

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS July 18.—The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council to-day, and afterwards left for Fontainebleau. His Majesty will go to Stamboules to-morrow. M. Periere is about to bring an action against M. Meren for libel. The Emperor is improved in health.

PARIS July 19.—Monsieur of to-day refers to the concession granted to the Baron Emile Erlanger and Mr. Julius Reuter for laying an Atlantic telegraph cable between France and the United States, and says the committee of patronage of this national enterprise has just been constituted under the presidency of M. Drouin de L'Huis, Senators. M. Etienne Berumont, Count Mallet and Vice Admiral Trehouart are members of this committee.

PARIS July 20.—The Patrie of this evening denies a rumour that the question of a general election was discussed at the council of ministers held on Saturday last.

PARIS July 21.—The last Cabinet Council held before the emperor left for Plombieres occupied itself with financial business. The Prefect of the Seine, the Governor of the Credit Foncier, the President of the Senate, and the President of the Legislative Body attended at the Emperor's express desire. The principal subjects submitted to them were the closing of the Chambers and the treaty between the city of Paris and the Credit Foncier, to which it is largely indebted. The Emperor wished that this troublesome business should be disposed of before the recess, and M. Haussmann coincided with His Majesty. Funds to the amount of 400 millions are absolutely necessary; the holders of the Prefect's scrip, the bons de delegation, as they are called, expect to be paid about 35 millions before the end of the year, and the necessities are so pressing that nothing can be appropriated out of the ordinary revenue of the city if the public works already undertaken up to next year are to be carried on as they were commenced. It had been insinuated that this settlement had been intentionally left to the last moment, when the deputies were too fatigued after an exceptionally long session, not to speak of the temperature; at all events, it would necessitate a long debate, in which the financial condition of Paris, and, in fact, the whole administration of M. Haussmann from the beginning, would have to be minutely inquired into. Such a debate would carry the session far into August. It was said yesterday that the Emperor, who desires that it should close as soon as possible after his departure for Plombieres, has adopted the suggestions of such of his Ministers as are in favor of postponing the Bill relating to the city and the Credit Foncier to next year. Meanwhile, the Credit Foncier will supply the Prefect with the means of meeting his engagements with the contractors of public works who hold the city bonds. If this arrangement be carried out, the Chamber would in all probability be released at the end of the present week.

A Deputy to the Legislative Body is about to be elected in the Department of the Gard, a vacancy having occurred by the promotion of the late member, M. Fabre, to a high post as Judge. Three candidates present themselves. The first is M. Dumas, not the author of 'Monte Christo,' nor his son of the 'Dame aux Camelias,' as was somewhat spitefully said at first, but the son of the celebrated chemist who was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for two months and nine days—31st of October, 1850, to the 1st of January, 1851—and who after the 'Coup d'Etat' was made Senator. The second is the Baron de Larcy, Deputy under the Orleans Government, where he sat and voted on the extreme Right, with Berryer as his leader, and was one of the five Deputies who, in 1843, paid the famous visit to Belgrave square. He was also representative of the people in the two Assemblies, Constitutional and Legislative. He constantly voted with the majority; and though he supported the motion for the revision of the Constitution of 1848, he refused to adopt what was then called the policy of Elysee—that is of the President Louis Napoleon. On the 2nd of December, 1851, he joined his colleagues at the famous meeting in the 10th arrondissement, to protest with them against the Coup d'Etat. In 1852 he retired into private life till the general election five years ago, when he came forward as a candidate of the Opposition, and was defeated, in the same district of the department of the Gard from which M. Fabre, the newly made Judge, now retires. M. de Larcy is by all accounts an able and honest politician. It is expected that the harvest will be got in throughout France by the end of July, and in the first days of August an accurate estimate of it may be formed. In the meantime, the Echo Agricole announces that even now there is no doubt that the yield will be sufficient; that nearly everywhere the wheat is good; and that the present year may be classed among the good ordinary years. The weather continues hot with occasional showers and thunder of short duration. The French Government has just informed the Chambers of Commerce in the chief maritime towns that there will be large sales of timber in the Crown forests of Corsica this year. The circular communicating this information is accompanied by details of the wood and of the number of cubic feet for which tenders will be received. The Patrie Pays publishes a violent manifesto, purporting to come from the 'Central Committee of Action of the Revolutionary Commune of Paris,' in which the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon is openly recommended. A Paris correspondent is, however, of opinion that the document is a mere fabrication by the police.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 20.—The European Telegraph conference have concluded their labors, and will hold a final sitting to-morrow, at which the revised international telegraph convention will be signed. Baron Von Ledereck, hitherto Austrian Minister resident for the Hansa towns, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Count Tann Hobenstein, formerly Austrian Minister in Mexico, will proceed to Hamburg in his stead. VIENNA, July 25.—The New Free Press states that the Minister of Finance has prepared the preliminary draft of the Budget for 1869, from which it appears that a balance will be established next year between the revenue and the expenditure, without new increase of taxation or contracting a fresh loan.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 17.—The Chamber of Deputies approved to-day of the Government bill fixing the military contingent for the present year at 40,000, after having rejected a proposal of the committee to fix it at 50,000. The Italia says that the contractors for the tobacco monopoly had not accepted the modifications of that convention with the Government which were recently proposed. The Viceroy of Egypt is expected to visit Venice en route from Constantinople. ROME, June 18.—The treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Pontifical Government and the North German Confederation, dated 8th May, has been published. It contains a clause stipulating for the extradition of deserters. The ex King of Naples has visited the camp at Rocca Papa. Brigandage is active and there are frequent conflicts between the troops and brigands.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 21.—It is stated in political circles that the Duke de Montpensier, feeling affronted at the steps taken against him and his consort, has determined to renounce his position as an infant of Spain, his rank as Captain General of the army, and all his Spanish dignities and decorations. Numerous secretly printed pamphlets containing violent articles against the Queen are in circulation in Madrid and the provinces. The version of the exile of the Duke de Montpensier published by the Paris journals is declared to be inaccurate. The Duke de Montpensier was not placed under arrest but only ordered to leave Spain. MADRID, July 20.—The Minister of Spain at the Court of St. James's has informed his Government that General Prim has disappeared from London, and has probably gone to Lisbon, whither all the military men of the Progressist party who have recently had to leave Spain are proceeding. The friends of the Spanish Government are becoming alarmed, and a state of siege will probably be proclaimed shortly. The belief is prevalent here that the present Portuguese Ministry are in favor of a revolution in Spain.

SERBIA.

BELGRADE, July 17.—Advices from Constantinople state that the beir of the Sultan, sanctioning the election of Prince Milan, will draw up in terms similar to those used at the accession of the present Prince of the Danubian Principalities. The Sub-Prefect of Sinsdrevio is charged with complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael. BELGRADE, July 19.—A requiem for the son of the deceased, Prince Michael, was celebrated in the Cathedral here to-day. Prince Milan wearing a Colonel's uniform. The military authorities, the Ministers and all the Consuls were present at the ceremony.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—The Danish Plenipotentiary sent to Washington to negotiate the treaty for the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States has returned here, the ratification of the treaty having been postponed until the next Session of the American Congress.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 17.—The ministerial crisis continues. Senhor Anselmo Braamcamp, Councillor of State, has been sent for by the King, and is expected to form a new ministry. LISBON, July 19.—The King has postponed his visit to Oporto. Bishop Aloes Martino has been charged with the formation of a New Ministry. The Spanish frigate Ville de Madrid is still here. It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier will not take up their residence in this country, but will proceed to England, as the Spanish Government objects to their remaining in Portugal.

LISBON, July 21.—At a sitting of the Council of State, held last night, it was determined to allow the Duke de Montpensier to reside in Portugal, although the French Minister was opposed to that policy. The new Ministry has been formed under the presidency of the Marquis de Sa, who also takes temporary charge of the War and Foreign Affairs Departments. The remainder of the Cabinet is composed as follows:—Minister of Justice—Senhor Piquito de Sabas. Minister of the Interior—Monsignor Alves Martino, Bishop of Vizen. Minister of Finance—Senhor Carlos Bento. Minister of Public Works—Senhor Sebastian Calheiros. Minister of Marine—Senhor Latino Coelho.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday.—Prince Napoleon arrived at Syria on the 15th, but without landing. A deputation of Oretan refugees waited upon his Imperial Highness on board with an address, praying that France would not abandon or forget their cause. The Prince made a reserved reply.

MALTA.

VALETTE, Monday.—Prince Napoleon, travelling incognito, arrived here yesterday in the steam yacht Jerome from Constantinople and Syria and left same night, steering north.

GREECE.

ATHENS, July 17.—The address proposed by the Ministerial majority of the Chamber in reply to the speech from the throne has been carried. Referring to Cardia this address says—We consider it a sacred duty to afford to a kindred people the aid which is so indispensable to them. We pray that that people's desire may be fulfilled.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 21.—The Victoria Parliament re-assembled on the 29th ultimo. Great obstruction is being offered by the Opposition to the voting of supplies. Active steps are being taken at Sydney for the extension of railways in New South Wales, and the shipments of gold to England during the month amounted to 95,250 ounces.

THE WAR IN HAYTI.—HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The following news has been received from Hayti:—A battle took place near Jacmel on the 24th of July, between the revolutionists and the forces of Salnave, which ended in a victory for the former. The revolutionists have concentrated four thousand men, all armed, and with provision and ammunition, around the city of Port au Prince, are pressing the siege with renewed vigor. General Lynch, one of the revolutionary commanders, has issued a manifesto protesting against thecession of any Haytian territory in the United States. The Dominican troops have crossed the frontier and commenced the invasion of Hayti. General Bockus and his son have been murdered. Robberies and depredations are reported in various parts of the country. Advices from St. Domingo represent that the revolutionary movements against Batez are slowly progressing, under the leadership of General Sypren. A decisive victory over the forces sent out against him has been gained

by Ogando, one of his Generals. The speedy fall of President Batez and the expulsion of his government is anticipated.

CINCINNATI, 6th Aug.—A fire broke out this morning in the engine room of the steamer Delaware, and soon connected to the steamer Polmac which was lying alongside. The flames spread thence to the steamer Pine Grove and Grace Porter and a barque. The total loss is estimated at about \$100,000. The Grace Porter was owned in Pittsburg; valued at \$48,000; insured for \$32,000. The Polmac, valued at \$32,000, insured for \$18,000. The Pine Grove, valued at \$12,000, insured. The barque is valued at \$18,000, insured \$15,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.—We need not urge upon our readers that it is their bounden duty to encourage Catholic feeling, to stimulate Catholic thought, to spread Catholic ideas.

Catholic children, Catholic families, Catholic society, each and every individual Catholic should have a Catholic tone, should be familiar with the least little practical that makes the great Catholic family so dear, so interesting, so homelike to all who have the Catholic spirit.

It is not enough for us in these days, if we wish the influence of Catholic truth to be felt in our country, simply to say we believe the articles of faith which we have to believe, or cease to be Catholics. Those great truths must first be felt by each of us.

They must influence our actions, our ideas, our sentiments, our way of judging persons, events, opinions, theories, everything.

Now it is by the practise of Catholic devotions, like those of the Month of Mary, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, of the Scapular, and others, which spring up like beautiful flowers from the vigorous branches of Catholic dogmas, that we obtain this Catholic spirit.

And it is by reading Catholic literature at home, as well as by listening in church to Catholic instructions, that we are led to practise Catholic devotions.

How can we expect the rising Catholic generation to be truly Catholic when the mind (?) and imagination are fed by utterly anti-Catholic papers that are found in almost every Catholic (?) family.

We have been told that some of these illustrated papers are not so bigoted as they used to be. That may be; for many Catholics show a proper spirit, and would not allow in their house a paper in which their religion is misrepresented and caricatured; and if all Catholics would act so, the circulation of many anti-Catholic papers would be considerably diminished.

But how can you call yourselves Catholics, how can you hush up your conscience in reference to your own reading and that of your children if you exclude Catholic papers from your families, and admit papers that if not bigoted, are by no means Catholic in tone, having nothing in them to make a Catholic think well of his religion, but everything to make him conform to what is not Catholic, and which therefore, say what you will, are anti-Catholic? Our Most Rev. Bishops have spoken in the last council and they have in the most impressive manner urged the importance of supplying Catholic reading matter to Catholics; the Rev. Clergy have never been lacking in bringing this duty before the faithful; common sense, as well as lively faith, compels us to see how important it is to have in our hands, and especially in the hands of the young, Catholic papers, Catholic periodicals, Catholic books.

Within a few years a great change has taken place; and Catholic papers are much better supported than they were; as a natural result they are becoming more numerous, and conducted in many instances with more ability. May we all have the interest of Holy Church and the salvation of souls so much at heart, that the change which has begun may become still greater, and that no Catholic family in the land be without a Catholic paper.—See Maria.

PROFANITY.—Why will men take the name of God in vain? What possible advantage is to be gained by it? And yet this wanton vulgar sin of profanity is evidently on the increase. Oaths fall upon the ears in the cars at the corners of the streets. The North American Review says well: "There are among us not a few who feel that a simple assertion or a plain statement of obvious facts will pass for nothing unless they swear to its truth by all the names of the Deity, and bluster their lips with every variety of hot and sulphurous oaths. If we observe such persons closely, we shall generally find that the fierceness of their profanity is in inverse ratio to the altitude of their ideas. We venture to affirm that profane men within the circle of your knowledge are all afflicted with a chronic weakness of the intellect. The utterance of an oath, though it may prevent a vacuum in sound, is no indication of sense. It requires no genius to swear. The reckless taking of sacred names in vain is as little characteristic of true independence of thought as it is of high moral culture. In this breathing and beautiful world, filled as it were with Deity, and fragrant with its incense from a thousand altars of praise, it would be no servility should we catch the spirit of reverent worshippers, and illustrate in ourselves the sentiment that 'Christian is the highest style of man.'

DREAD OF SUDDEN DEATH.—There is an almost universal dread of sudden death. Nor can we wonder at this death, when we consider how momentous an event death is, and how solemn the realities it involves. But after all does it not spring—does it not receive force and point—mainly in the consciousness that we have not an habitual preparation for death, and the consequent 'dread of something after death' does it not spring from a consciousness that we are leaving something undone which we would wish to repair in a dying hour? And yet how rare are the instances in which death does not come suddenly! Down to the last hour of life, and almost to the latest gasp, the wasting consumptive will repent his oft-told delusive story of being a little better, thus hugging the delusive hope of life till its last end is already falling from life's emptied glass: Who of us will die when, and where, and as we suppose? Probably not one. The fact is, death comes suddenly to all. It breaks in upon all the unfinished plans of life, and hurries its victim away. No startling admonition breaks upon the air.

UNHEALTHY HOUSES.—It is scarcely possible to estimate the amount of misery, remorse, and crime produced by unhealthy houses. Apart, however, from the avoidance of extreme evils—sickness and death—a home should be a place of repose, cheerfulness, and comfort, where the worker may gain fresh strength and energy for the daily struggle. Dullness, gloom, apathy, ill temper will not produce this. We all know what a trifle will change a career, and that the misery of a life may be born of a chance observation. The connection of these remarks with our subject will be seen at once. Amidst bad domestic influences the spirit flags, the temper chafes. Breathing bad air, suffering from the effect of damp, the world looks dark, the heart is heavy, cheerful effort is out of the question; kindly companionship is withered; and jangle and snarl take the place of mutual encouragement and healthy converse, which develop the affections and powers. The occupants of such houses as we are contemplating do not live; they only pass their time, and a very bad time it seldom is. Life, which should be a blessing, is often made a curse by an unhealthy house and its consequences—an ill ordered home. Besides remedies of evils referred to, we want also more color in our

houses, pictures, flowers, and a garden. The effect of those on the spirits, and so on the health, the thoughts, and the habits, is greater than some imagine, and the same argument will apply in calling for the well ordering and proper adornment of towns.

A PARIS HOUSE CLEANING.—These endless miles of new stone palaces, which the perfect baron heereed off as from a machine, will grow dark and grimy like the old dungeon streets of the pre-Adamite Paris. But our neighbours have a remedy, which they apply in the most theatrical way. A great crowd is standing gawping, while a huge steam-engine is puffing and snorting in front of the suffering house. Men in the grand tenue, which is 'of rigour' in the diving world, are hung out on little stages, all up and down the various stories, with hose and nozzles. Others scrub and scrape with a will, and much sacrifice, the law of their task requiring that scrubber and scraper should work in full force of the deluge of water streaming upon him. The theatrical part, however, was a huge placard, announcing to the world that the attack had begun 'last night at six o'clock,' and would be concluded 'that evening at four!' This preciseness was amusing, but they kept their word; and as I come by at the hour fixed the dripping men were down; the engine was there, but the waters were gone; and the house had quite a healthy glowing air after this wholesome towelling. The process will do for bricks, so the 'director' informed me; and the hint might be useful for the dark skins and faces of certain London streets, grim with the dirt of a century.—Dickens' 'All the Year Round.'

WHO ARE THE ENLIGHTENED?—Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, lately delivered an address before the Roman Catholic Young Men's Association in the course of which he said:—He held that true enlightenment was essential to religion, and the more enlightened people were the better Catholics would they make. The most learned people—he did not mean in philology or such like, but the people who were the most intellectually enlightened—in the world were the Italians. And why? Simply because they had the light of faith handed down to them in one unbroken line from its first revelation to the world. He took another example. It was a nation which had been oppressed and downtrodden beyond any other people of the earth. He meant Ireland. The Irish people had been persecuted in every way for years; and yet in all intellectual pursuits they left the English immeasurably behind them—for they had preserved through their religion and the enlightenment which it brought to their minds.

EAT YOUR BROWN BREAD FIRST.—It is a plain but faithful saying, 'Eat your brown bread first'; nor is there a better rule for a young man's outset in the world. While you live single, you may live within narrow limits as you please; and it is then you must begin to save, in order to be provided for the more enlarged expenses of your future family. Besides a plain, frugal life is then supported most cheerfully; it is your own choice, and it is to be justified on the best and most honest principles in the world, and you have nobody's pride to struggle with, or appetites to master but your own. As you advance in life and success, it will be expected you should give yourself greater indulgence; and you may then be allowed to do it both reasonably and safely.

RIVALS OF THE BIG TREES IN AUSTRALIA.—The British Government in inquiring into the means to be adopted for the preservation of the forest trees in the colony of Australia, and the report of the investigations connected therewith has shown us some curious facts. There was measured, near the sources of the western branch of the Worri Yallock creek a tree ('Eucalyptus Amygdalina') that had been felled for splitting; its diameter one foot above the ground was 19 feet; and at 70 feet from the butt end, 9 feet; its length in a straight line was 330 feet. Many of the additional standing trees were, however, evidently of a much greater height than this. A grove of the same kind of timber, at the head of the creek, contained on one acre of ground 20 large trees of an apparent average height of about 350 feet, and 38 sapplings of a height of 50 feet, the whole being surrounded by a dense undergrowth of large fern trees, musk, dogwood, etc.

RESPECT FOR PARENTS.—A beautiful trait of character, and a lovely custom of the Spanish peasantry, appear in their love for parents. They yield to them obedience, respect, veneration and love, after they are aged, and the children are men and grown. The married children delight to have their parents to direct and govern them as in childhood, and these children even quarrel among themselves to get and keep possession of their aged parents. This trait of character is said to mark a slow country, where the past, the ancient, is held in honor; while progress has no such reverence for old age. Would that we had little more Spain in young America, if it is Spanish to honor one's father and mother.

READY TO LEAVE.—An honest German who is employed at one of the tobacco manufactories in this city, was listening recently to an account from a brother workman, of the principles and doctrines of Millerism. Among other things, he was told that the end of the world was expected to come to an end in two or three months. Remarkable that the German was much interested in the matter, the others undertook to victimize their listener by suggesting to him that it was full time for him to be making preparations. 'Ven do you think it will be comes to an end?' he asked. 'Oh, probably in about three months,' answered the jokers. 'Ho! I no care for dat!' exclaimed Hans, with a smile of satisfaction 'I be going to Puffalo dis spring!'

COOKING OLD POTATOES.—The following method of cooking old potatoes is highly recommended. Pare the potatoes about an hour before boiling, and then soak them in cold water until they are to be cooked.—The water must be boiling, before they are put in and a little salt must be added. When done the water is poured off and the pot is placed near the fire with the lid removed to allow moisture to escape. The potatoes will be dry and mealy.

CLARIFYING WATER.—Two grains of alum to a pint of water that is not fit to drink, render it perfectly clear and pure, and the taste of alum will not be perceived. A little pulverized slum thrown into a nail of water and allowed to stand for fifteen or twenty minutes will precipitate all the impurities, and leave it perfectly clear.

FROM THE TOE NAIL.—Make a bridge of muslin from the big toe to the next toe but one, and allow this middle toe to rest on the muslin bridge; this effectually removes the pressure against the big toe, and the parts eventually gets well.

CEMENT FOR STOVES.—Take iron filings, and mix to about the consistency of putty for glazing, with white lead and limesed oil. Fill in the joints as securely as possible, while the stove is cold, and let it stand a day or two before using. There is said to be a great similarity between a vain young lady and a confirmed drunkard, in that neither of them can ever get enough of the glass.

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

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

August, 1868.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1868.

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, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, 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.

READ! READ! READ!!! PLEURISY.

Montreal, C. E., May 12, 1864.

Dear Sirs,—Last Fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SCORPION COATED PILLS, which were recommended to be taken with the SARSAPARILLA, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.

Yours, &c., JOHN GOODBODY, No. 8 Dumarais St.

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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is one that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the Materia Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Imperfect digestion, with its invariable accompaniments, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels, is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure their excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases one dose of BRISTOL'S SCORPION COATED PILLS will remove cause and consequences together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate efficacious; all cathartic and anti-bilious medicines—which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, a morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can long withstand. In all cases where the liver is affected, Bristol's Scorpions, the most potent purifier of the animal fluids the world has ever known, will greatly facilitate a cure.

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.