

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Official despatches from the Prefect of Metz to the Minister of the Interior is published. He says:

A body of German Uhlans has been seen near Coudrey, marching towards Bas Le Duc. He has therefore cut the railways in that section to impede the advance of the enemy.

French journals complain of the brevity of despatches from the seat of war, even the *Constitutionnel*, a semi-official organ, says despatches do not give a very precise idea of the position of either army.

SAVERNE, Aug. 16.—The fortress of Marsail, a small town a little to the northeast of Nancy, has been captured by a body of Bavarian troops after a short bombardment. Sixty cannon were also taken.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Paris on Sunday night, the 14th. It is still considered unsettled whether the Emperor or Bazaine commands. No decree has yet made Bazaine generalissimo. Palikao's statement is equivocal. Nothing proves that the Emperor may not at any moment re-appear at the head of the army. Changarnier is in general favor, but no command has yet been assigned to him.

MACMAHON'S POSITION.

Nothing is yet known of MacMahon's position. It is probable that he will be unable to regain the army nearer than Chalons.

A special despatch from the *London Times* says the defeat of the French in the late battles is certified. The Prussians numbered 60,000 and their loss was heavy; and the French loss was fearful.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Despatches from the Prussian Government to the Prussian Ambassador here are full of triumphs, and express the greatest confidence as to the early result of the war.

Experiments recently made with the Mitrailleuse at Shoeburyness indicate that instrument as destructive in close quarters, but troops dependent on it may be annihilated by artillery before the mitrailleuse could be brought in range.

VERDUN, Aug. 16.—The Sub-Prefect of Verdun telegraphs the following to the Minister of the Interior: No news from Metz, and nothing is known to have occurred to-day. All day yesterday the roar of cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun.

Persons who reached here from that direction say a great battle has been fought, opening at daybreak, and that the Prussians lost more than forty thousand men in the combat, and were completely defeated.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An official confirmation of the news of the victory over the Prussians is impatiently awaited. Great crowds are collected at the Bourse, at the Ministry of the Interior and in the streets.

During yesterday morning at the extremity of the arondissement, and 28 kilometres from the fortifications of Verdun, the enemy had been seen directing his retreat to the south.

Though this intelligence has been transmitted by authority, the Government has not yet been able to verify it, and it is given to the public under reserve by the Minister of the Interior.

The *Moniteur* says during the battle on Sunday Marshal Bazaine had in position a masked battery of mitrailleuses. Four regiments of the Prussian Royal Guard approaching the batteries were unmasked and two of the regiments completely annihilated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes details of the appearance of the field of Woerthe after the battle, and states the French loss as 10,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners; the German loss at 7,000. He continues: As we neared Woerthe there was a constant stream of wagons bringing down wounded men—Prussians, Bavarians, Turcos, and Frenchmen of the line. They bore the agony of the road in equal silence. It was rare to hear a cry, though the poor fellows faces showed much pain. They were a sadder sight in their blood-stained bandages than the men who lay grimly quarrelling on the hill side.

Woerthe itself is a mere hospital, and all the inhabitants were either nursing wounded or burying the dead. It was an evil fate for the picturesque little place that 100,000 men on one side and the other should have settled there so near at hand.

The event of yesterday was the capture of Leuchtenburg, where a large amount of military stores are reported to have been captured.

The assailants fired heavily into the place and we heard their guns booming yesterday forenoon.

The *Tribune's* London special says Earl Granville addressed a long circular to the English representatives in Germany insisting that neutrality will be faithfully observed and equal facilities given to both belligerents.

The tone of the despatch is moderate and conciliatory, and clearly expresses that the Government do not intend to put any additional restrictions on supplies to the French Baltic fleet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent from Wissemburg says fresh regiments are constantly pouring through, and the Germans boast that they have one million men on French soil.

Berlin newspapers loudly assert their belief that if the Prussians defeat the French and reach Paris no serious defence of the city can be made.

M. J. Gaillardet, the Paris editor telegraphs to the *Courier des Etats Unis* this morning that the battles of Sunday and Monday were both fought between Metz and Verdun; that these attacks, however, did not check the retreating forces; on the contrary, the Prussians sustained so severe a reverse, that they were compelled to halt on their victorious march from Moselle. He adds that this check will enable Gen. Trochu to reorganize the new army at Chalons, already numbering 200,000 men. He complains, however, that the Paris authorities do not confirm his news.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The following official despatch has been made public:

Metz, Aug. 17.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage but lost heavily.

Gravelotte is a small village six miles southwest of Metz and two miles west of the Moselle.

Gossip has it that LeBeuf's wife is a Prussian and that the General is confined in the prison of Vincennes.

The French Government have issued a notification that all peacefully disposed natives of Germany desiring to remain in France may do so on condition of taking out permits residence.

The "Journal Officiel" publishes the following notification of the blockade of the coast of German and Prussian States:—"We, the undersigned, Vice-Admiral, commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the Emperor of the French in the North Sea considering the state of war between France and Prussia as well as the States of the North German Confederation; in virtue of the power in us vested declare that, from and after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coast of Prussia and the North German Confederation, extending from Island of Boerker to the North of the Eider, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads, &c., in a state of effectual blockade by the naval forces placed in our command, and that friendly and neutral vessels shall be allowed 10 days, in which to finish loading and quit the blockaded ports.

"Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through the blockade, according to International laws and treaties now in force with neutral powers.

"Given on board the French Emperor's ironclad Maquaine, stationed between the English Island of Heligot and the Prussian coast, the 12th of August, 1870.

(Signed) "JEAN RICHON, Vice-Admiral Commander-in-chief."

SAARBRUCK, via Berlin, Aug. 17.—King William has appointed Gen. Bonin Governor-General of Lorraine, and Gen. Bohden Governor-General of Alsace.

ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE STRASBOURG.—London, Aug. 17.—A despatch from Karlsruhe, the headquarters of the Baden army, dated August 14th, says:—"The people and garrison of Strasbourg have labored with zeal to arm the ramparts and clear barricade trenches, but the besiegers have destroyed most of their work. On the 13th, three slight conflicts took place. A detachment of troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in the station, and one of their batteries approached within 300 paces of the fortress and fired on the ramparts. Baden troops lost three killed and several wounded.

The French blockading squadron consists of large iron-clads, nine of which are anchored in a row southwest of Heligot, and one of them a paddle wheel steamer, is cruising in the roadstead.

The news of their approach was taken to Hamburg on Friday afternoon by a Norwegian vessel.

The Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter, loaded with torpedoes, which had been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxhaven and await orders. They also despatched two fast steamers, the Cuxhaven and Heligoland, to the mouth of the Elbe to reconnoitre.

The steamer Sentinel met those vessels Saturday morning steaming as fast as possible for Hamburg, with news that the French ships were close to the islands, and that a real blockade was expected. As the Sentinel passed the fleet a French cruiser was overhauling a screw collier, bound inward.

Great activity was apparent on the decks of the iron-clads, but it could not be ascertained whether the moving figures were soldiers or sailors.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The *Abend Post* denies the correctness of the statement in the *London Times* in regard to the friendly attitude of Baron Beust towards the French pretensions, and it positively contradicts the *Times* report that the Austrian Premier had offered to form a treaty of alliance with France.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Last evening the garrison at Strasbourg made a sortie, but were driven back with a very heavy loss. They also lost 3 guns.

It is believed on the best authority that the French will concentrate at Chalons with 300,000 men and 1,000 guns, and that the Prussians will attack with 500,000 men and 1,400 guns.

The actions of yesterday, Monday and Wednesday must be considered mostly preliminary to one of the greatest conflicts the world has ever seen.

It is thought here to be imperative upon both armies to bring on a decisive battle as soon as possible for political, rather than military reasons.

It is understood that if Prussia wins she will demand the expenses of the war, with the cession of Lorraine and Alsace, and upon this understanding rest fears of European complications.

There are rumors of agitation among the Germans of Baltic Russia, and of mobilization of a Russian army for Prussian frontiers.

Everything for the moment depends upon the result of Bazaine's battle before Chalons.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Telegrams from Paris give the following resume of events since Sunday:—"On that day the French army engaged the Prussians near Metz. The latter suffered heavy losses. The French retired on Verdun. On Monday the Emperor was at Gravelotte with 60,000 men. Subsequently there occurred engagements at Longueville and other places, the French constantly fighting and retreating, contesting every step.

Having attacked Palsbourg unsuccessfully, the Prussians retired six kilometres to the Valley of Dorsenheim to assure their communications.

It is pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded in one of the battles round Metz.

An official despatch from Marshal Bazaine, just received, claims a great victory over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, between Doncourt and Bionville.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Details of the conflict at Point a Mousson, just received, say that Marshal Bazaine, in endeavouring to fall back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning by the 5th Division, and forced to face about. The Prussians were admirably firm, though they sustained the attack of four French corps, among them the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for six hours, the Prussian fifth division was reinforced from the 10th Corps. These reinforcements arrived opportunely. The French found that a prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz, with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon.

Advices have just been received of a naval engagement off the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic. One division of the Prussian fleet, consisting of an aviso and the gunboats "Drach," "Blitz," and "Salamander," yesterday, at 4 p.m., encountered the French fleet, consisting of four armour frigates, a corvette, and an aviso. The Prussians soon withdrew, but without loss.

The following news is official: General Frossard is reported to have been grievously wounded in one of the battles round Metz.

PARIS, 18.—Two days ago some French vessels of war captured an English vessel on the English Channel laden with articles contraband of war destined for Prussia. When the Captain was questioned how he dare do this, he replied he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would probably be recalled, he thought he would run the risk.

Le *Pays* comments upon this reply, and says that some impression regarding revolutionary outbreak in Paris, exists in Germany and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

The French Government represents the previous reverses of the army fully checked, and the attempts of the enemy to interfere with the concentration of the corps at Chalons completely repulsed.

The *La Patrie* gives the following resume of information received from its private sources: The army under Marshal Bazaine, resting on one of the strongest places in the world, occupied near Metz a

position which enabled it to check the enemy and gain precious time. The Prussians decided to burn Metz, but Bazaine knew their intention, and crossed Moselle in several places at the same time. He was not surprised, as has been said. He well knew he must soon meet the enemy and was prepared by crossing the Moselle, as the French intended to fall back on Chalons, but the Prussians endeavored to cut the French line. Four times they attacked and were repulsed with great loss. The army of Bazaine continued its march and may be considered as certain to make a junction with the corps of McMahon and Trochu. This result the Prussians had not been able to prevent and it changes the situation vastly. Bazaine will then be at the head of a larger force than those opposed to him, and when he wishes may assume the offensive. This view of affairs is based on information from the scene of hostilities, dated Tuesday the 16th.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says: In resuming possession of the former German Provinces of the Rhine, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects expelled from France.

A private despatch dated Thionville, Monday, 4 p.m., says: The cannonading of the Prussians commenced at 3 o'clock and is lasting yet. Many of the enemy have been placed hors du combat.

LONDON, August 19.—The following is the latest from the seat of war: 2.30 p.m.—There was fighting all day on Thursday, near Marselotour.

The latest French despatches are full of expressions of a confidence of victory.

PARIS, August 19.—There is intense excitement and enthusiasm, because of the news of a reported French victory.

The streets are full of processions, and crowds of people are roaring the "Marseillaise." Notwithstanding the great excitement, there has been no disorder.

LONDON, August 19.—The collective note of Austria and England, dissuading France from expelling German residents has been ineffectual.

PARIS, August 19.—*Figaro*, to-day, has the following details of the battle of Longueville:

The battle occurred at Berny, four kilometres from Metz, and not at Longueville as has been stated. The battle occurred on Sunday. Half of our army, which was about two hundred thousand strong, were passing the Moselle at that place, on one bridge. The Prussians made a mistake, and attacked about one hour too soon. The corps of General Lamourant and Dreaux were able to face the enemy in an hour after the time the first attack was made. The Prussians had evidently the plan of the fortifications of Metz, but which apparently did not contain any indication of Fort Oventon, for in trying to avoid Fort Julien, they marched directly toward Fort Oventon, which, when they came within easy range, opened a very destructive fire on them. In their confusion, the Prussians retreated, and came within range of the guns of Fort St. Julien, which also opened fire, increasing the loss of the enemy. The Prussians then attacked another point of our position, which was defended by one regiment of infantry and a masked battery of Mitrailleuse. The latter immediately uncovered, and made great havoc in the ranks of the Prussians.

Firing ceased at half-past seven in the evening, having lasted from four o'clock. We had about one thousand killed and perhaps as many wounded. The Prussians sent a flag of truce, demanding an armistice for the purpose of burying their dead. They admitted a loss of 8000 killed. The armistice was refused. In this battle the first corps of Prussians was commanded by General Mactenfel, and the seventh corps by Count Sessbrow. They had 50,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry, and 96 guns.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Gazette* reports that the British Ambassador has received a despatch from King William confessing that but little remains of the splendid army of Prince Frederick Charles.

Manifestly Bazaine is attempting to stave off the battle until he reaches Chalons, where he can be joined by reinforcements. I infer from the despatches that our forces are retreating in three columns; that as often as one is attacked others go to its assistance, and, having repulsed the enemy, then move on again. Five battles have been fought since the 14th, and five times have we repulsed the enemy.

The armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz have been decimated, but reinforcements for them are constantly arriving.

Marshal MacMahon with part of his advance guard has arrived at Vetry from Le Francais, a village about twelve miles east of Chalons. Two divisions have been despatched to protect his retreat to Chalons. We securely hold Strasbourg, Palsbourg, and Thionville.

Gen. Trochu has been appointed commander of all the forces and fortifications in and about Paris. His arrival has increased confidence and restrained revolutionists. Our modern Carnot is now the most popular man in France without exception.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The following additional facts of Tuesday's conflict have been received. A battalion of the 73rd French Regiment of the line was destroyed. After a close conflict the French occupied the Prussians' position. It is said the French force engaged numbered 150,000.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Empress takes part in the movement in favour of the wounded. She has ordered her apartments at the camp at Magne to be prepared for that purpose, and has decided upon trying the system inaugurated in the United States during the recent civil war, of caring for the wounded in tents, where plenty of fresh air can be obtained.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The *Staats Anseger* has the following details of Gen. Steinmetz's movements. The General succeeded in engaging the enemy while the latter was retreating from Metz in a southerly direction, and obliged him to pause near Arreckerck, where he was approaching on the left bank of the river. Prince Frederick Charles overtook the French left on the 16th. The Prince had the third corps, although it had been engaged at Saarbrucken and Forbach, and instantly attacked the enemy in company with General Stypulnetz's sixth division, and maintained their ground against superior force for six hours, until the Hanover corps, with the 22nd and 25th divisions arrived on the scene. These six divisions, under Prince Frederick Charles, repulsed the third, fourth, second and sixth divisions of the French and Imperial Guard. The Prussians took 2000 prisoners, 2 eagles and 7 guns, and constrained the enemy to a rapid movement from the banks of the Meuse to the fortified city of Metz.

LONDON, August 19.—The following is a letter of the Pope to the King of Prussia:—"Your Majesty, in the present grave circumstances it may appear unusual thing to receive a letter from me, but as the Vicar on earth of God and Peace, I can't do less than offer my mediation. My desire is for the cessation of war, and to stop the evils of its inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign, whose small domain excites no jealousy, but who inspires confidence by a firm resolve of religious influence in me personified. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity.

"Given at the Vatican, July 22nd, 1870.

(Signed) P. S.—"I have written identically to the Emperor."

The King's reply is as follows:—"Most August Pontiff, I am not surprised, but profoundly moved

at the touching words traced by your hand; it is the cause and voice of God that peace be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I, nor my people desired or provoked war; obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him who unexpectedly desired war, assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquillity of Europe, it certainly will not be I that refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in the bonds of Christian charity and sincere friendship." (Signed) WILLIAM.

PARIS, August 19.—The journals comment upon the fact announced by the Austrian press that the Pope has complimented the King of Prussia on the success of his arms.

PARIS, August 19th, afternoon.—It is noticeable that crowds of excited people no longer surround the hall of the Corps Legislatif, and the ordinary quiet of the city is fully restored.

While at Metz the Emperor issued the following order, which was printed and distributed among the officers:—"The Prussians commence an action by putting forward a small force, but placing the heavy batteries behind them in good positions. They then form line a of sharpshooters, who under cover of the woods keep up constant fire, and gradually gain the flank of the enemy. When the sharpshooters are well engaged, the Prussians put forward strong bodies of troops, who try to approach as near the hostile lines as possible unseen. Having given these details, the Emperor concludes by directing officers to imitate the tactics of the enemy.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The *World's* special from London states the losses on both sides in the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday at 50,000 killed and wounded. The Prussians it is estimated have lost 100,000 men they entered France. Bazaine and McMahon's force is now stated near 400,000 men. The people regard Trochu as actual dictator.

BERLIN, August 20.—The Queen has received the following despatch from King William:—"Near Rezonville, August 18, 9 P.M.—The French army was attacked to-day west of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command after a combat of nine hours duration totally routed the French forces, and intercepted their communication with Paris, and threw them back on Metz."

LONDON, August 20.—The rumor is current here of the sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon; it is asserted confidentially by some, but it is to be accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The *Tribune's* cable despatch says:—"Our special correspondent, writing from Metz on Monday, says: At 11 o'clock on Sunday Bazaine effected a grand reconnaissance with one of L'Admirault's corps. At 2 a battle commenced on the right at Bornes. Until 4 it was of no great importance; then the 4th army corps, forming the 1st line of battle accomplished a measure intended to deceive the Prussians into the belief it was retreating. The Prussians fell into the trap, rushed forward and attacked with surprising vigor. The 4th corps at once fell on the enemy's flank, while MacMahon on the right attacked simultaneously. The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision. The correspondent knows little more, but says in the evening a bulletin was placarded, 'firing nearly over.' The Prussian lines extended three leagues, and ground was gained in every direction. Officers who came back later from the field maintained that victory rested with the French, but a Prussian officer who had been taken prisoner told a different story; said he: 'You might better surrender at discretion; we are more than 100,000 strong; you had your own way at first, but you know what the end was.' It is difficult to question even officers closely, so strong are the suspicions about spies, and to ask whether the French army had suffered a defeat would be to expose myself to instant expulsion or worse; hence I can give you only such particulars as are collected in the ways I have mentioned. As a Frenchman, I believe in the success of French arms, but I know not why the advanced columns have withdrawn again under the walls of the fortress.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin writes on the 16th.—The encounter before Metz on Sunday was an attack upon the rear guard of the French and the repulse of a sortie from the fortresses by the troops of the first East Prussians and the seventh Westphalia corps. The commanders of these two army corps, Von Mantouffell and Von Zaegrow directed the movements. It is probable the siege of Metz will begin at once. The siege train at Magdeburg has left for France already on Saturday last, and other siege artillery is to follow it. Strasbourg is supposed will be besieged exclusively by South Germans, chiefly Baden troops. An early surrender is however anticipated after the earnestness of the siege shall have been sufficiently shown. Not so in the case of Metz.

NEW YORK, August 20th.—Edmund About continues his description of McMahon's retreat, and says invasion is expected from one moment to another, and no one dreams of defence against the one hundred and fifty thousand men of the Prince Royal.

The *Opinion National* in announcing the appointment by the Prussian King of Governors of the Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, says:—"We to the conquered should the Prussians succeed. France will be treated with unexampled rigor. She will be dismembered, robbed and crushed, so that she may not at some future day seek revenge, and that the source of democracy may be destroyed. The present war is one again of the Old against the New right, that is of the people against kings."

UNITED STATES.

THE ORANGE PROCESSION IN NEW YORK.—The Orangemen of this city, who masquerade under the style and title of the American Protestant Association, some time after their great anniversary, announced their determination to march through the streets of New York on the 5th of August, displaying the banners, mottoes, and regalia of the Order, and playing the airs sacred to strife and intolerance for two hundred years—"The Boyne Water," "The Protestant Boys," "Croppies Lie Down," &c. &c. No one knows anything of the trans-Atlantic character of the association, its stupid bigotry, its sanguinary spirit, its unnatural anti-nationalism, its truculent meanness, which made it a lucky to England for the privilege of holding the latch over its Catholic fellow countrymen, could for one moment doubt that the object and purpose of such an announcement was to provoke a breach of the peace. That it would have been successful we greatly fear, for insulting devices and galling party tunes are effective and powerful agents in arousing bitter feelings. Nor need we wonder. So long as men can die gladly for symbols—the Christian for the Cross of his faith, the patriot for the flag of his country—we may not underestimate and dare not ridicule the influence of such things.

A sound of a symbol that wakes up slumbering memories of intolerable wrongs, that brings before the mind's eye of the hearer rows of levelled cottages, and groups of murdered men and starving women, is more stinging than a taunt and more insulting than a blow. It is the breach of peace, direct, intentional and deliberate, and the authorities that would rather prevent than punish a riot

should begin at the beginning. And this is just what Mayor Hall has done. He instructed Superintendent Jourdan not to permit the procession, and there was no riot because there was no provocation. So much for timely action. And here we may say that if the police were, as they ought to be, under the direct and sole control of the Chief Magistrate of the city, it would be all the better for New York, and we hope the next Legislature that meets at Albany will so amend the Charter as to secure that desirable result. We should have no such anomaly in our City Government as a Municipal Executive that is not the head of the Municipal Police.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

On the forenoon of the 8th, a platform, in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., upon which 150 children had just taken their seats for a musical recital, gave way, and sliding gently forward, precipitated them to the floor. Fifteen or twenty of the children were more or less bruised, but fortunately no lives were lost. The accident was attributed to the carelessness of the carpenter, from Boston, who erected the platform.

Shun evil speakers. Deal tenderly with the absent; say nothing to inflict a wound on their reputation. They may be wrong and wicked, yet you know if it does not oblige you to disclose their character, except to save others from injury. Then do it in a way that bespeaks a spirit of kindness to the offender. Be not hasty to credit evil reports. They are often the result of misunderstanding, or of evil design, or they proceed from an exaggerated or partial disclosure of facts. Wait and learn the whole history before you decide; then believe just what evidence compels you to, and no more. But even then, take heed not to indulge the unkindness, else you dissipate all the spirit of your prayer for them; and unnerve yourself for doing them good.

He who does good to another man does good also to himself, not only in consequence, but in the very act of doing it, for the consciousness of well doing is an ample reward.

"Come don't be timid," said a couple of foolish snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourself our equals." "We would have to blow out our brains to do that," was the reply.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Aque Cure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of those agencies but feels grateful for them all?—*Bangor Times.*

In times past the Alexandro Organ has been considered the *se plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandro received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Ladies who wish to move in an atmosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article at their toilet. A dash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odoriferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing, and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to attract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness or sick headache in crowded rooms, will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive.

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.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by H. R. GRAY, Esq., Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street, Montreal: 118 DOMINIQUE STREET, MONTREAL, July 18, 1862.

Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BASTRO'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles more I experienced great relief; after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back. I am yours, respectfully, MRS. P. LAFRANCE.

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.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED!

Editors of leading papers in the United States have received sample packages of BASTRO'S SARSAPARILLA, with the request that each should state the effect the medicine may have had in his family, or on his sick friends. We make the following brief extracts: R. D. Crosswell, Esq., of the *Daily Times*, says: "In the case of a lady, a near relative of the writer, the pills have effected the removal of dropsical swellings that had existed for more than three years." J. B. Goodwin, of the *Lora Gazette*, one of the ablest weeklies in the West, states that he was "promptly relieved from chronic torpidity of the bowels, accompanied with painful constipation, by the sample of pills received last October, and apprehends no return of the complaint." Joseph Edwards, Esq., of the *Tribune*, writes: "I was, so I thought a hopeless dyspeptic, but two vials of BASTRO'S SARSAPARILLA seem to have entirely banished the complaint, to which I had been a martyr, more or less, for twelve years." Such evidence is conclusive.

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Poverty is Bad, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage, and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, Iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and "as good as anybody." Try it.

43. WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, OFFICE—58 St FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.