# FOR EIGH INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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correspondent remarks that at the reception or Now Year's Day the Emperor conversed longer and more, privately with Mr.? Bigelow, the American Minister, than with any other member of the diplomatic body: There is no doubt that his M. josty's sheet vations turned chiefly upon the Mexican question, and that the nature of them was entirely satisfactory to the person to whom they were ad-dressed. It is considered that the American and French Governments perfectly understood each ather, and that, despite the blustering of the New York press and of some of the Western journals, shore who hold the reies at Washington are determined to give the Emperor time to withdraw creditably from the American continent. That he is desir-ens to get away from thence as he is from Romaseems to be certain; and the American authorities will be as careful as the Italian to offer him no provocation, nor afford him any excuse to stay.

The French Government, it is said, have recom-mended the Spanish authorities to act energetically and to put down the movement with a convenient If this be true, the advice is superfluous. O'Conneil, it is to the presumed, is doing the very best he can in the circumstances. Everybody knows how Spanish Generals understand 'energetic action. If the rebels are taken, small is the mercy that will be shown them; but, unfortunately, it is indispensable that they should first be caught. Martial law already proclaimed in Madric, Saragossa, and probably by this time in Barcelona. But if the populations commit no overt act whatever, even Spanish Generals may hesitate to mow them down with grape shot in the Calle d'Alcala, or the Prado of the first, the Coso of the second, or the Rambia of

The Mexican difficulty was before the last Council the third. of Ministers at the Tuileries. All, or nearly all, the Ministers were for the speedy recall of the French troops. The Emperor, it is said, does not think the moment yet come to do so safely; at least, not until the Emperor of Austria shall have completed the contingent necessary for the foreign legion to keep his brother on the throne.

The Monde says :- What is taking place in Spain. proves once more the inutility of concessions when they relate to principles and are made to the revolution. The Government of Madrid recognised the Kingdom of Italy; the Queen ratified an act as contrary to religious traditions as to the policy of the monarchy, and the Progressists, in order to show their gratitude, excite a revolt among several regiments and drive the country into the arms of the House of Bragauza. It is once more General Prim who is the instigator and chief of the insurrectional movement. An ambitious and turbulent man, he hopes for the realisation of all his desires by a political transformation and a change of dynasty.— However disturbed Spain may be, she is still too much attached to traditions to provide an open field for Progressist importations. In default of the Government, the weakness or complicity of which would assure the impunity and, perhaps the success of such an attempt, the spirit of the masses would react against the tendencies disclosed. The object now aimed at is to introduce on the Spanish territory all the disturbing elements which are the forerunners of the revelution, and to do so with the complete support of the Government and to successfully transform the public mind. The reigning House of Portugal is in the best possible condition to serve the projects of the revolution. It has shown at home of what it is capable; is allied with the House of Savoy; its political sympathies are known, and Portugal has made herself a reputation hostile to Catholic ideas; while remaining nominally a Catholic Power. The success of the present insurrection is not probable, but as a symptom the revolt is grave; it proves the permanent existence of an agitation, of which those pronunciamientos are the visible sign A Government could only resist such an undermining of its existence by the clear and public opinion

The London Star says that the Emperor Napoleon has positively intimated to the Washington Cabinet his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico at any moment, on condition that the United States Government recognises Maximilian as Emperor of

One of the most imposing spectacles which Paris can offer to a foreigner is that of Notre Dame, especially at the present moment and of a Sunday afternoon. It is then that the celebrated Carmelite friar Pere Hyacinthe, draws crowded audiences to listen to his sermons. Just when the clock strikes one. when the organ peals and the incense rises in wreaths over the altar, then will you see thousands of people bending under the gaze of this ministering priest. In gesture and intonation he strikingly resembles Lacordaire, and likewise in power of ora-tory. He prefers dwelling upon the events of the times and upon morality, as well as the progressive ideas of the day. So numerous was the fashionable congregation which attended his last sermon, that it was quite impossible for a stray hearer to find accommodation near to the pulpit, and even the passages of the immense church were crowded with eager

A terrific iron clad steam ram has just been completed at Toulon, called Le Faureau. Tois vessel will be the most formidable of the whole fleet. It is of extraordinary speed, and one remarkable quality is the facility with which it can escape from an enemy. Its armament is formidable. It has a spur or lance with which it can easily an enemy's ship, and a monster gun, capable of projecting missiles of ireredible weight. By means of tubes communicating with the steam engines, boiling water can be thrown from all parts of the vessel, so that it will be impossible to board it.

DEATE OF A FRENCH CELEBRITY. - The Marquis de Larochejaguline died on Thursday afternoon week, at Pecq, near St. Germain, at the age of sixty. He was the son of that Marie de Victorie de Dourissan who, while fighting by her husband's side in La Vendee, at the battle of Cholet, held in her arms an infant ten months' old, who became the marquis and senator, just dead ; and who subsequently after the defeat of Savenay, fled to the woods, where, utterly abandoned and unprotected, she gave birth to twin girls. There is little to be said of the representative of the aucient name who has just departed. His early adhesion to the Government of the Coup d'Etat lent but little force to it, but irrevocably disgusted his relations.

THE VAULTS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE. -Of the wast additions to the buildings of the Bank of France now in progress, and which will afford considerable space to the administration and offices now crowded together, the cellars are the most important part, they being destined to receive, like the old ones, the metallic reserve of the establishment, amounting generally to several bundred millions of france. The walls of these vaults are of stupendous thickness. On descending the first steps leading to their entrance, the first obstacle we find is an iron door, locked with three keys, one of which is in the hands of the Governor of the Bank, the second is kept by the eashier, and the third by the censor; so that this door cannot be opened without the simultaneous consent of these three functionaries. We thus gain gain access to a first compartment, containing the funds for current use. The safe kept here is so curiously constructed that if you do not know the secret of its construction the slightest touch anywhere will set a noisy alarum agoing, loud enough next compartment is circular, and called the Serre: 100 be a recognition of the robberies of the Revolution.
12 cannot be entered without the same ceremonial, We understand, however, that the French Governto startle all the inmates of the establishment. The

and it is firted up with fire-proof shelves. It contains all the important deeds, notes, and papers belonging to the Bank; also deposits of private persons. Here the Duke of Brunswick used to leave his jewels, previous to going on a journey. Made-modelle Mars used to send her diamouds there; the linget d'er was deposited in the same. place, &c. -After the Serre come the vaults properly so called, the entrance to which is closed by an iron door se-cured by several combination locks; it turns on central pivots, like Italian deors. It gives access to a well hole, containing a winding staircase, admit-ting but one person at a time, and leading to subterranean galleries 420 meters in length. These are filled with iron casks containing linguis and coin, and labelled according to their contents. By way of additional security, the well-hole might be filled up with clay and the vaults with water at a minute's notice, if the safety of the treasure were menaced in the slightest degree .- Galignani's Mes-

SPAIN. The Moniteur says that no further doubts are entertained in Madrid that Gen. Prim will be compelled to surrender, or enter Portugal within three days. He is in the Quadaloupe Mountains. He is stated to have deceived his soldiers by representing that Espartero directed the revolt. Marshal O'Donnell ordered the pursuit, but not Prim's capture.

Spain, if we are bound to believe those who see in the fresh perils that surround every Catholic throne an accession to their interests, and the gratification of their desires, is once more in the incipient throes of revolution. The facts which are taken to warrant this conclusion are meagre and paltry enough. For some time past it was known that the Plogressist party meditated arising whenever a favourable opportunity should offer; they held secret meetings, distributed treasonable documents, and endeavoured through the anti Catholic Press of the continent to make the world believe that once they had given the signal for insurrection, the Peninsula would be enveloped in a blaze. That signal has been given: but anything more pitiably feeble than the response of the population is not written in the story of political The whole plot has ended in the revolt of two or three reduced regiments. One of these which had garrisoned Avila made an abortive effort to propagate the Progressist cause by capturing Zamora. A slender display of strength, and a strong display of loyalty on the part of the commandant and troops stationed at that place, were sufficient to compel their retreat. When last heard of they had crossed the frontier, and were disarmed, as is usual, by the Portuguese authorities. - Tublet.

PIEDMONT. - Florence, Jan. 10 .- A Royal decree has been issued to day, proroguing the Italian Parliament till the 23d inst.

The decree is preceded by a Ministerial report, explaining that this measure has been adopted in order that the Government may conscientiously examine the important financial and other proposals of the late Ministry, with the object of determining what portions of the said proposals shall be accepted and what portions shall be modified. Upon the reassembling of the Chambers the Ministry will immediately bring before them the chief bases of the system by which it proposes to provide for the present state of the finances.

According to the statement of the last Minister of Finance, S. Sella, Dec. 13, 1865, the annual excenditure of the kingdom of Italy is over thirty seven million, one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling But seventeen million, seven hund-ed and twenty thousand pounds ste: ling go every year to pay interest on deb., guarantées, pensions, &c. That leaves nineteen million, four hundred thousand pounds sterling. The new Minister of Finance proposes to reduce the expanditure upon the army and navy to eight millious pounds sterling. That leaves eleven million, four hundred thousand pounds sterling for all other purposes. Now, the annual income of Italy falls short of the annual expenditure by at least nine millions, six hundred thousand pounds sterling energetic affirmation of Conservative principles; but So that after paying interest on debts, guarantees, it is lost if it fatigues itself in the pursuit of subver- and pensions, as well as the expenses of the army sive ideas, under the pretext of giving satisfaction to and navy, the Italian Government has only got one million, eight bun rad thousand pounds sterling per annum applicable to all other purposes. And as this sum is manifestly inadequate, it has no choice except either to go deeper into debt every year or to increase its revenue by the imposition of new faxes.

MAZZINI .- The Movimento of the 29th ultimo, a Gencese new-paper, quotes the Sole as follows :- In a small room in crompton Guiseppe Mazzini lies sick The recent change of weather, together with his uninterrupted application to sedentary labours, have impaired his digestion, and what little food he can iake, his stomach rejects. Mazzini should live in another climate, like that of his native land. The Government should restore him to the sky of I aly! or the Parliament and the nation should take the matter in bands if the Government be found want-

The Unita Italiana, the Mazzinian journal, announces that it is about to resume its publication, which had been suspended for want of funds

A letter from France says that the morganatic wife of the King of Italy is dead, and that Victor Emmanuel is inconsolable at his loss.

Rome. - Persons who have recently had the han piness of seeing the Holy Father state that notwith standing the fatigue and anxiety he endures, the genarel state of his health is excellent and assuring. -He takes long walks almost daily attended only by a few prelates and personal attendants .- Tublet .

GIFTS FOR THE POPE .- The Unita Catholica savs -We have collected more money during the year which has just expired, than in any of the preceding years, commencing with 1860. In that year we raised 253,515, lire; in 1861, 320 317 lire; in 1862. 410.253 tire; in 1863, 289,892 tire; in 1864, 332,893. in 1865, 503,000 lire; making a total of 2,110,872

BRIGANDAGE. - The brigands who have hithorto in feated the Papal territories continue to give themselves up to the authorities. Accordingly Mgr. Pericoli, hoping that others will follow their examle, has allowed a further term of sixteen days to such as may choose to surrender, and so reap the benefit of Article six of his edict.

The census of Rome has appeared as usual, at the end of the year. It is drawn up in the Cardinal Vicar's office, and is called the "State of souls,"-Stato delle anime," being mide up from the reports of the parish priests sent in at Easter. The totals of this ancient and elaborate form of statistics show that at Easter, 1864, Rome contained 203,805 souls, while at Esster, 1865, it contained 207 338. There were 437 heterodox Christians and 4,452 Jews among that number. The ecclesiastical, religious and colegiate classes amounted to 4,661 souls, and the nuns and their border-pupils numbered 4,847. Rome is

thus the largest town in Italy after Naples. The greater portion of the territories of the Church and by far the wealthiest part have been, as the world knows, torn by sacriligous violence from the Pope's dominion, and subjected to the rule of the Piedmontese Usurper. But though thus robbed of most of his territorial revenues, the Holy Father has continued to pay the interest of the whole of the public debt contracted when the Pontifical States were ten times as large and as populous as they are now. No doubt offers have been made by the revo-lutionary Government both at Turin and at Florence, to relieve the Pontifical treasury of so much of the interest as would bear a fair proportion to the territory and population deserved from the States of the Church; but these were, of course declined for cheir simple acceptance would be deemed and taken

which will relieve the Holy, Father from the embarrassing position in which he has been placed, and that funds will be provided for defraying a great part'of the interest of the public debt, without even the semblance of a recognition or sanction of the revolutionary proceedings by the Sovereign Pontiff. -Weekly Register, it authory of buse in story

The proposals which Napoleon III. is said to have made with a view to carry out the Convention of September, without countenancing the idea that he is going to abandon the Pope, and the vantage, ground which France has held in Rome stace 1849, are the topic of the day. Napoleon wishes the Pope to enroll 5 000 Frenchmen under his b nner and to accept an indemnity for the interest of the public debt incurred in respect of such of the Pontifical provinces as have been usurped. No such proposal has been accepted by the Holy See. It might, in deed, be objected that no one nation in particular should be trusted with the Pope's banner, and that to accept the indemnity would be to recognise the usurpation. 'Napoleon might easily solve the diffi culty by compelling Piedmont to buy enough of Roman consols to cover the defalcation of Papal revenue by her own acts of usurpation, and to abstain from drawing the interest. The Pope could then add to his army the 5,000 Frenchmen, as suggested.

Little is now heard of Neapolitan brigands on the Pontifical domain. Some keep surrendering from day to day to the authorities, while the rest are quit ting the frontiers. The Pontifical Zouaves, who enjoy the country, and who have shod themselves like mountaineers, in order to pursue their enemies the more successfully, complain bitterly that they won't show fight .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGOOM OF NAPLES. - NAPLES, JAN. 1 .- In review ng the state of this province during the year that has just passed away, the great prevalent discontent created by heavy taxation and the prospect of additional burdens, must not be passed over lightly. I have much intercourse with the Neapolitans, and much with those who suffer most from the burdens now imposed upo 1 them, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is danger to the peace of the country in adding to them. The tax on the grinding of corn would be attended with especial danger. The masses in such a country as thie, it must be remembered, are incapable of taking broad views of any question, are impatient of tuture results, view every subject thro' the medium of their individual and material laterests, and when it happens, as I have seen in many cases lately, that the tax-gatherer calls on those who have scarcely a morsel of bread to put into their mouths, what may be the consequences expected to follow from taxation on doors and windows and the grinding of corn? It is not that the people will not, I am persuaded they cannot pay those burdens; and if the Italian Gov rameat would extinguish those regrets for the past which are felt by many who were ted by their Bovereign or would render the government of the country possible, they must find other means for increasing the resources of the State With regard to the taxes actually imposed. and especially of that on in lustry and personal property, the mode in which it has been distributed is most unequal and unjust, though not so much from the fault of the Government. Every commune, in fact, has been permitted to appoint its commission for adjusting the proportion of taxation to be paid by every pe son. The consequence is that among s people where the voice of conscience is not very strong, friends and clients, and 'ourselves,' of course have been spared, and the many ill able to pay have been burdened. These are not mere random assertions, for I hear the complaint everywhere backed up by instances. It gives rise to great discontent; but the increase of taxation will be attended by positive danger. This is a lugubrious strenna for New Year's day; but, if ever the truth is to be spoken, no batter day could be chosen.

In the townships under Vesuvius I find an uneasy feeling prevailing and a general expectation of an earthquake. The less educated classes say that as the cholera in 1856 was followed by an earthquake, so we may look out for another now. Whether there may be any atmospheric conditions calculated to connect the two facts I do not to venture to say. Among persons better educated, one said, 'I never go to bed without apprehension, and sleep with my door open.' The reasons for such apprehensions, when any are adduced, are these: - Vesuvius has long been dormant. Of late it has been making some ineffectual efforts to relieve itself, but nothing beyond a line of smoke by day and an occasional tongue of fire by night is perceptible. Then, all round Vesuvius, extending even to Castellamare, bere is a perfect dearth of Vater, 80 the ars nat of that place, which has always derived its water from mountain springs that have never failed even in summer, is now compelled to send to a considerab e distance for water. Perhaps the most startling fact is the depression of the sea all round the bay. I have examined it at various places, and find that this depression is at least two paims beneath the ordinary level. We have certainly had a month's calm weather, but, still, this is scarcely sufficient to account for the fact now stated. Of cholera no one now speaks or even thinks. Foreigners are coming in daily. It was officially made known on Friday last that the road to Rome was re-opened without the necessity of performing quarantine, and on the 4th inst. (ten days after the Board of Health declared Naples to be 'clean') all vessels coming from this city and bay are to be provided with clean bills. - Times' Cor.

## AUSTRIA.

VIZNNA, Jan. 6. -As the negotiations between the Orown and the Hungarian Diet are about to begin, I deem it advisable to make known to you the opinions entertained by the German Centralists on the more important questions at issue. The Ost-Deutsche Post, the organ of the ultra-German party in Austria, apeaks thus on the subject:-

"What do the Hungarians aim at? What are their real intentions? For some time men of all parties spoke of the possibility of Hungary, on certain conditions, sending representatives to the Austrian Reichsrath (?). When by so doing, they had acquired friends in this part of the empire they began to speak in favour of the laws of 1848. By degrees an Hungarian party was formed here, and placed under a comite directeur. When the party in question was firmly established it began to express its opinions and wishes with great openness. It now, through M. von Deak, ' claims for Hungery the right to form a separate State. In April, 1865, M. Deak published a book (in reply to a work written by a certain Dr. Lust kandel), in which he maintains that the laws of 1848 are perfectly valid, and that the Pragmatic Sanction says no more than that one and the same Sovereign shall rule over Austria and Hun. gary, which countries are bound to defend each other. Un the 11th of November a conference was held in the house of Baron J. Rotvos at which it was resolved that the laws of 1841 should be strictly upheld -In other words, that the Grown shall not only be called on to recognize in principle the validity of those laws, but also to acknowledge that they are in full operation. Hitherto no complete programme has been published by the Hungarians, but more than once they have given us to understand that any and all future negotiations must be based on the following conditions: 41. On the nomination of an independent and responsible Hungarian Ministry; and. 2. on the incorporation of Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and the military frontier districts with Hungary.' Should thase conditions be accepted by the Crown, the Hungarian Diet will then-and not tillproceed to take into consideration the way in which the matters common to the whole Monarchy are to be treated: If the Crown should agree to the abovementioned conditions, the very existence of the Monarchy would be placed in jaopardy. The unconditand the intional recognition of the laws of 1848 would be a ditheir duty.

ment is occapied with the arrangement of a plan / vision of the prerogatives of the Drown. Austria de BRONCHITIS, CONGHS, ASTHMA, ... would be a great Power but in name, see

"Though there is some exaggeration in? the article of which the foregoing is a summary, it gaunot, pos-sibly be doubted, that the Hungarians will be content with nothing short of a return to the system of dualism. The Austrian empire has an area of 58,810 fquare. English miles, 19 480 of which form the kingdom of Hungary. The principality, of Transylvania has 4 985 square miles, Oroatia, and Slavonia have 1.750, and the military frontier districts 3,545 square miles. Should the four last mentioned countries be completely incorporated with Hungary that kingdom would have an area of 29,760, and the western part of the empire one of 29,050 square English miles. It need hardly be observed that a kingdom of Hangary with the partes adnexa incorporated would be a far more powerful country than Austria, which is composed of 15 crown lands or provinces.

#### PRUSSIA.

A correspondent of the Gracow Czas asserts that but a year ago Count Bismark put himself in communication with 'a certain citizen of the kingdom of Poland, and told bim, in so many words, that if the Poles could be induced to lend him assistance be would have no difficulty in embodying with the kingdom of his master all the country on the left bank of the Vistula, Wassaw included. The correspondents adds that the same views were repeatedly expressed to Polish members of the Prussian Parliament by Herr von Lebbin, a privy councillor attached to Herr Hoin, the Governor of the Grand Duchy of Posen. Both the Minister and the councillor seemed to look upon the matter as a mere question of time; but, although they were in a position to accompany their extraordinary proposals with the promise that the inhabitants of the territory should be treated with the same leniency and benevolence as the Poles already belonging to Prussia, none could be found among the Polish subjects of the Czar bold enough to strike a bargain in the name of their country. So the matter came to nothing, nor has it been mooted again. The correspondent asks whether the project. ought to be regarded as the coinage of an enterprising brain, or whether, in sober reality, it can have been approved by the Czar? Without presuming to satisfy his curiosity, or indeed, attaching any importance to it at all under present circumstances, I may yet be allowed to remind him that it is only a few weeks ago that General Berg, having gone to Ledz, a German manufacturing town near Warsaw, and accepted the hospitality of the municipal authorities told the commercial gentlemen of the place that they had a right to consider themselves as Germans, and to assert their peculiar nationality in a portion of the kingdom inhabited by so many of their countrymen.

The official Dziennik Warszawski says that Mr. Stephens the Fenish, has passed Paris on his way to Geneva, where he intends conferring with M. Herzen and the members of his international revolutionary club. The French police would not allow him to tarry at Paris. To the same poper I am indebted for the news that the Polish nobility will shortly start a journal at Dresden, the existing papers of Vemigration Polonaise being more or less in the hands of the Democracy. - Times.

### RUSSIA.

The text of the decree by which Russia ordains that the Poles in the Western governments shall be prohibited from acquiring landed property, except by exclusive right of inheritance, makes us better acquainted with the motives which in this instance appear to actuate the Government. It is pretended on their part that, whilst the populations, numbering ten millions, are principally composed of Russians and Lithuanian Schmuds, the bulk of the land is in the possession of a small minority of Poles The latter thereby have acquired the greater political and social ascendancy, a thing no longer to be tolerated by the paternal depotism which provides for the wants of their souls and bodies. Henceforth no Pole will be permitted to purchase;an interest in the soil, that privilege being reserved to the Boors who, through the meral influence derived from property holding will it is expected soon understand the dignity of Russian citizenship and act accordingly. That this scheme has a sectarian as well as political character may be inferred from the final clauses of the decree, which ordains that the owners of sequestrated estates banished from Western Russia shall for two years have the right of selling their lands to persons of Russian origin professing the Greek or and listless, eat without, relish sleep without being the Protestant faith. That the scheme can ever be refreshed, are miserable without any tangible cause. successfully carried out, though there be the power of an empire to stimulate its development, may be reasonably doubted. At best it means nothing, if not the less real and ancoying ailments. To restore the another laborious effort to impoverish the Poles the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only into disloyalty to their principles and submission, however reluctant, to Russia. - Tablet.

## UNITED STATES.

A man named Mercer endorsed by Governor Andrew of Massachusettes and other philanthropists, calling themselves the New England Emigration Aid Society, has figured considerably in United States journals for some months past as the originator of a scheme for exporting the surplus spinster population of New England to Washington Territory, or a market on the South Pacific coast. He is now figuring before the Superior Court of New York as a swindler, having received large sums of money from several hundred intending emigrants, mostly women, who lost their cash and their passage to the Pacific and matrimony.

INCREASE OF CRIME AT WASHINGTON .- In an edi torial, the Spectator, a new Catholic paper published at the capital, remarks upon the fearful increase of crime there that 'during the quarter just ended over one thousand arrests were made in a single pre-cinct. Although many of these were for petty offences, yet a large proportion were for offences of a graver character. The offences range from petty larcency and misdemeanor up to robbery, burglary, and even murder. In the precinct alluded to, the tenth, one half of the persons agrested were coloured

These statistics show how important it is to take prompt measures to Christianize that unfortunate race, and to improve their moral condition . - St. Louis Guardian.

THE WAY TO SELECT FLOUR. - First look to the color; if is white, with a yellowish or straw colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a smooth surface: if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand: if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests, it is safe to buy.

Marshal Suwarrow, in his march to the attack of Ockzakow, proceeded with such rapidity at the head of his advanced guard, that his men began to murmer at the fatigues they endured. The Marshal, apprised of this circumstance, after a long day's march, drew his men up in a bollow square, and addressing them, said "that his legs had that day discovered some symptoms of mutiny, as they refused to second the impulses of his mind, which urged him forward to the attack of the enemy's fortress." He then ordered his boots to be taken off, and some of the drummers to advance with their cats, and flog his legs, which ceremony was continued till they bled considerably. He put on his boots again very coolly, expressing a hope that his legs would in future better know how discharge their duty. The soldiers after that marched on without a murmur, struck at once with the magnanimity of their commander, and and the ingenuity of his device to remind them of Montreul Ungeite.

And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, sie relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

I have been afflicted with Brochitis during the past winter, and found no tellef until I found your Bronchial Troches.

O. H. GARDNER

Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, N.Y. Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.

Ray. A. C. Hogareren, New York.

the modern of the \*It gives me great pleasure to certify to the emcacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection og 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

T. DUGHAHME,

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. January, 1866.

A NECESSITY-In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertiso. ment in an another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E. January, 1866.

#### WONDERFUL!

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house. Montreal, have received the following letter from Mrs. M. J. Nolin Heroux, confirmed by her husband. and E. Roy, merchant of St. Phillips, Laprairie, of a wonderful cure by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA .

Sir,- The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N. P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart. sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable-very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL A Blood is Life. purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose A substance resemb-ling very fine white sand came from my lege in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palnitations, and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflistions. (Signed)

M. J. NOLIN HEROUX. EMBLIEN Roy, Mercasat. MR HEROUX, Notary Public. Laprairie, Sept 20th, 1862.

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

SICENESS THAT HAS NO NAME. - Thousands suffer who have no specific disease. They are apathetic A sluggish digestion. a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels-are responsible for these indescribable, but to resort to RRISTOL'S SUGAR CUATED PILL'S. Dr. Benjamin Walls, of Boston, Mass. gives it as his opinion, that ' there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a luck of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly marked form of sisease' All who suffer from physical prostration, acdompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILL'S of immense bonefit.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-LA shoul, we used in connection with the Pills.

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It should be universally known-for it is strictly true-that Indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, Diarrhose. Cholera Morbus, Liver Complaint, and many other diseases are enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by Indigestion alone. Think of that, Dyspeptics! think of it, all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and un-approached. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above. - Philadelphia City Item.

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