

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Paris journals of this evening continue to comment upon the arrival of General Schofield, in this city. It appears certain that he has not yet given any indication of his being interested with a political mission. The *Patrie* says the belief is still prevalent that General Schofield is in Paris upon a mission relative to the Mexico-American question.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning says:—Some journals have alluded to the arrival of General Schofield, said to be "charged" with a mission from the President of the United States to the French Court. We are in a position to state that the French Government has not received any communication on this subject, and that we believe the news to be a pure invention.

It appears from official statistics prepared every year on the amount of instruction possessed by the young men called out to the Conscription that there are many of them completely illiterate. In the Haute-Vienne out of 100 young men 21 years of age 64 cannot either read or write. The number in the Corrèze is from 61 to 62. In the Allier and the Morbihan, from 58 to 59; in the Indre and the Finistère, from 56 to 57. There are more than one-half of the young men in the same state of ignorance in the Cotes du Nord, the Oise, the Ariege, the Dordogne; and about one-half in the Landes, the Vienne, the Haute-Loire, the Pyrenees Orientales, the Nièvre, La Vendée, La Puy de Dôme, the Tarn, the Tarn et Garonne.

In 27 departments the number of illiterate young men is more than one-third, or one-fourth at least. In 25 others it varies between a fourth and a tenth. It is less than one-tenth in the Marne, the Haute-Saône, the Hautes Alpes, the Seine, the Haut-Rhin, the Jura, the Cote d'Or, the Moselle, the Aube, the Vosges departments, whose efforts and success in the instruction of youth merit high praise. Of 100 young conscripts in the Meurthe and the Bas Rhin there are but four or five who cannot read. In the Haute-Marne but three or four. In the Meuse and the Doubs but two or three. These facts are published in order to encourage the departments the most backward to follow the good example given by the others.

The Minister of Public Instruction, having verified these figures, and finding that the progress made by adults is too slow, and desiring to give an impulse to this essential department of instruction, has offered a reward for the year 1866, to consist of a gold medal will be given in each department to the communal schoolmaster, the director of a class of adults, who in the period comprised between the month of Oct., 1865, and the month of April, 1866, will have been most successful in reducing the number of illiterates in the commune. The medals are to be awarded on the resolution of a commission, at which the Prefect of the department is to preside. The commission will consist of an inspector of the Academy and the primary inspectors of the department. This resolution of the Minister of Public Instruction is much approved. The medal given for the instruction of adults will be regarded as the true decoration of primary instruction; and no doubt the teachers of the communal schools will exert them selves to obtain it. It is suggested that as some departments are larger than others it might be expedient to award two medals in the larger.

The Pope has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of Orleans:—

Pius IX., Pope.

"Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction! Fame had already brought to us the eloquent discourse you delivered in honour of the glorious General de Lamoriciere. You have celebrated his courage as a warrior; his elevation of mind; his sincerity of faith. And that man who was ever victorious in combat, and who distinguished himself as well in the dangers of revolution, you have shown still greater by his firmness of soul in adversity, by the magnanimity with which he braved contradictions, perils, and even defeat, to hasten to the defence of the holiest of causes; and finally, by his piety and the practice of all the virtues in the duties of private life, and in presence of death. Wherefore we have been delighted at receiving from you a printed copy of that noble funeral oration. Your discourse has been all the more pleasing to us that while paying to this great man a just tribute of praise, it taught this lesson to all, that it is not success which constitutes true and solid glory, but rather virtue and justice, after which true glory always comes. We congratulate you on having rendered to truth this new and brilliant service; and, in proof of our particular affection towards you, we bestow upon you and all the faithful of your diocese, from the bottom of our heart, our Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the 8th of November, 1865, and of our Pontificate the 20th year.

Pius IX., Pope.

The *Echo du Nord* states that a farmer has suggested a cure for the cattle disease to the veterinary college of that department. He proposes to inoculate healthy animals exposed to contagion with the saliva of a diseased beast. The operation is described as simple as vaccinating a child. It is done by making an incision of about half an inch deep in the inside of the hind quarter of the beast so as to form a sort of a pocket, in which the saliva of a diseased animal is to be deposited. The animal thus treated will be attacked with the disease in a mild form, and, according to the farmer, will be for ever safe from any further attack.

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence, Nov. 27.—The political party that gained most in the late Italian elections is the Left, and already it begins to assume an imposing attitude in the Chamber. Its opponents console themselves with the hope that there will be a Moderate Left and an Extreme Left, and that even in those two principal divisions there will be schisms on certain questions. This may be so, but at the same time it is impossible to deny that the Left just now displays much Parliamentary tact and good sense. One great want of that party has been calm and sensible organs in the press. The principal of them, the *Diritto*, is often ably written, and is altogether one of the most vigorous and energetic of the Italian journals, but its violent party spirit and its bitter hatred to certain political antagonists sometimes betray it into puerilities which injure its character and lessen its authority. As an example of the language held by a Democratic journal, hitherto more often noted for temperance than for moderation, I will make a short extract from a recent article in the *Diritto*:—"For us it is a great and incontestable truth that the country, weary of patriotic phrases and magnanimous declamations, asks of the new Chamber positively useful and substantial reforms. The country will neither forget nor give up Rome and Venice; but it feels it necessary, while awaiting the opportunity of obtaining them, to take measures to avert public and private ruin. The country would not accept a programme which, considering the kingdom of 22,000,000 as already complete, should lay aside the intention of fully carrying out the Plebiscitum; but neither is it disposed to suffer for another five years the continuation of disorder, misgovernment, and dilapidations for the love of Rome and Venice. We believe that no one can deny that such are the sentiments of the nation.—Times.

The 'Two Standards' have been unfurled in Rome and Florence, and Victor Emmanuel has ranged himself under that which is in perpetual and undying enmity with Christ and his Vicar. So much the better. There is nothing like *les positions tranchées*, and the more of the debatable ground, the 'no man's land' of Moderates and half-hearted Catholics is cut away from under their feet, the better. The *Saite* Gregory, the Palazzo Vecchio, and other places where

men dare say what they mean are absolute boons to religion. The demagogue who calls for the guillotine and asks for three hundred thousand heads in the name of collective humanity, is a benefactor to his contemporaries, he knows what he wants and means and takes care that we do the same, so that if we are not on our guard, it is our own fault. In the same measure Victor Emmanuel can no longer pass himself off as a pious and injured son of the Church, desiring to arise and go home to his father, and only deterred by that father's repellant attitude. On the contrary, by his own showing, the reconciliation was in his hands, on the most moderate terms, and he refused it, and stands before the Catholic world in the voluntary condition of a prince rejecting the peace of the Church and waging war on God's Vicar.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

The *Nuove* of Florence says that the Church Property Bill is already drawn up, and gives its main features. The Bill provides for the resumption by the State of all the property of the Church. The Bill will provide for the restoration to the State of all the property of bishops, of parishes, and of convents. The State will replace the property by an annual charge fixed salary will be allowed to archbishops, bishops, and parish priests. As to the suppressed monks and nuns, they will receive a simple alimentary pension.

The number of bishops is to be reduced, and in every parish the council will be established a *Conseil de fabrique* or *Fabrie Board*, as in France. Yes, that is the true way of putting it. The Bill will restore the lands of the Church into the State, from which therefore the Church received them. The State will resume the property of the Church, which therefore it bestowed upon the Church. We say therefore received, and therefore bestowed, for how could the lands be restored to the State if it had never possessed them; how could the lands be resumed by the State if it had never given them away. But did the Church ever receive these lands from the State, and was it the State which bestowed these lands upon the Church? Nothing of the sort. Everybody who knows anything knows to the contrary. These bishops, these parishes, these convents, became possessed of what they possess by the gift of individuals, or by purchases, made with money given to them.—Restoration and resumption are falsehoods. Expropriation and appropriation are the proper terms, but they mean nothing more and nothing less than robbery.—*Tablet.*

Rome, Nov. 22.—At last all the French troops have left whom it is intended to withdraw at present. General Montebello had received orders, indeed, to evacuate the whole of the Southern portion of the Pontifical States, but Cardinal Antonelli represented to the General that great inconvenience might probably arise from so complete an abandonment of the South by the French troops, and requested him to leave garrisons in the neighbourhood of Rome, limiting the evacuation to the maritime provinces and Campagna. In consequence of this application the General telegraphed to Paris for orders from his Government, and permission was given to leave a French garrison in Albano and some other places. A detachment of French soldiers was sent therefore to Frascati to replace the Zouaves.

Meanwhile our worthy French protectors are behaving in a singular fashion. They are going they say, and yet they lock and seal the few rooms they have hitherto evacuated, as if they meant to come back. In fact this locking and sealing process has been so zealously carried on, that they actually locked up and sealed up by mistake the Chaplain of the Community of San Silvestro, in Caprie, who happened to be then in his room. The poor Priest had to make all the noise he could to be unsealed, as the keys had been deposited at the French Embassy.

Our British Government and its Envoy, Mr. Odo Russell, are very busy, meanwhile, in renewing to the Holy Father their very kind offer of the island of Malta and its Governor's palace, as a place of refuge in case of need. The offer, I am told, goes even to the extent of placing the British squadron at the Pope's disposal, to keep up his intercourse with the world at large. Whether this invitation is meant to help the 'Central Committee' to the desirable arrangement of finding the Pope gone from Rome, 'when the well-prepared, well-calculated moment comes' or whether this is a new British device against Napoleon, who would be the greatest loser by the Pope's retreat, I leave you to decide. I understand that the Holy Father has most courteously thanked the inviters to Malta, reserving to himself to accept their invitation only at the last extremity.—*Corr. of Weekly Register.*

The *Correspondance de Rome* indignantly denies the assertion of certain Florentine priests, assuming to be governmentally inspired, to the effect that the Pope had, yielding to a pressure from the Tuilleries, delegated His Eminence Cardinal Nardi as an envoy from the Holy See to the Court of Florence, to treat on pending ecclesiastical questions.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Further details which I have just received by private letters from Naples, represent the state of the city as miserable in the extreme. The cholera returns have been considerably diminished by the municipality and police, and above 200 persons have fallen victims to the epidemic. Among these was several Sisters of Charity, the Prince of Fondi (one of the earliest traitors to Francis II.), and the young Duke d'Aviano, one of the last descendants of the great Marquis of Pesara, and cousin to the present Prince Lucien Murat. Several professors of the *Secco Vittorio Emanuele* have also died. In the lower classes the recoveries are very few, as the people have no confidence in the sanitary commission, and refuse the remedies, which they believe to be poison.

Three or four days since an *emette* took place on the occasion of the holy vaticum being carried to the sick. The population insisted on following it with lighted tapers, according to the old Neapolitan custom, and driving away the police succeeded in doing so with about 300 great torches. In the same way the images at the corner of the streets were replaced, and the wax lights replaced forcibly a week since, but the police took them down again the night before the King's arrival.

As to His Majesty's visit, it passed off as his visits to Naples generally do. He visited the military and marine hospitals on Sunday, and is said to have given 60,000 for the poor; but as no one has yet benefited by it it is popularly supposed to have gone into the pocket of the municipality. The Toledo was lined with police in plain clothes when he passed, and his carriage was preceded and followed by carriages also filled with agents of the Questura. The people cursed him as he passed, the very beggars who scrambled for his alms shouting 'Thief!' Excommunicated wretch! and many much coarser expressions in which the Neapolitan vocabulary is extremely abundant. At Piedmont the women lined the streets and howled at him, and the fishermen of the quarter invoked imprecations of every kind on his head. Scarcely a living soul lifted his hat, and the theatre in the evening was entirely filled with Piedmontese officers, with agents of the police, and the government employees and their families.

I have these details from an old resident who has every facility of observation, and on whose accuracy I can thoroughly rely.

The Bishop of Castellamare, who was exiled, has returned to his diocese in the teeth of the prohibition of government, and an order for his arrest has been issued, which it is, however, very doubtful if the Italian authorities will dare to execute. The example is a noble one, and it is to be hoped, may have numerous imitators, as it is becoming evident in Naples especially that the people are inclined to resist further aggressions on their religion and its ministers, and the police do not always care to try the issue. As far as the Bishops who have had the courage to remain at their posts have done infinite good and had

the best of most contests. I may cite Cardinals Corsi, Morichini, and Antonaci and the Archbishop of Spoleto as illustrious examples of the benefit of local resistance.—*Cor. Tablet.*

The Superior of the Sisters of Charity died last Thursday at San Giovanni after having devoted herself to suffering humanity in San Severo, Apria, and, lastly, in San Giovanni.—*Times Correspondent.*

Poor Sicily has undergone lately another regeneration, in the shape of a man-hunt, on the part of its Piedmontese rulers, and 4,497 persons have been arrested at one sweep, for *malvivenza*, whatever that elastic word may mean, as it includes more than 500 deserters and refractory recruits. The Naples journals inform us also that Victor Emmanuel practised his powers of speech upon the Operative Society there, and informed them that 'the slipper business' (kissing the Pope's feet) 'was at an end, and that they were 'on the way to Rome' now.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—On the opening of the Hungarian Diet, it is asserted that a general amnesty for all political offences will be promulgated in Hungary.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg finding himself not fully supported by the Osar, has expressed an intention to renounce his claims on the Elbe Duchies. As yet, however, his application to the Diet has not been formally withdrawn.

Count Eulenburg, the private in a Prussian regiment of Hussars, who killed M. Oti, at Bonn, has been sentenced by court-martial to nine months' honorable imprisonment in a casemate. I do not know whether the sentence has been already confirmed by the King.—*Times Cor.*

## HOLLAND.

The *Revue Catholique* of Louvain gives an account of Protestantism in Holland. A school of preachers has been denying the authority of Scripture and even the personal existence of God. Complaints have been made to the Synod, the highest ecclesiastical authority of Dutch Protestantism, which has seriously considered the matter. One of the complaints had proposed ironically that if such teaching was allowed it would be better to declare the holding or rejection of all doctrine free. This proposal the Synod seems to have considered serious. At least it seriously considered it, and decided that it cannot be accepted, because 'it cannot imagine a Church with no doctrine.' It therefore lays down that certain doctrines must be received, namely: 'The preachers must believe—1, in God, 2, in Jesus Christ, 3, in the Gospel of Divine Grace or Jesus Christ, 4, they must be attached to free enquiry.' It need not be said that this rule denies even an Atheist—for in our times those who deny God do it by denying His personal existence, not by declaring in words that He does not exist, and yet even this miserable list of credenda is not to be enforced. The Synod says, 'the theology heretofore generally received,' i.e. Christianity, is to be a matter of question in future. They say, 'We are powerless in the presence of the actual position of things. And then the report goes on to say that the present state of things has arisen from the development of 'physical science,' which has contradicted the 'received theology' i.e. Christianity—that there is nothing to do but to wait and see whether this philosophic system will turn out to be true, in which case 'the actual theology' (i.e. Christianity) will wholly disappear, or whether it will turn out to be false, in which case theology will prevail; or lastly, whether it may be part true and part false, so that the two may go together.

We have really some fear that we may be expected of exaggeration. But so far is this from the case, that we have understated the broad manner in which the Dutch Synod, its head quarters of Protestantism in the North of Continental Europe, avows that as yet it considers it a doubtful question whether or not Christianity is to be wholly swept away. For there is naked deformity in the blasphemy which we shrink from reproducing.

## POLAND.

LEMBURG, Nov. 30.—In consequence of a request made by the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that all Austrian subjects condemned by Russian courts martial should be set at liberty, an imperial ukase to that effect is shortly expected to be issued.

## RUSSIA.

The Russian journals state that the cholera, which appeared in the government of Kiev in the month of October, has now manifested itself in Volhynia and Podolia, but in the latter province only by isolated cases scattered among the villages.

The amnesty accorded to the Austrian Poles is a measure calculated to provoke the Russian Government. Eight weeks since, on some such pardon being asked for by the Paris press, the Austrian Cabinet, then new in office, caused the prayer to be refused in a *communiqué* inserted in an official or semi-official paper. The refusal was at once made the subject of a leading article in the *Warsaw Dzienik*, the Russian gazette of General Berg, in which, amid all the eulogium bestowed upon their paternal ruler, the Austrian Government were indirectly blamed for encouraging the request, and also warned against ever acting upon it. But a week ago 60 more prisoners loaded with chains were sent from Warsaw to the far east.

Fresh intelligence has been received respecting the combined Russo-Polish conspiracy in Siberia. While a portion of the Poles had no more ambitious object in view than to effect their escape *via* Japan, another aimed at producing an insurrectionary movement in the very heart of Siberia. For this purpose they enlisted the co-operation of a no less unlikely class than the military—a class which, while it is the instrument of absolutism, has, by the law of extremes, been ever more accessible to schemes of a radical and humanitarian cast than any other element of Russian society. The civil service routine, it seems, so affects its every member as to keep the youngest and hottest even from dabbling in revolutionary plots; while esquires and lieutenants, seduced by extravagant ideas, and carried away by the instincts of their manly profession, are now and then lured into treason and consequent misery. In the present instance the youthful pupils of the Cadet Institution of Omsk have gained over. A revolutionary proclamation found on the person of one of the conspirators led to the discovery. The measures taken by the authorities were terribly prompt and energetic.

It is well known that the bearing of the Russian Government towards the annexed provinces of Finland and Poland is very opposite. In Poland the distinct nationality of a subject race is, to say the least of it, neglected by the authorities; in Finland, on the contrary, the Finns are encouraged to develop their peculiar language and literature at the expense of the Swedish minority in the country, their former masters, and even now their teachers and indispensable guides in the path of civilization. Again, the administrative authorities of Poland are practically embodied with those of the Russian empire; the Finnish civil service enjoys a partial independence, and there is even such a thing mentioned in the official records as a special Finnish Budget and debt, although it is true the finances of the Duchy are supposed to be sensibly affected by the rise or fall of the Russian Imperial Exchequer. The Finns have also a deliberative Parliament, a small national army, and within a very recent date their own coin.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN RUSSIA.—The Russians are rapidly covering their seas and large rivers with steam-vessels, mostly built in this country. Messrs. G. Mitchell and Co., of Low Walker, on the Tyne, have just received an order to build two screw steamers of 500 tons each, for the navigation of the Caspian Sea, to which now these vessels will sail direct from this country. The same firm are also about to

build two more powerful steamships for the Russian Steam Navigation Company, and intended for their fleet on the Black Sea trading with the Crimea. They will be fitted up to carry a large number of passengers, and they will be supplied with engines by Messrs. Penn and Son, of London, with all the modern improvements for the economy of fuel.—*Times.*

## UNITED STATES.

THE COMING EXPOSÉ.—An Englishman on board a steamer on one of the American lakes conversing with a Yankee fellow-passenger on the merits of the American orators, said he had been advised to hear Mr. Olney, as perhaps the most eminent of all. "No," said his companion, "you should hear in preference Caleb Cushing." "Why so?" asked our friend. "Sir, there is no orator in our country who mounts higher and stops there longer, and slides down easier than Caleb Cushing." The Englishman, tickled with the remark, inquired of the captain of the steamer who his informant might be, and was delighted to learn that he was no other than Caleb Cushing himself.

The New York correspondent of the *London Spectator* gives the substance of some remarks recently made by Mr. Seward in the writer's hearing. As to the relations of the two governments, he said that they were on a footing of formal amity, but nothing more. Sir Frederick Bruce has expressed the wish that a feeling of frank cordiality might be established between the two peoples. Mr. Seward wished that it might be so with all his heart, and he would do, as indeed he always had done, all that could be done to bring about so desirable an end. As to war, that was a horrible alternative, the responsibility for which he, as far as he was able, should take care did not rest with our Government. He told the British Minister that the way towards anything more than the present relations of mere formal amity between the two peoples and governments must be led by the British people and the British Government.

The report which was current a short time since that 'corked up' Butler was to succeed General Terry in command of the troops in Virginia seems to have created quite a lively panic in that State. The feeling created may be judged by the following resolution which was introduced by Mr. Hurst, of Norfolk, into the Legislature of that State:

Whereas, It is currently reported, and generally believed, that the celebrated Hudibrastic General, B. F. Butler, is about to take charge of the military department with powers extraordinary; therefore,

Resolved, That whatever money may remain in the State Treasury be immediately divided among the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and couriers be despatched to the various counties requesting the people to secure or bury their plate.

It is computed that the commerce of the lakes amounts, at present, to at least twelve hundred millions of dollars annually, and that two thousand vessels and twenty thousand sailors are employed in it. It sends to the sea board one hundred millions of bushels of grain, two millions of hogs and half a million of cattle annually.

Directly opposite the mansion of Moffat, at the upper gate of Union square, a large crowd was assembled gazing in a vacant manner at the windows of the building devoted to the service of the 'Irish Republic.' A number of the men were evidently of the Roberts party from the tenor of the remarks made by them, and rather harsh comments passed by them on Col. O'Mahony and his coadjutors. The conversation was as follows:

First Fenian.—Well, it's the fine times thin blackguards have in their big brown stone house, eating and drinking the best that can be got for the money that we poor fellows had to work hard for.

Second Fenian.—Yis, and nothing'll do the loikes of them vagabonds but the finest ducks and turkeys roast and biled, without a poor devil like me has to be content with corned beef and cabbage, and sometimes not enough of that, to jabbers.

Third Fenian.—Faix and they have their champagne and other good whiskey punch, too.

O'Mahony Fenian.—And how could you tell that you omadhaun?

Third Fenian.—Troth and I saw the lickens goin in a basket through the basement; may be you'd tell me I was a loir begorra.

Fourth Fenian.—Yis, and shure they foine gentlemen that they are, they must have waitors and little nagners and servants to wait on them.

Second Fenian.—That's what they couldn't have at home in Tipperary. They had to dig their own praties themselves.

Third Fenian.—Yis, and they never saw a bit of mate but once a year, and that was a herring at Christmas.

O'Mahony Fenian (to the last speaker).—Yer a thraitor and a spy, and ye have been takin British gold.

Third Fenian.—What's the loikes of you talking about British gold for, at all. You look loike a British spy yerself, me darling.

O'Mahony Fenian.—I want none of yer old gab, d'ye hear.

Here the crowd began to push the O'Mahony man around, and he left the vicinity unceremoniously, as the men who had been arguing with him were becoming very excited.

THE WEAKER SEX.—The weaker sex! Emile Villars bids the world ponder on the old verdict. He has made his calculations. He speaks the inexorable logic of facts. When an average lady begins her toilet in the morning she weighs something between 75lb. and 80lb. A frail feeble creature is this; a tender flower; a sample of the weaker and the persecuted sex! Weat! Let the reader reflect. She will carry, before she is completely equipped for the Bois de Boulogne, 95 yards of textile fabrics of various qualities and weights, from lawn to velvet. Then follow the shawl, the bonnet, and the veil, studded with steel ornaments. And now for jewellery and decorations of all kinds—combs, diadems, bandelettes, chains, buckles, necklace, ear-rings, false hair, frizzette, powder, paint, high heeled boots! M. Emile Villars, in brief has calculated the weight of the weaker sex! easily carries, on summer afternoon, to the Bois, in the shape of toilet. This weight is, he tells us, a little more than 130 pounds—exactly the weight of a carbineer's breastplate! This breastplate the carbineer bears only on horseback; whereas the weaker sex dances under her load. Simple folk visiting the Tower have wondered how the brave men of old bore and fought in it a massive armour on show there, how much greater should their wonder be to see the weaker sex dancing under the weight of a modern beauty's complete costume.—*Paris Cor. of the Illustrated News.*

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 the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh 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, Clinton, N.Y.  
Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence.  
Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.  
November, 1865.

## 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 BENEFACTRESS.

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 "Buby" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. 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.

## STRONG EVIDENCE.

## A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

Hamilton, C.W., Jan. 23, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp:

Dear Sirs—I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint. The matter discharged from them was thick, of a brown color, and very bad smell. I used all kinds of salves, ointments and lotions, but without any benefit. Last December, I began using your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS. At first, the only effect was that the sores became more painful and tender, but this gradually died away, and I am now quite well, not a sore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness.

Very truly yours,

JOHN V. GARDNER.

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.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudices nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermont" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve cholera, headache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.  
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E.  
December, 1865.

"AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL—I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is Rev. "N. H. Down's" Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article.

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D."

Sold by all Druggists.  
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E.  
December, 1865.

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished?—Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspepsia, on this subject, you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: "For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS as an alternative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels." Dr. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Olinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness.

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

## IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

## AND

## THOSE HAVING FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.

From Captain T. H. Peters, Company D, 82nd Pennsylvania, Volunteers.

For many years prior to my connection with the army, I was acquainted with the merits of Hoodland's German Bitters, having witnessed the beneficial results derived from their use in numerous severe cases.

During my career as an army officer, they have come under my notice much more frequently, and I have found their virtues still more exemplified among the soldiers of our army. I could relate numerous instances in which their merits have been put to the most severe tests, and without failure in any one instance in which they were properly used. In cases of Debility, arising from previous prostration of the system by fever, I do not think there is anything equal to it. It rebuilds the constitution in a very short time, and the patient tastes a "new lease of life." I hear it spoken of as a certain antidote for camp and other fevers, that we are subjected to, and I have no doubt that such is the case, as I firmly believe that it is the best tonic the world ever saw. I had some difficulty with the lot I first ordered, in having it passed through our lines, as it was supposed to be one of the numerous liquor preparations often smuggled through, but the investigation proving it not to be of that character, I have had no trouble since.

Yours truly,

T. H. PETERS,

Capt. Co. D, 82 P.V.

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John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada.  
303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.