

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The French Legislative Body sanctioned on Tuesday, 103 votes against 8, a bill the object of which is to authorize the Suez Canal Company to issue scrip payable in prizes to be drawn by lot.

It appears that in the month of October last year the company opened a public subscription with the view of procuring 100,000,000 francs, or £4,000,000 sterling, this being the amount absolutely necessary to finish the works.

It will, perhaps, not be admitted, remarks the Times Paris correspondent, that the English are not the only people who are not zealous in the cause of humankind where their own interests are not served by their philanthropy; for, in spite of the bright prospects opened to it, there were only from 110,000 to 112,000 obligations taken by the French public out of 332,333 issued, or less than one-third of the capital declared to be indispensable for the completion of the enterprise to which M. de Lesseps has devoted himself with energy for years past.

The committee appointed by the House to report upon the demand of the Government to authorize a prosecution for press offences against M. Roman, and also a fresh prosecution against M. Bozszoemenyi, who has lately been convicted for the publication in his paper of a letter of M. Kossuth, has proposed to authorize the prosecutions. A rumour is current that some of the Servian deputies are implicated in the Belgrade conspiracy.

RUSSIA. The following circular has been issued to the Ambassadors and representatives of Russia abroad:—

St. Petersburg, May 21. His Majesty the Emperor has deigned to honor with full approval the conclusions of the annexed report:—

Our august master regards it as the duty of Governments, as long as the state of war shall subsist as an unavoidable eventuality, to endeavor to diminish the calamities as much as is in their power, and to put aside, with that object in view, everything which might aggravate them without absolute necessity.

His Majesty the Emperor is consequently of opinion that the use of explosive missiles (balles) ought to be prohibited in the armament of the troops, or at least reduced to capped shells for the explosion of powder waggons.

His Imperial Majesty orders you to consult with the Government to which you are accredited on the advisability of making this measure the object of an international convention between all the States.

Our august master declares that he is already quite prepared to adopt the principle in question as a rule for the Russian army, if it is admitted as such by all the other Governments.

Office of the Minister of War to the Chancellor of the Empire, dated St. Petersburg, May 16, 1868.

In Russia, as in other States, hitherto, the only bullets used for the rifles of the infantry have been solid bullets, which did not explode on striking the object aimed at.

It was only with a view to blow up powder-waggons that a small portion of the infantry were armed with so-called explosive bullets, the use of which may, up to a certain point, contribute to the success of the combat.

This species of bullet is provided with a capsule, and only explodes when the missile comes in contact with a hard substance. Yet experiments have recently been made in Russia and other States with a view to introduce into the army the use of explosive bullets without a capsule, recently invented, which ignite and burst on striking bodies of small resistance, as bread, the bodies of animals, &c.

These experiments have proved that an explosive bullet of this description splits into ten or more fragments; in case of the explosion occurring in a man's body, the wound is mortal and most painful. Moreover, the fulminating matter seriously affects the organization of the human frame and needlessly increases the suffering. The results obtained here show that in a technical point of view, there is no inconvenience attached to the use of explosive bullets, not only to blow up powder waggons, but also against men and horses.

However, these facts having been proved, the Minister of War has deemed it his duty to investigate the question, to ascertain how much the introduction into the whole army of explosive bullets could be justified by the necessities of war. It is beyond doubt that they do real service in exploding ammunition waggons; as regards their use as a means of destruction and aggravation of the wounds inflicted upon men and horses, they must be classed in the number of those means which find no excuse in the necessities of warfare.

It was an inevitable evil, we ought to endeavor to diminish its cruelties as much as possible, and this is why there is no need of introducing murderous weapons, which only tend to aggravate the calamities and the sufferings of humanity, without any advantage in the direct object of war. The sole object of the use of a weapon ought to be to weaken the military forces of the enemy; it suffices to place a considerable number of man hors de combat; but it would be an act of barbarity to wish to aggravate the sufferings of those who can no longer take part in the struggle. The belligerent parties should only tolerate those cruelties which are imperiously necessitated by war; any suffering or damage which has not for its sole result the weakening of the enemy's strength has no reason to exist, and ought not to be allowed on any account. Consequently, it would seem expedient to conclude by an international agreement the use of explosive bullets, and to limit their use to those weapons and missiles destined to blow up artillery and carriage waggons.

Yet, on looking close into the question, doubts may arise on the efficiency of this restriction. Who can control the use of explosive bullets in the hours of battle, and prove that they were only used to explode ammunition waggons, and not against the men? Even admitting the most honorable observation of the engagement taken it will always be difficult to limit strictly the use of these explosive bullets. With a view to diminish the evils which result from hostilities, the Russian Minister of War is prepared either completely to abandon the use of explosive bullets, or to limit it to bullets with capsules—that is to say, to those which only explode on striking a hard substance, restricting even this use exclusively against ammunition waggons.

Will not your Excellency deem it advisable to place yourself in communication on this subject with foreign Governments, with a view to come to an international convention prohibiting altogether the introduction of explosive bullets into the armies of the contracting Powers?

16th inst. It is said that the journey to Constantinople, which was abandoned in consequence of the recent occupation of Belgrade, the Landwehr regiment will, it is said, meet with a speedy solution.

A pamphlet against Kossuth, written by the historian Michael Horvath, Hungarian Minister of Public Worship in 1848, who has since then emigrated, was published at Vienna on Friday. The writer calls upon Kossuth categorically to abandon his political career. Large numbers of the pamphlet have been sold.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Pesth on Tuesday. The French national flag was hoisted in his honor on the landing place. His Imperial Highness was received by Count Andrássy, and the people cheered him with 'Elyens' all the way to the Hotel de l'Europe, where he alighted.

The Lower House has passed unanimously a vote of condolence with the Servian nation. The committee appointed by the House to report upon the demand of the Government to authorize a prosecution for press offences against M. Roman, and also a fresh prosecution against M. Bozszoemenyi, who has lately been convicted for the publication in his paper of a letter of M. Kossuth, has proposed to authorize the prosecutions. A rumour is current that some of the Servian deputies are implicated in the Belgrade conspiracy.

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Requesting your Excellency to inform me of the result of these negotiations, I have the honor, &c.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the opposition of Count Cambray Digny, as well as of the Committee, an amendment to Art. 7 of the Income Tax Bill was adopted, empowering the communal and provincial administration to increase the Property Tax up to a maximum of 40 per cent. The communes are also authorized to impose certain local taxes.

The Fall Railway over Mont Oenis was opened for public traffic on Monday. The first train, performed the journey from Susa to San Michel with perfect regularity and success.

The report of the Italian State Treasury on the 31st of May was as follows:—Receipts, 1,618,511,169 lire; expenditure, 1,499,410,258 lire; bank notes in hand, 119,160,913 lire. On the occasion of the nomination of the new Governor of the Lebanon Italy received the same communication from the Porte as that addressed to the other great Powers.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, the Income-tax Bill was approved by 190 votes against 57. The Minister of the Interior, replying to a question of Signor Finze relative to the assassination of the public prosecutor at Ravenna, stated that nine secret affiliated societies for purposes of assassination and robbery exist in the province of the Romagna. The authorities have made 320 arrests, and are displaying the utmost energy in extinguishing the malefactors. They do not at present require extraordinary powers.

Rome.—Two telegrams from Reuters' agent at Rome appeared in the London papers of Thursday. We give them as they were published:— An amnesty will be granted to political prisoners at the anniversary of the Pope's accession: The departure of troops for the camp at Rocca del Papa has been again postponed.

TURKEY. The Porte has settled a convention with the French Ambassador, granting to foreigners the privilege of holding landed property in Turkey. The other embassies are expected to conclude a similar arrangement.

SERVIA. A proclamation has been issued by the Minister of War to the Servian army, announcing that the deceased Prince wished his nephew, Milan Obrenowicz, to be his successor, and calling upon the troops to support the will of their late sovereign. The proclamation was very favourably received. The elections to the Skuptschina, take place on the 21st inst., and the convocation on the 2nd July.

The Official Gazette and the Journal Vidouan publish a communication declaring that the originator of the conspiracy to assassinate Prince Michael was the dethroned Prince Alexander Karageorgewich. This communication adds—The head of the murderer will never wear the Servian crown. Michael III, is fallen; long live Milan the Fourth.

The municipality of Belgrade have unanimously proclaimed the nephew of the murdered Prince Michael Obrenowicz as presumptive future ruler of Servia. This feeling throughout the whole country is in favour of this Successor.

Belgrade, June 17.—The Emperor of Russia has addressed a despatch to the Provisional Government, expressing regret at the death of Prince Michael, commending the Servian people for their maintenance of order, and wishing prosperity to the new Prince, and that he may fulfil the expectations of the nation.

FASHIONABLE DINNER PARTY IN ABYSSINIA.—A great degree of scepticism has been entertained in regard to the mode of applying brinde of raw meat to the guests at the fashionable parties at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia. When the company have taken their seats at the table, a cow or bull is brought to the door, and his feet strongly tied; after which the cooks proceed to select the most delicate morsels before killing the animal, all the flesh on the buttock is cut out in solid square pieces, without bones or much effusion of blood. Two or three servants are then employed, who, as fast as they can procure brinde, lay it upon the table like fishes on the table without cloth of any thing else beneath them. By this time all the guests have knives in their hands and the men prefer the large crooked ones, which in war they put to all sorts of uses. The company are so arranged that one gentleman sits between two ladies, and the former, with his long knife, begins by cutting a thin piece, which would be thought a good steak in England, while the motion of the fibres is yet perfectly distinct.

In Abyssinia no man of any fashion feeds himself or touches his own meat. Two women take the fish and cut it lengthwise like strings, about the thickness of one's little finger, then 'crosswise' into square pieces somewhat smaller than dice. This they lay upon a portion of the tuff bread, strongly powdered with black pepper or cayenne and fossil salt, and then wrap it up like a cartridge. In the meantime the gentleman, having put up his knife, with each hand resting upon his neighbor's knee, his body stooping, his head low and forward, and mouth open very like an idiot, turns to the one whose chirdige is first ready, who stuffs the whole of it between his jaws, at the imminent risk of choking him. This is a mark of grandeur. The greater the man would seem to be, the larger is the piece which he takes into his mouth, and the more noise he makes in chewing it, the more polite does he prove himself. Note but beggars and thieves, they eat small pieces and in silence. Having despatched this morsel, which he does very expeditiously, his neighbor on the other hand holds forth a second pellet, which he devours in the same way and so on until he is satisfied.

He never drinks till he has finished his eating, and before he begins, in gratitude to the fair ones who have fed him, he makes up two small rolls of the same kind and form, each of the ladies opens her mouth at once, while with his own hand he supplies a portion to both at the same moment. They commence the potatoes, which, we are assured, are not regulated with much regard to sobriety or decorum. All this time the unfortunate victim at the door is bleeding; but bleeding little; for so skillful are the butchers, that while they strip the bones of the fish they avoid the parts which are traversed by the great arteries. At last they fall upon the thigh-likewise; and soon after, the animal perishing from loss of blood, becomes so tough, that the unfeeling wretches who feed on the remainder can scarcely separate the muscles with their teeth. In the description now given, we have purposely omitted some features which, it is not improbable, have been a little too highly colored, if not somewhat inaccurately drawn. But there is no reason to doubt the general correctness of the delineation, not excepting the grossest and most repulsive particulars.—London Paper.

The Church and a more.—We cannot do better than take for our starting point the story of a child's first attendance at church. Being asked what he thought of the service, he observed, 'Well, I think it was so long before the end came that I feel I can't remember what the beginning was.' Of course Dr. Doron repeats the well-known answer of Oanning to the clergyman who, on being complimented for the shortness of his sermon, observed modestly, 'I did not want to be long and tedious.' Ah! but, put in the steamerman rapidly, 'you were tedious.' Yet this is opposed by a saying attributed to Lord Normandy, and far too good for such a paragonage. There were some things in your sermon to-day, he said to one of his chaplains, which I never heard before.' The clergyman was flattered, and was curious to know what they were. 'Sir,' said Lord Normandy, 'during your sermon I heard the clock

strike twice. An American remarked, with regard to sermons of more than a certain length, that if a preacher could not strike his 'forty winks' in a sermon, he was either bobbing with a wrong gait, or he did not know how to hit it.' Dr. Doron tells us of some boys being taken in one of those drawing-room parties which are attached to some churches, and occupying the benches lined by roasting chestnuts on the 'bars of the fireplace.' All seemed to be going on most promisingly, when the chestnuts gave notice of their being ready by a quick succession of loud explosions.

There are many curious church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses. The Doctor tells of a clergyman who performed no service in his own church, but prostrated those who went elsewhere; and of another who was said to give his parishioners much more of the law than of the gospel. Titilow, when only a curate, persuaded an old Cromwellian soldier who preached in his parish not to usurp a priest's office, adding that he had better betake himself to some honest employment. In those days, as well known, the status of the country parson was much lower than it is now. The white tie was not even worn. Paley said that the country parson might be picked out from among a hundred, by the token of his having a black silk handkerchief round his neck, and being more greasy than any other man in the parish except the butcher. An advertisement for a curate in 1756 referred all applicants to the Cambridge and Yarmouth carrier, who was to be spoken with on a certain day in the week and at a certain inn. Whether the carrier was commissioned to enquire into the curate's doctrine is not stated. We can imagine his puzzled look, if he was accosted by some of the modern schools and informed that their views were according to the Prayer Book. Yet, after all, he could hardly be worse than the captain in the Navy who ordered the chaplain of his ship to read service, saying, 'I think this sort of thing should be done sometimes, as long as Christianity is on foot.'—Spectator on Doran's Church and About it.

THEODORE'S SACRIFICE.—There was a large attendance of members at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, to hear Mr. O. R. Markham (one of the secretaries of the society), who had acted as the accredited geographer in the Abyssinian expedition, relate his experiences of the country between Antalo and Magdala. Mr. Markham particularly alluded to the excellence of King Theodore's road, which he said was 30 feet wide, and owed its origin entirely to the ingenuity and its execution to the personal energy of that monarch, adding that but for that road our troops would have been at least ten days longer in reaching Magdala. Magdala itself was a mass of basaltic rock, 9050 feet above the level of the sea, and had been founded and fortified by Theodore as his principle stronghold, and there he retired in the hope of making terms with the English, and, in the event of his falling, he determined to end his career in the manner he had chosen. Mr. Markham then described at some length Theodore's attempt to capture Col. Phayre, the attack on the baggage, the action of the 10th of April, and the defeat of the Abyssinian army, of which 800 men were killed and 1500 wounded, including most of the leaders and great men in the King's service.

A MAN ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.—In the Third District Police Station, Saturday morning, a man named Thomas Fitzpatrick was arrested. His arrest was caused by information received by the police that he was guilty of a murder at Helena, Ark. The police stated that they recognized the prisoner on the street, and that a reward of \$1,000 was offered for his apprehension—\$500 by the Governor and \$500 by Phillips county, Arkansas. It is alleged that the prisoner is also known by the name of Ferguson; that the murder was committed on the 25th day of December, 1867, at Helena, and that the man killed was named Max Lindsey, a soldier in the U. S. service. Fitzpatrick took his arrest coolly, and denies the charge. He expresses himself willing to go to Arkansas without a requisition.

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, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BEEF, 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.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on men than any other science, far from other sources could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He feels confident 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., May.

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 Pills, 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 BATTLE on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

Prof. Philo Holmes writes:—Chemistry and medicine have been made subservient to all diseases which flesh is heir to, yet how little has science done toward improving our personal appearance. Recently I have investigated a scientific preparation which has come before the public, but which has been in use many years, called 'Halle's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.' It cures all diseases of the scalp, and allays all that heat and irritation, and furnishes a nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported, and by its remedial virtues, it causes the hair to grow where it has fallen out, and restores it to its natural color when gray. The old in appearance are made young again.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW? An this question, frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has unflinchingly 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 practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as a nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children's teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do miss her and bless her; especially in this case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers—try it now.—Ladies Visitor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' Having the fac-simile of CURTIS & PASKINE on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1868.

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. C. BOGERTSON, 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 speaking.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHAN, 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.

STOMACH DISEASE CURED! Hartman's Corners, Aurora, O.W. July 7, 1864. Gentlemen,—It affords me pleasure to give my own testimonial in favor of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Before last February, I had been under the Doctor's hands for about six weeks, and also before that at different intervals, without benefit; but since taking these Pills, the complaint with which I was troubled has been removed completely, and I have enjoyed good health ever since, having used no other medicine. The complaint affected me in this manner: I was attacked with a severe pain in my stomach, which extended to my back, causing cold chills, and after that vomiting and perspiration, and feeling so weak that I could not stand. I advise every one that is troubled with the same symptoms to use these Pills, as I would not be without them in my family on any account. Yours &c., ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & 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 VITAL QUESTION! Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of Bristol's SUGAR COATED PILLS? a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create. If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of beautiful conditions, Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills will realize your wish, 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 Lempough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

LET MR. LIVE AND DIE AMONG FLOWERS, said an enthusiastic Italian. This might be difficult, for few of us can live always among the roses. It is possible, however, to breathe a floral atmosphere even in a flowerless land. No tropical bloom exudes a more enchanting drop than that which 'Chemistry has wedded to each drop of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.' Every bottle of it is a fragrant oasis, which cannot be blighted and whose delicate aroma knows neither change nor decay. Flowers, the sweet exhalations of Nature's temple, are but transient things, but their fragrance, as concentrated in this exquisite distill-water, is not for a day but for all time.

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, Lempough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

LOWER CANADA SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME JOSEPHINE DARTOIS of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN J. BEEVES, Merchant Tailor, of the same place, Plaintiff.

The said JOHN J. BEEVES, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Plaintiff has on this day instituted against the said Defendant, an action in separation de biens, returnable on the second of July next, before the said Court.

Attorney for Plaintiff, RIVARD, Montreal, 2nd June, 1868.