

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 29. — The result of the campaign in Abyssinia excites astonishment and admiration in Paris. — in the Press and in society. It is the same sentiment among military men as among civilians, unqualified praise of the manner in which General Napier has done his work, and surprise with, in some few instances, a slight touch of incredulity at the disinterestedness that seeks no material advantages to compensate for the cost of the Expedition. With their lively imagination some writers look upon the whole affair as a 'magnificent epic.' The object of the Expedition, the liberation of a few English citizens held in captivity for years by a semi-barbarous despot; the strange accounts of the character of Theodore; his acts of violence; his cruelty and his energy; the superstitious respect with which his people regard him; the fears that his prisoners might have been put to death; the long and difficult marches the army had to make in an unknown country, over mountains and through formidable defiles; the unavoidable slowness of the operations; the suddenness and success of the final blow; the unequal fight, in which owing to the superiority of their arms and their discipline the English had but a few wounded, while the enemy were cruelly decimated; the chivalrous conduct of Theodore at the last moment, giving up his prisoners and refusing to surrender; the attack on Magdala; desperate resistance of its last defenders; and the stern courage with which he met his fate rather than fall into the hands of his enemies — all these things constitute to the minds of our Parisian friends a picture of wonderful dimensions, of which the like has been rarely seen. — The political results of this enterprise, the *Tempis* is convinced, will be immense. The renown of England, already so extended in the countries washed by the Indian seas, will not be diminished by her resolution to withdraw from a country which is now at its feet and at its mercy, when once her object is attained. England, it thinks, has no need of further conquests in remote countries; she has enough of them, and her statesmen are too judicious; they know too well the state of opinion in their own country to encumber themselves with a fresh conquest. England has no influence to counterbalance in Abyssinia. She has no desire to place an Emperor of her choice on the throne left vacant by Theodore. She has embraced the cause of no Pretender; and she will leave the Abyssinian people to organize themselves as they think proper. The expedition will have cost dear; but the price is not excessive.

The *Journal de Paris* knows of nothing more astonishing or more ably combined than the march of the English army; and nothing comparable to its prompt success. The taxpayer, however inclined to grumble, cannot but admit that the English Government has got cheaply out of an enterprise which some morose critics affected to regard as analogous to the French Expedition in Mexico.

The *Journal de Debats* is certain that not a voice will be raised in England to charge the journals and Sir Robert Napier with want of patriotism because they do not intend to profit by the present occasion, and to substitute at Magdala the influence of the Saxon race for the influence of the Abyssinian.

La France finds throughout the whole of this affair a convincing proof of 'the lofty patriotism which in England gives so much authority and force to political parties.' It condemned the conduct of the Opposition in the Legislative Chamber on the Mexican Expedition; and it contrasts with it that of the Opposition in the House of Commons. In England parties may be divided on questions of internal policy, but they are never divided where British diplomacy or British armies are engaged abroad. The sentiment of national honor predominates over all divergent opinion. In Parliament all antagonism ceases. The Press unanimously rallies round the Government. Discussion is no longer heard. At one sitting the necessary supplies are voted and \$5,000,000 sterling are spent to rescue a few English captives out of the hands of Theodore. At such times England has but one soul as she has but one flag. La France concludes:—

'It is a noble example, and worthy of being meditated upon and imitated elsewhere! The victory of Magdala is a political fact of the importance of which should not be exaggerated or dissimulated. It gives to England in the direction of Egypt and the route to India new elements of preponderance, and it may be of denunciation. But we should not lose our time in showing jealousy of her, or in obstructing her. It is better to study and to learn from the example she sets by what foresight and wisdom great national undertakings which bear to distant countries the name, the grandeur, and the prosperity of the country, are prepared and carried out successfully.'

Another writer in the same paper, M. Pradier-Fodere, thinks that the death of Theodore gives to England one of those strategic positions which have always been the object of her foreign policy. It is all a mistake to suppose that the Expedition to Abyssinia was undertaken merely for the purpose of delivering a few British subjects from captivity. Nothing of the kind. — What the English people and the English Government had in view was the Suez Canal.

As soon as the grand idea of M. Lesseps was beginning to be carried out, the eyes of Europe and the ambition of all the maritime Powers were turned to the coasts of Abyssinia, which border the new route to India. It is here we find the true motive of the war which the English have carried on, and of which the deliverance of their countrymen was merely the pretext.

M. Eugene Tenot, the gentleman who prepares the daily summary of news for the *Steele*, says that many persons (most probably referring to the staff of the *Steele*) doubt that the British Government is so determined as people suppose to bring back its troops from Abyssinia; or

that it will not annex that country to the Colonial Empire of Great Britain. M. Tenot, however, hopes that his mind will soon be set at rest on that point, and says that if Sir Robert Napier return to India satisfied with having freed the captives, the Expedition will be unique in the annals of England. 'The traditions of the Oriental policy of Great Britain have not yet habituated us to the spectacle of so costly an enterprise closed so successfully for merely humane objects, and free from all ambitious calculations.'

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION. — A letter from Paris, dated the 21st, says:— We are still without any official intimation as to the probabilities of peace or war; the committee on the budget is of opinion that the Government should declare its belief in a rupture, or liberate fifty thousand soldiers. The *Golos*, on its side, pretends that it was only joking when it wrote its late semi-official article calling on France to disarm; but there is reason to doubt this, especially after the explanations now given of the object of Prince Napoleon's voyage to Berlin. This evening it is stated in a most positive manner that the question of a mutual disarmament was broached by Prince Napoleon, and, further, that the proposition was graciously received by Count Bismarck. The Prince having duly reported this fact, M. de Moustier took the first occasion to speak to Count Goltz on the subject, but it was soon clear that no understanding could be arrived at. Prussia merely proposed to liberate a certain number of soldiers, and on her side France, knowing how quickly these men, with the organization enjoyed by Prussia, could be recalled, refused to regard this liberation in a serious light. M. de Moustier informed Count Goltz that if Prussia desired to negotiate seriously she must know that France demanded above everything else to see the fortresses on the Rhine disarmed; that especially the works at Mayence could not be considered since the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation simply defensive, that they had an offensive character, and that this character became daily more apparent. M. de Moustier added that, in case of negotiations being opened, France would also object to the establishment of an entrenched camp at Treves. It is most likely that it was on the refusal of Prussia to accept these preliminary conditions that the note appeared in the *Constitutionnel* saying that France would not disarm first. A slight war cloud is blown from the north. A change of Ministry is spoken of in Sweden, the present Cabinet not being sufficiently hostile to Prussian aggrandizement. It is no secret that Sweden is on the best terms with France, and would have joined this country had interference been decided on in 1864. — The change of attitude proposed by Sweden may naturally have something to do with a change contemplated here. The news that Cardinal Bonaparte is better has relieved his family from great anxiety, and has removed certain suspicions which it would be needless to mention.

The *Presse* says:— 'It is a matter of doubt in no one that the accumulation of Prussian forces on our frontier is a danger for our Eastern provinces. It keeps up an agitation and disquiet in them which our Government cannot be indifferent to, and it justifies all our remonstrances. Has the French Government replied to the Prussian proposition for the disarming of a certain number of strong places, the reduction of their garrisons, and a diminution of their war material? We have reason to believe it has done so.' This proposition, to which alluded in a previous letter, the *Presse* considers as a little late. Nevertheless, it thinks there is in it a serious basis for discussion which might lead to a practical result. It would, at all events, enable people to judge whether the pacific declarations of Prussia are sincere or not. If Prussia placed things on the same footing they were before the elements of an offensive campaign were drawn together, France would reduce her armaments; and this, and not pacific speeches at Rambouillet or elsewhere, would be accepted by the public at large as affording not only a chance of peace, but its certainty.

A PRUSSIAN GENERAL IN FRANCE. — The *Pays* tells a strange story:—

A few days back a foreigner of soldier-like bearing went on to the glacis of the fortifications of Metz, and examined them with great attention taking notes in a book of the width of the ditch, the dimensions of the bastions, &c. What he did was contrary to a warning stuck on a board, but he was not interfered with. When, however, he had done and was preparing to leave, he was arrested. Taken before the officer on duty at the guardhouse, he refused to give his name, and requested to be conveyed before the Commander of the fort. 'I am,' said he, 'General de Moltke, of the Prussian army, and I have examined your fortifications.' 'What you are the conqueror of Sadowa?' 'I am.' The commander telegraphed to Paris for instructions, and received an answer that General de Moltke was at liberty to examine the fortifications as much as he pleased.

A Paris correspondent speaks of some new engine of war tried last week at Meudon having been found to exceed in rapidity and power of destruction even that secret gun, of the private trials of which by the Emperor we have heard so much. — The trial was strictly private, of course but I can report the remark of a general officer who was present:— 'It is the most wonderful weapon I ever saw; I should say that a battle would now last about half an hour.'

An awful event occurred during Wednesday's sitting of the Council of State in Paris. Count Eugene Dubois had a soken on the subject under deliberation not only with his accustomed elegance, but, by the humorous turn he had given to his concluding phrases, had excited the hilarity of the assembly. He had resumed his seat when he suddenly put his hand to his throat, and utter the syllable 'Lestibon.' Before finishing the articulation of his colleague, M. Lestibondo's name, he fell back and expired.

The *Gazette des Etrangers* publishes the following fragment of a letter from the Empress Eugenie (date not given), protesting against the flattery which has been heaped upon her on account of her visit to a provincial cholera hospital two years ago:— 'I dislike the fuss that has been made about my journey to Amiens. There was no courage or merit in that visit—nothing but a simple duty of my position, which I am very happy to have fulfilled. Don't talk to me, therefore of heroism; I saved nobody, and, indeed, it is likely that more than one poor patient must have been inconvenienced by the preparations made in the wards for my reception. Let us reserve high-sounding words for really great things, such as, for example, the sublime devotedness of the nuns, who are not content with visiting the sick for an hour, as I did, but remain with them till they recover or die.'

four gives the following report of a police case, from which the curious and certainly little known fact is eliminated that Englishmen and Scotchmen are in the constant habit of fighting in the streets of Paris:— Two Englishmen, Charles Frederick Sellers, stable boy, and Robert Meaker, groom, were placed at the bar of the Correctional Tribunal, charged with having resisted and assaulted the police. A sergeant de ville deposed as follows: On Sunday last, at mid-day, I was on duty in the Avenue Marigny, and I saw a group of about a hundred persons who were making a great row. On coming up to see what was the matter, I found that several Englishmen were fighting with Scotchmen in the middle of a ring. This did not astonish me, because there are very often fights between Englishmen and Scotchmen in the Camps Elisees quarter. The President: Well, but why should this be? I could conceive quarrels between Englishmen and Irishmen, but not between Englishmen and Scotchmen; because they live under the same laws. The police sergeant knew nothing about that, but this much he could certify from his experience, that the Scotch in Paris were always ready to quarrel with the English about nothing, and the English never refused to fight with them. On this occasion there were as many as ten combatants on each side. He endeavored to separate them and to a certain extent, succeeded; but when he spoke to the prisoner Sellers he received a blow in the face. A struggle ensued, which lasted half an hour. He was the strongest, and knocked Sellers down three times; but after he got up the third time he spoke in English to the other prisoner, Meaker, who got behind and pulled him off his legs. Ultimately, two other policemen and a volunteer of the guard came up, and with much ado, he being completely exhausted and unable to help them, they lodged Sellers in the guard house. He resisted so strongly that they had to carry him bodily. — The four of them were not strong enough to arrest Meaker as well. But he came to the guard-house subsequently to ask after his comrade, and then was detained. Sellers pleaded drunkenness as his defence. The court sentenced Sellers to a month's imprisonment and Meaker to fifteen days.'

ITALY. PIEDMONT. — Florence, April 29. — Prince Humbert and the Princess Margherita have arrived at Ostellio, two miles from this city. They will make their State entry into Florence to-morrow morning. — Neither Prince Napoleon nor the Princess Clothilde will be present at the Florence fetes.

The *Times* correspondent attributes the coldness with which Plon-Plon has been received at Court to the prevalence of an alarming epidemic:—

The complaint by which the Russian Minister, M. de Kisseleff, was attacked on Wednesday, on his way to Prince Napoleon's levee, appears to have had an epidemic character. The Princess Clothilde is said to have also been suffering from it. What is certain is that the ladies of the Russian Legation were suddenly missed as they were going upstairs to pay their respects to her on Thursday afternoon. — They had just before been seen in apparently vigorous health at the receptions of the Princess of Piedmont and the Duchess of Genoa, so there are no grounds for supposing that they were prevented by illness from completing the ascent, the less so as they seemed perfectly well at the Philharmonic Society's very brilliant ball on Thursday evening. It is understood that it was the Princess Clothilde who was prevented from receiving them by the same disposition which rendered it impossible for M. de Kisseleff to reach Prince Napoleon's apartments on the previous day. The malady which is thus flying about, and afflicting official personages at inconvenient moments, is said to be a sort of ziddiness or dizziness, communicable without contact, and which may manifest itself at one time in persons wide as the Poles asunder. Diplomats, owing, perhaps, to the severe nature of their duties, are said to be particularly liable to it, and with them it is said sometimes to end in mortification.

Rome. — Up to latest dates all was quiet in Rome. The Pope's health is quite restored, in spite of the prediction of his enemies.

A most interesting antiquarian discovery has been made in Rome—that of the ancient wharf Emporium, and an enormous quantity of marble which had been deposited there. After an emersion of eighteen centuries beneath the Tiber, fifty yards of this wharf have been uncovered, and 493 blocks of various kinds of marble laid bare. Some 4,000 blocks of smaller size have also been brought to light. These were a portion of the heavy stony tribute exacted by the Caesars from the subject provinces of Africa and Greece, and employed in the Pagan fabrics of heathen Rome.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, April 27. — The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to the Minister of War for the Empire, instructing him to come to an understanding with the President of the Hungarian Ministry, with the view of submitting proposals for making provision for officers on the general pension list who had forfeited their right to a pension in consequence of implication in the events of 1848-49.

The provincial towns are following the example of the capital in celebrating the birth of a Hungarian Princess. News comes in from all sides of *Ts Deuns*, illuminations, and addresses of the corporations, all showing how unanimous the feelings are in the whole country. In spite of the long and often desperate struggles which this nation has carried on from the remotest times against the Crown, there are probably few people in Europe in whom the feeling of loyalty is still so deeply rooted as in the Hungarians. The reason of this is to be found in that long struggle for self-preservation which the Magyar race has had to fight ever since it came to Europe and founded a State in the midst of alien races. The crowned King of Hungary became the symbol of national existence and unity.

PARIS, April 29. — In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Diet, it was announced that M. Kossuth had resigned the seat in the House to which he was recently elected. It was decided by a large Ministerial majority that the letter of resignation should not be read.

In reply to an interpellation M. Venckheim stated that the Government had not allowed soldiers to be recruited in Hungary for the Papal army.

PRUSSIA. The *Saturday Review* holds that the real responsibility for the common state of anxiety that oppresses Europe rests with France. If the French nation could make up its mind to acquiesce in German unity pure and simple, to let the question of the amalgamation of North and South Germany count as a merely domestic one for Germans to settle in time, and to resign the wild hope of governing the Continent by keeping it divided all danger would be past. Unless Prussia's ultimate designs on Bavaria and Wurtemberg are to rank as plots against France, Prussian policy contains in it no element of menace. Count Bismarck at all events does not propose to add to his frontiers on the side of Strasburg. The misfortune is that France cannot make up her mind to let Germany become once still more homogeneous and powerful. — Men like M. Thiers, whose temper seems to have infected even some French Liberals who should know better, insist that the completion of German unity will be the humiliation of France, and Napoleon III. has not the courage to deny it. And no doubt German unity will diminish French power for interference on the Continent. But, after all, though one can understand French susceptibility on this point, it is impossible to justify it. To plunge Europe

into fratricidal war for the sake of such a mere feather in the cap of French vanity would be a monstrous crime, which cannot be palliated or excused. What is wanted is not disarmament, but a rational change of tone and policy. That the change can ever come till liberty and self-government are restored in France is not likely, and it is on this account that the Imperial servitude of France is a European evil.

RUSSIA.

The remarkable article recently published by the *Golos* on the present aspect of affairs in Europe commences by stating that the Emperor, Napoleon III. is meditating a great European war, and that public opinion points to Russia and Prussia as the Powers to be attacked. The *Golos* admits that the Emperor Napoleon who rarely acts until he is sure of success, is too clever to attack the two great Northern Powers at once and that he will probably try to obtain the alliance or the neutrality of one while attacking the other. The *Golos* then examines the eventualities arising from these premises. If France directs her forces against Russia the war will be carried on on the banks of the Vistula and in the Vistulian provinces, with Warsaw and St. Petersburg for objectives. In that case Austria, Turkey, and Sweden would be the allies of France, and the neutrality of Prussia would be secured by giving her carte blanche in Germany. In regard to Prussia the probable preliminaries to an attack upon her would be the conciliation of Russia by meeting her wishes in the Eastern question. The aim of the war would be the left bank of the Rhine, and France's allies will be Austria and the Southern States of Germany. But in order to deceive Prussia till the French preparations for war shall be complete, she would be overwhelmed with protestations of friendship and be told that everything is directed against Russian power, which must be driven from Europe in the common interest, by means of the reconstruction of Poland. The *Golos* then remarks that it would be very difficult to suppose that a statesman as clever as Count Bismarck could be taken in by such a device. In all probability the projects of the French Emperor have been seen through in Berlin as at St. Petersburg, and it is only out of prejudice that the Governments of Russia and Prussia seem to believe the pacific assurances of Napoleon III. The *Golos* concludes by declaring that, after all, a great danger awaits Prussia from France, whose principal interest is to detach Prussia from Russia. The *Golos* has no society whatever on the last point. The interest of Prussia, if not her friendship to Russia, requires that she should not listen to the intimations of France. Prussia may wish to live in peace with France, but she must also wish not to be separated from Russia, which can have no desire to see France aggrandised at the expense of Prussia, while Prussia can derive no advantage from the partition of Russia. Therefore, the alliance between the two Powers threatened by France is so natural and so simple that there is no necessity for a treaty to cement their relations. — In any case the French armaments seriously menace the peace of the world, and, in one way or another, Europe must free herself from the enormous military expenses she is obliged to bear in consequence. The simplest way would be for Prussia and Russia to collectively request France to proceed immediately with a disarmament, the promising to do the same. . . . No doubt such a course would not be agreeable to France; it would be an intervention in the internal affairs of the French Empire, but such necessary intervention would be justified in the general interests of Europe. *Sunday*

WAR WITHOUT A QUARREL. — The *Irish* is filled with war rumour in Russia and France. Whether or not there is any real danger of hostilities, the possibility of the emergency 'argyll' disease' in both countries, Russia accuses France of preparing warlike and threatening armaments, and declares that precautionary measures are necessary on her part to prevent surprise. The 'Golos' of Moscow and the *Journal* of St. Petersburg demand that France should disarm and thus give an earnest of her non-aggressive policy.

The so called 'Refugees of the Irish Republican Brotherhood' at New York, have issued a lengthy address to the 'Irish people of America,' *alias* the Fenian Brotherhood, deprecating disunion, and especially appealing 'against the effort now being made to invade Canada at a moment when our "brothers at home" are unable to derive any benefit from such effort, even should it be successful.' The 'Refugees' say:— 'The faith of the Fenian Brotherhood was pledged that no movement would be made without the concurrence of the men at home, and that no demand for action would be preferred until a certain quantity of arms were first supplied to the home organization. Of these arms not one rifle has been given, and yet it is publicly stated that an invasion of Canada is intended. Should these evil counsels prevail, and the honor and faith of the American organization be sacrificed to the miserable ambition of a few men, the execrations of humanity will follow those who sacrifice the interests of their country to the advancement of their party, and the contempt of the world overwhelm their followers, who blinded by faction, permit a few designing men to bound them on to the destruction of their cause and the country.'

AN ARTIFICIAL SQUALOR. — The French papers credit America with the invention of railway babies for promoting the comfort of railway travellers. These infants, when wound up, utter such dreadful and piercing cries that persons looking for seats give them a wide berth and thus their possessors are enabled to secure as much room as they desire. The invention will only work successfully in compartment cars. The infants are warranted for a year, and range in price from two dollars and a half to ten, and 'ordinary intermittent cries' up to those with voices of ten octaves, 'very shrill and mechant.'

TESTIMONIAL FROM HAMILTON. BRONCHITIS CURED.

Hamilton, C.W., July 20 1864. Messrs. D. B. McDonald & Co.: Dear Sirs, — I take pleasure in giving my testimonial of the benefit derived from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled seriously with bronchitis for about a year. It had been brought on by inflammation of the lungs, and was a source of great distress to me, so that it was impossible for me to go out at night. I found no relief from anything I had taken until I tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I am happy to say has effected a cure.

J. C. FIELDS, Leather Merchant, King St. 455

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 PUBLIC BENEFIT. — Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightens to the eye, blooms to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

CIRCULAR.

MONTRAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BEANS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

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. C. 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 every where at 25 cents per box. April, 1868. 2m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. 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 'Suey' 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 dragged 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. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' All others are base and dangerous imitations. April, 1868. 2m

INDIGESTION

Takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated. She at length commenced taking BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS—she states the result as follows:— 'I am now quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure.' In all cases of indigestion the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla at same time as the Pills will greatly hasten a cure.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

ENDORING POPULARITY.—If ever a luxury possessed the elements of enduring popularity, that luxury is MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

Its freshness, its purity, its delicacy, its unchangeableness, its wholesomeness, and its disinfectant properties in the sick-room, place it far in advance of every other perfume of the day. No other toilet water is like it; nothing can supply its place; no one who uses it can be persuaded to use any other perfume. Hence the amazing rapidity with which its sales increase. It is so far superior to all other perfumes of the hemisphere that it may be said to have no second; it stands alone, and after being thirty years before the people, is now making more rapid progress than ever before.

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

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

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