

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The French Foreign office is just now occupied in arranging all the preliminaries for the convocation of the Congress, so often spoken of, on the affairs of Rome, and for determining the relations between the Holy See and Italy. All the European Powers will be invited to form part of it. Turkey and Greece will be reserved for the last. Letters have already been addressed to several of the Governments with that object; and from the conversations which have been held between M. de Moustier and the representatives of the foreign States, it is thought probable that a favourable reception will be given to the proposition. M. de Sartiges is about to return to his post at Rome in a day or two.

The words spoken by Lord Lyons on presenting his credentials to the Emperor, and His Majesty's reply thereto, are generally considered as faithfully characterizing the relations subsisting between the two Governments and the two nations, and have given much satisfaction. The assurance that the instructions of the Queen had been that nothing should be spared to maintain and strengthen their relations 'we receive,' observes La France, 'with joy and hope.' This organ of the Senate, or, at least of the majority of that body, and edited by a Senator, repeats that the union of France and England has, in its judgment, always been, and is still a certain pledge that the great international questions will be resolved in the liberal spirit of modern civilization; but that, if the same intimacy had always been as complete in acts as well as in sentiments, many events which have troubled the general situation and deranged the equilibrium of the Powers would not have taken place. England ceased for some time to take any interest in Continental affairs, or in the policy of the West of Europe, which yet was a policy essentially one of peace and progress, and her influence has consequently suffered. Lord Stanley, however, on a recent occasion, protested against this systematic abstention, when he declared that Great Britain could not be at peace if the other States of Europe were at war; and it must be admitted that the friendly interference of the English Cabinet had in recent instances excellent results, and contributed greatly to the removal of grave difficulties. La France says:—

'We hail, therefore, as a guarantee of right and order in Europe the sympathetic words of the new Envoy of Great Britain. We believe them to be calculated to establish between the two Governments and the two peoples bonds all the more solid and durable as an examining the state of Europe, we see principles and interests common to both, which bring them closer together; and we see none that can divide them.'

The Opinion Nationale Steele, and the other organs which defend the cause of Garibaldi, express the intensest reprobation of the insults lavished by M. Louis Veillot in the Univers on him and his followers on their recent defeat. Every one knows that M. Veillot is never very choice in his language towards those with whom he has a controversy particularly when the subject is Rome and the Papacy: and, as might have been expected, he does not speak with great respect of the vanquished. This is certainly very ungenerous; but M. Veillot retorts by reminding his opponents that they invariably speak quite as un-ultimately of those whose cause he advocates. He cries:—

'Respect for the vanquished! Why, nobody has ever yet seen these people so sensitive. Respect for the vanquished is assuredly not one of the virtues of which they set an example, and who has been so utterly regardless of it as Garibaldi himself? When the adversaries whom he has so rashly encountered were glorious vanquished of Castelfidardo, what outrages unworthy of a soldier did he not discharge upon them? We have still our memory sullied by the ignominious abuse of the Holy Father, his army, and all Catholics. The Pope was the cancer, the vampire, the hideous oppressor of humankind; those who defended him were slaves and the scum of the galleys of Europe. Did he not also say that these mercenaries were not worthy of the bayonets, and should be attacked only with the butts of his muskets? This sort of literature required a different bearing on the field of battle. The Garibaldian journals that produced these fine things, and did not protest, but rather made it a merit to imitate them, must allow us to refresh their memory a little.'

The sting of language of the kind remains on either side a long time in the memory. French military men, the old comrades of General Lamortiere, than whom no other man was more conspicuous for bravery in the field, have not forgotten the terms in which the report of the combat of Castelfidardo, published in the official gazette of Turin, and signed by General Cialdini, spoke of him:—

'General Lamortiere, followed by a few horsemen fled from the field of battle: all the prisoners and the troops who have capitulated are indignant at his conduct.'

The clerical prints, and particularly the Univers, do not seem to put much faith in the efficacy of a Congress on the Roman question, nor in the accord which is sought to be established between Rome and Italy. M. Veillot affirms that, even if all parties sincerely desired it, there can never be anything more than a brief compromise on such a basis—subject to all the fluctuations of internal and external policy, attacked by ever-recurring conspiracies, formidable to the Papacy, and dangerous to Italy herself. With the Pope in the power of Italy all nations would in turn demand an account of him, and she would constantly be obliged either to oppress him or to defend him. This would be precisely the same situation that Austria held in Italy, only aggravated; and Italy would soon succumb. He says, however, that what could never be done with Italy might be immediately realized with Italy. What need is there of an Italian unity which Italy itself never existed but by force and conquest, and which force and conquest will never constitute for any length of time, when there are several Italies that could exist as they have before existed? Revolutionary Italy can only be anarchy tyrannized over by herself or by others. Internally there is neither peace nor order nor wealth; externally she is not free to choose her own allies; and she is neither esteemed nor honored, for her incredible weakness condemns her to duplicity. She must, then, have the constitution which her very nature, her history, and the universal interest of the Pontificate, divinely established

on her territory, require. Italy cannot separate herself from the Pope any more than she can change her climate. M. Veillot adds:—

'The nations, or rather the Governments, that have witnessed with a sort of indifference the vain efforts to make up one Italy, will allow, for different motives, several Italies to be made quite as willingly as they would have allowed the Church to be unmade. God has placed in human affairs this disposition now more favorable than adverse. France is mistress of her action. She can pacify all instantly and solidly; she can postpone peace, postpone war, prolong Italy, or resuscitate Italy. But a treaty which would, no matter by what means, allow Italy to again attempt the destruction of the Church would sooner unmake France than make Italy.'

The Bishop of Orleans has no better opinion of the efficacy of a Congress than the Ultramontane journalists. In a 'Pastoral' addressed to his clergy he says:—

'We can no longer allow ourselves to be caught by these wretched snares. We cannot again recur to the ignoble life of moral means. We now know too well what they mean. We can no longer leave hanging over the Holy Father's head the danger which has just been averted by Catholic volunteers. We can no longer expose ourselves to see Italian demagogues get some day before us to Rome and seeking her allies among our enemies in order to defy us. A Congress we are told, is about to take the question into consideration. In my judgment the question is already resolved; or, rather, there is no question at all. The sovereignty of the Head of the Church must be respected. That duty is now as ever, and as has been loudly proclaimed, inscribed on our banner; the Pope must be master in his own house, and he must have frontiers to protect him. But if a Congress of Kings, I can with difficulty fancy the destinies of Pius IX. and of the Church given over to Prince Gortschakoff and M. Bismarck? The Bishop of Autun, who had already forwarded 85,000fr. to the Pope this year, has just transmitted another sum of 80,000fr., plus 2,100fr. in bonds of the Roman loan.

The amount subscribed in France for the Pope exceeds at present 2,200,000fr. Nov. 10.—An order has been issued by the Prefect of the Seine, under date of the 8th inst., establishing measures which will enable the Paris bakers to sell bread of the first quality at 50c. (the maximum price) per kilogramme, second quality at 42c. An indemnity will be paid to the bakers as compensation from the Government Bakers' Fund.

LOOKING BACK ON SCHOOLS.—A good story is told of the awkward consequences of 'croking' history for educational purposes in France. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, at a school examination, put a lad to the stock test—What are some of the principal events of the present reign for which France should be grateful to the Emperor?—'The Mexican expedition,' and the Credit Mobilier' promptly returned the boy, to the horror of the Minister and consternation of the schoolmaster, who was afraid he would be held responsible. The Minister left hurriedly, and as soon as he was gone the boy's father summoned the schoolmaster before a commissary of police for an assault on his son, and in the course of the judicial proceedings it came out that in M. Duruy's modern history of France, published for the use of schools, the Mexican expedition and the creation of the Credit Mobilier are mentioned among the great acts of the reign. The boy, therefore, answered M. Duruy's own words. But then the official history was written a year or two since.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—The Caving-in of the Italian Government.—We are as yet without intelligence, writes the Paris correspondent of the Evening Standard on Wednesday night, as to the effect which this caving-in of their Government will produce on the Italians. It is no exaggeration to say that although the Italian army has not burned a single cartridge, that the moral defeat their Government has sustained is calamitous. Novara was a great military defeat, but it did not involve national humiliation. It is a grievous thing for Victor Emmanuel that he should have a parody on Francois Premier's famous motto put into his mouth—'Tout est sauve hors l'honneur.' As the Italian troops were to evacuate the Papal States at the bidding of France, it was a great blunder to order them to cross the frontier and assume an equality of position with France which there was no power to make good. All the friends of Italy must hope that the Italians will display in the present emergency the self control for which they have been so conspicuous since their country has risen into Italian existence; that they will disregard the appeals of Signor Mazzini to war or barricade and patiently bide their time until the last remaining leaf of the Italian arbutus is ripe for eating. As for negotiations on the basis of 'Rome, the capital of Italy,' which the Cabinet of Florence hints at in the manifesto brought us by telegraph I do not believe in their reality.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says:—Poor Italy! her enemies—and in these parts they are numerous, and powerful, and bitter—are exulting over the ignominy to which, after patiently witnessing the defeat of Garibaldi, she has submitted in evacuating the Papal territory leaving therein the French. Her friends are ashamed of the abject cowardice of the last days. The former with great brutality of language, say that her people are a most wretched herd, utterly unworthy to figure on the list of European nations. Her friends attempt not to present for her any excuse. In one respect the language both of friends and enemies is alike and that is in representing King Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers to be knowingly or unknowingly no better than traitors, and to have covered themselves with undying shame. These men, it is said, both broke their pledged words, and acted falsely to the French and to Garibaldi alike. They outraged the former by sending an army to keep them in check, and betrayed the latter by letting him be routed by his foes. They first placed their country at the feet of France then rose up against her, and then made their armies at a word from her fly like sheep attacked by a wolf, and the result is that Italy is dishonored and ruined.

From most undoubted authority a contemporary learns that the conduct of the Garibaldians at Novara was so wantonly infamous as to be almost unfit for publication. One priest, who would not reveal where the church plate was they stripped stark naked and prodded him with bayonets until he fell half dead from loss of blood. The tabernacles of the several churches were broken open, the Blessed Sacrament scattered on the floor, spat on, and trod upon; the ciboriums and chalices being desecrated in a manner too infamous and too filthy to mention. In a word devils from the infernal regions could not have behaved more vilely than those scoundrels did.

M. Weiss, in the Journal de Paris, remarks that if there be any man of all those who have figured in these affairs whose conduct is strictly consistent and logical, that man is Garibaldi. He may be called by his enemies condottiere, bandit brigand, or whatever other appellation they choose to give him. Not to speak of the impropriety of such epithets when applied to a chief of partisans and a promoter of revolutions who seeks to attain an object, whether good or otherwise, whether legitimate or not, Garibaldi has the right to ask himself and to ask of Europe what point of difference there is between his attempt against the Roman States and that of M. Oavour and King Victor Emmanuel against the same States, and against the Kingdom of Naples. He has the right to declare that in marching against Monte Rotondo he did nothing more than what he was allowed to do in 1860; nothing more than what Victor Emmanuel afterwards allowed to do against the Pope and Francis II.; nothing more than what the Germanic Confederation was allowed to do against Denmark, or what the King of Prussia did to the Germanic Confederation. Unless it be that the dress makes

the monk, and that it is only a red shirt which constitutes piracy, usurpation, and rebellion, Garibaldi is an usurper and a rebel against order in Europe. In very illustrious company. What obstacle did Victor Emmanuel place in the way of the recent enterprise? None. What energetic, unambiguous Note did France send to Florence two months ago, at the very moment when the armaments of Garibaldi were going on in the open day, to tell Garibaldi, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that if the Pontifical States were attacked by force they should be defended and saved by force? None; or if France did speak in time she spoke in so hushed a voice that Garibaldi could not have heard it.

The Gazette de France says that it has received letters from Rome which it hesitates to publish, because they contain with reference to the late combat between the Pontificals and Garibaldians the names of persons killed or wounded, the accuracy of which it cannot guarantee. It gives, however, the following extract from one of them, which it affirms to be authentic.—

'The greater number of the killed, wounded and prisoners (Garibaldians) had on shoes and pantaloons from the military stores, with the number of the regiment to which they belonged. The greater part had libretti militari (books containing an account of the arms clothing, &c., served out) The prisoners avow that they belonged to the regular army and they cry against the treachery of the Government that caused them to be massacred.'

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.—Garibaldi has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be considered by his medical advisers able to suffer the fatigue of travel, and by permission of the Government, he will immediately set out from Varignano for his home at Caprera.

The report that Italy had agreed to the proposition of France for a general Conference is premature. The Italian Government has not yet signified in any way its intention of joining the proposed Congress.

Rome.—Now that Garibaldi is disposed of, and Rome once more in French occupation, the European Governments are taking measures to be again represented in the Papal city otherwise than by young secretaries acting as Charges d'Affaires. For reasons of their own, they have of late kept their Ambassadors and Ministers away from Rome. Nearly all the principal of these were very lately absent. The Austrian ambassador returned some days ago. The Narvaez Government has just sent a worthy representative of its policy and tendencies in the person of Alexander de Castro. We are now told that M. de Sartiges is returning to his post, notwithstanding the recent reports that he had left it for good. Mr. Odo Russell has arrived in Florence on his way back to Rome. It is to be hoped that the return of all these diplomatic personages will tend to relieve the alarmed mind of the tourist world, and will spare the trouble of answering innumerable inquiries to those persons who, for one reason or another, are supposed to know something about the state of Rome and of the road to it. With the same object I take this opportunity of stating that Rome is as safe a residence as ever it was, that the cholera departed some time ago, that the presence of the French gives perfect security, and that there is no risk of interruption on the line of rail from Florence by way of Leghorn, Orbetello, and Oliva Vecchia. The journey is performed comfortably in wallpadded carriages, and in 14 hours, and if the traveller escapes being poisoned at the refreshment-rooms on the road he has nothing to fear. Of a large class of tourists the timidity seems to be surpassed only by their credulity. We hear that Cannes, Nice, and other South-French places are crammed with people who would gladly come on to Italy, but dare not, for fear of cholera, brigands, Garibaldi, Papalini, and what not. All such dangers are purely imaginary.—Times Cor.

Rejecting the exaggerations rife on both sides as to the numbers of the Pope's men and of Garibaldians during the late warfare in the Roman States, and taking into account the superiority of the former in armament, drill, artillery, and organization, one fact seems established by the events of the last few weeks, and it is that the Pope's army suffers (which has often been doubted) not only to maintain his authority among his own subjects, but to repel any attack that could possibly be made upon him from the side of Italy without the cognizance or manifest connivance of the Italian Government. This belief is linked with another fact, clearly resulting from recent occurrences and which is that the Pope's own subjects are not disposed to risk their lives for their liberties, or to strike the blow which the 'hereditary handman' is warned by the poet must be the condition of his freedom. There is no denying that the Romans, whether of town or country, lent no aid worth mentioning to the Italian invaders. Viterbo, a large town slenderly garrisoned, was attacked by the Garibaldians but they found no support from a population we have always heard spoken of as the most malcontent and resolute in the Pope's dominions. In excuse of this apathy it has been alleged that the attack by the Garibaldians was induced by treacherous advices from a pseudo national committee, and that the garrison were prepared and on their guard while the Viterbese were not. There are no people in the world more ingenious than the Italians in devising excuses and palliating disasters and short comings; but, without going into details, it must be obvious to all impartial observers that the Pope's 800,000 subjects have been very sympathetic in presence of their deliverers. It may be admitted that a good many of those who would have been apt to head a rising were in prison or in exile, but still there were men enough to do something had the will been there. When the Papal garrison withdrew from the provincial towns the Italian colours were hoisted and plebescites were taken, but it may be questioned whether the enthusiasm was not tempered by painful reflections on the increased taxation by which the newly-acquired liberties would have to be paid for.—Times Cor.

Nov. 14.—The Insurrectionary Committee of action has been discovered, three members of the committee having given information to the police for the sum of 45,000 Roman crowns. The police have in consequence made several domiciliary visits, and have seized papers containing full details of the ramifications of the committee, together with a list of the contributors. These documents also show that a revolt was to have commenced within the capital as soon as Garibaldi should appear under the walls.

The Pope proposes to distribute to the French and Pontifical troops engaged at the battle of Mentana a commemorative medal, similar to that bestowed after Castelfidardo.

His Holiness the Pope is known to oppose in advance any action of the Conference which involves the rights he now enjoys, and particularly any plan divesting him of his temporal power.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It now seems that the statement that it will be impossible for the proposed Conference to maintain the present boundaries at Rome, was not the utterance of La France, one of the Government organs of Paris, but of the St. Petersburg Journal, an official newspaper, and regarded as quite as good authority usually on diplomatic questions.

Scattered through Italy there were 84 committees for the collection of money for the relief of the wounded in the Roman States; in other words, for the support of the invasion. On these committees were Deputies of Parliament and Government officials, and among the contributors were persons in authority. As far as Naples, too, was concerned, as I now learn on indisputable authority, the enrolment of volunteers was not only sanctioned, but carried on by the authorities. The Quasstor, whose duty it was to maintain the order and honor of the country, enrolled them in the Quasstura, as did provincial councillors in the official buildings appropriated to their use. The facts were well known to the Prefect, who, good easy man, took no notice of them, or who in subservience to Rattazzi was unwilling to see them. Moreover from the Quasstura were supplied many things which were necessary for the Garibaldini, such as 185 muskets belonging to the Guards of Public Security, revolvers, caps, shoes, and blankets, and an inspector of police accompanied them to the camp and assisted in their organization. My information on this head is too good to admit of doubt, and I may at any time see the receipts of the articles which were thus officially given out. Special trains were in some cases given for the departure of the volunteers, and on referring to my last two or three letters you will find that, even on the confession of volunteers themselves, they left Naples in large numbers and in military dresses, under the eyes of the Carabinieri and Guards of Public Security, leaving no room for doubt as to the object of their journey. 'We were told, too,' on arriving at some place, 'that the troops were patrolling the country to prevent our leaving, but it was all a pretence.'

PRUSSIA.

BRASIL, Nov. 9.—The Prussia Government, being convinced that the joint occupation as well as evacuation of the Papal territory was tacitly agreed upon if not actually preconcerted by Italy and France, is naturally very cautious in its treatment of so enigmatical an affair. Hence, when Italy a few days ago solicited the good offices of Prussia with France, the petition was here regarded only as another attempt to bring on the Conference this Government had all but declined on direct application from Paris. A refusal was consequently dealt out in this quarter also. Prussia, it is evident, has no wish to lighten the difficulties of two Governments, one of which has uniformly observed an ambiguous attitude towards her, while the other, lately represented by Rattazzi, her enemy, is now headed by Menabrea, the adversary of her friends among his countrymen. Under these circumstances Prussia does not see her interest in mediating a compromise, which, while it would free both her would-be opponents from the dangers of their present entanglement, would yet leave the weaker dependent upon the stronger, and in a situation to be once more used against her. She will, therefore, not attend a Conference for a partial redivision of the Papal States. She will not promote a measure conferring some more Papal provinces upon the House of Savoy, and reserving the coveted city itself to the P. uttif to be again held out as a bait on some future occasion. Similar intentions are entertained by England and Russia. As to the Pope himself, so far from countenancing a compromise, he is unwilling to approve any arrangement that withholds from him an inch of his former domains. While, then, three of the great Powers, from a reluctance to benefit two, without any advantage to the European family as a whole, are averse from a Conference, the Pope's anger is likely to deter the smaller and Catholic States, who, otherwise would have been ready to oblige France, and in doing so cut a figure in the world. It is difficult to foresee what will come out of it all. In all probability the matter will not be quickly arranged, but pass through a series of opposite phases, which will scarcely tend to keep the understanding between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel so perfect as in the main it is here thought to be. What is next expected at Berlin is that the French, after a delay just long enough to make it appear a voluntary act, will march out of Rome, and leaving a few thousand men at Civita Vecchia, set sail for home.—Times Cor.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria have formally signified their intention of participating in the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question, as suggested by the Emperor Napoleon, as have also nearly all the smaller power of Europe.

The course that Prussia may pursue in the matter is not officially known, but it is believed she will send representatives.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Sydney, August 31, 1867:—'Among the many inventions of these times is one for the preservation of meat, birds, and fish, in tanks, by freezing apparatus applied here in the first instance to the manufacture of ice. The agent is ammonia, and its application appears simple and inexpensive. The promoters are sanguine of success in forwarding in very large numbers fresh carcasses to England, and that it may be used for supply of passengers and ships' crews. Recently I went with a friend to see, and was in the tank, in which were joints, whole carcasses, birds, fish, milk,—all in most perfect preservation. Some had been there for months, other parts only a few hours. The meat so frozen is said to be fully equal, when cooked, to any freshly killed. The carcasses in the tank are not separately, but closely packed. There is reason to expect that ere long, quantities of the surplus stock of these colonies will be exported in this state for supply of distant markets with fresh meat.'

We glean from General Grant's report to Congress that the United States Army numbers 56,500. It is partially armed with breechloaders, 23,000 Springfield muskets having been converted, and 700 million rounds of ammunition provided; the average failure of these cartridges is one third of one per cent. The military estimate for the year is \$17,000,000. All smooth bore cannon under eight inches calibre have been discarded from the service.

A NEW USE FOR PAPER.—A new process has been discovered, by which paper, made by chemical and mechanical influences, be rendered as hard as bickory wood, and may be manufactured into a variety of articles hitherto made of wood, tin, copper, and iron. The substance produced is a non-conductor of heat, impervious to the action of acids, and not liable to be injured by heat or cold. It can bear a heat of three hundred Fahrenheit without injury. When the preparation is soft it is shaped in moulds, and made into water-pails, wash-basins, pitchers, &c. When further improvements are made articles formed of paper will come into competition with crochery and china. The White House and the Departments in Washington have been already supplied with sets of paper water-pails, ice-coolers, and spittoons. A factory at Greenport, L. I., is now engaged in developing the process, which, of course, is a secret.

In the eventful life of Napoleon the number eighteen was associated with so many important events that it has been believed that there was something more than casualty. Such were, the engagement from which he assumed the consulate; that of Fortino, on the river Beresina; the battles of Leipzig and of Waterloo; which were all fought on the 18th of the month. On that day also his corpse was landed at St. Helena, and on the 18th also the Belle Paule sailed with his remains to France. Beautiful things are suggestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with a mingled love and fear. They have a consciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are poor, yet modestly inspiring keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your dignity, and secure for you consideration and delicacy of behaviour.

Intermingled joys and sorrows are the lot of man. That it has ever been,—thus, no doubt, it will continue to be, until the present economy shall have reached its termination. Shall not the Judge of all earth do right? Is a sufficient reply to those who would fain have it otherwise. But, independently of this view of the subject, may we not, with the painter's eye, regard joy as the light, sorrow as the shade in the picture of life? And who would have a painting all light or all shadow?

TEA.—When tea was first brought to Europe, about the middle of the seventeenth century, it was sold at a price of extravagantly high price. As late as the year 1700 it was far too expensive an article to be used by people in ordinary circumstances. It was the enterprise of the British East India Company that reduced the price of two guineas a pound to less than three or four shillings.—J. J.

Our individual philosophies are commonly nothing more than the ingenious excuses which pride offers for the willfulness of all the other passions.

TESTIMONIAL FROM HAMILTON

BRONCHITIS CURED.

Hamilton, O.W., July 20, 1864.

Messrs. D. D. McDonald & Co.:— Dear Sirs—I take pleasure in giving my testimonial of the benefit derived from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled seriously with Bronchitis for about a year. It had been brought on by inflammation of the lungs, and was a source of great distress to me, so that it was impossible for me to go out at night. I found no relief from anything I had taken until I tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I am happy to say has effected a cure.

J. C. FIELDS,

Leather Merchant King 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 Medicines. 465

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERIMENT?—If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age a weak constitution, or a specific ailment they are invaluable. Where other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste for food, but they produce a desire for it. 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 SARSAPARILLA 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, Picault & Son J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Meds. &c.

AN ARISTOCRATIC PERFUME.—Bulwer Lytton, the great English romancier, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The coarse scent marks the coarse man. There is a delicacy, an insinuating and luxurious softness, in the aroma of MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which is delightful to persons of taste and refinement.—Hence it is as acceptable to the true gentleman as to the lady of fine sensibilities. More than this:—every gentleman knows or should know, that when sufficiently diluted with water it is a wonderful emollient—the best that can possibly be used after shaving. Its refreshing odor is an exquisite contrast to the sickly taint of the heavy French extracts.

Beware of Counterfeits; ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lamman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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THE KING OF BAVARIA, kindly permitted Doctor J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch'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 micting and often dangerous diseases.—[Boston Journal. December, 1867. Im

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1865.

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 ORICK 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. 363 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 groin. Sold by all Druggists.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; in 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.