

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS July 11.—The *Moniteur* publishes an official decree, dated the 9th inst., authorizing the importation and exportation of corn and flour throughout all the custom houses in the Empire.

PARIS, July 13.—At the election at Moulins for a member of the Legislative body, M. Mony, the Government candidate, had been returned by 18,245 out of 19,059. In reference to some rumours of the conclusion of a customs and military convention between France, Belgium, and Holland, the *Patrie* of this evening publishes a long letter from Brussels, showing what an advantage such a convention would be to Belgium.

PARIS July 14.—The *Patrie* of this evening denies rumours current here of the journey of the Emperor to Germany and Algeria. Prince Napoleon has made no stay at Athens, leaving immediately for the Adriatic.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—A terrible catastrophe has occurred in the French department of the Nièvre, where a whole village, the village of Arnan, has been destroyed by fire. As many as 130 houses were utterly consumed, and with them all the furniture, linen, and provisions, and the corn, hay, and straw, in the homesteads adjoining. The Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of the Nièvre have sent a thousand francs each towards the relief of the destitute families, and a public subscription is opened.

THE EFFECTS OF ASSASSINATION.—A letter from Fontainebleau, in the *Nord*, relates a curious incident:—Some persons having, in presence of the Emperor of the French, expressed a fear that the assassination of the Prince of Serbia and the resolutions in favor of assassination passed by the French refugees at London, might lead to a new attempt on the Emperor's life, His Majesty declared that he was not of that opinion, and then proceeded to say:—“In the position I occupy, life has only one attraction—to be useful to the prosperity and grandeur of France. As long as I live I shall not pursue any other object, and Providence, which has visibly supported me, will not abandon me. Besides, my life is in God's hands. He will decide whether my life or my death can best serve the interests of the country. In presence of so many parties, animated by rival ambitions and subversive passions, there is no salvation for France except in remaining intimately united with my dynasty, which is the symbol of order and of progress. Now, it may be that my violent death would contribute more to the consolidation of my dynasty than the prolongation of my days. See in effect what happens. The man who inspires or commits a political assassination, who makes himself both judge and executioner, always produces a different effect to that which he desires—that is, the punishment of his crime, and it is inevitable. What has just happened in Serbia is an evident proof of this. The conspirators hoped, by killing Prince Michael, to get another dynasty, but they have strengthened for a long time the Obrenowitch family. In France, if any one of the numerous attempts to murder King Louis Philippe had succeeded it is almost certain that the House of Orleans would still be reigning in France. If I were to fall to-day or to-morrow under the blows of assassins, the people with one voice would proclaim my son; and even if all the Imperial family were to disappear they would, as in Serbia, seek some heir of my name, some Milano to raise the flag of the empire, to avenge the murder, and to sanction once more this truth—that the party which steeps its hands in blood never profits by its crime. Accordingly I can regard the future without fear. Whether I live or whether I die, my life or my death will be equally useful to France, for the mission that has been imposed on me will be accomplished, either by myself or some member of my family.”

AUSTRIA.

The official *Gazette* publishes the text of the navigation treaty recently concluded between Austria and Great Britain, and the law for organizing the Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The Emperor of Austria is about to leave for Ischl. The Grand Duchess Alexandra proceeds the day after to-morrow on her journey for Athens. Baron Von Beust leaves here on Monday for Garsten to drink the waters.

VIENNA, July 15.—The Emperor has returned from Ischl, and presided to-day at a Cabinet Council. The subjects under consideration were the changes in the law relating to the military system proposed by the Military Committee of the Hungarian Diet, and the definitive settlement of the style and title of the Sovereign in documents relating to Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

STUTTGART, June 14.—It is stated that the negotiations between the South German States in reference to a military commission have been placed upon the following basis:—Each State will appoint one member of the commission, which is to meet at Munich, the Bavarian commissioner presiding. The votes of the majority are to decide the resolutions proposed. The chief object to be kept in view is the establishment of a South German defensive system, harmonizing with that of the Northern Confederation. The Southern fortresses are to be placed under the charge of the commission, which will consult with the authorities upon all military questions. The meeting of the commission is fixed for the 15th inst.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 14.—The police have arrested twenty-five Mazzinians from the Romagna. Advices from Rome state that the patriots have been strengthened in that city and its environs. Cardinal Antonelli is suffering greatly from sickness. The camp will be continued at Rocca Del Papa, notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness and discontent among the troops. General Zappa has fallen from his horse, and has broken a rib, and now lies at Marzio.

FLORENCE, July 16.—Two Spaniards have

been arrested at Porto Mariz, accused of enrolling men in aid of the Spanish insurrection, and also of circulating insurrectionary proclamations.

A convention was signed yesterday for the restitution to Italy of the Manuscripts removed by the Austrians from Venice.

ASSASSINATION OF A PRIEST.—A party of Garibaldians, armed to the teeth, and clad in the black shirt, which they have substituted for the red since the defeat of Mentana, crossed the Tiber into the Pontifical States, and entered the house of the parish priest, assassinated him in cold blood, and then took their departure.

—*L'Univers.*

THE RUMORED GARIBALDIAN RAID.—The *Liberte* confirms its previous statement respecting the enrolment of troops by Menotti Garibaldi. It has received trustworthy intelligence that the Bourbon and reactionary party are in high spirits, confidently relying on the result of a revolutionary movement in Naples. The Italian government no longer effects to ignore the state of affairs. Orders have been given for a rigid surveillance of the coasts of the southern provinces, as well as the Pontifical frontier. The same paper believes that the French government has intimated to the cabinet of Florence the dangers which may arise from this separatist movement. The *Journal de Bruxelles* thinks the present danger to the Vatican lies not in a Garibaldian raid, but in a republican movement throughout the whole of Italy. The Papal States will thus be the second object of attack, monarchical institutions the first.

The *Liberte* announces that the opposition at the Vatican to an understanding with Italy had become modified since the quarrel with Austria. It is even asserted that the sale of the ecclesiastical property would receive sanction if the Pope's consent were directly asked, as at Madrid. It will be remembered that the Pope refused to acknowledge the bishops presented for his sanction by the Emperor Maximilian, and that a quarrel between the spiritual and the temporal potentates was the result. His Holiness had now accepted six bishops from Juarez, on the simple request of the latter.

ITALY AND PRUSSIA.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, July 10, General Lamarmora expressed a wish to question the Ministry relative to an official report of the Prussian General Staff respecting the conduct of the Italian army in 1866. He said he should feel bound to enter at great length into the subject. The Prussian report attacked the Italian army and its conduct as an ally, and therefore neither his honor nor the interests of the country allowed him to remain silent. The defence must be ample and the facts established. General Menabrea said that he had not yet read the report, but would reply in two or three days. The Chamber passed the vote of 3,000,000 lire for the armament of the iron-clad fleet and the conversion of the marine rifles into breech loaders. During the debate the Minister of Marine stated that the Italian iron-clad fleet was in perfect order, and left nothing to be desired. The Government had determined to arm the fleet with Armstrong guns.

RUSSIA.

WARSAW, July 13.—The Empress of Russia arrived here this evening, and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd at the railway station. Her Majesty has taken up her residence at the Belvedere. The town is illuminated.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The Russian Government has addressed a second despatch to the Powers in reference to the non-employment of explosive missiles. In this despatch the different Cabinets are urged to settle the question by the signature of a protocol on the subject by their representatives at St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 12.—A great military review was held to-day. Marshal Pezulla addressed the troops, pointing out the folly of any military demonstration. To-morrow the ministers will proceed to La Granja to the Queen. Tranquility prevails throughout the Peninsula.

The following paragraph, written evidently by a friend of the Duke de Montpensier, appears in the *Temps*:—“The measures taken by the Spanish Government, while failing to give any explanation, have surprised everybody. The sentiment expressed in our letters is astonishment mingled with consternation. The banishment of the Duke de Montpensier is the most unaccountable thing of all. This prince has, ever since his sojourn in Spain, been remarkably reserved, and has kept aloof from all political parties. He generally remained either in Seville or the environs. He had not been in Madrid since 1861 until the month of May last, and then he went there in obedience to a pressing invitation from the Queen to be present at the marriage of the Infanta Isabella. But since that time many people about the court have been earwigging the Queen, and urging her to send the Duke de Montpensier and her sister out of the country. Narvaez would never listen to these suggestions. It is now therefore thought that the Queen must have fancied the danger to her dynasty very great, or must have acted under immense pressure, when she consented to banish her own sister, with her husband, the Duke de Montpensier.”

MADRID, July 15.—Previous to their exile the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier had refused to comply with the orders of the Spanish Government, on the ground that an Infanta of Spain could only receive orders direct from the Sovereign. Queen Isabella thereupon signed the decree exiling them from Spain. After this step had been taken, the Generals belonging to the Liberal Union party were also exiled without exception.

The police continue to take measures both in Madrid and the provinces for the expulsion of all superior officers suspected of adherence to the Liberal Union or the Progressist party.

July 16.—The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier have resolved to remain at Cintra, in Portugal.

The Ministers have returned here from La Granja.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE QUEEN.—The latest accounts from Madrid do little more than confirm in great part what has been already stated. The Generals arrested were of course, at once sent away from the capital, and some of them hurried off to Cadiz, and put on board ship for the Canary Islands. Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, and Gen. Dominguez, his cousin, are to have their residence in Orotava, one of the towns of the largest of the Canaries; Gen. Dulce, who has still to wait for his marshal's baton, in I believe, Laguna; and Gen. Serrano, a relative of the Marshal, in Palmas, all towns of the same island. General Zabala is sent to Lugo, in Galicia; Gen. Cordova to Soria, in old Castile. Brig. General Letorze takes up his quarters in the same province, and Generals Echague and Caballeros de Roda are shipped off to the Balearic Islands. Zabala, it appears, was arrested in San Sebastian, of which town he is a native. Most if not all those persons whose names are mentioned, belonged to the party known as the “Union Libre,” the head of which was the late Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan. I have reason to believe that O'Donnell would have seen with pleasure the Duchess de Montpensier in the Queen's place, either as Regent during the minority of the Prince of the Asturias, or as constitutional Queen of Spain and it is not to much to infer from the request made to the Duke of Montpensier to absent himself from Spain that the object of those who cherish the O'Donnell traditions was the same. Several leading men of the old Progressist party are said to have come to an understanding with the Liberal Union, some of whom, indeed, were, in other times, of the same political party. We are told, too, of an interview between General Dulce and the former Carlist chief, Caprera. Such a thing is certainly not impossible; but I hesitate to believe it. Caprera's deeds in the provinces where he commanded for Don Carlos during the civil war, are not yet forgotten, and they were of a kind not likely to gain strength to the cause which the Liberal Union has proclaimed. Indeed, Caprera's name would add nothing to any except unmitigated Carlistism; and I doubt that there is a spot in Spain in which his flourishes. Moreover, Caprera has long since become habituated to civilized life, and in his circumstances would hardly care to resume a career which he quitted eight and twenty years ago. The papers that mention the interview between Dulce and Caprera do not say where it occurred. I have already mentioned that the first intimation of the plot, which was to take effect from the middle of the present month, came from the French Government, who were informed by their agents on the frontier and elsewhere of what was going on. No doubt this Government acted like a good neighbor, but its zeal was a good deal quickened by the fact of a Prince of the Orleans family being looked up to by those who were at the head of it—I do not say with his consent as the future sovereign of Spain. Notwithstanding the numerous arrests that have been made, and the banishment, without judgment or trial of any kind, I much doubt whether the Government has the clue of the conspiracy in their hands. It has more ramifications in the army than it is possibly aware of; and it has extended among the more influential of the middle class of civilians. There is, however, one observation to be made respecting certain of the military leaders. Whatever may be said of Queen Isabella, personally or politically, it is certain that some of the men who are described as planning her overthrow are precisely those who have been loaded with honors by her far beyond their merits. The highest military rank, honors, titles of nobility, all have, up to almost the very last moment, been bestowed upon them with a profusion which no other country affords an example of. In Spain conspiracy and conspirators have long lost the odious significance which elsewhere attaches to them. Those marshals, and generals, and grandees, and grand crosses, no doubt believe they are acting for the good of their country in what they propose, but they should begin by resigning into the hands that gave them so recently what were long the objects of their ambition, and if there be any persons who have a right to conspire against the Queen, they are not the dukes, and marquises and marshals, and Golden Fleeces of ancient creation.—*Cor. of Times.*

BAYARIA.

MUNICH, July 14.—The Convention in reference to the future garison of Ulm has been ratified both by Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The negotiations relative to the assembling of Military Commissioners of the South German Governments will be continued, although some obstacles have arisen.

At the next sitting of the Bavarian Chamber it is proposed to bring in a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 14.—The Duke de Loule has been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry, but has not yet succeeded. The present crisis was caused by the unanimous refusal of the Council of State to agree to the Ministerial proposal to close the Chambers until November.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—The Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princess Louise of Sweden were betrothed yesterday at the Castle of Beckaskog. The King of Denmark left to-day for the camp at Hald.

GRAT RYOT IN MILLICAN TEXAS.—Galveston, July 17.—On the evening of the 15th inst., a serious riot occurred at Millican, on the Central Railroad. A mob of about 25 negroes, led by a white school-teacher and a negro preacher named Brooks, attempted to hang one William Halliday, but the white citizens interfered to prevent the execution, and headed by the Sheriff and the Agent of the Freedman's Bureau, attempted to suppress the mob. The result was the death of ten or twelve negroes. On the 16th inst., the number increased on both sides and skirmishing occurred during the day, the estimated number of casualties being 25. A small body of troops arrived late last night, and dispersed the rioters after killing three negroes. The latter numbering between 300 and 500 persons, had fortified themselves three miles from Millican, and refused to lay down their arms until the troops dispersed them. The entire entire loss was between 50 and 60 persons. The collision is said to have been brought about by a suspicion that a negro member of the Loyal League had been hanged, but who has since been found.

The amount contributed during the past year to local charities, in the city of New York reached the sum of three millions of dollars. The Tribune says: “Bad as our city is there must be great good in it, when so much of our substance is freely given to the relief of the ignorant and needy.”

In Oswego, a little girl picked up half a lemon on the street and undertook to eat it. A torpedo which had been placed in the lemon, exploded, tore out her teeth, burnt her tongue, lips and fingers, and injured her face.

Charles Ockford, the man who is so foolish as to think of going over the Niagara Falls in an india rubber boat, has just gone to New York for the purpose of obtaining the apparatus required. The boat is to be conical shape, 9 feet high and 7 feet in diameter. It is to be filled with a sufficient quantity of air to sustain life for 12 minutes. It is expected that the descent will be made in about four minutes. A Kentucky woman the other Sunday, after several hours of beating and threatening death for herself and her children from her drunken husband, killed him with an axe, two prevent his shooting them, as he had loaded guns in his possession. The court justified her conduct.

CHAMP PAINT.—One of our neighbours has painted his out houses, fences, &c., with a paint made as follows, and found it nearly as good as ordinary oil paint, and vastly cheaper. In fact the cost is scarcely anything except the labor.—Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime; slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot: for this purpose, it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or out side walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish-brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep, according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish-brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lamp-black and Spanish-brown mixed together produce reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes farther, makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different—it would be best to try experiment on a shingle, and let it dry. We have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel.

When walls have been badly smoked, and when you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to requeen indigo plentifully through a bag into the water used, before it is stirred in the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions should be observed.

Our friend says that thirty cents' worth of coloring matter will be enough for the half bushel of lime. Spanish-brown, yellow ochre, cost three cents a pound. Lamp black and Prussian-brown five cents a pound. The latter gives a handsome lilac shade.—*Genesee Farmer.*

I AM GOING HOME.—What a world of meaning in those words! What music to a wanderer's ear! How it quickens our pulses, sends memory back, bringing on its return over the rocks and quicksands of time the recollection of the happy days of yore. Home, dearest spot on earth, around which cluster and centre our best thoughts and wishes, for there dwell the dear ones! I am going home, says the sailor on the wide ocean, as he paces to and fro upon the deck of his homeward-bound vessel, and breaking, scatter their tiny drops around him; he heeds them not, is unconscious that the wind is screaming through the masts and threatening to hurl him beneath the rolling waves. His thoughts are far away; and lifting his hand to screen his eyes from the glaring sunlight, gazes with an entreating look for some familiar token in the distance to indicate that he is nearing home. In thought, the intervening miles have already been travelled, and he stands in the presence of his family. The captain's voice awakens him from his reverie, and he endeavors to place his mind upon duty, yet in vain, for he is approaching his native land. “I am going home,” says the wounded soldier, comrades gather around the scattered and war worn veteran, for one moment envying him the pleasure and home care he so much needs. His eyes sparkle, and his flushed cheeks tell of an inward excitement which thoughts of the future occasion. Though disease press upon him, not a happier man can be found in the camp, for those musical words resound in his ears. “I am going home,” says the dying Christian, while his body is racked with pain. No sign, no complaint not even a murmur, escapes those lips: only these words, with a heavenly smile breaking over those features. “All is peace: I am going home.” We are all going home we are, journeying swiftly down the rugged path of life to our better home—a home unadorned with earthly objects which perish: but where our heavenly friends, having been sanctified and made fit subjects for such a lovely place, will receive us with songs of praise. A beautiful home, where there is no night or darkness: where temptations never come!

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 partners 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 of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHAMP, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP MEAT, 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 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.

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 beneficent 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.

SOBE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY “BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,” and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

August, 1868.

2m

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

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. August, 1868. 2m

TO THINKING INVALIDS!

A few plain, earnest words, with such of you as suffer from Indigestion, and its usual accompaniment Habitual Costiveness. The means of obtaining relief, of accomplishing a cure, is tendered to you in Bristol's SUGAR COATED PILLS, the only cathartic and alterative in existence which reopens the obstructed passages of the bowels without a pain, and restores to the stomach and liver the vigor stolen from them by disease. This genial aperient never enfeebles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infallibly renews the natural health of the digestive and secretory functions. Rarely will it be necessary to call in a physician, where this family medicine is kept in the house. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

ALMOST A MIRACLE!

Hamilton, C. W., March 6th, 1865.

Dear Sir,—That others may be benefited, as my boy has been, I beg to send you the following particulars of his cure, by the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Three years ago next May, he got a severe fall, which bruised his arms and left leg. I called in medical aid, supposing it to be a simple hurt, from which he would soon recover; but in this I was disappointed, for after having had thirteen different physicians at him, he was at last given up by them as incurable. He used many dozens of medicines and other Sarsaparillas by the dozen bottles, but without any benefit. At last he began to use your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA; and, during the time of using it a bone 9½ inches long was taken away from his leg, and a piece 8 inches long from his arm. He used about eighty bottles in all, and after being confined to his bed two years and seven months, he is now well enough to go around and take care of himself. I consider that if it had not been for your Bristol's Sarsaparilla he would not have lived. Mr. Bickle, the Druggist, is familiar with the case, and vouch for the truth of my statements. You are also at liberty to refer any person to me, when they can see the boy.

WILLIAM BURNS,

Wellington Street, near Rebecca.

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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Tastes as various in relation to perfumes as to wines. All gourmets, however, admire the Clitico Champagne; and ladies of taste and refined perceptions admit that the fragrance of Murray and Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence. In South America it is the only perfume in use, and although recently introduced into this market, it is in equal favor with our fair countrywomen. It is prepared from fresh flowers; but as the aromatic vegetation of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trade-mark) has decidedly a richer odor than any European extract.

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.

While science has labored for the benefit of the human race, it is but a poor return to have imitators start up and claim merits for their articles which never existed except in appearance. Since Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer has been introduced and the remedial effects of this valuable preparation have been so plain, a legion have commenced manufacturing their nostrums. In point of merit there is no comparison, no more than the counterfeit resembles the genuine bank bill. One has a value for which the holder receives its value, while the other is worthless and is palmed off upon the unwary. The effects of Hall's Sillian Hair Renewer upon the head is to renew the growth of the hair, restore it to its natural color when it has become gray, and cure all diseases of the scalp. The effects are seen from the first bottle.—*Weekly Times.*