

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The bulletin of the *Moniteur du Soir* declares that the essentially pacific character of the Emperor's Speech has produced a deep impression, and nations and Governments behold therein a new proof of an exalted policy. The language, it says, used by His Majesty inspires all Europe with sentiments of confidence in the future.

The *France* and *Etendard*, in articles upon the Queen's Speech at the opening of the British Parliament, make allusions to the passage which recommends an early withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and expresses regret that encouragement should be thereby given to Italian pretensions. The *France* adds that England speaks conformably to her traditional policy, anxious about and jealous of French preponderance.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The sittings of the Senate were opened to-day. The President, M. Troplong, delivered the opening speech, in which he said:—

"Notwithstanding the anxieties which have lately been experienced, and the inconsiderate rumors which have been circulated, the ruling Power has spoken out firmly with a programme of peace and a sincere respect for the rights of foreign nations as well as for the laws of our own fundamental organization."

The first sitting of the Legislative Body was opened to-day without a speech from the President.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addressing the French Senate yesterday, said that the stay of the French troops how remaining in the Roman territory would be brief, and was only intended to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Holy Father and Italy was one of distrust, and the object of the general European Conference, proposed by the Emperor, was to remove this distrust.

Dec. 3.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Jules Favre delivered a brilliant speech against the policy of the Government on the Roman question. He attacked the French intervention in the affairs of Italy, and denounced the sending of the expedition to Rome as a violation of justice and as injurious to the interests of France. He declared that this interference by force hurt the cause which it was designed to help, and involved the Government in complications to escape from which it was obliged to persist in a policy of error to the general discontent of the country. Insisting on assuming all the responsibility in so grave a matter he said the Government should have first consulted the legislature.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the meeting of the general conference which France had invited was uncertain. Should it not take place, the Government of France would be compelled to exact of Italy a literal observance of the obligations of the September Convention.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The *Etendard* asserts that all the European Powers have agreed to the Conference proposed by France except Holland and Belgium.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The discussion of the question of the French occupancy of Rome was continued in the Corps Legislatif yesterday. M. Thiers in a long speech defended the policy of the Government preserving the temporal power of the Pope. He characterized Gen. Garibaldi as the falcon with which Italy hunts. All the French troops have left Rome.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* has the following:—Some journals pretend to know that the failure of the projected conference for the settlement of the Roman question is henceforth a fact admitted in the diplomatic world. Those publications are badly informed. We have reason on the contrary, to consider the meeting as certain within a moderate length of time. That however, does not mean that all the European powers are in accord as to the solution of the question of the temporal power, or that an efficacious guarantee in its favour will be attained without difficulty. But the reality is, that the cabinets are unanimous in recognizing the advisability of a common deliberation on the matter; and the French Government has every reason to expect that its proposition will shortly lead to a result. If the meeting does take place it will not be preceded by any preliminary accord of the powers on a basis of settlement.

M. GIZOT ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.—M. Gizot writes:—"I am very much touched with the zeal and devotedness of the Catholics. They at least do not allow themselves to be defeated without fighting. Many go off to Rome, and pursue are freely opened. I am told that the great majority of the Italians would willingly abandon the idea of Rome and leave the Pope in peace; but neither in the Government nor in the country is there a person courageous enough to say so openly, and to act conformably. Political courage is a quality absolutely wanting in Italy. The revolutionary spirit is evidently neither very general nor very strong. Garibaldi's campaign proves to be fact, and yet no one dares to resist that puny influence."

A Parisian journal gives the names of some of the champions of the Papacy, who fell or were wounded in the late action with Garibaldi:—

It would be difficult to recount all the brave acts accomplished by these cadets of family, fighting under the eyes of the French army. The five Charettes might be found wherever there was danger, and escaped as miraculously as Baron Athanasio, under whom two horses were killed within eight days. We cannot yet speak with certainty of those who were killed, save alas! in the case of Messieurs Arthur de Vaux, Henry de Foucault des Bigottieres, Julien Russell nephew of Earl Russell, and M. Urban de Queten, whose eulogium was delivered the day before yesterday in the cathedral at Orleans, by Monsiegnr Dupanloup. The list of wounds mentions M. de Casteleau, an hero of boy of seventeen; M. Paul d'Ugny, Viscount de Beauregard, M. Elie Grech, Mr. Breton de Saint Pol de Leon, M. de Boischevalier, wounded by a bayonet; M. Armand Badin, killed by a bullet in the chest; M. Charles d'Alcantara, M. Yves de Quatrebarbes, relative of Larocheffoucault, &c., and more than forty-three sons of Belgian, Dutch, American and English families.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—M. Peyrat, of the *Avenir National*, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs for an article which appeared in that journal on the 19th ult. on the subject of the intervention of France in the Roman question.

Cham has a most grotesque caricature in the last *Charivari*. A severe-looking schoolmaster, with spectacles on his nose, upbraids a boy, whose eyes are wandering from his book, and says to him: "Espece de cancre! when are you going to study your Roman history?" The boy answers, "I am waiting for it to be finished."

At the reopening of the sittings of the Corps des

Comptes, Count Casabianca read a report, in which he compared the public expenditure of Great Britain in 1863 with that of France. In the section relating to the military and naval departments in both countries, he states that the expenditure of the United Kingdom for the army and navy on the peace footing, according to the official statement of the Audit office, was, in French currency, 640,900,000 francs, deducting 70,800,000 francs for pensions, remains a net expenditure of 570,100,000 francs. The French sea and land forces cost in the same year, on the peace footing, as in the former case, 499,176,000 francs, the difference between the two countries being therefore 70,924,000 francs in favour of France. Taking the army alone, England paid for her army of 145,000 men and 14,000 horses, exclusive of pensions, 336,050,000 francs. France paid for an army of 400,000 men and 85,000 horses a sum of 376,587,000 francs. Hence, if the English army were as numerous as the French it would cost above 1,000 millions of francs! This difference is owing to several causes, of which two only need be mentioned. The English privateer's pay is 125 pence per day, while that of the French foot soldier does not exceed 45c. The keep of a horse is 814 francs per annum in England, and only 429 francs in France. The British navy cost in 1863, deducting pensions, 234,050,000 francs, the French navy 122,589,000 francs. The British fleet consisted of 522 steamships (including four ironclads), carrying 9,001 guns, and 103 sailing vessels, carrying 665 guns—total 625 ships, carrying 9,765 guns. Of this force 155 vessels were on active service, besides 327 engaged on coast and harbour service. The total number of men including marines, was 76,000. France had in the same year a navy of 28 ironclads carrying 670 guns, 316 steamships carrying 4,543 guns, and 147 sailing vessels carrying 1,644 guns, making a total of 489 ships and 6,856 guns. The number of ships on active service was 149. The number of men on board is not given, as the returns are not yet complete; but the report goes on to say that the pay of the British sailor varies between 403 francs and 700 francs, and that of the French sailor between 292 francs and 438 francs; that the equipment of an English sailor costs 103 francs, and that of a French one 79 francs 50c.; and, lastly, that the ration of an English sailor costs 452 francs per annum, and that of a French one only 354 francs.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The following paragraphs are extracted from our Anglican journal, the *Church News*, of the 13th Nov.:—

Some of the English Protestant papers are just discovering the true character of the revolutionary ruffianism of Italy. Our pious contemporary, the *Record*, in its Monday's impression, thus writes:—"We have again and again called attention to the relaxation of morals in Italy, and to the spread of blasphemous opinions, as indicative of a war not between a true and false religion, but between infidelity and Popery." And again:—"We have received a letter from an anonymous correspondent at Rome, who imagines that English Protestants are under the mistaken impression that the revolt against the Pope is stimulated by a regard to true religion. It is alleged that the insurgents are reinforced by young and ignorant adventurers having nothing to lose, and by others who, having been exiled for rebellion, are actuated by a principle of revenge. Many of the volunteers are said to be young men who blaspheme the name of God, and scoff at religion as nothing better than a cloak of hypocrisy. It is there fore argued that their reign would be one of Pandemonium. It is well that newspapers in England, which profess a regard for some form of Christianity however abortive and grotesque, should begin to realise their strange position as defenders of disorder and revolution, and pious admirers of Garibaldi the pirate and filibuster. But fanaticism, most happily, has made several Englishmen less ridiculous and dangerous than has been the case a short time ago."

As regards the fearful confiscation of Church property which is going on in Italy, we quote the following paragraph from the letter of an Italian gentleman, which has appeared in a contemporary:—"There are within the limits of the Kingdom of Italy hundreds of religious communities and thousands of nuns, who have been turned out of their homes and sent adrift with only a few pence a day to support themselves, and this simply to pay the debts of a bankrupt State, and gratify the devilish hatred which the howling scoundrels who now rule the Government of this land bear to everything that bears the name of religion. And yet Englishmen uphold and praise this King—this man whose morals are about on a par with those of your Henry VIII.—and the vagabonds who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by being connected in some way with the State. I call it what every honest man must denounce it to be—a simple robbery. What would Englishmen say if their Government, being in want of funds, was to confiscate the property of the Anglican Church, or of the Oxford Colleges, or even that of the Methodists or Baptists? The convents and monasteries that have been so shamefully plundered of their all, used entirely to support the poor. In a few years more we shall have to create poor-laws and poor-houses such as you have had in England since the Reformation. But Englishmen cannot understand the true nature of the Government here, else they would never support it as they do. We are now much the same as in the United States; the Government is entirely in the hands of the adventurers, and others must look on and be silent."

FLORENCE, Nov. 20.—The Italian papers admit the importance of the Speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

The *Nazione* says that the Emperor has touched upon the phases of the recent troubles with much delicacy, and adds that it seems with satisfaction that the Emperor has declared that France considers the Convention of the 15th of September to exist as long as it is not replaced by a new International Act. It considers it to be absolutely necessary that the Roman provinces should be left to themselves, and that the intervention should promptly terminate.

The *Opinione* says Italy can but be satisfied to see confirmed in the Imperial Speech the judgment expressed by the European Powers. It regards the Emperor as the first statesman of France.

The *Diritto* declares that the Imperial Speech considered in the point of view of French interests, is dictated with much delicacy and happiness of ideas.

The *Gazzetta d'Italia* approves the Speech. It says that has produced a favourable impression, and that it skillfully touches upon all questions both home and foreign.

The *Italia* is of opinion there is nothing in the Speech to create alarm, and if Italy does not find in it any immediate satisfaction of her hopes, she also does not find anything in it to discourage them.

FLORENCE, Dec. 4.—The Italian War Office has ordered 30,000 Chassepot rifles. Many arrests for political reasons have recently been made by order of the Government in different parts of the kingdom.

The Florence journals of the 17th of November state that the following proclamation was posted up on the walls during the preceding night:—

Italians—You can expect nothing else from the monarchy than injury, shame and perdition. Hasten then to abandon it if you truly desire the salvation of Italy.

MAZZINI.—In an article entitled 'A Page of contemporary History,' published lately in the *Torin Gazette*, and given an account of various incidents connected with the late ministerial crisis in Italy, the writer gives the following as a telegraphic despatch sent on the 18th of October from Paris to King Victor Emmanuel by Prince Napoleon:—

I have to inform your Majesty, for your guidance that the council of ministers held under the presidency of the Emperor at St. Cloud has decided, unanimously, less than two votes, those of La Valette and mine, to send a corps d'armee to Rome.

That despatch shows the next day by the King to the persons about him, led to the downfall of the Rattazzi Ministry.

The *Monitore*, of Bologna, learns from La Spezia that Gen. Garibaldi is (November 21) in good health, and that he frequently receives visits from his acquaintances. His sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, have seen him several times.

A new Garibaldian rising is hardly to be apprehended just yet, but that great exasperation exists in Italy is shown by the riots at Milan and elsewhere, and it is probably with a view to facilitate French departure and intimidate the party of action that the Menabrea Government is strengthening the army and making military preparations of various kinds. These are so serious and remarkable that they might well be taken to denote the approach of war were there not reason to suppose that they are adopted merely as necessary precautions against a domestic enemy. The *Italia Militare* announces that the Minister of War is providing for the formation of the 4th battalions of the infantry regiments; also that measures are taking for the concentration of the army now too much cut up in detachments and scattered over the country. Military centres are to be formed, and Pisa is spoken of as the chief of them—the headquarters of 40,000 men, under command of General Cialdini.—*Times* Cor.

It may be said that Garibaldi has served his country well by his recent rash attempt and signal failure. He has forced on the solution of the Roman question. But there are other things to be considered. Before the commencement of the recent agitation for Rome the utmost efforts were being made to save Italy from financial disaster. Had the country remained quiet, had all done their duty and worked their utmost, success seemed by no means improbable. It was the last chance of rising over the country's heavy embarrassment long enough to afford a chance of re-establishing the equilibrium of the Budget by the proposed imposition of new taxes, by the development of the national resources, and, above all, by radical reforms in tax collection and in general administration. This last chance was sacrificed by the impetuosity of the advanced party, which, if it has failed to obtain Rome, will very likely be proved to have compassed another object. It has sometimes advocated—namely the reduction of the interest on the national debt. The sanguine may still cherish hopes that Italy will escape bankruptcy, but I fear such persons compose only a dwindling minority.—*Times* Cor.

Rome.—The Garibaldians are scattered and disordered, the Italians have retired, the French occupy the Pope's dominions from end to end; security there is fully restored, but better than that is hoped for and even confidently foretold. From Rome we now hear of a new plan on foot, of a remodelling of Italy, of her approaching division into three States under the rule of Victor Emmanuel, the Pope, and Murat. The Pontifical dominions are to be augmented (*arrondis*) by at least a part of what they lost in 1860, including the ancient city of Bologna.

We (Italy) have received the following from our Roman correspondent, under date of Rome, November 15.—The entry of the Pontifical troops after their victory at Mentana took place last Wednesday. Nothing could be more imposing than the spectacle, and it offered the most convincing proof possible that the Roman population considered the triumph of the army as their own and was resolved to show their feeling on the matter. The Porta Pia was the gate by which the troops were to arrive, and long before the hour fixed every window was filled, every balcony draped, and stores of autumn flowers laid up, to shower on the victorious troops.

They entered with banners displayed, trumpets sounding, and the Commander-in-chief, General Kanzer, who had gone outside the gate to meet them at their head. His Excellency was accompanied by the French General de Failly, and on reaching the Piazza Pia they drew up surrounded by their respective staffs, and the long line of troops desfiled before them. The Zouaves came first and were cheered again and again by the crowd. The great Roman families joined heartily in the demonstration, and the French General appeared as much excited as any one and repeatedly turned to General Kanzer and pressed his hand, as company after company of the flower of the French Catholic youth passed, victorious, before them. The Legion, too, were admirably received, and so were the gallant Swiss Chasseurs, whose conduct at Mentana under Colonel Jeannerot and Major Castella was beyond praise.

It is only now we are beginning to realise what we have escaped from. The recent perquisitions made have brought to light some terrible revelations of the intentions of the sect. Five hours' pillage was to have been allowed by the Garibaldian army. The churches and convents were to have been sacked, the priests massacred, the nuns insulted. Hundreds of barrels loaded with shot were found; and "pour comble," a well made guillotine, with axe, roll-ras, pulley, and all, en regle, was among the moral forces discovered in the search for arms.

Five cases of guano addressed to Mr. Odo Russell were recently seized by the police, a circumstance at least awkward for a diplomatic agent, and of which it is to be hoped some satisfactory explanation will be afforded.

It was arranged that on a certain day, the 30th of October or 1st of November, the column of Garibaldi, numbering 15,000, the column of Acerbi, 15,000, the column of Pignatelli, 15,000, were to concentrate their collective force of nearly 60,000 men on Rome from two different points of Monte Rotondo, Viterbo, Viterbo, and Frosinone. The Finanzieri or custom house officers of the Porta San Paolo had been bought over, and all was prepared for the supreme attack. Had not the French landed in time, it is difficult to realise what would have been the end. It was resolved, in case of the worst, that all who wished to share the fate of the Holy Father and his defenders should cross the Tiber, and St. Spirito and the bridge of St. Angelo being blown up, the Leonine city was to have been defended to the very last, all being ready to have died on the very staircases of the Vatican, if need were, round the throne of Pius IX. The fort could have held out eight days at least, and in that interval help might arrive from France. The army numbered 10,000, and was ready to fight a Poutance under the conduct of its heroic and devoted general. Surrender under any circumstances was not spoken of. It was a word erased from the vocabulary while a single Garibaldian remained on Pontifical territory, and had the French delayed their arrival, Europe would have heard of a wholesale martyrdom, but not of a capitulation.

His Holiness celebrated Mass in the Sixtine Chapel on Friday, the 8th, for the repose of the souls of those who fell in battle since the beginning of the campaign. He was so deeply moved that he could scarcely continue the concluding prayer.

A cable despatch already announced that the French officers at Rome were received by the Pope. In answer to an address from General de Failly his Holiness replied in French as follows:—"I am happy to see the French army again in my States; I am especially glad to see it arrive in time under such memorable circumstances. My small but faithful and valiant army had performed, you know, prodigies of valor; but it was exhausted by an unequal struggle. It has none the less rendered by its courage and constancy a signal service to the Papacy, to France herself in some sort, and much more to Italy, who ought to be thankful to it for having freed her from a heavy burden which could only trouble her tranquility. Be welcome, then, sons of the most Christian nation. Eternal Father! (here the Pope raised his eyes to Heaven), bless France! Bless the head of her government! Bless Italy, yes, even Italy! and lastly, bless the little State which is confided to me! Bless all those who have or may come to my aid!"

Then the Holy Father, who was much affected gave his apostolic benediction to all present. A Ministerial decree has been issued under the Pope's

sanction, summarily dismissing all functionaries in the Roman States having committed any hostile act against the Papal Government during the late movement.

Cardinal Andrea has been summoned by a Pontifical decree to surrender at Rome not later than the 29th of December, under penalty of deprivation of his Cardinal's rank and other dignities.

The Pope will materially strengthen the Papal army.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Staff officers of the French expedition to Italy have all left Rome. ANSWERS OF THE POPE.—EARLY MARRIAGES.—Pope Pius IX. is said to be in favor of early marriages, and the following anecdote, which we find in a foreign paper, indicates that whatever he may think of the matter in regard to the clergy, he does not favor celibacy among the laity. From the incidents mentioned, we presume it refers to Maurice, the brother of Eugenie de Guerin:—

A young professor of the Sorbonne, an ardent and pious Catholic, died after a short illness, leaving a widow and young family, and little for their support except some unpublished manuscript. The friends of the family had these revised and sent to the press, and the celebrated Father Lacordaire consented to write a preface to the work. In this, while paying the highest compliment to the literary abilities of the brilliant young writer, he also made a warm eulogium of his private character; stating that during his life he had avoided most of the snares and pitfalls of this world, with one exception—marriage. The book came out, and the widow of the pious author made a journey to Rome to lay a copy at the feet of Pius IX., and to beg of him to give it his official sanction. The kind hearted old man ran his eye over the preface of Father Lacordaire, and to the lady, putting his finger on the passage referring to matrimony:—"Madame, to approve of a book containing this paragraph would be extremely uncomplimentary towards you, and besides, the head of the Church cannot acknowledge that church to have only six sacraments and one 'snare or pitfall!'"

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Without being over sanguine, now, I believe, one may consider the compromise between Austria and Hungary secured, and dualism accepted as the basis for the reorganization of the Empire. Ever since Hungary resolutely refused to give up her Constitution and be content with taking part in the Reichsrath, the more clear-sighted men in the Reichsrath itself saw that, without an understanding with Hungary, there was no hope for the Empire itself; but it required the catastrophe of last year to bring home this conviction to every one. When the stunning effects of the blow had somewhat worn away the cry for a compromise with Hungary became general. But general as this cry was, and sincere as this conviction was, few realised what an understanding with Hungary really implied. People read more or less the terms which Hungary was willing to accept, but it was only when the Bill on the delegations came on that most, even of the politicians of Austria, really began to feel the whole bearing of the question. It meant giving up a great many cherished ideas and pretensions.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, Nov. 19.—The French invitation to the Conference upon the Roman question, addressed to the Bavarian Government, does not lay down the preservation of the temporal power as the basis of the Conference on the ground that it is impossible to limit the bearing of the deliberations.

The Pope has declared that the rights of the Church must remain intact.

PRUSSIA.

The *Correspondence*, of Berlin, says on the subject of the Conference:—Communications have taken place between the Great Powers relative to the preliminary conditions which promise some chance of success to the Congress.

UNITED STATES.

A New York Police Order.—A committee of the Fenian processionists, who marched on Thursday last, in New York, in commemoration of the hanging of the three Manchester Fenians, requested a police escort for the parade. Superintendent Kennedy promptly refused to grant it upon any grounds, and on Wednesday previous he telegraphed the police force in every precinct, making a good point in a professional police view, as follows:—"A parade intended to do honor to the murderers of the Manchester policemen having been projected for to-morrow, you will on that day hold your whole command on duty, your off-platoon in reserve, subject to future orders."

JOHN A. KENNEDY.

The New York Tribune says:—"The Alabama claims are soon to come up both in Congress and in Parliament. We earnestly beg that some kind of a settlement may be speedily be made. The greater obstacle to a mutual understanding is the factiousness of a party which tries to nurse a cause for war with Great Britain, and hopes some day to use these unsettled claims as a convenient pretext. The two Governments are so nearly agreed now that it seems hardly possible to avoid disposing of the matter unless there is a want of good faith on one side or the other."

AIN'T YOU A YANK?—The Ohio Statesman is responsible for the following:—"While one of the conductors on the western-bound train of the Central Ohio railroad was taking up tickets on his train on Friday last, he came to a Southern family, in which was an intelligent little bright-eyed girl of about eight summers, who eyed the conductor with more than ordinary interest and then burst into tears, and addressing the conductor, 'but I am a Union man.' 'Well, man,' says the innocent child, 'he looks just like the man that stole our cows and niggers!'"

The Herald says of the resolutions introduced by Senator Chandler, that their mover perpetrated a joke of questionable taste, by offering, on Friday, in the United States Senate, a parody on a proclamation issued by the British Government on the 14th of May, 1861, or rather a verbatim copy of that proclamation, simply changing the Name of the 'United States' to 'Great Britain' and the 'Confederate States' to 'Abyssinia,' and submitting it as a joint resolution, declaring the impartial neutrality of the United States in the impending hostilities between Great Britain and Abyssinia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the House to-day a resolution was introduced and referred to committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the protection of American citizens abroad. The motion to sustain the majority report on impeachment was negatived to-day by 2 to 1.

New York, Nov. 29.—During the present year, up to Wednesday last, there have arrived at this port 220,879 emigrants,—6,459 more than had arrived year at the same time.

The Maine shipyards are nearly all idle.

When the Earl of Clancarty was captain of a man-of-war, and was cruising on the coast of Guinea, he happened to lose his chaplain by a fever, on which the lieutenant, who was a Scotchman, gave him notice of it, saying, at the same time, 'that he was sorry to inform him that he died a Roman Catholic.' 'Well, so much the better,' said his lordship. 'Out out, my lord how can you say so of a British clergyman?' 'Why,' said his lordship, 'because I believe I am the first captain of a man-of-war that could boast of having a chaplain who had any religion at all!'

'If there is any body under the canister of heaven that I have in utter execration,' said Mrs. Partington, 'it is the slanderer going about like a boy constructor, circulating his canonical upon honest folks.'

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPYPSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now comes the anxious question of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS as an alternative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.' Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Felson, of the Olney Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness.

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 SASSAPARILLA 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, P. 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.

THE KING OF BAVARIA, kindly permitted Doctor J. O. Ayer to have a copy taken of Ruch's celebrated colossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bavarian crown and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The Doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the City of Lowell, where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them AYER'S MEDICINES make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of afflictions and often dangerous diseases.—[Boston Journal, December, 1867.]

Im

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

LANE BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. Allcock & Co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO.

Lyons, N.Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs Allcock & Co.: Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins. Sold by all Druggists.

SALT RHEUM CURED!

Sherbrook, C.E., June 20, 1864.

S. J. Foss, Esq., Druggist:

Dear Sir,—For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease, I wish to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA. For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my legs and arms, which some called salt rheum, and some a scrofulous humor. Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiet. I tried a great many medicines, but all without benefit, until I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief; and now, after using four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely cured.

Yours very truly,

HURACE BARBER.

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.

455

A MUCH ABUSED SENSE.—No one of the five senses is so frequently outraged as the sense of smell; for under pretence of administering to its gratification charlatans abuse it infamously. They pretend, for instance, to imitate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, the finest perfume of the present century, and disgust society with their unwholesome and disagreeable imitations. The public is requested to beware of these impositions which follow in the wake of this standard perfume, but are as unlike it as the miasma of a swamp is unlike the perfumed atmosphere of a tropic valley.

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

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine.

2m

</