

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22.—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Emile Pereire protested against the accusations recently made by M. Poyet Quertier in reference to the administration of the affairs of the Transatlantic Company. He stated that he would shortly publish documents to refute these accusations, and he confirmed the rumor that he had resigned his position as a director of the company.

The *Patrie* and the *Etendard* consider the speech of the King of Prussia at the close of the North German Parliament as decidedly pacific.

Some uneasiness is beginning to be caused by the continuance of the drought. There were until now few or no complaints heard about the heat, and the accounts of the state of the crops were almost invariably satisfactory. Only two or three days ago the *Moniteur* spoke of the prospects of the harvest under the influence of the heat as most promising; that the wheat was filling out, so to say, visibly; that in the South the ripening was going on well, and in all parts the flowering and forming of the ear went on well; that the rye, barley, and winter oats presented the finest appearance; that the spring cereals were growing rapidly; in a word, that everything was looking splendidly in the fields. But, if heat be an excellent thing, its intensity and long continuance become a danger. Now, for a few days past, we have complaints from some of the southern and central Departments, and from the environs of Paris, of the injury done to various crops from want of rain. From the South in particular we are told that, where in some parts reaping has begun, the yield does not, so far as regards quantity, at all answer the expectations of the farmers, and, in some cases that it will not equal that of last year. From Bordeaux the accounts are that the heat has already done much injury; that the ears are parched while yet in a pulpy state; and if the present temperature continues there is reason to fear that the harvest of 1868, which some few weeks ago promised so favourably, will prove to be a deception. On the other hand, the stock of flour in Paris is rapidly decreasing. The Departments are supplied from this market because the price of flour is, relatively, lower than that of wheat. Within the last eight or ten days one house delivered 20,000 sacks, and it is probable that the diminution in the present month will be about 60,000 quintals. The drought is felt severely in another quarter. The millers are prevented from working. The price of wheat has not much varied in the Paris market during the past week, but the sales were not easy, and the cause just mentioned, as well as reluctance of sellers to make any concessions, kept the millers away. In the provinces, however, the quotations were firmer, and of 125 markets 36 are reported as rising, 48 stationary, and 41 with a fall or a tendency to fall. The supplies, moreover, continue to be scanty.

PARIS, June 25.—The dividend of the Bank of France for the first six months of 1868 is fixed at 45f.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, on the reading of the report of the previous sitting, MM. Emile Pereire and Leroux gave a denial to certain assertions which had been made by M. Poyet Quertier. The discussion was very animated, but led to no result.

The *Etendard* of this evening says that it has been informed, on good authority, that preparations for recruiting are going on in Central Italy under the direction of Menotti Garibaldi, and that the Italian Government does not appear to take any steps to prevent them.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 22.—The Council of State have drawn up their report of the Land Mortgage Bank.

Senor Ruri, the newly-appointed Minister for the Colonies, on assuming office, delivered an address to the *empereur*, urging upon them the policy of using every effort in their power to develop the riches and prosperity of the Spanish colonial possessions.

LONDON, July 8.—A despatch from Madrid received here and at Paris last night, indicate a renewal of political troubles in Spain. General Dula, the former Captain-General of Cuba, and Gen. Serrano, Duke de La Torre, and five other Generals, had been placed under arrest, and warrants had been sent out for the arrest of three other Federal officers of high rank. It was supposed that a dangerous and wide spread conspiracy had been discovered, and arrests were the result. To-day additional advices state that the movement had been preconcerted among some of the leading officers of the army, which had for its object the placing of Don Antonio, the Duke de Montpensier, at the head of the Government. The Duke, who is brother-in-law to the Queen, has been requested to leave the country. Additional arrests continue to be made in all parts of Spain, of parties implicated in the intrigue, which it is believed has been effectually baffled by the prompt action of the Queen's government.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 22.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies General Menabrea congratulated the House upon the assiduity and intelligence which it had displayed in the discussion and adoption of the important financial measures proposed by the Ministry. The Chamber was entitled to the gratitude of the nation and deserved repose, but measures of administration and reform were still required to complete its work. From 20 important Bills the Government recommended four as most urgent—namely, the Bill for an improved system of the drawing up of the State accounts; that concerning Communal and Provincial Reform, the Bill referring to the collection of taxes, and the Bill on Judicial Reform. It was necessary to pass these measures before the adjournment of the Session.

Rome, June 22.—The Pope held a Secret Consistory to-day, at which His Holiness nominated several bishops, and afterwards pronounced

two allocutions. The first of these referred to the publication of the Bull convoking the General Council, and the other to religious affairs in Austria.

In the allocution respecting religious affairs in Austria delivered by the Pope in Consistory yesterday, His Holiness deplored and condemned as abominable the civil marriage law and the other laws depriving the Church of control over schools and establishing freedom of the press and liberty of conscience. The Pope declared these laws null and void, censured their authors, approvers, and executors, praised the conduct of the Austrian bishops as defenders of the Concordat, and hoped that the Hungarian prelates would follow in their footsteps.

ROME, June 29.—Evening.—His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, following up his allocutions to the Sacred Consistory on the general condition of the affairs, spiritual and temporal, and the Austrian Legislation with respect to the Concordat, has to-day issued a Papal bull calling a general council of the Catholic Church.

The Pontifical decree and summons, which is addressed to the cardinals, patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops—*ubi et orbi*—directs that they shall assemble in the Vatican, in this city, on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1869.

The very issue of the bull has produced a decided sensation in diplomatic circles, as it is acknowledged on all sides that this ecclesiastical convention will constitute the most brilliant—in point of numbers and talent, and momentous as regards the subjects to be discussed—hierarchical assemblage which has been brought together from the earliest days of Christianity.

The Holy Father, in explaining the reasons which guided his judgment to the conviction of the necessity of a general council, sketches out the programme of the work of its members with a free hand.

His Holiness states that the subjects to be submitted to the congregated body include:—The necessity of renewed episcopal exertion to secure in all quarters of the globe a firm belief in the integrity of the Catholic faith; a more abiding and heartfelt respect for religion; a more ready obedience to Catholic Church discipline, and a more general observance of its rules, regulations and laws; consultation as to the best means of improving the morals of the members of the fold; how to extend and establish peace and concord among individuals and nations, and how to more effectually remove the many ills which afflict civil society, as well as many of the religious orders.

The bull, in conclusion, adverts to the absolute necessity which exists to uphold the temporal power of the Pope in the Eternal City and domain of the Church, to sustain and defend the sanctity of the sacrament of marriage in every land, and to be careful of the education of the young.

His Holiness deplores the persevering, untiring and insidious efforts which are being made by the enemies of the Church to throw down, destroy and deface all these, and imparts to the faithful the apostolic benediction just before adding his signature to the paper and attesting it with the seal of the Fisherman.

The bull enjoins that all persons required to attend the council must appear either in person or by proxy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 22.—The laws relative to the conversion of the State debt, the increase of the tax on lottery prizes, the sale of State domains, and the withdrawal of 25 millions of the floating debt, have received the Imperial sanction and are published in the *Official Gazette*.

VIENNA, June 24.—At to-day's sitting of the Lower House, Deputy Sturm asked what course the Government intended to adopt with regard to the manifestations made by some of the Bishops against the 'Constitutional Laws.'

The Minister-President replied that it was incumbent upon the Government to see that the laws which had been sanctioned were carried out and to make the necessary preparations for that purpose. Should fitting respect and obedience be refused to the laws, the Government would take the necessary steps to provide for their authority being maintained unimpaired.

The Minister further announced that the Emperor had determined to prorogue the Reichsrath provisionally until the 1st of September next.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 20.—The North-German Parliament was closed at three o'clock this afternoon by the King in person, who delivered a speech from the throne. His Majesty acknowledged the results of the parliamentary session, and especially alluded to the sanction of the loan for the development of the Federal navy, and for the completion of the coast defences under the control of Prussia. The speech further mentioned the laws passed by the Parliament as a supplement to the laws upon the freedom of domicile, removing the police restrictions; upon the right of contracting marriage; the laws abolishing imprisonment for debt and closing gambling houses; the sanction of the different postal treaties and of the pensioners granted to the soldiers of the former Schleswig-Holstein army; the regulation of weights and measures; the equalization of the taxes, and the termination of the treaty article for the entry of Mecklenburg and Lubeck into the Zollverein. His Majesty concluded his speech as follows:—'I dismiss you to your homes with the full confidence that the fruits of your labours will thrive under the blessings of peace, both here and throughout Germany.'

HANNOVER, June 22.—The King of Prussia arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. His Majesty was received with enthusiastic cheering from the crowds that assembled. The town is brilliantly decorated, and fine weather prevails.

KELN, June 23.—The Government has ordered the preparations for the Convocation of the Schleswig-Holstein Diet to be made as rapidly as possible.

HANNOVER, June 24.—King William left here at 7 o'clock this morning en route for Hildesheim.

His Majesty was in excellent health, and nothing of an unpleasant character has happened during his stay in this city.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, June 22.—Prince Napoleon left Pesth yesterday for Mezőhegyes, accompanied by Count Andrássy.

Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch has published a declaration expressing his sympathy for the late Prince Michael of Serbia, and denouncing as calumnies the reports that have been circulated respecting his complicity in the assassination.

BOCHAREST, June 24.—Prince Napoleon was received upon the Roumanian frontier by M. Galea, the President of the Council of Ministers. At Guirgova his Imperial Highness was welcomed by M. Milliet, the French Consul-General.

Upon reaching Bucharest the illustrious visitor was received at the entrance to the city by Prince Charles accompanied by the Ministers and the members of the municipality. After passing under a triumphal arch through the gaily decorated streets, the Prince alighted at the Hotel de France.

The city will be illuminated this evening. A fête will be given to-morrow at Prince Charles's residence at Contraci, in honour of the illustrious guest.

BELGIUM.

OSTEND, June 23.—The American squadron left the Ostend Roads before daybreak this morning, proceeding to Spithead.

SERBIA.

BEGRAD, June 22.—The elections to the Skupchina are now finished. The greatest order and tranquillity have prevailed, and the number of voters have been large. The general sense of the vote believed to be favourable to the choice of Prince Milan as successor to the throne. Addresses of adherence to the Government continue to come in from Communes, the Militia, and bodies of troops.

Replying to apprehensions expressed by the foreign press as to the occupation of the throne, the semi-official *Politikan* says:—

'The Serbian nation possesses the sovereign right of independently disposing of the throne, and the Serbian Crown is hereditary under conditions settled by the representatives of the people. From this legal point of view the nation has already proclaimed Prince Milan as its Sovereign.'

The approaching Skupchina will have simply to offer Prince Milan a solemn greeting, and to make the legal choice of a guardian for the Prince until he attains his majority.

BEGRAD, June 23.—Prince Milan arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning. Salvoes of artillery were fired, and a great crowd assembled to welcome him. He was received by the chief civic authorities and members of the town Corporations. After visiting the Cathedral, His Highness drove through the principal streets to the Palace.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—President Johnson on Saturday issued his long-expected amnesty proclamation. He proclaims unconditionally, and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States, having completed jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also as to any property which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.—The United States Senate has passed a bill making eight hours a legal day's work for all Government laborers and mechanics in the United States service. This will give an impetus in favor of the eight-hour movement which American Trades Unions are making to secure the general adoption of the eight-hour system in all branches of mechanical industry. We believe it to be quite right that the law should regulate the time per day during which minors should labor. It is needed for their protection, because incapable of protecting themselves in such a matter, but the number of hours during which adults may be required the labor, should be left to the specific arrangements between the employer and the employed.

During the last year the Irish in the United States sent home the sum of \$2,700,000 to their relations. Of this sum more than a million dollars was in pre-paid passage orders. During the last twenty years more than seventy million dollars have been transmitted to relatives of emigrants in Ireland.

THOUGHTS IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.—How beautiful and how sad the scene! Here, beneath the cold damp and marble monument, the last memories of loving friends, rest in the silence of that sleep that knows no waking within the bounds of time, those who, once like us, were buoyant with life and vigour. They trod the same sun that we tread now, and gazed upon the same sun that smiles on us. Here lies the old man whose three score years and ten had passed away while still he lingered here, and whose silvery locks and tottering gait showed him but a swiftest of the pale boyman to bear him to the farther shore. Already he had caught the gleam of the snowy sail, and ere he was dimmed by death he knew that he was going home. Perhaps the forms of those he loved, but who proceeded him to the land of rest, then hovered near him, and with joy he yielded up his spirit to be borne to their embrace. Here lies the youth whose sun went down at noon, whose high hopes and ambitious projects were all blighted by the approach of the dark-robed angel of death. In the spring-time of life, when hope's bright dream was but unravelling to his vision, he passed away. How many a tale of anguish and sorrow lies hidden in this silent scene! The trembling wife, watching at the bedside of a dying husband; the fond mother, listening for some sign to assure her that an idolised child will yet live; her grief, as she beholds the seal of death set upon the fair one's brow. The mournful procession wending its way to the lonely churchyard, to pay the last sad tribute of affection to those they shall meet no more on earth, but whom they trust to meet one day in heaven. These are sorrowful images indeed, and were there none but these, how lonely would be the prospect. But a brighter picture than this rises from the scene. The graveyard is, as it were, a connecting link between earth and the eternal world. We stand here apart from earth and its busy scenes, and as if from a standpoint far above it we gaze into the unknown realms of eternity, and picture to ourselves the experience of those who have crossed the dark, narrow river, and are experiencing its realities. The mother who followed her loved one to the grave, although she mourns the loss, and is bowed down with grief, yet a bright prospect beacons her on. Although the company of the lost is missed in the family circle and the chord is wanting in the music that was filled by the voice now hushed in death, yet another link has been added to that golden chain which loosens her affections for earth, and centres them on that spirit world to which she is hastening; and knowing that the loved one is happier far on high than we who linger here, her tears are dried, and she bows in cheerfulness to the mandate of her Creator, and calmly says, 'Thy will be done!'

THE WONDER OF EGYPT.—Cairo, the capital and largest city of Egypt, is one hundred and thirty miles inland from the sea. Many of the public buildings are splendid edifices, and most of the mosques are magnificent structures. The streets are crooked, and from there being so narrow, wheel vehicles are not used, and the luggage is conveyed from one place to another upon the backs of the beasts of burden. It supports a number of academies; and has a magnetic observatory, museum, and university. European theatres are some of the amusements which it affords.

Across the river to the south-west of here are the pyramids, said to number over one hundred, and called by the ancients one of the seven wonders of the world. Since they were built at some points more than others they have been buried a number of feet below the sands, which the winds for long departed ages have deposited around them. The one opposite to Cairo is the largest, being five hundred and fourteen feet high, and covering four acres at its base, thirteen acres of ground. Historians say that one hundred thousand men were twenty years in rearing up this stupendous pile of masonry. Their origin is so remote that all knowledge of the busy age that planned them has yet remained a mystery. It is now generally supposed that they were the work of successive monarchs, as monuments of their ambitious reigns, in which they hoped to rest the immortality of their names in massive letters of gold that should live on through all posterity. The Israelites, in their captivity, might have served their rigorous bondage upon some of these arduous tasks of Egyptian antiquity. The Sphinx is wrought of stone, having the form of a lion's body, and the shape of a human head. It is one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and deeply embedded in the sand. Every traveller breaks a fragment from it as a keepsake, leaving it now much disfigured.

THE MILLER AND THE CAMEL.—The Arabs repeat a fable of a miller, who was one day awakened by having the nose of a camel thrust into the window of a room where he was sleeping. 'It is very cold out here,' said the camel. 'I only want to get my nose in!' The miller granted his request. After a while the camel asked that he might get his neck in, and then he gained permission to have his fore feet in the room, and so, little by little, crowded in his whole body. The miller found his rude companion was becoming exceedingly troublesome, for the room was not large enough for both. When he complained to the camel, he received for answer, 'If you do not like it, you may leave; as for myself, I shall stay where I am.'

So it is with sin. It comes and knocks at the heart, and pleads for little indulgence, and so goes on increasing its demands until it becomes master in the soul. What then shall the young do but guard against sin, beware of its very appearance, and, above all, pray for the aid of the Holy Spirit, that by His grace they may be enabled to keep their heart with all diligence, and to guard against the entrance of anything that they may defile or ruin the soul.

RATS.—How to fix them.—Chloride of lime has frequently proved a sure thing to drive rats from any place infected by them. An exchange says: An ounce of it scattered in the place where they come to feed, or wrapped in a bit of muslin and put in their holes, where it acquires dampness produces a gas that is not offensive to man, but is to rats. If chloride of lime is moistened with muriatic acid, and placed in a drain, vault, or cellar, and closed from the air a little while, the rats will depart, because it will be death to remain. This is also a good disinfectant, and will, for a time, cure the effluvia of a dead rat. One application of chloride of lime to rat-holes has driven them away for a year, when a renewal of it started them again.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Anything calculated to cure the victim of a mad dog's bite should be proclaimed all over the land, for it is a most terrible precursor of death, and we hope that all the newspapers in the country will repeat the following item: Youatt, the well-known veterinary surgeon, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystal of the nitrate of silver robbed into the wound will positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal.

According to the recent reports of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, the number of milch cows in the country is now smaller by five per cent, than it was in 1860; the number of working cattle is less by thirty per cent; the decrease in asses and mules is twenty-eight per cent; in horses, seventeen per cent; in swine nearly twenty-five per cent.

The Germans in Texas are over sixty thousand in number, and it is estimated that at least three-fourths of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Careful and intelligent observers believe that at least one-third of the whole cotton crop of Texas is now planted and secured by their labor.

One of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after beginning to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was taken down at hearing the minister announce as his text, 'My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil.'

A man in telling about a wonderful parrot hanging in a cage from the window of a house which he often passed, said: 'It cries "stop thief" so naturally that every time I hear it I always stop.'

An Irish gentleman bearing of a friend having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed: 'By me sowl, and that's a good ideal! Sure an' a stone 'ud last a man his life-time!'

A Countryman, returned home from the city, said: 'My Licensed Vendor must be a very rich man, for he owns nearly all the one-horse wagons in New York.'

It seems difficult to decide which is the more desirous—the mortar in the battle-field or the mortar in the drug-shop.

BREVITY and punctuality are not the trifling virtues too many good people seem by their speech and procrastination to deem them.

We often ensure the conduct of others, when, under similar circumstances, we might not have acted half so well.

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 of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ham, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fish, Dried Apples, Fruit 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, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
443 Commissioners Street,
opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1867.

A PERFUME AND A COMBINATION.—The surpassing aromatic excellence of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has caused its qualities, as a cosmetic, to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing and delightful perfume, but as a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive heat causes annoying eruptions and every uncleanly carries freckles, tan and sunburn in its train, this soothing cosmetic purposes. Its purposes. Its delicious fragrance is also a complete antidote to nervous headache and faintness.

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, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

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 this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and her 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, 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 her and bless her; especially is this the 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 be 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 'Quartus & Paxine' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

June, 1868. 2m

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. EGLESTON, 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. DUCHARM,

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, 1868. 2m

CONVINCING TESTIMONY!

Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills in liver complaints have recently come to light. A. Sedgwick, Esq., of Hartford, announces that they 'cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' Richard M. Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pittsburgh, Ohio, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case. They called my complaint degeneration of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the Pills has made me a well man. Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, writes thus: "To your medicine (Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills) alone, I owe the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months." In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction 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.

FROM A LADY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1863.

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

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

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

PELOTE GREHEN,

119 Laurens St., New York.

Any person who may wish to inquire into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 60, 62, and 64 Notre Dame street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement.

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Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, 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; on 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, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

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 the 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.