

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 3.—The *Patris* of this evening says that the Emperor is slightly indisposed.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, however, announces that a Cabinet Council was held to-day, under the presidency of the Emperor.

PARIS, June 9.—In presenting his credentials to the Emperor yesterday, Count Stockenberg the newly appointed Russian Ambassador said, 'I shall only be obeying the express wish of my sovereign in devoting all my solicitude towards maintaining the relations of friendship existing between France and Russia, based as they are upon the mutual interests which both nations have at heart to see developed.' The Emperor replied, 'The Ambassadors of the Emperor Alexander are always sure to find a hearty welcome from me. I congratulate myself upon the selection made by the Emperor of a person with whom I have long been acquainted, who has left the most favorable reminiscences. Amongst us I have no doubt that you will contribute to maintain the present friendly relations existing between Russia and France, to which I attach the highest value.'

The Emperor Napoleon has already signified his assent to the proposal of Russia, tending to prohibit the use of explosive missiles by armies in time of war.

The *Paris Avenir National* of June 4th says:—

For several days past a sensation article of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of the Federal party, has been much discussed. The contemptuous and mocking tone of this article has been noticed by everybody; but it seems to us that the political lesson it contains has not been sufficiently recognised. In our opinion, we have only to re-read it with attention to understand what are the reasons which excite in Europe so much distrust of French policy. Foreign nations mistrust us. Why? Because it is thought that lacking liberty, and being no longer able to employ our activity and our national ardour in home affairs, we necessarily tend to transfer them to foreign affairs. This argument has often been urged by the English journals; right or wrong, it passes for an incontestable truth throughout a great part of Europe. But this is not all.—

Prussia has profited at once by the mistrust against us of Europe, and the want of foresight of our Government to obtain for herself a predominant position in the centre of Europe; and her intimate alliance with Russia is a mystery to no one. So that the two cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg united bear with an enormous weight upon the destinies of Europe. Before the faults of 1866, it might have been said that our sincere desire to maintain peace sufficed to ensure its prevalence throughout the world, and that no important question could receive a solution which was completely displeasing to us. It is no longer the same now, and the *Kreuz Zeitung*, following many other papers, German and Russian, takes a pleasure in placing in relief the entirely new position made for France by the battle of Sedan. This pride, which is that of the federal party far more than that of Germany, has nothing very surprising in it, still less anything very alarming. 'The really surprising thing is the care with which certain of our semi-official papers dwell upon the semi-official Prussian articles, and take delight in pointing out all their bitterness.' Do they think to restore confidence thus to the public mind, and give an impetus to industrial and commercial undertakings? When the Government does not withhold pacific assurances, have the semi-official journals permission to maintain a certain amount of agitation by their comments upon the pride of the Prussian squire? Or is their only object to divert our attention from domestic questions by continually showing us the phantom of an approaching collision abroad? We might suppose so, but the country will not fall into the snare, and the articles of the *Kreuz Zeitung* will not cause it to forget its most pressing interest—that of liberty.

A correspondent says:—'A camp has been formed in the Vincennes. New inventions in warfare are being tried in it, and they ought to attract the attention of our own and other Governments. I read that the idea having been conceived that in certain circumstances it might be advantageous to cover a line of battle with temporary fortifications, experiments have recently been made for the purpose of ascertaining how and in what such things could be executed. The result is this—skirmishers are sent forth, and they, lying flat on the ground, keep the enemy in check, or occupy his attention. Part of the troops behind, having brought with them pickaxes and spades, set to work to dig a trench, two men having to scoop out a square metre—say yard. In the short space of eight minutes five battalions can excavate a trench of about 1½ metres (very nearly 5 feet) in depth, and two kilometres (124—100ths of a mile) in length.—The skirmishers are then recalled, and the enemy finds the troops he had expected to encounter sheltered by earthworks, from behind which he can, with comparatively safety, make a murderous fire. It is added that, with a little practice, it will be easy to do in five minutes what now takes eight.

We are still unshaken in our belief that the French Government will not venture upon a quarrel in which it would certainly enlist no one's sympathies. With the positions which the two hostile nations occupy on the opposite banks of the Rhine, no one, indeed, can answer for the consequences the indiscretion of such heroes as General Ducrot may produce. But how is it that we have ourselves outlived all chances of similar outbreaks between us and France? There was a time, and it is not so long past, when all of us thought the Channel too narrow to screen us from the aggression of our uneasy neighbour. Yet we hear now without misgiving of those schemes of bridges and tunnels which are to enable us at some future day to announce that England is no longer an Island; that the Channel has ceased to exist. The apprehensions

of hostilities between France and Prussia will vanish in time as thoroughly as every fear of a warlike outbreak between France and England has vanished. It is the weakness of the many that attaches importance to the vapouring of the few. It is not for General Ducrot, it is not even for Marshal Niel, to order the French army to cross the Rhine. The man from whose lips the words of Command must really come will, we are convinced, think twice about it.

There is to be a new French Loan of four hundred and forty millions of francs. Whatever other praises may be fairly bestowed on French Imperialism, it is hardly possible even for its most enthusiastic supporters to describe it as a cheap Government. The Emperor Napoleon found at his accession in 1851 a funded debt of 213 millions sterling; he raised it before 1864 to 492 millions. He thus in thirteen years not only doubled it, but added 64 millions besides. The total debt of the Empire at the close of last year was reckoned at 540 millions less than our own national debt by 237 millions; yet the conditions under which these French liabilities were contracted were so unfavourable that the annual interest on our debt only exceeded the interest on the French debt by one million. The burdens entailed on the two countries by their past extravagance were thus very nearly balanced, and the new loan which the French Imperial Government is now contemplating will, in all probability, turn the scales in our favour before the year is over. The consequences of the impending financial negotiation will be that the French nation will have to pay for their debt a larger interest than we do for ours. The French debt, both as to principal and interest, will shortly be raised to a level with that of the United States—a capital of 555 millions, with a charge of 23 millions.—*Times*.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the subjoined note:—

'Certain journals, published at Luxembourg, have for some time past become the organs of wishes said to exist in the Grand Duchy for annexation to France. These demonstrations, which have led to prosecutions on the part of the local authorities, are of a nature not only to perturb numerous interests, but to produce abroad a feeling to be regretted, and to propagate uncertainty on a question with respect to which all doubt should seem impossible. In fact, every one knows that the position of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was settled in the Conference of London by the Treaty of the 11th of May, 1867, to which all the Great Powers of Europe were parties. Nothing has since occurred to raise a doubt as to the firm intention of the various Cabinets to maintain that settlement, and we are of opinion that to the agitation manifested on this subject no other importance need be attached than what may arise from a newspaper discussion.'

The *France* states that according to advice from Luxembourg manifestations had taken place in various parts of the Grand Duchy in favour of annexation to France. The *Liberte* also says that placards are posted up in Luxembourg demanding annexation to France. Various persons have been arrested.

A new journal named the *Lanterne* has just appeared. M. Henri Rochefort, the editor, explicitly announces that he has become a Bonapartist. He says:—

'I, who speak to you, when I went to the Ministry of the Interior to discover the probable fate of my application for an authorization to start the *Lanterne* was accused by the superior employee who received me of being a declared enemy of the existing state of things, and a supporter of those famous "ancient parties." This intimation was, besides, so much the less founded that I am profoundly Bonapartist. But I may certainly be allowed to choose my hero among the dynasty. Some of the Legitimists prefer Louis XVIII., others Louis XVI., others, in fine, place all their sympathies on the head of Charles X. As a Bonapartist, I prefer Napoleon II., as is my right. I shall even add that for me he represents an ideal sovereign. No one will deny that he occupied the Throne, since his successor is called Napoleon III. What a reign, my friend, what a reign! Not one day, no useless wars with the decimes which follow; none of those distant expeditions where 600,000,000 are expended to recover 15¢; no favouring civil list; no Ministers, each one grasping five or six functions at 100,000¢; each; there is the monarch such as I understand him. Oh, yes! Napoleon II., I love thee and admire thee unreservedly. Who will now, therefore, dare to pretend that I am not a Bonapartist!'

In Marshal M'Mahon's letter to Archbishop Lavergne on the famine in Algeria and the instances of cannibalism which occurred there was the following phrase:—'You will doubtless admit with me that Ireland is one of the most religious countries in the world. Nevertheless, during the last famine cases of cannibalism occurred there as well as now in Algeria.'—the object of the Marshal being to show that such horrors were not, as the Archbishop supposed, occasioned by Mahomedanism.

Cardinal Cullen, naturally unwilling to allow such a stain to remain on the character of the Irish people, has addressed a letter to the *Univers*, giving a positive contradiction, couched in terms the most respectful, to the Marshal, to that statement. He says that the moment his attention was called to the Marshal's letter he set himself to procure information on the subject from the very best sources, and he is now enabled to declare that the statement had not the slightest foundation; and that during the long years of famine Ireland never witnessed 'the frightful scenes of violence and murder of which the followers of the Koran have for months past offered the sad spectacle in Algeria.' It is true, the Cardinal says, that the famine was so long and so severe in Ireland that the sufferings of the people may be said to have been almost without example in the annals of the world. Yet, amid their suffering, they derived from the true religion and the lessons of the Gospel admirable patience and resignation, and were ever prepared in the pangs of hunger and the agony of death, for the reception of the sacrament of penance and the Holy Eucharist. And, far from committing violence on their fellow creatures, or seeking to save their own lives by sacrificing those of others, even of their own children, like the Mahomedans of Algeria, the poor Irish Catholics shared with their companions in misfortune their last morsel of bread. He could mention numbers of parents, who, suffering all the tortures of hunger, would not touch the last morsel of food they still had, in order to leave it to their children.

The Cardinal does not doubt that this assurance will give to no one greater pleasure than to the illustrious soldier himself who made the statement through inadvertence. He says:—

'The name of Marshal M'Mahon which recalls one of the noblest families of the Celtic Princesses of Ireland, is also pre eminent among those of our Catholic chiefs who, during the sanguinary struggle with the fanatical bands of Cromwell, inscribed upon their banner this noble motto—*Pro fide Patria, et Rege*. The high position which the Marshal holds at this moment, the well-merited honours which he enjoys, prove with what fidelity he has preserved the traditions of the bravery and devotedness of his race towards the sovereign and the country.'

The Cardinal says that the Catholics of Ireland cherish the hope that while governing a distant colony in the name of Catholic France, which is

not only the mother, the *magna parens* of the Celtic race, but also the eldest daughter of the Church, the Marshal will maintain the sacred rights of the faith, and the liberty of a religion for which his ancestors shed their blood in the land of suffering and of martyrdom. He adds that he highly approves Archbishop Lavergne's views on the 'Orphan' Asylum in Algeria, which occasioned the letter of Marshal M'Mahon, in which the error about cannibalism in Ireland occurred, for to defend such a cause is to defend the cause of reason and humanity, of faith and charity. The Cardinal concludes by congratulating M. Veuillot (editor of the *Univers*) 'for the services rendered to religion by his defence of the rights of the Holy See, and express the hope that he may long continue to do so.'

It is reported from Paris that Lamartine has lost his mental faculties, and that his death is daily expected.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 3.—The Federal Council have officially denied report that many Poles had lately proceeded hence to Galicia, furnished with Austrian passports.

BELGIUM.

The recent Belgian elections took place in the five provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, West Flanders, Luxembourg and Namur. The clerical party, as opposed to the Ministerial party, lost one candidate in each of the following towns: Nivelles, Furnes, Ypres and Bastogne. Three of the outgoing Ministerial candidates—a fact which is the cause of the liveliest mortification to the Liberals. At Antwerp the Government fared even worse. Its nominees were beaten in every instance; a circumstance which shows—says a writer in the *Post*—that the malcontents of that city are to prove 'a thorn in the flesh' to the present Ministry for another term of years. At Brussels the Liberals were victorious—the thirteen names which they adopted being returned. On the whole the Ministry has gained exactly one vote. The writer in the *Post* proceeds to say: 'The continued alienation of Antwerp, once a strong hold of Liberalism, is much regretted. It was caused some years ago by the great question of the fortifications, which raised such a storm of discontent amid the population of that city and province that no efforts of the Ministry have since been able to quell it. Availing themselves skilfully of this feeling, the Clerical party at once threw their weight on the side of the Liberal malcontents, and the result has been that Antwerp during the reign of the present king has been represented by what is called an immoral coalition of solidaires, or unbelievers, and Ultramontanes, equally pledged to oppose the present Government on every question; and yet no efforts have been spared to win back 'la belle infidèle' to its former allegiance to Liberal principles. Nearly every modification to the original plan of the fortifications has been granted, in accordance with the wish of the inhabitants. Proposed works have been suppressed, a new front to those facing the town has been agreed to, the 'servitudes' have been diminished, &c., but all in vain; Antwerp still returns its malcontents; and, in consequence, remains the only city in Belgium which the present King has not visited in state, who prefers to wait for better days, when he will be safe against a cool reception. So strong is the feeling, that the municipality persist to this day in refusing to grant a site in the town for a statue of the late King, to whom they attribute the scheme of the fortifications, even though a sum of money has been raised by the more loyal inhabitants to carry out that object.' The Liberal candidate for Bruges has lost his seat, and the upshot is that the present Ministry retains an apparent majority of twenty votes in a house of 116 members.—*Tablet*.

ITALY.

PISDMONT.—Florence June 8.—To-day the Chamber of the Deputies discussed the Income-tax Bill, and approved the augmentation by one-tenth of the inland and property taxes.

On paragraph 4, Count Cambray Digny proposed an amendment, exempting from taxation nominative scrip of the Italian Public Debt held by foreigners abroad.

FLORENCE, June 9.—The Chamber of Deputies rejected in to-day's sitting the amendment of Count Cambray Digny, the Minister of Finance on Article 4 of the Income tax Bill. The tax will, therefore, be applied to all scrip of the Italian Debt, whether held by Italians or foreigners. The loan of the 8th of March, 1855, is alone exempted from taxation.

The Italian Government announces to its representatives in other countries that in the event of a war between France and Prussia, Italy will remain neutral.

The *Turin Gazette* says:—'M. Capra, King's Procurator to the provincial tribunal of Ravenna, was assassinated on the night of the 1st as he was leaving the theatre. The deceased had made himself conspicuous by his activity in presenting a band of criminals known as the 'Pignatari', some of whom are awaiting trial. He had received several threatening letters, but had paid no attention to them.'

The Italian journals contain accounts of a serious disturbance at Udine. A funeral ceremony was to take place in honor of Grechich, a patriot shot by the Austrians in 1849, and whose remains were to be brought to the town; but as there existed some doubts as to the identity of the coffin exhumed, the municipal authorities had refused to take part in the proceedings. A public meeting having been called by the promoters of the ceremony, the National Guard was called out to preserve order; several journalists then published rather violent articles against that corps, and on an officer meeting one of the writers in a cafe, a dispute arose between them, a mob assembled outside, took part with the journalist and menaced the other, so that the police force had to intervene. An attempt having been made to arrest one of the crowd, the people resisted, but the man was at length secured. The rioters, armed with sticks and stones, then threatened the life of the Mayor, who had to take refuge in a shop, which was closed to keep out the populace. The disorder calmed down towards the evening, but the town still remained in a state of excitement.

ROME.—June 23.—A Consistory was held yesterday, at which many new Bishops were appointed. The Holy Father delivered two separate addresses in the Consistory, one concerning the Papal Bull calling a general council of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other on the present state of religion in the empire of Austria.

On the occasion of the delivery of this allocution in consistory, the Pope also announced that he had granted a general pardon and amnesty to those who invaded the States of the Church last year with a few specified exceptions.

La Liberte newspaper publishes a report that Menotti Gribaldi is raising a body of volunteers to make another attack on Rome. At a public banquet at Civiltà Vecchia, General Dumont, commander of the French forces in the Pontifical States, in a speech, declared that France would never abandon the Holy Father.

THE CANADIAN ZOUAVES IN ROME.—We translate the following extracts from a letter which Sergeant Taillefer, of the Pontifical Zouaves, has addressed to the editor of *Le Nouveau Monde*:—

'Three men are detailed to do the fatigue work of the kitchen and to wash our bowls. As water is rather scarce near the barracks, the whole 216 of these are passed through one water, in a tin dish about eighteen inches in diameter, and they afterwards receive a light rubbing from a rather dilapidated cloth. After this operation which our friends perform with all seriousness, they fill them with the *ratu*, which is served out to us at 3 p.m. The rest of the day is spent in cleaning our arms and accoutrements and arranging

things generally. Before retreat, at 3 p.m. and 9 a.m., everybody needs something to eat; and those who have money to spend in the indulgence of their appetites are to be envied.

'And the smokers! What economy do they display! You gentlemen, lovers of tobacco, what a prodigal set of people you are. Come, as we have done, to Rome. Stop here for three months, and I answer for it that you will burn your monstaches with your cigar before putting it out, and even then the end will be dried to charge your pipe with. By this means three cigars will give a pipe-full.

'Since the commencement of April we have had six hours of regular drill a day. The detachment is making great progress. We have attracted the attention of the military authorities, who evince a high regard for the corps. Every officer wants to have Canadians in his company, and I am not afraid to state that if we persist in our present regular conduct at least forty among us will be promoted within a year. We have not yet been scattered among the different regiments. Charles D'Azaz has been promoted to corporal.'

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Full Mail Gazette* writing on the 3rd inst., says:—'The doubts which had been raised by some suspicious politicians here as to the intentions of the Government have now been finally dispelled by the ratification by the Emperor of the new laws, which have set aside the Concordat so far as it relates to marriages and education. This material guarantee given by the Government of its determination to continue the liberal policy it has inaugurated has silenced the most incredulous; and I can state positively that neither the Emperor nor Baron Beust have from the first contemplated any alteration in that policy.'

The text of the Papal allocation on the state of religion in Austria has been received here. The Pope declares that the Concordat should have been regarded by Austria as perpetual in effect, and warns all persons who approve of the laws recently passed by the Reichsrath concerning the press, religious toleration, civil marriage, and public education, to beware of the pains and penalties attached to violations of the sacred rights of the Church.

OUTNUMBERING THE 'NATIVES'—Population of American Cities—Strength of the 'Foreign Element'.—The New York *Times* says:—A census just taken of the city of Chicago indicates the population as consisting of 98,964 Americans, 92,433 Germans, 45,543 Irish, 10,520 English and Scotch, 10,992 Scandinavians, 9,144 persons of other nationalities. In other words, it appears that the native American inhabitants of Chicago constitute little more than a third of the entire population, which foots up, in round numbers, 268,000 souls. We guess this is the largest proportion of foreigners to the population of any city of the Union. It is a large increase since 1850, at which time, according to the census then taken, the proportion of foreigners was but fifty per cent. The increase has been mostly in Germans, who have become four times as numerous as at that time, while the Irish have only doubled. It is probable that a census of St. Louis at this time would show about as large a proportion of Germans. Cincinnati, also, is a stronghold of the Germans. At the time of the last census they were twice as numerous as in Chicago; but we feel sure they have not had anything like a corresponding increase since that time. Many people suppose that the foreign-born element is predominant in New York. It was not so, however, at the time of the last national census, and we do not believe it is so at the present day. The figures then showed a population of 805,000, of which 353,000, or 47 per cent, were of foreign birth. The proportion has not been much disturbed during the last eight years. It is true that large numbers of European emigrants have taken up their residence among us within that time; but there is also a very large current of population hitherward from the rural districts around us, from the New England States, and, in short, from all parts of the country.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, 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, PORK, HAM, LARD, BERRINGS, 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,
COMMISSIONER MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
443 Commissioners Street,
opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1867. 12m

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL.

Hartman's Corners, Aurora, C.W.
July 7, 1864.

'Gentlemen,—This is to certify that my son William has been troubled with Scrofula for nine years, and has been under the treatment of a number of physicians, (at great expense to myself) but received no benefit thereby. Having seen one of Bristol's Almanacs, I was persuaded to give BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA a trial. At that time he had five running sores, which appeared to defy all treatment. He commenced taking the SARSAPARILLA, and the result has been, after taking seven bottles, and also five bottles of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, four of the running sores have disappeared, and the fifth is now healing rapidly. In the meantime he has had the small pox—going about all the time—and recovered without the use of any other medicines than BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. His general health has improved wonderfully, having been very poor before taking these preparations, as any one can testify who knows him. I feel under obligations to the public to make this case known, and therefore send you this certificate.

Yours truly,
ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lompough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Piquet & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers 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.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

Huge cargoes of Rum are lying in Boston, according to Senator Sumner, awaiting shipment to Africa. This is the way Massachusetts deals with savage nations, taking their gold for shiplads of rum, and now and then sending them a batch of Bibles as an antidote.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do miss up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
Having the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.
June, 1868. 2m

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your "Bronchial Troches"'

C. H. GARDNER,

Principal of Rogers's Female Institute, New York.
'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

REV. A. O. EGGLESTON, New York.

'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DECHARNÉ,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.
'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.'

HENRY WILKES, D. D.,

Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box June, 1868. 2m

RACKED AND CONTORTED BY PAIN.

No disease is more agonizing than Rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case which, for thirty years, had baffled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland Ohio, aged fifty six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured torments of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked and contorted by pain and muscular contraction, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of his body. In this dire condition he began to use BURLING'S SUGAR COATED PILLS in conjunction with that great antidote to the virus of scrofula, BURLING'S SARSAPARILLA. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the SARSAPARILLA, relieved him from every vestige of pain; and he is now well, cheerful, and able to attend to his business.

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

A PROVERB ILLUSTRATED.—SANCIO PANZA'S maxim, that 'you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear,' is well illustrated by the futile attempts to get up acceptable perfumes on the cheap plan. Numbers of adventurers have thus endeavored to simulate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but what pitiable and ridiculous failures they have made! The very recollection of them is offensive to those who have once inhaled their sickly odor. Nothing but a combination of the rarest floral extracts, of which the imitators do not even know the names, can produce that exquisitely refreshing fragrance which has obtained for Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, a fame as undying as itself.

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, Lompough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Piquet & Son, H. R. Gray, 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, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others are useless.
Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

LOWER CANADA } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. N. 1690.

DAME JOSEPHINE DARTOIS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN J. REEVES, Merchant Tailor, of the same place, Plaintiff.

vs.
The said JOHN J. REEVES, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Plaintiff has, this day, instituted against the said Defendant, an action *en separation de biens*, returnable on the second of July next, before the said Court.

S. RIVARD,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 2nd June, 1868. 1m-44