. But in what direction are they to seek for a constitution that shall fulfil the conditions of the problem? They reject a united parliament of the British type; to what form of central government will they have recourse? To a federation is the universal answer. It is easy to pronounce the word; it will not be so easy, we fear, to create the thing .-The world, especially the modern world, has presented few examples of federations; the results they have yielded are little encouraging. The German bund is an abortion, which holds out small prospects of founding a strong and united state on the federal principle. The Swiss confederation is a reality; but Switzerland is hardly a positive power; towards foreign countries it takes up only a defensive position; the identity of the physical situation of the cantons renders the centrifugal force in this agglomeration singularly weak. The United States of America furnish a precedent more directly to the point; yet who cay say that the federal system is a success in America? It broke down thoroughly in the late civil war; for never in the history of mankind has there occurred a more conspicuous instance of the determination of a majority in a diversified, divided, and heterogeneous association of provinces to put down a minority by force. The Hungarians can find but small comfort in thinking of America. Yet, if Austria is to be converted into a federation, the senate of the United States may supply a hint for the construction of the central power. The representation might rest on a constituency of provinces. A council or Senate, composed of members delegated by the several provinces, is probably the most promising form of federation which is open to the enoice of Austria. The mode of electing such senstors might be left to the discretion of each province. This, however, is clearly a question for debate and compromise; it caunot be determined beforehand. - The Shilling Maguzine,

NORWAY.

A letter from Bergen says :--

' The solemn laying of the foundation stone of a second Catho ic church in Norway since the reformation has taken place here. The church is to erected on a spacious piece of ground near one of the principal entrances to the town. The earthwork was commenced in October, 1864, and has progressed but slowly from the limited funds in hand. The church is to be built (like all the old Catholic churohes, the ruins of which are spread over the country) of hewn stone resembling granite, and is of a fine and well-executed workmanship. The style is Byzantine, with a nave, transept, and crypt; the latter is an almost necessary expedient against the ill famed humidity of the Bergen climate. The church will be 80 feet long by 70 broad. The steeple will rise from the right of the chancel. For the occasion, the ground was decorated with garland of evergreen and Norwegian flage, and a band accompanied the congregation in hymns. The Rev. Father Stub and Father Hovea. both Norwegians, went through the prayers prescribed, and then deposited in the wall a silver place with an inscription, and a large bronze medal of St. Paul, to whom the edifice is to be dedicated. The Rev. Father Stub then celivered an appropriate adgious excercise which the new legislation bestows on them, it being a real and impor ant step and progress towards the right comprehension of their position even in isolated old Norway. Bergen has the most extended trade with all parts of the universe, her ships lie in the harbour of all the Catholic countries of the world. The Rev. gentleman concluded his sermon in French, addressing the many strangers, and recommending the new church and all present to the mercy and providence of God, and begging they would believe that liberty gave the best proof of sincerity, when it showed 'full justice towards their Catholic brethern. The consuls of the different European countries had been invited and attended though none of them Catholic. The expenses of the building are entirely dependant on charitable dona-

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS. - The following extract, which want of space compels us to abridge, appears in the Monde. The fate of Mgr. Rzewuski is forgotten for the moment in the anxiety caused by drawing for the conscription. Those conscripts who represent the arrears claimed from Poland in respect of former contingents, are allowed to buy themselves off, at the rate of £64 a head. Mgr. Rzewuski, Bishop of Warsaw, is the third Prolate who within the last five years has been banished from his See by the Russians. The Prelate Bialobrzeski, who had charge of the diocese after the death of Archbishop Fiatkowski, as first condemned to death, and then deported, for having protested against the profanation of the Cathedral and of two other churches on the nights of the 15th and 16th of October, 1861. Two years and a half ago, Mgr. Felinski was deported for having attempted opposition to the violence which was being done to the Olergy. Mgr. Rzewaski, who administered the diocese in his absence, has just shared the same fate, and Canon Szygelski, whom, in auticipation of the event, he had appointed his successor, was rejected by the Russian Government .-They chose instead the Abbe Zwolinski, who had gained a claim to their confidence by refusing to take part in the mourning which was observed in all the churches of the dlocese when Mgr. Felinski was taken away. Mgr. Rzewaski's opposition to mixed merriages is said to have been one of the chief causes of his removal. To conclude: the translation of Polish Cathechisms and prayer-books into the Russian laugu ge has been confided to schismatics, who alter the text to suit their own views, and to support their own

The Invalide Russe announces that the number of Polish prisoners made during the last insurrection is so considerable that the authorities have had difficulty in finding accommodation for them. They are divi ded into five estegories; the first comprises individuals condemned to colonising State lands; the second, those sentenced to residence in the interior under the eye of the police; the third, those subjected to disciplinary penalties; the fourth, those condemned to hard labor; and the fifth, those who are to be tried by the permanent military tribunal of the city of

Colonel Sacco, director of the military college of Asti, has, according to the Italia, invented a mode of

UNITED STATES. TOTAL ER viduals. They have helped to fill the pockets of their leaders with their hard earnings which have been used, instead of the procurement of Irish independence for the purpose of carrying the municipal election of New York-for hiring a magnificent kingly palace fitting it up in becoming style, stocking it with the best of wines and liquors, and paying of enormous salaries to the elect to back in the sunshine of luxury and notoriety. We had been told by the Spouters of the organization, that as sore as the son was in the Heavens, the Green Flag would be floating over Tara's Hill before Christmas. But we did'at see it then, nor do we now. These very men knew that they were humbugging honest people when they asserted such would be the case, for the purpose of making them shell out. The Moffat mansion is rented for eighteen months. It is very evident then that the leaders were bound to keep out of barm's way if a movement had been contemplated, and now while they are revelling or fighting among themselves here, poor men in Ireland who have been deceived into their meshes, are being transported for life to penal colonies by the English government. It may be very nice fun for these gentlemen here, but it must be remembered that it is death to those over the water . -Western N. Y. Catholic.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says the people of Richmond are in a high state of excitement in apprehension of an outbreak among the negroes during the approaching holidays. It is reported that preparations for a gigantic insurrection have been made by the extensive gathering and secretion of arms, and from fear that the negroes will attack and rob the trains, the superintendent of the Richmond and Danville R R has issued a notice that no freight will be carried over it between the 21st inst. and 5th January. The apprehension is believed groundless.

It will be remembered that a great number of young men a few weeks ago left Restigouche for Green Bay, and other parts of the States; but large numbers of men having gone to the former place from almost all quarters, the wages which were at ore time very high, have fallen very materially. --Some, in writing to their friends say—that they can only obtain \$1 per day in U.S. currency. young men, who went to other parts of the States, that although the wages are comparatively high, yet the price of all articles are so high, that the high wages are merely nominal.

Mrs. Leonard, a spiritual medium, recently poison ed three of her five children at Battle Creek, Michigan. The motive appears to have been a desire to rid berself of the incumbrance, so that she could travel and give exhibitions with a Dr. Baker, and two young women of great spiritual gifts.

Mrs. Nevin is under trial at Pittsburg for the indiscretion poisoning her husband, just returned from the war.

The New York Herald in an article on smuggling says :- Already the illicit traffic between Canada and the United States is enormous. A great deal of this is carried on from the port of Sarnia, the termi nus of the Great Western Railroad, at the head of Lake Huron. Thence schooners and other craft make their wy to various inlets on the Michigan shore, and via the straits of Mackinaw from the Huron into Lake Michigan, landing their freight generally in the neighborhood of Milwaukee, which is a notorious depot for smuggled goods.

A sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Goss at the Free Will Baptist Church, West Seventeenth street, on Sunday, on ' The Moral condition of New York.' The reverend gentleman commenced his dis course by saying that New York was the great missionary field for the world. One great cause of this was its increasing population. In 1648, the population of Manhartan Island was only 260; in 1654 it was 1 500; but since that time it had increased more rapidly than any other city, perhaps, in the world, until in 1865 its population was one million Now, what were the provisions made for the moral care of this great population? Politics would not make the people united even; social progress would not regenerate them. The great want of the people was religious training. Orime was increasing; pauperism was increasing to an alarming extent. The evidence that crime was increasing to an alarming was found in the fact that the police now cost New York annually within a fraction o' two millions of dollars; while to relieve pauperism five millions was annually apent. Immorality was greatly increasing in the city, and this immorality was greatly fostered by the of life." I hear it spoken of as a certain antidote for pestholes of 'down-town.' Two-thirds of the deaths were those of children, and this would never be remedied until the damp cellars and fearfully crowded tenement houses were done away with. Now, what was required was an extended place of religious training. Every minister was, to use an expressive phrase. working on his own book,' while he should in reality, only form one of a united body. Below Focrteenth street, the influences at work against morality were the strongest. One hundred thousand persons more were crowded below that street than above t, notwithstanding the requirements of business. Out of the 34 police stations, 20 were below Fourteenth street; and out of the 2,000 police, 1,400 patroled that part of the town. The reverend gentleman then drew a contrast between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in New York, and concluded by saying that the chief fault was indolence to the church. There were only 200 ministers - one to every 5,000 of the people-and their efforts should be seconded more heartily by the people.

How the Western Indians Fight -. They rarely, if ever, attack, except on horseback, and each man keeps his horse on the run, riding generally in a circle, so as to avoid shots, discharging, in the meantime, showers of bulets and arrows, and shouting to stampede the animals When a weapon is pointed at one of them he shelters himself almost entirely by hanging over one side of his horse, and, from this pesition, continues firing. Dashing suddenly upon train in this manner they can offen discharge a great number of shots before the teamsters, taken by surprise, and encumbered by the care of their teams, can make any organized or effective resistance, and, if unsuccessful in their attempts to shoot the grivers or stampede the animals, they are often able to make good their retreat without serious loss. The principal defence against an attack of a formidable nature is to form a corral, which furnishes a considerable protection, and cases have occurred where corrals have been besieged for several days by large bodies of Indians too numerous to be encountered on the open plain. Although arrows are still much used, many of the Indians are well armed with rifles and revolvers, though some of them, at least, do not understand the use of the breech-loading gues, and they have been known to leave captured weapons of that description, after breaking them so as to render them useless.

A lump of pure gold weighing several pound was lately picked up by a boy was fishing in a creek in Clark Co., Iowa. Quite a number of persons having a 'thirst for gold' have since been searching in the Quite a number of persons having vicinity, in the hope of finding some of the much wished-for metal.

"AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL-I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine in Rev. "N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs. colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article. J. B. WOODWAND, M.D."

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. December, 1865.

A "COUGH" "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT Houest men have been the dupes of desinging indi- If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BROKCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give slings instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attest. ing their efficacy are letters from-

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

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A DENEFACTRESS.

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

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

January, 1865.

A Good Resolution .- When you have made it. maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudices nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermont" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve cholic, beadache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. December, 1865

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

AND THOSE HAVING FRIENDS IN THE ARMY. From Captain T. H. Peters, Company D, \$2nd:

Pennysylvania, Volunteers. For many years prior to my connection with the-

army, I was acquainted with the merits of Hoofland's German Bitters, having witnessed the beneficial results derived from their use in numerous severe Cases. During my career as an army officer, they have come under my notice much more frequently, and I have found their virtues still more exemplified among the soldiers of our army. I could relate nu-

merous instances in which their merits have been put to the most severe tests, and without failure in any one instance in which they were properly used. In cases of Debility, arising from previous prostration of the system by fever, I do not think there is anything equal to it. It rebuilds the constitution in a of life." I hear it spoken of as a certain antidote for camp and other fevers, that we are subjected to, and l have no doubt that such is the case, as I firmly believe that it is the best tonic the world ever saw. I had some difficulty with the lot I first ordered, in. having it passed through our lines, as it was supposed to be one of the numerous liquor preparations. often smuggled through, but the investigation proving it not to be of that character, I have had no trouble Yours truly,
T. H. PETERS,
Co. D, since.

Capt. Co. D, 82 P. V. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Uanada. 303 St. Paul St., Montral. C.E

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by Mr. H. R. Gray, Druggist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Mont-118 DOMINIQUE STREET.

Montreal, July 18, 1863.

Sir .- I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit .--Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I ex-perienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rhen-matism from which I suffered principally affected my

> I am, yours respectfully, MRS. P. LAFRANCE.

Agents for Montreal, Devines Bolton, Lamplough Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. WORDS OF COMPORT .-Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass, author of Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1882: 'I consider Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills the best remedy for Chronic Constitution at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribedperfectly safe, and eminently reliable.' Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Lettsom, of Chicago, III., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a re-medy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has

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