

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Empress's visit to the hospitals, and her presence at the bedside of the cholera patients, speaking words of comfort and encouragement to all, has excited universal surprise and admiration among all classes of the population. It has excited the warmest praise even from those who are no warm friends of the Imperial dynasty; and the humane and courageous conduct of the illustrious lady, suffering as she has been for a few days from a severe cold, will long be remembered by those who are but too apt to forget everything. The Empress, Empress, and Prince Imperial had already contributed a sum of 50,000fr. for the relief of the necessitous among the convalescents, but her presence on the spot itself where the disease was prevalent was far more precious than any gift. The Journal des Debats, alluding to the Empress's visit, says:—

"The emotion was, as may be supposed, great among these poor people, and their gratitude profound. Their eyes were filled with tears. One of the patients, whose sight was dimmed by the gravity of his condition, answered a question addressed to him by the Empress with the words, 'Yes, my sister.' 'My good friend,' said the Sister of Charity who was in attendance, 'it is not I who am speaking to you, it is the Empress.' 'Let him call me so,' the Empress replied; 'it is the finest name he can give me.'"

The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by his archdeacons, also visited on Tuesday the Hospital la Charite, where a great improvement has taken place in the condition of the patients. The Prelate did not confine himself to mere words of consolation and comfort becoming his sacred calling, but left substantial marks of his bounty to the more necessitous among them.

It is generally reported that the French army now in Mexico will be withdrawn by instalments, and that by August or September next year the whole will have returned to France. This resolution is said to be adopted, not only from a desire to afford no reasonable ground of complaint to the United States, but also on economical grounds. Economy, indeed, is said to be the order of the day; and all savings that can be made in the various branches of Government will, it is asserted, be carried out.

The Minister of Marine and Colonies is engaged in preparing the draught of a law relative to the merchant navy. There are two sorts of commerce in which these vessels are engaged—the cabotage, which has several significations, one of which applies to the coasting trades, in opposition to the long courses.

Merchants and speculators are at present satisfied that there is no reason for the discouragement which prevailed a short time since. On the contrary, there is every reason to hope for improvement in the finances of the country, as it is known that the Emperor is anxious to adopt a prudent financial policy, and has recommended his Ministers to reduce their expenses. It is expected that considerable reductions will be effected, and that the next budget will exhibit a clear surplus of income over expenditure. The natural consequence would be the postponement of any further loan.

It appears that a strike has been going on among the velvet weavers of St. Etienne for the last three weeks, to the great injury of the trade of the town, and of the best interests of the men themselves.—From 2,500 to 3,000 looms were abandoned at once, not only by the weavers, but by the foremen appointed by the masters to protect their interests.—No warning was given, though the weavers are bound to give three months' notice and the foremen a week. The pretence for the strike is, that the masters would not sign a list of prices prepared by the men, and presented by delegates. The result of the strike will, no doubt be that the weavers will resume their work when all their means are exhausted.

The rise in the price of flour has made considerable progress in Paris within the last week. It has even passed the limit anticipated by experienced speculators. Sales took place on Saturday at 53fr the sack of 157 kilogrammes for delivery in November and December, and at 54fr. for January, being a rise of 2fr. the sack. The present rise is due to a great measure to purchases from England. Flour has likewise risen at Marseilles, in consequence of large orders from Egypt. Sales were made at Marseilles on Saturday at from 36fr. to 37fr. the bag of 122½ kilogrammes, with 1 per cent. discount. Flour of the six marks was officially quoted in Paris on Saturday evening at 52fr. the sack.

Accounts received from 138 provincial corn markets state that there was a rise in 54, while there was a fall, or a tendency to a fall, in 19. The rest were either firm, or without variation. The Marseilles market is remarkably firm. Polish wheat was sold there on Saturday at from 27fr. to 30fr. 50c. the measure of 150 litres; Varna, 27fr. 50c.; Danubian, 26fr. 75c. The price of wheat has risen higher at Bordeaux than millers can afford to pay. There were more than 50,000 hectolitres of wheat shipped at Nantes during the last eight days, and more could have been sold had there been ships to take it away. Good wheat is quoted in Paris at from 26fr. 50c. to 28fr. the sack of 126 kilogrammes.

The consumption of poultry in Paris constitutes one of the most important branches of commerce. They arrive from various quarters.

General d'Aurelle de Paladines, who commands the ninth military division, of which the headquarters are at Marseilles, has issued an order of the day announcing that the epidemic which prevailed for several months with as much intensity in the ninth military division may be considered as having altogether ceased. He states that the malady caused serious losses in the ranks of the army, but relatively not numerous, owing to the devotedness and zeal displayed in combating the scourge, by sanitary preventive measures, and by the skillful treatment of the sick.

The *Monteur Algerien* of the 24th inst. states that five movable columns have been organized against the insurgent Oulid Sidi Oukherk. The Opicion Nationale observes that the *Monteur* might have added a sixth and seventh column formed of the garrison of Tlemcen, which found it necessary to proceed by forced marches to oppose Si-Hamed ben Hamza while the five columns are fighting against Si-Lala. It appears that Si-Hamed ben-Hamza occupies the country from the gates of Sebbon, which is blockaded, to El Gor at the head of the springs of Isser. He attacked the tribe of the Beni-Smiel on the 17th inst., and carried off their cattle and sheep. The kaid of the tribe was wounded while defending his property. The insurgents subsequently captured the kaid of the Agades, who had taken refuge in the forest of Sebbon, and forced half the tribe to surrender. The inhabitants of the French village of Ouled-Mimoun, in the valley of Isser, feared they should be attacked the same night. The remainder of the garrison of Tlemcen had marched towards the Ouled-Mimoun. The town was defended by the National Guard. Si-Hamed-ben-Hamza is said to have 15,000 men with him—half infantry and half cavalry.—Great apprehension prevailed among the colonists.

The cattle plague seems to have been materially checked in France by the bold and vigorous action of the Government; and we are happy to find that the cholera is disappearing fast in the capital and in the southern cities. The Emperor and Empress have won all hearts in the country by visiting the hospitals in Paris, in order to see how the cholera patients were treated, and that all that human skill and care could do for their safety and comfort was accomplished. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been visiting the camp at Chalons, adds the following to

the information which has been already communicated respecting the French army:—

"What I would call attention to as one of the singular facts connected with the French army is the Imperial Guard is decidedly unpopular with the rest of the service. It is not on account of the expenses attending living in Paris, for the officers of the Guard have an extra allowance to cover this. Moreover, we all know that every Frenchman lives but in Paris, and only exists out of it. When I asked them why they did not exchange into the Guard, their answer invariably was, 'In the line (or the cavalry, or artillery, as the case may be) an officer serves la France; but in the Guard he serves the ruling dynasty, and we don't like to make ourselves too zealous on behalf of the reigning family.' This reply, too, came from men who will argue by the hour that the present Emperor is the best ruler France ever had. It is most curious to observe how in many of the line regiments, cavalry as well as infantry, artillery, engineers, and even those corps like the Zouaves and Chasseurs d'Afrique, whose whole service is in Algeria, there are men of the first families in France, men whose titles date from days far anterior to any of our nobility; while in the Imperial Guard these are almost unknown. The Imperial Guard is officered altogether by men who have nothing but their profession to look to, and who are nearly all from what our newspaper writers would call the lower strata of the middle class. The Emperor has done his utmost to make the Guard popular in France. He has instituted in every regiment messes on the footing of our English service, and to some of them he has presented costly sets of plate, &c. But it is of no use; the mess system is disliked in the French army, and the Imperial Guard is most unpopular throughout the whole service. Whether some of the more thinking men amongst the officers look forward to a day when another family will rule at the Tuileries it is not for me to say.

I have often heard Englishmen wonder how it is that our army costs so much more in proportion than that of France. According to the latest army estimates which I happen to have by me—those of 1862 63—we in England paid £15,139,379 for an army of 145,450 men and 14,116 horses; whilst for the same period the French paid £14,599,000 for an army of 400,000 men, 105,000 horses, and a reserve of 150,000 men. That is, we pay—or paid two years ago—more than half a million of money dearer than the French pay, or paid, for four times our number of men, and seven times our number of horses. This difference is somewhat startling, and I wonder it has not ere this called forth more active operations in the way of army estimate reforms.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The *Giornale di Roma* publishes an article, in which it deplores the insults and calumnies of which Mgr. de Merode has been the object. It further declares that the Pope has relieved him of his functions for some particular reasons, especially that of ill-health, and without withdrawing his affection and esteem, of which Mgr. de Merode is so worthy.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—Since the failure of the Veggezzi mission it has been more than once reported in Italy and in foreign countries that the Italian Government had either resumed negotiations with Rome or sought an opportunity of so doing. It is now known that there was no foundation for such reports.

A part of the French garrison at Rome is about to return to France forthwith. The 69th of the line are to embark at Civita Vecchia on board the steam frigates Labrador and Gomer, which have sailed from Toulon to receive them. The remainder of the brigade of which that regiment is part will quit Rome on the 20th of November, and embark on board the Mogador and Eldorado, which will likewise bring home a considerable quantity of military stores. The army of occupation now consists of three brigades, commanded by Generals de Polbes, Michelier, and Bidouel. General de Polbes' brigade will leave first.—The brigade Michelier will quit Italy after the Easter solemnities; and General de Montebello, the Commander-in-Chief, will remain in Rome till September with the third brigade, the artillery, and the engineers.

Accounts from Rome state that since the appearance of cholera at Naples sanitary precautions have been adopted at the Roman frontier. Rome and the five adjacent provinces are reported healthy.

THE POPE AND HIS SUICIDES.—It is not often that we go to such unprejudiced evidence on Roman affairs from English Protestant writers as is contained in the subjoined extract, which we take from the Roman correspondence of the *Liverpool Advertiser*:—

"I saw his Holiness drive out yesterday. I was at St. Peter's soon after four o'clock. At twenty-five minutes past, I observed an officer ride out from one of the gates of the Vatican on the west side of the magnificent colonnade of the great Basilica. He was followed by two of the Pope's mounted guards, in their handsome blue uniform. They were crossing the Piazza of St. Peter; and I perceived that the Pope was coming out for his afternoon drive. I turned to the centre of the open space, and just as I reached it the carriage of his Holiness arrived at the same spot. It was a grand coach, drawn by four splendid black horses. On one of the leaders was a postillion, wearing a cocked hat and blue livery.—The wheeled were driven by a coachman, also in cocked hat. His Holiness and two monks of his suite were inside. Another carriage and four with other members of the Pontifical household, followed, and an officer of the Pope's guard and six men formed the guard of honor. As the cortege of Pius IX. crossed the piazza, the gendarmes on duty at the colonnade knelt down; the guard of French troops at the entrance of the piazza turned out, and bending on one knee, presented arms and blew a flourish of trumpets, while the ensign held the flag of France, and made his obeisance to the Pope. The cortege passed round by the eastern colonnade, and passed by the Porta di Angelico. I walked in that direction, and, on reaching the summit of the Monte Mario, from which the best view of Rome is had, I met his Holiness, who had descended from his carriage, and, in company with Monsignore Talbot and another monk, and followed by the rest of his suite, was walking down the hill. 'Threatened lives last a long time.' We have often read in the journals that the Pope was almost in extremis. From personal observation of his walking powers for half an hour, I can assure you that he seems to be not only in good health, but robust, and that, if one did not know he was older, would pass for a hale man of not more than sixty years of age. He walks perfectly upright, and without the assistance of even a stick. When a young man he served in the army, and he has still the jaunty air of a cavalry officer. Yesterday he did not lean on any one's arm, and he moved firmly and readily. He was dressed in a white habit, with a cape of the same colour. Round his waist was a belt of blue watered satin ribbon, from which is suspended two gold lace cords and tassels. The cuffs of his robe were of a similar material to that in his belt. While walking he wore the scarlet hat of a cardinal, but without the hanging tassels. A single gold lace cord, with two tassels resting on the leaf, formed the hat-band. When in the carriage he wore no hat, but merely a small white cap on the crown of his head. His shoes, or rather slippers, were scarlet. The mounted guard and carriage followed in the rear of his Holiness. As he descended the hill, groups of people of all ages—old men and young; old women, girls, and young children—came up to meet him, and knelt for his blessing. He blessed them all. Some asked alms. Invariably he threw to those who did so a piece of silver, and on more than one occasion I observed his anxiety to ascertain that it has reached them. In one case a poor woman and a little child knelt and asked alms. He stopped, spoke to the woman, and having given her some

coins, raised the little child up, and made it take something from his own hand. Lower down the hill some dozen of young women and men knelt down for his blessing. He walked into their midst, and conversed with them in such jocular terms as set them all laughing. Soon after he re entered his carriage, and looking out from one of the windows, prayed that God's blessing might descend on all assembled. I shall conclude this communication which has already run to too great a length, by stating that for the Pope personally there is nothing but intense respect. His face is expressive of thorough benevolence, and the Romans say that his fine countenance is a faithful reflection of his character as a man and a priest.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The Queen has made a donation of 1,000,000 reals, to meet the expenses of attending persons attacked with cholera. The epidemic is still spreading in the southern quarters of this city.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20. The *Correspondance Russe* publishes the following article relative to the substitution of the Russian for the Polish language:—

"We have already had occasion to note how the public mind in Russia is preoccupied with the important question of the substitution of the Russian for the Polish language hitherto used in the instruction of the Catholic religion. This question is most important, for it touches at the same time our dearest political interests and the most honourable sentiments of the people whom it concerns. Catholicism, like other recognized religions, exists in every part of the Empire, but the Catholic population, which is extremely dense in the kingdom of Poland, is more thinly scattered the farther it penetrates into the Russian provinces, and at last becomes into an exception. In this infiltration of Catholicism into the interior of our provinces it has been presently followed by the Polish language, irrespective of the number or of the nationality of its adherents. This tradition if the period of Poland's independence—a tradition which has been preserved till our time—is dangerous. It is known that everywhere the Catholic priesthood willingly joins temporal to its spiritual preoccupations; as the Polish clergy is far from an exception to this rule, and as it employs all the means in its power on the consciences of Catholics in its irritation against a Government which does not profess the same religion, and has shorn it of all its political influence, the priestly character becomes in its hands a political weapon to the great detriment of religious interests. The evil being known, how and within what limits it is proper to apply a remedy? Evidently Poland properly so called cannot be brought into the question, for the great majority of the population is Catholic, and everybody speaks Polish. But beyond the limits of Poland there exists an extensive zone, where the orthodox and the Catholic religions and the Russian and Polish nationalities are distributed in varying proportions. Where must the line of demarcation be established? Of the 6,624,352 Catholics in the entire empire it is calculated that more than one-third inhabit the Russian Provinces (2,915,333 against 3,708,919 in Poland). It is intended to withdraw these 2,915,333 Russians, though Catholics, from Polish influence and from the suspicions which may arise from their relations with the rival party. This would be rendered successful by substituting in their worship for the Polish the Russian language, which they all speak, including their priests, of whom a large number are of Russian origin. The execution of this important reform has already commenced, the Government, having decided that in the Province of Kiev the teaching of the Catholic religion in the schools shall be in the Russian language. The Russian papers announce that the cholera, which appeared two months since in the southern provinces of the empire, is advancing north, and notwithstanding the cold weather it has arrived at Berdytchen, in Russian Poland, a town of 40,000 souls, mostly of the Israelitish faith.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—It is stated that Count Mensdorff has, in a preliminary manner, verbally accepted the invitation of the French Government to the Sanitary Conference at Constantinople.—*Reuter*.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—Count Wickenburg has been appointed President of the Austrian Central Committee for the International Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1867. The Committee is placed under the immediate patronage of the Archduke Karl Ludwig. A denial has been given to the assertion of some German papers that the French Ambassador at Vienna had endeavoured to exercise a moral influence on the policy pursued by the Austrian Government towards the Frankfort Senate. An Imperial decree has been published to-day announcing that Emperor has appointed a new Committee for the Control of the Public Debt. This Committee, which will be in direct communication with the Emperor, consists of the President, Coloredo, the Vice-President, Councillor Tschek and the following members:—Field-Marshal Hess, Baron Rotschild, Baron Rueschke, Her Harbat, and Herr Winterstein. The decree states that this measure is adopted in consequence of the change brought about by the September Patent, and because it is the will of the Emperor that a committee independent of the Ministry of Finance should uninterruptedly watch over the management of the Public Debt until the time when a committee for this purpose can be elected by the representatives of the empire.—*Id*.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—The Opposition having obtained a majority of 75 against 69 votes on a question of confidence it is said that the Ministry will tender its resignation.—*Id*.

ATHENS, Oct. 31.—The Ministry has resigned. M. Bulgaris having been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry, declared that he would only accept the task on condition that Count Sponebeck should quit Greece. The King has refused this condition, stating that Count Sponebeck does not occupy any official position. M. Bulgaris thereupon declined to form a new Ministry.—*Id*.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—A great fraud has been discovered in the custom-house, tobacco having been smuggled to Egypt. Sir Henry Bulwer leaves to-day for Malta. His Excellency has had a particularly cordial private interview with the Sultan.—*Id*.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—On receiving the official notification of Lord Palmerston's death, the King of Prussia requested the English Ambassador to convey his sympathies to Queen Victoria on the loss Her Majesty had sustained by the death of her Prime Minister. Her Majesty, in reply, instructed the English Ambassador at Berlin to express her thanks to the King of Prussia for this mark of his sympathy.—*Id*.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 31.—Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse Darmstadt have agreed to propose in the Federal Diet that the Holstein Estates should be convoked, that Schleswig should be incorporated with Germany, and that the costs of the Federal execution in the Duchies, and of the Danish war should be borne by the Confederation.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—An official denial has been given to the rumor that all soldiers of the garrison in Venetia now on furlough had been called in. The *Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung*) publishes a leading article explaining that no change whatever had taken place in the position of Austria in Germany, and in the relations between Austria and Germany. The *Abendpost* recalls that the intimate connection between Austria and Germany reposes on an historical basis, and says:—

'A separation of Austria and Germany would offer the most serious dangers to both parties. Austria considers her connection with Germany as the vital of her existence. The relations between Austria and Germany can never be dissolved, as both parties are dependent each upon the other.'

AUSTRIA AND MEXICO.

The *Austrian Gazette* publishes the following:— The statement made in some journals that a convention has been concluded between Austria and Mexico, according to which it is alleged that Austria is bound to provide 2,000 men annually to the Emperor Maximilian, is erroneous. No promise has ever been made to the Emperor Maximilian to provide him with an annual contingent, and never has either France or Mexico made such a request to Austria.

The Imperial Government has simply allowed the recruiting in the Austrian Empire of volunteers to fill up the blanks caused by death and other causes, but has limited the number to 2,000 men. The whole cost of these troops will be paid by Mexico. No charge can therefore be brought against Austria in a financial point of view, or as regards any agreement for the future. The recruiting which has now been allowed will be regulated by a subsidiary convention, which is under negotiation.

UNITED STATES.

The consecration of the Right Rev. F. A. Feehan, Bishop of Nashville, Tennessee, took place on the Festival of All Saints, at St. Louis.

The solemn dedication of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, N.Y., was performed on Sunday last, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., just arrived from Europe. The church is situated in East Thirty-seventh street, between First and Second Avenues, and is one of the finest Catholic edifices in the city. By dint of the most persevering exertions, Father Glowray, the energetic pastor, has succeeded in bringing to completion in a wonderfully short time, considering the character of the work, its architectural beauty and interior decorations. Among the paintings is to be seen one of the largest and perhaps the most beautiful in America, being a copy of Mazzoleni's Annunciation, after Guido. The original painted at the request of Pope Paul V., by Guido Reni, is historic as one of the master pieces of art.

ORDINATIONS IN WISCONSIN.—On Sunday, the 5th November, in the Chapel of the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, near Milwaukee, the Right Rev. Bishop Henni conferred minor orders on John Vestin, diocese of Sault Ste. Marie, and on John Grunder and Henry Grall, archdiocese of St. Louis. The following Rev. gentlemen were elevated to the priesthood, viz.: John Casey, Joseph Fessier, Peter Lavan, Henry Reinhardt, Aloysius Sigg, Christian Verwey, and Michael Wenker, for the diocese of Milwaukee; and John Benedict Gaffery and John Joseph Quigley for the Diocese of Dubuque.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following:—A gentleman of this city, now on a visit to Canada, writes to a friend here—I can have made here a coat of the finest English broadcloth for \$30 in specie, for the like of which in Cincinnati I would have to pay \$75 in greenbacks. I can get a pair of calf-skin boots double-soled and extra fine, for \$6.50 in specie, for which at home I would have to pay \$17 in greenbacks. And boots will be dearer and coats will be higher, with a currency expanding three millions and over every week, and thirty-three weeks more of that expansion to come before the extra \$100,000,000 will be out for the National Bank.—*N. Y. Express*.

From the 7th November, all vessels arriving at Portland, Maine, from ports infested with cholera on board, will be detained in quarantine until cleared by the physicians.

Immigration continues to be very extensive at New York. During the month of October there were landed at Castle Garden 20,666 emigrants, of whom 10,687 were Germans. The entire immigration at this port for the present year is 167,333 of whom 59,818 were Germans.

Judge Smalley, United States Judge for the District of Vermont, has judicially declared the section of the act of Congress of March, 1863, authorizing the suspension of habeas corpus by the President, and sheltering all subordinates from punishment for any acts they might do under the Executive authority in such cases, to be null and void.

Captain Wertz was hung at Washington between ten and eleven o'clock on Friday morning. On the gallows he declared his innocence. He died without exhibiting any symptoms of fear.

NEW YORK, 15th.—A railway accident occurred at Newark this morning, caused by the negligence of a switchman. The smoking car was literally demolished. The crash was terrific. Few passengers in the smoking and first passenger cars escaped without injury. Up to 4 o'clock there were but four passengers dead, and eight or nine injured, who were carried into the Newark Hotel.

A market-man was killed by a party of negro soldiers one mile from Nashville on Saturday.

The police of New York made 22,284 arrests during the quarter ending Oct. 21, being an increase over the preceding quarter of 1,877.

A "COUGH" "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly to the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York.  
Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
N. P. Willis, New York.  
Hon. O. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate.  
Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.  
Prof. Edward North, Ointot, N.Y.  
Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence.  
Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.  
November, 1865. 2m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Poets may talk of 'gales from spicy Anaby,' but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as refreshing as the perfume of this floral essence. The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from most toilet waters, seems to have little effect upon the exquisite aroma which belongs *par excellence*, to this refreshing preparation. It contains, so to speak, the condensed breath of the most odoriferous blossoms of Tropical America, and its fragrance seems inexhaustible even by long-continued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect it resembles the original Florida Cologne, and it is preferred to that more costly perfume in South America and the West Indies, where it is almost universally used.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 194 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Reverend O. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A SUREFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Sussy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking, and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1865. 2 m

THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED.—Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable.

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. 418

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

A GREAT BLESSING.—When pains are darting through the body what a joy it is to find relief.—How sweet the soothing influence of some Pain Destroying Agent. Henry's Vermont Linctiment is a veritable Pain Killer. Don't fail to use it for toothache, headache, colic, and pains and aches of all kinds. The sale of this valuable medicine is rapidly on the increase, which proves how well it is liked by all who use it. May you not be without a bottle of it in the house for any consideration. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. November, 1865. 1 m

GET THE BEST.—Never buy an inferior article because it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has it. Get the Best. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor man would starve, and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Down's Elixir. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. November, 1865. 1 m

SORE EYES CURED

AFTER THREE YEARS SUFFERING. August 3rd, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp: Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and SUGAR COATED PILLS. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being much inflamed, swollen, and matting. My eyes-lashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun-light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the SARSAPARILLA, and three pills of the PILLS completely cured me.—This was about six months ago, and my eyes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. I am, dear Sirs, yours, &c.,

EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal.

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. 464

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and thereby destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off, and dismiss forever, and these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, for the Proprietors, Jones & Evans. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects.

Read what is said of them by Julius Lee. Julius Lee, Esq., of the firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable, tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.

Yours truly, Julius Lee. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.