

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 18.—The Pays newspaper today says that the Emperor Napoleon has been ill, but his condition is now much improved.

The Moniteur of this morning publishes the following from Japan, under date of 17th March:—

On learning the massacre of ten French sailors, the English, Prussian, Dutch, Italian, and United States Ministers met at the residence of the French Minister at Osaka, and decided by common accord to leave Osaka, haul down their flags, and withdraw their Consuls until satisfaction should have been granted.

The Liberte of May 2nd states that a telegram from Shanghai has been received, via Siberia, which states that the French Minister in Japan had obtained satisfaction for the recent murder of French seamen.

The Etandard of May 2nd says that, in consequence of the recent events at Tunis, an agreement has been concluded between the Governments of France, England, and Italy for the protection of the financial interests of their subjects.

The Constitutionnel, in reply to a statement of the Journal des Debats, denies that there has been any disagreement between M. Rouher and Marshal Niel in the Commission on the Budget.

Marshal Niel simply asks for grants which will enable him to keep France on a level with neighboring Powers. M. Rouher does not deny the necessity of these grants, and not one word which passed between the two Ministers could be interpreted as of a nature to create a belief that the peace of Europe was endangered.

The Patrie of this evening denies that the Western Powers and Turkey are negotiating a common maritime action against Crete. The only point under consideration is how to restore to their native land the old men, women, and children who had sought a refuge in Greece.

PARIS, May 19.—The following are the opinions expressed by the leading journals on the vote of the Impeachment case:

The Temps (Democratic) says that Mr. Johnson has been saved by legal forms only.—He has been deposed in the minds of the country.

The Journal des Debats (Orleans) says, that while Mr. Johnson is acquitted, the vote was such as to render him powerless hereafter.

La Liberte (Radical, opposition) says simply that the verdict shows that liberty is the best guarantee of justice.

The Constitutionnel (Semi Official Imperialist) regards the vote as fatal to the Radical party.

The Epoque was opposed to the impeachment project from the beginning. It blames the Republicans for attempting to remove the Executive on grounds so slight, and says that the great political party could not have more clumsily lost its prestige.

The Presse (Austro-Catholic) ventures no decided opinion on the merits of the question, but confines its remarks to the administration of the vitality of the Republican institutions, which permits the chief magistrate of forty millions of people to be brought to trial without bloodshed and national disquiet.

Some of the truest friends of the empire (the Paris correspondent of the Times remarks) look on the present state of affairs, internal and external, with feelings of great anxiety as to the future. It is to be hoped that their apprehensions are exaggerated, but it is undeniable that they exist; and that there is some foundation for them.

At home they tell you that there is nothing but confusion; and that the advisers of the crown are at open or at secret war with each other; that the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of War are banded together against the ever-increasing preponderance of the Minister of State, and that Minister of State, relying on the Ministers of Commerce and Justice, and upheld by the Empress, is doing his utmost to bring back M. de Lavelette to the cabinet.

Having failed in his repeated attempts to put him at the head of Foreign Affairs in the place of M. Moustier, their action is now directed towards M. Pinard, of the interior, with a view to the general elections, which, contrary to the wishes of the Emperor, M. Rouher wants to hold in October next, and to conduct in a reactionary sense; aware that, if he succeeded, he shall be absolute master of the situation. He will indeed send out pompous declarations of liberal principles, but at the same time will give the prefects confidential instructions to oppose vigorously all those Deputies who, in the Legislative body, have been guilty of manifesting liberal ideas or of showing independence.

the Government. (And the accredited organs of M. Rouher, the Patrie and the Pays, openly repudiate any sort of compromise, even in appearance, with the party known as the dynastic Liberals, and do not hesitate to attack the journal they know to be 'inspired' by the Imperial Cabinet. You hear it said too often that the Emperor seems to have abdicated in favor of M. Rouher, and those high personages who support him, and who form, in fact, a sort of regency. This is the common topic of conversation in political society, and it is beginning to produce irritation. This irritation is increased by the stagnation of trade, of which the ever increasing reserve in the bank cellars is the best proof, and by the general uneasiness as to the future. Abroad the policy of the Imperial Government is pronounced as unskilful as at home.

They point to the fact that after having cooperated in constituting Italian unity it has not succeeded in gaining the affection of the Italians, that after having done so much for Rome it has failed to conciliate the goodwill of the clergy; that after having 'permitted' the unity of Germany it now wants to undo it; that, though the feeling of the nation is decidedly opposed to war, it goes on preparing large armaments, and endangers its finances by an expenditure out of all proportion with its resources; and that there is nothing in prospect for France but to undergo the humiliation of an armed peace. The success obtained by England in Abyssinia will probably be used as a conclusive argument by those who judge that compensation should be obtained at all cost, for the check in Mexico and the triumph of Sadowa. What seems to them most curious is that M. Rouher, like M. Galzot in 1857, declares the state of France to be excellent; and that the Emperor, who sees only with the eyes of his Prime Minister, shares his optimism, and no longer perceives any 'dark spots in the horizon,' either in France or out of it.

Instead of drawing the only conclusion that should be drawn from the war in Abyssinia, the Government presses this opportunity of reading a lecture on true patriotism to the Opposition in the French Chambers. It has attributed the failure of the Mexican expedition partly to the conduct of that Opposition, and to the encouragement given to those who repudiated the authority of Maximilian; and it contrasts that conduct with the patriotic support given to the English Government in Parliament. On this the Journal des Debats observes that what caused the resistance in France was not the idea of exacting just reparation for the acts of the Mexican Government, of which French citizens were victims, but the manner in which the expedition was carried on, which bears no resemblance to what has passed in England.

The English Government simply announced its intention of penetrating to the heart of Abyssinia to chastise the barbarous despot who kept, in violation of all the rights of nations, a certain number of British subjects in captivity. The object it had proposed to itself being once attained it withdrew its army, and all is over. Suppose, on the other hand, that it had allowed itself to become the instrument of an intrigue planned by the enemies of King Theodore, and that it ostentatiously announced its intention to aid the Abyssinians in establishing for themselves a regular government; suppose it interfering in the political quarrels among the subjects of Theodore, proposing to regenerate the country and to raise up in Abyssinia the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race; casting about for some unemployed Archduke, conveying him to Magdala, and securing for him the crown of Theodore by the votes of the Magdalian Nobles; and suppose it encouraging English capitalists to subscribe to loans for the purpose of replenishing the coffers of the new Abyssinian monarch; how, it asks, would the English Parliament and the English press receive a Minister who should propose and defend such schemes? The Debats adds:—

Whoever knows anything of England will not hesitate to say that they would have encountered the most strenuous opposition. The semi-official journals are imprudent in provoking comparisons which are not to their advantage, and in reviving recollections which, for our part, we prefer leaving in oblivion.

MANSOURGHER.—The various contrivances for effecting this desirable object have multiplied so considerably of late, that we are afraid of being too late in the market with our Mitrailleur and Foudroyant, of which we find an excellent description in the Journal des Connaissances Medicales. The former engine, we are informed, consists of a sort of coffee mill, the funnel of which is 50 centimetres (19 inches) in width at the top, and about the same in altitude. Into this the cartridges are thrown above; a soldier then, by means of a crank, sets a set of toothed wheels going. Each cog, as it passes, sets a cartridge into one of the eight barrels constituting the Mitrailleur, each being 72 centimetres (28 inches) long. No sooner is this done than a hammer falls on a percussion cap, at the same time hermetically closing the barrel; the charge is ignited and the bullet expelled. The hammer returns to full-cock of its own accord by the regular acting of the gearing, and the whole process is repeated without interruption. This contrivance will fire from fifty to fifty shots per minute, to a point blank distance of 1700 yards, the projectiles being the size of small grape-shot. It is to be served out to the battalion of chasseurs each section of which is to have one. The Foudroyant is a musket that will fire off twenty shots in ten seconds, at the will of the operator. It is provided with a sort of reservoir for cartridges. In order to load the weapon the first time, a lever situated under the barrel is pressed down, and the gun being held in an inclined position, the first cartridge enters the breach; the shot is fired, the bullet, on leaving the barrel meets a triangular tooth, technically called a wiper, which, being forced outwards, acts upon a rod that, in its turn, presses upon the lever above alluded to, where by a new cartridge is let in, and so on, as long as the provision lasts. The Foudroyant has a range of 1800 to 2000 yards.

A sad accident occurred two days back at Vincennes during the target exercise of the soldiers forming part of the camp of St. Maur. A spectator placed at the line of a stance fixed by the authorities as quite beyond the range of the fire was struck by a Chassepot bullet, which passed through his hand and entered his groin. The new fire-arms, it thus appears, have such a force of projection as to exceed the calculations of the military officers best acquainted with the subject. The wounded man was a resident of St. Maur, and had been recently married. After surgical assistance had been rendered he was removed to his home with every precaution.

A NEW SCAR.—A new sect has sprung up in France. It is composed of people who altogether reject religion, and who take among themselves the engagement, not only to abstain from going to church, and from permitting any religious observances in their households, but not to let any priest officiate at their marriages, or at the naming, marrying, or burying of their children, or to enter houses or hold communication with the members of their families on any pretext, and finally, they engage not to accept religious counsel in case of sickness, and by a written document to prohibit any priest officiating at their interment. The sect in Paris is already, on dit not inconsiderable in number, and is increasing every day. In the provinces, too, it has many ramifications, not, however, thus far, of any great importance. At Paris it has taken for its motto, 'Act as you think,' and it employs active efforts to bring into its ranks the 'masses'—namely, a portion of no religion, who treat faith with scorn, but who nevertheless are well content that their wives and daughters should be believers, and who do not even refuse the offices of the church for themselves on certain rare occasions. The sect has the support of some influential Paris newspapers, and it loses no opportunity of making them proclaim every marriage and every burial of the sectaries that takes place with-

out religious offices. Montesquieu says somewhere that a state which changes its religion incurs great danger when religions is thrown off altogether.

ITALY.

PIDMONT.—FLORENCE, May 2.—Thanks to railways, kings and princes travel enough now-a-days to escape, one would think, the imputation of covert objects whenever they over-step their own frontiers. But there has lately been too much talk of secret treaties, projected or completed, for the Crown Prince of Prussia's visit to Italy not to have political importance attributed to it. The anti-French feeling in Italy is just now sufficiently strong for his presence to be seized as an opportunity for manifestations. These Prince Frederick William, with his usual good sense, has steadily avoided, and discouraged whenever there seemed a chance of their going beyond those marks of courtesy and goodwill to which it is not in his nature to do otherwise than gracefully respond. His success as a General, and the solid advantages Italy derived from it, rendered him an object of both admiration and gratitude on the part of the people of this country. At the tournament in Turin he was at one moment unmistakably singled out for applause. This was evident to all, but he resolutely ignored it, and of course he was right, for the Royal family of Italy were then present. Something similar occurred last night at the gala performance at the Pergola. The Borgosesse were desirous to prepare him a triumphal entry on his passage through their city, but he declined the honour. In short, he has, throughout his visit, kept himself rather in the background, without affectation or an apparent consciousness that he is, of the personages now collected in Florence, the one to whom the greatest interest attaches.

That general impression decidedly is that the reception of the newly-married pair in Florence was anything but warm and hearty. I hear it said by eyewitnesses that on not a few points of their passage, and even where the crowd of curious gazers was the densest, not a viva! was uttered, nor a hand clapped, and that even few hats were raised. The fact is that the crowd was in a great part composed of the classes that have most severely felt recent increases of taxation, rise of prices, and the inconvenience of the paper currency, and they were in no mood to be enthusiastic and joyously to applaud a pageant and an event of which one of the most prominent features, to their minds, was that of heavy expense.

The Bourbonist emigrants in Malta have spread a report that Garibaldi contemplates an invasion of Sicily, and their committee urges the partisans of the deposed King to second the movement, of which the war cry should be "Down with the taxes!" Here in Florence no credit is given to the intention attributed to Garibaldi, who up to the latest accounts was quiet in Capri.

Rome, April 25.—The review of the Pontifical troops took place on Sunday last outside the Ponte Molle on the Farnesina meadows. It was the first time since the cessation of the French occupation that any review had taken place there on a large scale, and the entire population poured out of the Porta del Popolo to witness it. The spectacle was a very imposing one, and above eight thousand troops were on the ground when General Kanzier arrived, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff among which were observed the Hungarian uniform of Count Aponyi and the Austrian of the Comte de Beaumont, the Legion Zouaves, and Swiss Carabinieri all presented a magnificent appearance, and manoeuvred with an ease and rapidity which proved their state of training and discipline. The population lined the entire length of the Corso to witness their return, and manifested the greatest admiration and sympathy with their gallant defenders. It may be interesting to your readers to receive an exact statistic of the Zouaves, classified by their nationalities, and as I have just obtained it up to the last month, I forward it to you. Nothing can give you a better idea of the universality of the movement in favour of the Temporal Power—the new crusade as it may well be called.

The Statistic is as follows:—French 1301; Belgians 686; Dutch 1910; Romanians 157; Modenese 12; Neapolitans 14; Tuscans, &c. 6; Swiss 19; Austrians 7; Prussians 87; Germans 22; Spaniards 32; Portuguese 6; English 50; Irish 101; Scotch 10; Russians 2; Poles 12; Oceanian 1; Maltese 3; Americans 14; Indian 1; African 1; Peruvian 1; Mexican 1; Circassian 1; Canadians 135; Total 4593.

By these figures it will be seen that the proportion of Holland is far the largest on the Catholic population. England comes before Spain, Portugal, Catholic Germany and Austria, but she is below Prussia, and immeasurably behind Holland. To this statistic must be added above a thousand French noblemen, ex-Zouaves, who left after Mentana, ready to return at a given signal and resume their place in the ranks. The wonderful zeal of Protestant Holland is a standing reproach to England. The Dutch have every difficulty to contend with that we have—a Protestant Government, equal distance from Rome, a northern constitution, and requirements of diet and climate, and yet Holland gives nearly two thousand volunteers from the ranks of her people to defend a cause to which three years since no one knew her to have any special devotion, and the reaction in Holland in favour of religion has been in full proportion to the aid she has given to Rome. No narrow local spirit has been suffered to stand in the way of her generous efforts, and her faith is being rewarded by a miraculous increase of Catholicity throughout the length and breadth of the land.—Tablet.

Rome, May 4.—The Austrian Minister at the Papal Court, Count Orivelli, died on Saturday afternoon from an attack of pulmonary apoplexy, while riding outside the walls, near the Pincian Gate.

MR. PEABODY AND THE POPE.—The statement which has obtained wide publicity that Mr. Peabody gave the Pope 2,000,000 on quitting Rome, has been positively contradicted. The foundation of the story is that Mr. Peabody did give to Cardinal Antonelli 1,000 francs for the Hospital for Children, opened to all classes of religion; nothing more.

MAY 5.—The Pope has ordered that the Medal of honour conferred upon medical men who distinguished themselves during the cholera visitation last year may also be granted to Jewish doctors similarly deserving.

The correspondent of the Post at Rome writes:—A striking instance of a purely religious vocation in its most austere monastic form is afforded by the withdrawing from the brilliant existence of a fashionable London life adopted by the Hon G. Lane Fox, who now wears the garb and adheres to the strictly penitentiary rules of a Dominican novice in the monastery of Santa Sabina, voluntarily inflicting upon himself a more severe penance even than the rules of the order require. I understand that this conscientious conversion to monastic life, presented by the Carthusian or Trappist orders.

UNITED STATES.

FURTHER WISCONSIN.—A Fond du Lac, Wis., paper gives the following graphic but evidently one-sided illustration of society in Oshkosh, in the same State: A minister from a neighbouring town started, one day last week, on a kind of missionary enterprise. He drove his own team; and when within a about six miles of the end of his journey, he met a man limping along, with blood running down the side of his face. The minister asked him if that was the road to Oshkosh. 'Yes, you are on the right road. I just come from there. I have been in there having a little fun with the boys.' About two miles farther on he met another man, one arm in a sling, one eye badly wounded, and his clothing in a dilapidated condition. 'How far is it to Oshkosh?' asked the minister. 'Only (b-l-e) five miles,' answered the

pliable object. 'Oshkosh is a live town. I've been up their having fun with the boys.' With a sad heart the minister drove on, falling into reverie on the depravity of man in general, and the Oshkoshians in particular, when he suddenly came upon a man sitting by the side of the road. One arm was sprained, one ear had been bitten off, and, seated by the side of a puddle of water, he was seeking relief by bathing the part affected. The minister was perfectly awe-stricken. Stopping his horse, he inquired of the man what terrible accident had befallen him. 'O, not any at all,' faintly responded the bleeding wretch; 'I have only been to Oshkosh, having fun with the boys.' 'I suppose you mean by that you have been engaged in some brutalising fight,' said the minister. 'Yes,' said the man, 'I have heard that's what they call it down at Fond du Lac, where they are civilized; but the don't call it by that name up at Oshkosh. There they call it having a little fun with the boys.' 'What do you suppose your wife will say when she sees you?' asked the reverend gentleman. At this the man looked up with a sardonic smile. Putting his remaining well hand into a pocket, he pulled out a piece of nose, a large lock of hair attached, and a piece of flesh he had bitten from the cheek of his opponent, and holding them out for the minister's inspection, growled out: 'There, what do you suppose his wife will say when she sees him?' This was a squelcher. As anxious as the minister was to overcome sin and do good, he was not yet prepared to invade the devil's stronghold, and, turning round, he returned home. The next time he starts on a missionary enterprise to the frontier of Oshkosh, he will take good care not to go alone. He likes a little fun now and then, but he don't care about having with the boys.

John Minor Botts thus denounces the Senators who have dared to express their convictions respecting the President, regardless of party threats or political animosities: 'These men have villainously betrayed a nation of patriots, and are ten thousand times more accursed than the traitors who brought on the late rebellion; and I cannot describe the bitter loathing, withering scorn, and unutterable contempt in which I hold those over sensitive, double reformed, old woman politicians, whose feet are covered all over with political corals.'

The greatest excitement prevailed at Washington on Saturday while Senators were voting on the eleventh article. As the words 'guilty' or 'not guilty' fell from the lips of Senators the silence was almost painful. Occasionally, however, there was a tendency among the spectators to express applause or dislike, which manifestations were promptly checked by the Chief Justice. Senators Grimes, Resenden, Ross, and Henderson were watched with intense interest it being felt that their votes would decide the question, but they all responded 'not guilty.'

Mr. Pile, of Missouri, insulted Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on Friday, by 'making faces' and 'cabalistic signs' at him.

FORMATION OF DEW.—The air contains at all times more or less of moisture, through in a state so rarefied as to be imperceptible. To prove this it is only necessary in a summer's day to fill a glass with cold water, when, dry as the atmosphere may seem, its moisture will be condensed, and made visible, in the form of small pellicular drops upon the outside of the glass. This condensation of moisture is caused by the water's reduction of the temperature of the glass below that of the surrounding atmosphere. On this principle distillation is conducted; and in the same manner dew is formed. No sooner does the sun sink towards the horizon than the blades of grass which clothe the earth's surface give out the heat they have been receiving during the day, and consequently they become so much colder than the atmosphere, that they condense in the form of dew part of the rarefied moisture immediately surrounding them. Dew, being thus formed, is, of course, more abundant before and after rains when the atmosphere is moistest. Calm and clear nights are essential, also, for the copious deposition of dew for then the grassy blades emit their heat freely, and it is dispersed through the atmosphere without any equivalent return. On the contrary, however, if the night be cloudy, then the clouds, by abstracting the heat from the atmosphere, contribute, in some degree, to keep its temperature on a level with that of the grassy blades, and thus so nearly equalize the two that but little dew is deposited. If, in addition to the clouds, a high wind is blowing, no dew will be formed; for then the temperature of the grass is prevented from sinking by the agitation of the air continually bringing a warmer current to succeed the colder current, by which it is surrounded; or it may be, that the night winds being generally cool, so rapidly reduce the earth's temperature as to bring it below that of the grass. As substances differ in their power of losing their heat, so do they differ in their attraction for dew. In grass, swan's down, and other filamentous substances, which readily part with their heat dew copiously condenses. The mechanical condition of objects likewise affects the formation of dew, as shavings attract it more than wood. Dew is more plentifully deposited on meadow grounds than on ploughed lands; and cultivated soils are refreshed with abundance of dew, while barren rocks and sandy deserts, not needing, do not receive this genial moisture. Indeed, every plant possesses, according to its kind, the power of condensing as much dew as is necessary for its peculiar and individual exigencies. Thus, not even a dew-drop seems to have been formed by the blind action of chance, but is gathered together by the hand of Infinite Wisdom for a definite and benevolent end.

CIRCULAR.

MONTEBAL, 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, HERRINGS, 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. 12m June 14th, 1867.

In one of Doctor Ayre's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on man kind, 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.

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 everywhere 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 PNEUMOTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Pargoric,' '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. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

All others are base and dangerous imitations. April, 1868. 2m

SALT RHEUM CURED!

Sherbrooke, C. E., June 20, 1864.

S. J. F. Esq., Druggist:

I fear Sir,—For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease, I wish to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my legs and arms, which some called salt rheum, and some a scrofulous humor. Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiet. I tried a great many medicines, but all without benefit, until I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief; and now, after using only four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely cured.

Yours very truly,

HORACE BARBER.

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. 466

WHY BRISTOL'S PILLS ARE POPULAR.

Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the contracted passages in the strongest. Because they create an appetite and revive the mental energies. Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines. Because no mineral ingredient pollutes the pure vegetable, anti-bilious, and aperient substances of which they are composed. And because they act in harmony with nature, and without violence. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. 412

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.

A PERPETUAL DELIGHT.—'Flowers have their time to fade,' says a favorite poet; but in MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER their sweetness is made perpetual. The odor of other toilet-waters becomes faint and insipid after a brief exposure to the air. It is not so with this exquisite floral preparation. Its perfume is fixed and permanent.—Hark! a handkerchief that has been moistened with it in the breeze for days, and the aroma will be as delicate and refreshing at the end of the time as if the fluid had just fallen upon its threads. This is not the case with any foreign extract, nor with any other American perfume. 522

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 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.