

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has been to Orleans, and made a speech in that city characterised by all the pomposity and vagueness of Napoleonic manifestations. He was received in the first instance by the Mayor, who presented him with the keys of the place as an assurance of the confidence of the inhabitants in the discretion and good intentions of their sovereign. The Mayor put rather an economical complexion on his 'sentiments.' He said, 'Our walls, which were in the middle ages the palladium of the kingdom of France, have since disappeared, and their remains have served for the construction of our vicinal roads, for which you have, Sir, so happy and fruitful a predilection. Orleans, formerly a place of war, but now an industrial and commercial city, loves peace and appreciates its benefits.'

Having delivered this, the Mayor assured the Emperor that Orleans would be always at the side of the empire in the event of a struggle with any foreign foe. The people of Orleans, he declared, would show themselves worthy of their past history; 'for our ancestors, in leaving to us the inheritance of their glory, have also transmitted to us their love of independence and of their country's grandeur.'

In reply to this address his Majesty made a remarkably short speech, the pith of which was that he had come to Orleans to see what strides the inhabitants had made in commercial progress. According to his idea commercial progress ought to keep pace with the general tranquility of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Emperor's words were received 'with the most enthusiastic acclamations.' The Emperor next passed to the Cathedral, where he was received by the Bishop. His lordship, surrounded by his clergy, made a most touching and eloquent address. Turning to the Emperor, he said, 'May you see the young Prince, your love and hope, grow up in that strong piety which, as Bossuet said to the son of Louis XIV., "le tout de l'homme et du Prince!" May his first communion remain the deep and indelible recollection of his life! This was asked for him of God by the venerated Head of the Church, when from the Apostolic throne, still so valiantly supported by our arms, Pius IX. gave to him his benediction at the moment in which he received for the first time the visit of God!'

The reply of the Emperor was excessively complimentary to Orleans. His allusion to Joan d'Arc was in his happiest style. 'In this city (he said) occurred one of the most marvellous feats of history, and the river which flows beneath your walls was formerly one of the ramparts of our independence, as it protected in more recent times the heroic remnant of the Grand Army.'

The Emperor's two short replies at Orleans are remarked on by several of the Paris journals, and are on the whole regarded as indicative of peace. Some of the Opposition organs consider the language employed as devoid of any particular meaning; and merely as appropriate answers to addresses called forth by the special occasion. Such, however, is not the opinion of the public generally, among whom His Majesty's phrase declaring himself persuaded that in the midst of the general tranquility of Europe the works of labor and industry may be developed with confidence is looked on as altogether pacific.

the Patrie and the Pays, openly repudiate any sort of compromise, even in appearance, with the party known as the dynastic Liberals, and do not hesitate to attack the journal they know to be 'inspired' by the Imperial Cabinet. You hear it said too often that the Emperor seems to have abdicated in favor of M. Rouher, and those high personages who support him, and who form, in fact a sort of regency. This is the common topic of conversation in political society, and it is beginning to produce irritation. This irritation is increased by the stagnation of trade, of which the ever increasing reserve in the bank cellars is the best proof, and by the general uneasiness as to the future. Abroad the policy of the Imperial Government is pronounced as unskilful as at home.

Any one who reads the *Moniteur de l'Armee* can see that France was never better prepared for a great war, and any one who has studied the *Semaine Financiere* knows how dangerously great the expenditure to that end has been. We doubt whether France will get out of it, whether war occurs or no, without an addition of £4,000,000 a year to her permanent burden. At the same time the Emperor, who knows Germany and has studied the history of the Imperial Wars as few men have, would avoid war if possible, casts about to see if he cannot insure his enormous risks. He must fight Prussia, or rather Germany, if he fights at all; but it might be possible, by alliances to diminish the force Prussia can bring into the field; secondly, to make war so universal as to distract his enemies; or thirdly, to bring to his side what is called the 'opinion of Europe,' the belief of civilized men that on the whole his success would be good for the world. Moreover, his cousin whose protection may be almost indispensable to the dynasty, has a fixed opinion that war with Russia rather than war with Germany is the policy of France. Anyhow, Russia is the power it is necessary to paralyze, and we shall not, be greatly mistaken if we say that the wonderfully able programme of Polish action laid down by Prince Czartoryski, before the English Branch of the Polish Historical Society, is acceptable to the mind which can set the French legions in motion.

It is a politician's programme, and not an agitator's. The idea is to change the base of Polish agitation from Warsaw to Cracow, from Poland, which is a Russian dependency, to Galicia, which is an Austrian province.

Respecting the disarmament of France has a very important article; I (Paris correspondent of the Standard) translate it in full:— 'There has always been a suspected Power in Europe, whom all the other Powers have mistaken—in a word a suspect. From 1780 to 1815 it was France; peoples and kings coalesced against her. After 1815, when our country was obliged to resign itself to the conditions imposed by triumphant Europe it was towards Russia that the uneasiness of the other nations was directed. The advent of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne appeared to awake the tradition of Peter the Great and Catherine, and to be a double menace to the East and West. From that moment Russia became the suspect. However, the same coalition which she had formerly been the centre was reformed against herself; she was conquered in her turn. In 1852 it was the Empire, the inheritor of Napoleon the First which became the suspect. It is useless to dwell on the circumstances which attended or rather caused the general distrust. In order to dispel that distrust, it was not only necessary to act personally, which the Emperor Napoleon III. has not hesitated to do, so desirous was he to prove the loyalty of his acts and intentions; but it was, moreover, a *sine qua non* that he should give proofs of his disinterestedness and abnegation. It is necessary to repeat that the wars of the Second Empire have never been wars of conquest, but simply wars of repression and equilibrium, in which European order was more directly the gainer than the private interests of France? And yet the Times has published an article, to the effect that the question of peace or war depends solely on France and that France is entirely responsible for the present uneasiness of public opinion. We think that the article of the English paper is a letter which has been wrongly directed; instead of being posted for Paris it should evidently have been directed to Berlin. If there be still a suspect in Europe, we must not seek him in France but in Prussia; his name is not the Emperor Napoleon but King William. For the last five years we have done nothing but appeal to the selfish feelings of the whole of Europe, but we have not been listened to. The proposition of a congress was almost laughed at; the proposition of a disarmament has not even been broached. On the contrary, Europe, seized with a bellicose fit, is bristling with bayonets. Why? To guarantee itself against France? No. But to satisfy violent ambitions, which are only waiting for the opportunity to break out. Was it our fault that Prussia and Austria pounced on Denmark? Was it our fault that the two victors quarrelled over their plunder, and ultimately had to fight it out? Is it our fault that Prussia, exalted by her successes, has become a menace for all the European states? Is it our fault that a kingdom which has proclaimed that might is before right has immeasurably increased at our very doors with an army of 1,400,000 men? Is it our fault that we are obliged to transform our military system? Finally, is it our fault that, not content with the enormous increase of territory and power conquered in the field of Sadowa, Prussia still dreams of the absorption of Southern Germany, and is forming at this moment, under the etiquetted title of a Customs Parliament, the veritable Parliament of the Germanic Empire? We beg the Times to look with a little less partiality on the side of Berlin. No peace or war does not depend on France. There is no war party among us; there is only one great national party, which, while it threatens nobody, will not allow itself to be threatened and will never consent to let the France of the Revolution and of the Empire be humiliated or weakened. What may compromise that loyal pacific policy is the excitement and imprudent defiance which reign on the other side of the Rhine. Let the Times preach words of moderation, and we shall applaud its wise counsel, for there exist in France only good wishes for the prosperity of Germany; but no one can expect us to prosper either threatening or reckless measures with indifference.'

The Paris police says the *Journal du Havre* have just seized on some important papers emanating from Mazzini and his party, and relating to the plans of a vast conspiracy through Italy. Information was immediately given at Florence by the French Government.

PARIS, May 13.—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, M. Thiers made a long speech against the system of Free Trade.

THE USE OF ABSINTHE IN PARIS.—Paris actually has its club and absinthe drinkers, the members of which are pledged to intoxicate themselves with no other stimulant and even to drink no other fluid—the only pledges, it is believed, which they do not violate. They assemble daily at some appointed place of rendezvous at a certain hour, and proceed to dissipate their energies and their sentiments in draughts of that fatal poison which fills the public and private niches of Paris. These absinthe-drinking clubs are certainly not numerous, but liquor shops abound in all quarters of the city where absinthe may be said to be the staple drink, and lately several have sprung up which, to attract the youth of Paris to them, dispense the inebriating beverage at the hands of pretty women. In the French army drinking of absinthe of the cheapest quality, and as a matter of course the most deleterious of all, used to prevail to such an extent that both military and medical commissions were appointed to report upon the practice and the effects resulting from it. The facts that came to light were so alarming that the Government not only formally interdicted its consumption, but made every endeavor to keep it beyond the reach

of the soldiers. In Paris and other garrison towns these efforts were not particularly successful; but it fared hard with any camp followers of expeditionary corps in Algeria, or at Ohelous, or other parts of France where temporary camps were formed, who chanced to be detected in supplying absinthe to the troops. In the French navy its consumption is rigidly prohibited, not merely to the common seamen, but to the officers as well.—*Pari Mall Gazette*.

Owing to the stupid destruction of small birds that has been carried on so generally all over France for several years past, locusts, cockchafers, and every species of roo, and huddling vermin have increased to a degree which threatens to reduce the *belle France* to a desert. So imminent is the danger to crops of all descriptions, both here and in Algeria, that the authorities are compelled to take active measures for ensuring the destruction of these pests. In Algeria, the army is being employed in killing the locusts—two and a half francs being paid for every hundred destroyed; in France, the communes—most widely invaded by cockchafers—are organizing squads of men and boys working under regular leaders, to destroy the cockchafers, whose larva under the name of the 'white worm,' is the most ruinous of all the locust enemies of vegetation. The cockchafers are paid for at the rate of ten sous per bushel, and are employed as manure, being superior, it is said, for that purpose, even to guano. The statistics of the war against snails are sufficiently curious. In the famous Burgundian vineyards of the Clos Vougeot, and other equally renowned wine-producing enclosures, where the annual clearing of these grape loving creatures has just been effected, the quantities removed are reported as follows.—Clos Vougeot, over 240 gallons; Romanee Conti, and Chambertin, each over 26 gallons; Perriere and Plant Chaud, each over 13 gallons. It is calculated that these vermin would have eaten buds that would produce from 15 to 20 big heads of wine, to say nothing of the injury they would have done to next year's growth. The cost of clearing them off the five vineyards in question amounted to something under £5; a mere nothing as compared with the enormous prices fetched by the wines of these favourite vineyards. Moreover, snails being esteemed a great dainty in this country, they have been sold for several thousands of francs to the caterers of Dijon, Lyons and Paris.

SPAIN.

EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE.—The Spanish journals report the following remarkable account of an adventure in a town of La Mancha.—A criminal was being taken to the place of execution when he escaped and took refuge in an hospital. As admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the mayor could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and an individual wearing a dressing gown and a nightcap was seen walking in the yard; an officer thought he recognized him as the fugitive; and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned, did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation; he was nevertheless hurried away and the sentence of death carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterwards that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Roman correspondent of the *Univers* contrasts the honors and compliments lavished by the Italians upon the Prince Royal of Prussia with the almost offensive coldness and distance observed towards Prince Napoleon. The latter preserves the sympathies of the King, but Victor Emmanuel, we are once more told, is thinking of resigning in favour of Prince Humbert, and the latter is supposed to be bent upon holding aloof from the French alliance, and on drawing closer to Prussia and Austria.

ROME.—The *Unita Cattolica* says that while all over Europe men are working with insane enthusiasm for the overthrow of religion, morality, and society, at Rome the preparatory studies for the General Council are being steadily and silently prosecuted. Lammonte said that the Congress of Paris was the beginning of the European chaos, the General Council will be the beginning of a new order of things, and of the Catholic Restoration. Nothing transpires at Rome concerning these studies. Those who are called to take part in them are sworn to secrecy. It is known, however, that the Holy Father is more than ever resolved on publishing the Bull of Convocation at the earliest suitable occasion, and there are some who maintain that that occasion will be the Feast of Peter next ensuing. That there are difficulties in abundance in the way of his great design is certain; the boldest enterprises are never accomplished without overcoming many difficulties, because the glory of God, the honour of the Church, and the salvation of the world, are involved in the issue.

The Times correspondent writes from Rome respecting the late royal nuptials.—It is, we desire to believe, a symptom of approaching reconciliation that the Pope has sent his present, and has permitted the Roman ladies to offer theirs. His Holiness has already forwarded to the Princesses by a Cabinet messenger a magnificent album, the first page of which is written by his own hand, and what he has written no one has been permitted to see. Together with the album the Pope sent also a very beautiful bracelet. The noble ladies of Rome, represented by nine of their number, have presented to the future Queen of Italy a diadem of brilliants of the value of 27,000*l.*, while the ladies of the bourgeoisie class have sent their offering in the form of a pair of earrings, the value of which is 15,000*l.* The deputation of noble ladies consists of the Princess Ruspoli, the Duchess of Aquano, the Duchess of Fiano, the Princess Pallavicini, the Duchess Gaetani, the Marchesa Savaghi, the Duchess Lante, the Baroness Gavotti, and the Countess Farfarselli. They are of the first families of Rome, and the graceful present they have made, and have been permitted to make, is an indication, let us hope of the birth of more kindly feelings.

MAY 6.—Yesterday the Pope blessed and presented to the troops two rich standards—one from the United States, and the other from Barcelona. His Holiness delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he very warmly maintained the justice of the defence of his rights to the integrity of his temporal dominion. The correspondent of the *Univers* mentions a report, which he hopes is unfounded, that some of them went so far as to present themselves at the rails and to receive Holy Communion from the parish priest, to whom their religion was unknown. An Anglican Bishop celebrated for his oratorical powers is also at Rome, and as his tendencies towards Catholicism are known, his countrymen declined to allow him the use of his chapel outside the gates. The Bishop, however, had a room in the 'Three Kings,' facing the chapel, and was expected to preach in it on the 26th ult., before a numerous audience. He has abandoned the usual costume of the Anglican Prelate, and wears the dress of the Roman clergy all but the hat. Mention is also made of an Englishman of considerable rank and fortune who had attended the sermons of Father Hyacinth, and was so moved by them, that he abjured his errors, and was received on April 22, in the Redemptorist Fathers' Church by his own brother, a convert of old standing, a priest and a Dominican.—*Cor of Tablet*.

A correspondent of the *Evencment Illustré*, who was admitted some days back to an audience of the Pope, gives in a letter from Rome to that journal some interesting details about the Holy Father. He says:— 'The Pope is pretty tall and stout, with a long nose. The furniture of his private room is a square table, with two chairs, and an armchair for himself. The room is small with a low ceiling, no curtains, and the walls covered with paper of the cheapest sort. Those of the grand official saloons are covered with silk. His bedroom has yellow curtains, no car-

pet, and a brick floor, with a little bedstead of iron without curtains. He is very neat in his person; his hands, which are half covered with white mittens, are particularly attended to. He rises at six o'clock, shaves himself, and says his mass in a little private chapel; and then hears another. At 8 o'clock takes a small cup of chocolate, and at half-past 8 receives his Ministers. Cardinal Antonelli comes every day to the Vatican, and when prevented from doing so the Under-Secretary of State, Monsignor Marini, takes his place. The other days of the week the functionaries in their turn transact business with him. At half past 10 the Ministers withdraw. The audience then begins and is not over till 1. At 2 o'clock the Pope dines in his private apartment. His repast is the most modest kind, and it always ends with a sweetmeat of which all Italians are fond. From half-past 2 to 3 he takes his siesta, at 3 he reads his Breviary, and at half past 5 goes out for a drive in a carriage with four horses accompanied only by two young priests. If the weather permits he alights and walks in the most retired parts of the city; nevertheless, he is followed by a party of two thousand persons, who walk after him in silence. When it rains His Holiness proceeds to the galleries of the Vatican when the visitors have retired. He is a great lover of antiquities, as proved by the researches and restorations he is continually making. On his return home at 6 o'clock, the audience recommences and lasts till 10 at night, when he retires to sup. He goes to bed at 11, and the next day goes through the same routine. Though advanced in years, he sings very well, and what is quite unknown even to many Romans, plays well on the violinello. When I was received with my companion the chamberlain plucked me by the sleeve to make me kneel. The Pope, perceiving the movement, spread us the genuflection, and made us approach the table at which he was sitting. 'So, then,' His Holiness said, 'you are two journalists, friends going together to Naples?' He spoke about Naples, and asked us how we liked Rome, adding that people found themselves very free during their stay. He took two photographic likenesses of himself, one for each of us, and with a sly smile said, 'I am going to write something for the journals'; and, in a firm hand traced these words:— 'Diligite veritatem, filium Dei.'

after which he held out his hand to us. His affability is extreme. He speaks French with as much accent as Russian and the impression he produced on me was that of a pleasant and tranquil old man who appears to be but little occupied with external matters.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, May 4.—Here, as elsewhere in Italy, the marriage fet are the subject of universal thought and conversation. On Saturday last a trial was commenced before the Ordinary Court of Assize which will have some interest for your readers in England. The brigand chief Mazzi, who captured our countryman, Mr. Moens, and a Swiss gentleman, Mr. Wenner, extorting from the two 330,000*l.*, was placed at the bar on Saturday last together with 19 accomplices, all of whom are to be tried on 18 counts. For the defence some of the best advocates in Naples have been secured, and the victims of their outrages have the mortification of knowing that they themselves have supplied these fellows with the means of defence. Our journal's columns to be filled with the history of brigandage, with its enormities in some directions, and its suppression, temporary only in the present state of the country, in others. The band of G-rolafio has for some time kept an entire district on this side of the frontier in a continual state of disquietude, taking refuge in the Pontifical States when pursued by the Italian troops. Lately Garofalo carried off three men and wrote to their friends demanding a ransom. After some days one of the captives, named Maricco, formed a resolution to kill the chief. He effected, therefore, to be asleep, and as soon as the brigands were snoring he rose gently, seized a musket which was near him, and fired, wounding Garofalo only in the hand. At the sound of the shot all were on their legs in a moment. Maricco was seized, and after having been subjected to the most brutal tortures, was literally hacked to pieces. His two companions were afterwards liberated on the payment of their full ransom. One of the band has lately given himself up in Bari. As far as the troops can effect it, much has been done during the last month by General Pallavicini to restore security to Terra di Lavoro.—*Times Cor.*

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co., and Messrs. Thifin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; and this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightens to the eye, blooms to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastillo on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.'

O. H. GARDNER,

Principal of Rutgers' Female Institute, New York.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

REV. A. O. EGANSTON, New York.

'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.— They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHAMPE,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.'

HENRY WILKES, D. D.,

Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box, June, 1863. 2m

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of these numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do miss rest and blessing her; especially in this case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERRINE'S on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1863. 2m

EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO

SKIN DISEASE CURED!

Toronto, C. W., July 8, 1864.

Messrs R. H. Wood & Brother, Druggists:

Gentlemen,—I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I was afflicted for some months with an affection of the skin, which caused me great pain; my face also was covered with a dreadful eruption.— After using a number of bottles of other medicines, without any visible effect, I was persuaded to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, the good effects of the Sarsaparilla was apparent I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You have my full permission to acquaint the proprietors of this valuable medicine, with the great benefits I have derived from it.

JAMES TRIGEAR, No. 22 Macaoic Arms Hotel, West Market Square. 457

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

IT IS TRUE!

A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Cathartics are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect indigestion, they impart to it the required tone and vigor. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A recent writer has said that no nation bestows less attention on the human hair, than the Americans.— If this be said in regard to the oils and greases that are used, then never was greater mistake made. We are pleased to know a Remedial Medicinal preparation is now offered in the market. It is not one of those clear colored liquids, whose only merit consists in their beauty, but of intrinsic worth, which cures all diseases of the scalp, restores the hair to its original color, when gray and causes new hair to grow where it has fallen out; this is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Restorer. We speak of its virtues from actual use.—*Northern Gazette*

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—*[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.*