

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

DISMISSAL OF FIFTY THOUSAND FRENCH TROOPS.—The Constitutionnel of July 29 announces that the Government has decided to dismiss to their homes the classes whose term of service expired in 1869 and 1870; and to grant unlimited furlough to the second portion of the class whose term of service ends in 1871 and 1872. These measures are declared by the journal to be equivalent to the dismissal of 50,000 men.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.—The following, according to the Constitutionnel, will be the bases of the Senatus Consultum on which the French Cabinet is deliberating. The President and Vice Presidents will be elected by the deputies at the opening of each session; the election of the President will be submitted to the approval of the Emperor. The Ministers can be deputies, as well as the under Secretary of State, the Magistrates of the Court of Cassation, and of the Imperial Courts. The right of amendment will be complete: a return will be made to the usages of the constitutional monarchy and of the second republic. The same will be the case with the right of interpellation. It does not appear that there ought to be any change at present with regard to the division of France into electoral districts: the opinion of the Minister would be that it should have the opportunity of returning to division into arrondissements.

THE FRENCH MINISTERS.—Several Paris papers deny with some warmth the statement that Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, before accepting the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs, made stipulations as to the maintenance of the temporal power and as to the final dismissal of M. Duruy. Fortunately there can be no doubt that M. Duruy, whether of his own free will or in compliance with the requirement of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, has retired into private life with the lucrative dignity of senator; and we believe it to be also perfectly certain that the French troops are to remain at Rome. The future conduct of M. Rouher is a subject of more doubt, and it is thought in many quarters that the strong prejudice against his impartiality in the matter of the proposed changes will not suffice to prevent his presiding over the Senate during the discussion of the Senatus Consultum. If this should prove to be true, it will display an astonishing want of sagacity on the part of one who has the reputation of being the most sagacious of French statesmen.

THE FRENCH OPPOSITION.—M. Keller, the Catholic deputy for the Haut Rhin, has issued an address to his constituents explaining his view of the situation, and giving his reasons for having taken part in the interpellation. He considers that the Emperor has not sufficiently disavowed his past policy, or dissociated himself from the Ministers who were at the bottom of Italian unity, the commercial treaty, the Mexican expedition, and the great blow which French preponderance upon the Continent received at Sedowa. He does not appear to admit the temporary character of the present administration, or to see the force of the reasons for its being supposed a transitory one, and concludes with these words: 'The respectful expression of the wishes of our electors, put forward with much reserve, must now be succeeded by the firm and resolute acts of a constitutional Opposition, thoroughly determined to exact a change of policy, and demanding everything necessary to secure the free and fair exercise of universal suffrage, that is to say, the election of mayors by the communes, the responsibility of all functionaries, and a Ministry in whom the country can have confidence. It will not be our fault if criticism attaches itself even to the Chief of the State. For it is he himself who persists in assuming alone the responsibility of all the acts of his Government, and who voluntarily exposes himself to all the inconveniences of this formidable concentration. In the state in which matters now are, it would be a real danger for him to indulge in self-deception as to the state of public opinion. Our first duty is accordingly to make him understand that the country no longer desires to abdicate its rights, and is determined to be consulted not only on treaties of commerce, but on all those acts which, whether in France, Germany, or Italy, may compromise the maintenance of peace or the progress of liberty. The Government has held itself aloof from this public feeling. It must place itself in harmony with it at any price. This is in two words the meaning of our interpellations, as I understand them.' We do not believe that a statesman like the Emperor of the French, far-seeing as he is believed by his friends to be, and experienced as he certainly is, will so completely overlook the signs of the times as to neglect the opportunity of establishing his dynasty on a broader basis. But moderation and patience are necessary qualities in reformers, and they are the great lessons which the French Opposition will have to learn. If its demands are too abrupt and violent, they will have no durable result, and we may look out for the fulfilment of the prediction which M. Thiers—when asked his opinion of the present crisis—said 'to have written upon a card: "Train express pour la Revolution—vingt minutes d'arret—Buffet." We regret, therefore, M. Keller's letter as tending to play into the hands of the party whose interest it is to spoil the game. The Opposition, unfortunately, seems always to take for granted that the phantom of M. Rouher remains to inspire this and all future Ministries under the present regime. We cannot, however, see why, when the new system is once fairly stated, the parliamentary majority should not gradually obtain a tacit control over Ministerial appointments as well as over public policy. And if the parliamentary majority do not act in the sense which the Opposition desires, the latter must learn enough of constitutional principles to seek a remedy from the constituencies and not from the Executive.

Subjoined are the principal passages of an address just sent by Mr. Simon and Mr. Larrien to their constituents in the Gironde:—

France wishes to be the arbiter of peace or war, of her finances and of her legislation; in a word, she demands the Government of the country by itself. Only through the means of ministerial responsibility she cannot establish the control of the nation by itself. The Cabinet can only be really responsible when the Chamber is the sincere product of universal suffrage. In order that the legislative body may be the faithful expression of the nation will the system of official candidature should be abandoned, every functionary be answerable for his acts and cease to be protected by Article 75 of the year VIII; the mayors should be elected by the citizens, individual liberty ought to be guaranteed by the suppression of the law of general safety; the liberty of the press, so often and so vainly promised, should become a reality, and all political affairs be tried by a jury in open court and with reports of the proceedings. Such was the sense of the first interpellations on which all the members of the Left were in accord and which will be deposited as soon as the deputies resume the exercise of their mission.

PARIS, July 28.—The Council of Ministers and the Privy Council held a sitting to-day. The Emperor sent to-day the first telegram through the French Atlantic Cable to President Grant.

SPAIN.

The apprehensions which we expressed last week are unfortunately being verified as fast as possible. The Government are taking measures to crush in detail the isolated Carlist outbreaks in the provinces. For this purpose they have revised the law of general safety of 1821 with some modifications, and are preparing to sweep the country with flying columns. At the same time the telegraph informs us of the disappearance from Perpignan of Don Carlos, Tristany, and Ello, and the French papers actually state that the prince has entered Spain near Urena. An ill-considered attempt at insurrection in La Mancha has resulted in a conflict between 500 or 600 Carlists and the regular troops under Commandant Formasee.

The news from Spain is very meagre. A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Guipuzcoa on the Northern Provinces and Generals Elio and Tristany have accompanied the new Pretender in O Spain. The Carlist partisans assert that they have numerous adherents in the ranks of the army, and there is no doubt that large sums of money have been raised for bringing about, if possible, a restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty. According to American advices, the insurrection in Cuba is still active and a conscription for the Government service is contemplated.

PARIS, Aug 10.—The Patrie says that large bands composed of officers and soldiers and members of the clerical party have assembled in the northern district of Spain; they are well armed and organized. It is reported that a great Carlist demonstration has been fixed for the 15th inst.

ITALY.

Mosto, Caccio, and Misori, with the rest of the Garibaldian prisoners at Alexandria, by dint of articles in the Diritto and Unità Italiana, have succeeded in getting moved to a healthy and comfortable prison. The wretched Bourbonist peasants of Parma, and the subjects of the Pope are still left in the casemates and exposed to the furies which deconstruct Alexandria at this season. Having had occasion to visit the prison of Fort Borzina a few years since, I can speak as an eye-witness to its horrors, and the fearful unhealthy position of the casemates where the 'meal-bak' prisoners, untried and unlikely to be so, have been confined without light air, or proper food, for seven months. The Garibaldians have been there just six weeks and now that they have obtained their liberation these miserable peasants will be utterly forgotten and deserted. The Italian Chambers are likely to be dissolved, it seems. No Ministry can carry on the government with such a house and the financial statement is an eternal difficulty. The new French Cabinet has it is said, sent a most energetic remonstrance to Italy on the inequity of levying a tax of 8 per cent on the Pontifical debt.

ROME, July 23.—The details of Count Gabriel Mastai's death are published in the Roman papers of last evening. He was getting into his carriage for his usual evening drive, when his foot slipped, and he fell with violence on the steps, striking his head on the edge of a marble pedestal and injuring the femoral bone. The Marquis of Sinigaglia immediately repaired to his house, and administered the last sacraments to him, the Holy Father communicating his last greeting and the Apostolic Benediction by telegraph. On the next day a solemn requiem was celebrated, at which all Sinigaglia assisted. The city, it is said never witnessed such a concourse as flocked to the cathedral to show their sympathy for the Holy Father, and to pray for their excellent and noble fellow-citizen Pious and charitable, and devoted to his family and his literary pursuits, Gabriel Mastai offered an admirable specimen of the Italian noblemen of the old school. At the age of ninety he heard Mass every day, received his poor in the morning, and his friends in the evening. The Pope's grief on receiving the news of his death was very poignant. His Holiness went in the evening after hearing of his brother's death to St. Peter's, in order to gain the indulgences of the Basilica in suffrage for his soul.

ENGLISH ZOUAVES.—Mr. Stonor has just returned from a visit to all the detachments in the province of Viterbo, in which he was accompanied by Canon Wilkinson. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the state of the Zouaves, and their officers bear the very highest testimony to their good conduct and efficiency. Sergeant Shea has been named 'Sergeant de Tir' or Instructor of Musketry, and the Regiments are in full activity both in the Roman and provincial garrisons. The officers are doing all that is possible to perfect the shooting and a great military fête on the Wimbledon plan will take place at the Farnesina in October, with prizes given by the Roman ladies.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Baust's answer to Prince Hohenlohe's Circular regarding the ceremonial Council.

A government which, like the Austro-Hungarian, has adopted the freedom of all religious denominations, would not adhere to the consequences of that principle if it were to oppose a system of restrictive measures to an affair which, such as a general council, is an act that has its foundation in the constitution of the Church. It having been laid down that the fullest liberty must be given to recognized religious communities as long as it does not come in collision with the State, the government has not been able to see sufficient motives to concur in the proposal of the Bavarian government, however worthy of consideration that proposal be in itself. Respecting the council, only suppositions can be made at present. Not even of the programme has any official information been given, except the general intimations contained in the bill. Moreover, nobody will dispute the general council of the Church the province of purely dogmatical questions. However, as regards the ecclesiastical affairs of the State, as well as those matters which, in combination with religion, affect civil rights, it is difficult to form to day a judgment as to whether there is danger to be apprehended that the differences which have become manifest in this respect will be widened by the resolutions of the council, and raised to such a pitch as to increase the danger of States. We can neither deny nor confirm the existence of such a danger. But in general it may be presumed that the Catholic bishops, the majority of whom perform their functions in countries which are governed by secularized laws, brings with them to Rome knowledge of the practical necessities of our age. And if the expectation be justified that advocates of the preservation of peace between State and Church will not be wanting, it will not perhaps, be in the interest of the governments to let those voices patronize by

the State, which might prejudice their authority. Furthermore, it cannot as yet be discerned what the attitude of the Papal See will be towards the governments relative to those subjects of discussion respecting which the resolutions cannot be carried into effect without the recognition of the State. In our opinion the governments can await the steps of the Church government. Should the council really adopt means to trespass on the right of the executive power of the State, or should certain indications of such a tendency manifest themselves in an authentic manner, the government is of opinion that question could not be avoided to consider how far, besides the dissuading steps of the several States, combined deliberations might become advisable for the common protection of the sovereign rights of the States. On the other hand, we cannot agree to a diplomatic conference on the presumption of possible encroachments and raise thereby the appearance perhaps—of an intended restriction of the liberty of the Catholic Church and increase the anxiety of the minds without necessity.

Philadelphia has three hundred and eighty-five churches, or one to every two thousand of the population. Of these, thirty-seven are Roman Catholics, eighty-eight belong to the various branches of the Presbyterian Church, seventy-one Episcopalians, fifty-six Methodists, forty Baptist, twenty-two Lutheran, fifteen Quaker, four Congregational, three Universalist.

The drummers for the business houses of this City are returning from the Western States with doleful accounts of the condition of trade. Orders cannot be obtained neither in the dry goods line nor in the whiskey line, or in any other line and even the sharp and most energetic drummers have been unable to make their expenses in their attempts to secure orders in the west. They will have better times after the heat is moderate and in the meantime they should go off rustiating.—N. Y. Times.

ALBANY, August 11.—The Pacific express car on the Central Railroad was robbed at an early hour this morning between Ronda and this city. Three men entered the car, seized the messenger and baggage agent, gagged, and bound them hand and foot, took the key of the safe from the messenger, and robbed it of its contents. It is supposed they left the car at West Albany. They entered the second baggage car and at once attacked the baggage man and messenger, telling them there were six of them in the party and that resistance was useless. They made a stout resistance, however as evidenced by their condition on the arrival of the train here. Their faces were bruised, heads cut, and eyes filled with cayenne pepper. They were almost suffocated by gas that had been forced into their mouths. They were also stipified with chloroform. A large club that had been used by the robbers was found in the car. The safe was found open but owing to the loss of some of the way bills, and others being sent through to New York, no estimate of the loss can be made. It is, however, said to be very heavy. It was at first thought that the robbers got off at West Albany, but on going out there this morning an agent of the Company found the way bills scattered all along the road between there and this city. When the train reached here the baggage car was entered, and the messenger and baggage man were found on the floor in the condition described almost dead. There were two baggage cars attached to the train, one of which was switched off here, and the others sent through to New York. On the floor of the one sent through were found gold coins and other money which the robbers left behind.

'Mother Made It'.—When I was a little boy at school and carried my dinner in a satchel made of calico some of my schoolmates carried theirs in fish bones I will wobble and sometimes teased me because I carried mine in a 'poke.' I felt vexed but reconciled myself with the recollection that, if I did carry a calico poke, 'mother made it.' In less than twenty five years after that time one of these same schoolmates was happy to avail himself of the privilege of sending his children to my school to receive gratuitous instruction proffered in view of his extreme poverty. They had no willow basket; they needed no calico poke.

William Foster ruled his copy book with a pencil set in a fine silver case. He said he would not carry such an ugly club of a pencil as mine. I compared the pencils: his was the handiest but no better than mine. I had a good lead pencil hammered out of a piece of lead. 'Mother made it,' and I was satisfied with it. After we grew up to be men William Foster came to me to calculate interest on a small note at six per cent per annum; he carried a pencil worth four cents.

I had no gum elastic ball; but I had one made of wooden ravelings and covered with leather. 'Mother made it.'

When in my twenty-second year I left home to attend school in L.—There were in the school some fat young men, the sons of wealthy parents. There were others whose good sense was not annihilated by pecuniary advantages. Of the former class was John Stokes, who wore very fine broadcloth. My best coat was not so fine; the cloth cost two dollars and fifty cents a yard; my mother had traded to check of our own manufacture for it, while I was working to assist my father in raising his family she paid fifty cents for getting the garment cut, and made it herself. John Stokes came one day to my desk, held out his arm, compared his coat with mine, and inquired ironically where I got such a fine coat. I proudly told him 'my mother made it.'

He feigned great surprise and sarcastically observed he had mistaken it for imported goods; he wished he could get such fine clothes, and wondered if mother would not get him up a fine coat. A short time afterwards, while in a tailor's shop one morning with a fellow-student, John Stokes's fine coat was brought in by a lad, with instructions to scour and press it. 'He was not in his class that day; he had been seen the previous night on Water street, rolling in the mud, drunk as Bacchus. He left school in disgrace. He now lies in a drunkard's grave.'

I boarded myself while I attended school here. I walked nine miles home at the close of each week, and returned on Monday morning with my loaf of bread under my arm. It would become stale by Friday evening, but I always relished it when I collected that 'mother made it.'

I am now so far advanced in life that my friends begin to call me old. But I have not lived long enough to learn why I should not still respect my mother and regard her affectionately. She is quite advanced in years, and has nearly lost her sight. She sits within a few feet of me, sewing up a rent in my linen coat while I write this. She knows not what I am writing. She has been a widow eight years and is still toiling for the welfare of her children. She has never studied grammar, nor philosophy, nor music. These things were seldom taught in her young days; but she knows their value and has toiled many a hard day to purchase books for her children and support them at school. And shall I now curl the lip in scorn or blush in company, to hear her substitute a verb of unity for one of plurality or pronounce a word twenty years behind the Websterian era? Never,—no, never! The old dilapidated grammar in my library might testify against her style; but her testimony would be infinitely more terrible against my ingratitude. I recollect well when she rode seven miles one cold winter's day, to sell produce and purchase that book for me when I was a little boy. It required a sacrifice, but 'mother made it.'—American Home Journal.

WILD BEASTS.—'Tut, tut, my dear,' said father, coming suddenly into the room where Louie and Jamie were violently disputing, 'what have you lot out the wild beasts for? Catch them quickly this minute, or there's no telling what they will do.' The children, a little frightened, looked around

the room, and then said, 'There are no wild beasts here.'

'Oh, yes, there are; I am sure I was not mistaken; I heard them making a terrible noise; and, besides, I caught a glimpse of two of them just as I came in; they were looking out of their caves.'

'Oh, papa!' said the children, rushing to their father's arms. 'How you frighten us! What do you mean?'

'I mean my dear, that they are cruel and savage wild beasts that live in this house, and that they are sometimes let loose, and they do a great deal of damage. They are kept in hollow and dark caves, and are guarded by a double row of strong walls. There are gates which are made to shut closely over them, so that it is impossible for them to get out unless somebody opens the way.'

'Oh, dear!' said the children, almost crying, 'what makes you have them in the house papa? They might get out, you know, and tear us all to pieces.'

'I can't help having them in the house, my dears. I know they may at any time be let out, and am sure that they were out when I came into this room. They do not look so strong and dangerous as they are, and you may have seen them without knowing them; but my children, believe me when I tell you that they never grow angry and begin to say unkind things without opening the entrances to those dark caves where the wild beasts dwell!'

The former went out now, and the children did not dare to quarrel any more. Neither did they dare remain any longer in that large deep-windowed room. How did they know that the mouth of those caves might not be behind the heavy curtains of the windows, or in some of the corners of the room, behind the furniture or the pictures? They grew very much afraid and ran to seek their mother.

'Mamma,' said they, 'did you ever see the awful wild beasts that live in this house?'

'The awful what?' said the mother, in astonishment.

'Why, wild beasts; papa says they live in this house, and that if we are not pleasant and kind they will eat us all up.'

'What had you been doing, my dears, when he told you so?' asked the mother, suspecting how it was. The children hung their heads in silence.

'Where did papa say that the wild beasts lived?'

'In a dark cave,' answered Louie. 'He said there were two strong walls, and another wall about them that they could never open of themselves; but that every time anybody grew cross and said anything, you know, the gates flew open, and the beasts came out. Oh, dear, I am so afraid. Won't you ask father to move away from this house?'

'I should carry the dangerous beasts with us, my dears, go where you might. Hand me the book by your elbow, Jamie.'

Jamie obeyed, and his mother opened it and read:—'Every kind of beast, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind; but the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison.'

'This,' she said, 'is what your father was thinking of. The tongue is the beast, and the mouth is the cave. My children must be always gentle and loving if they would not have the wild beasts come out to bite and to devour.'

THE CONJURORS PROPHECY.—The conjuror in question had taken up his residence in the best inn which the little town of Rathfriland afforded. Immediately after his arrival he engaged the bedchamber, with bell in hand to proclaim his presence in the town, and the purport of his visit to that part of the country. This was done through the medium of printed hand-bills, which that officer read and distributed through the crowds who attended him. The bill in question was as follows:—

To the inhabitants of Rathfriland and the adjacent neighbourhood, the following important communications are made: Herr Zander Vanderpluckem, the celebrated German conjuror, astrologist, and doctor, who has had the honour of predicting the death of three kings, five queens, twenty-one princesses and seven princes, all of royal blood, and in the best possible state of health at the time the predictions were made, and to all of whom he had the honour of being medical attendant and state physician, begs to announce his arrival in this town. He is the seventh son of the great and renowned conjuror, Herr Vanderboaxem, who made the stars tremble, and the devil sweat himself to powder in a fit of repentance. His influence over the stars and heavenly bodies is tremendous, and it is a well-known fact throughout the universe that he has them in such a complete state of terror and subjection, that a single comet dare not wag its tail unless by his permission. He travels up and down the milky way one night in every month, to see that the dairies of the sky are all right, and that that celebrated path be properly lighted; brings down a pail of the milk with him, which he churns into butyrus an unguent so efficacious that it cures all maladies under the sun, and many that have never existed. It can be had at five shillings a spoonful. He can make Ursa Major or the Great Bear dance without a leader and has taught Pisces, or the Fishes to live out of water—a prodigy never known or heard of before since the creation of Terra firma. Such is the power of the great and celebrated Herr Vanderpluckem over the stars and planets. But now to come nearer home: he cures all patients of all complaints. No person asking his assistance need ever be sick, unless when they happen to be unwell. His insight into futurity is such that whenever he looks far into it he is obliged to shut his eyes. He can tell fortunes, discover hidden wealth to any amount, and create such love between sweethearts as will be sure to end in matrimony. He is complete master of the fairies, and has the whole generation of them under his thumb; and he generally travels with the king of the fairies in his left pocket closed up in a snuff box. He interprets dreams and visions, and is never mistaken; can foretell whether a child unborn will be a boy or a girl, and can also inform the parents whether it will be brought to the bench or the gallows. He can also foretell backwards, and disclose to the individual anything that shall happen to him or her for the last seven years. His philters, concocted upon the profound science of alchemistic philosophy, have been sought for by persons of the highest distinction, who have always found them to produce the very effects for which they were intended, to wit, mutual affection between the parties, uniformly ending in matrimony and happiness. Devils expelled ghosts and spirits laid out the shortest notice, and at the most moderate terms. Also recipes to farmers for good weather or rain, according as they may be wanted.—(Signed), HERR ZANDER VANDERPLUCKEM, the greatest Conjuror, Astrologer, and Doctor in the world.—The Evil Eye; or Black Spectre by Carl-ton.

BUILDING CHARACTER.—There is a structure which everybody is building young and old, each one for himself. It is called character, and in it every act of life is a stone. If day by day we are careful to build our lives with pure, noble, upright deeds, at the end will stand a fair temple, honored by God and man. But, as one 'leak will sink a ship, and one flaw break a chain, so one mean, untruthful act or word will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our characters. Then, let the several deeds unite to form a day, and one the days grow into noble years, as they slowly pass, will raise at last a beautiful edifice, enduring forever to our praise.—Agriculturist.

From a statement lately published we arrive at the conclusion that out of every pound of the public revenue of England, eight shillings and sevenpence are spent on war forces, eight shillings and sevenpence on the public debt, and only three shillings on 'the State.' Prussia spends on 'the State' eleven shillings and sevenpence in the pound; Russia, ten shillings and sevenpence; Spain, eleven shillings and

fourpence; Portugal, ten shillings and twopence; Austria, eight shillings and ninepence; and even France, the great military nation, eight shillings and sevenpence, or proportionately, almost three times as much as in England. The war costs of England are, on the other hand, in proportion, one-third beyond 'house of even Russia, and her debt costs are nearly four times as heavy. In Prussia nearly sevenpence out of every shilling which goes into the public funds is paid out again for what are, properly speaking, State necessities. In England the balance left after war and interest is less than twopence to the shilling.—Nation.

STRANGE NERVOUS.—When it is patent to the world, and has been so for a third of a century, that Bristol's Sarsaparilla will eradicate every chronic disease of the skin, and fleshy fibre, and the glands, is it not wonderful that old sores, confirmed superficial irritation, runnings from the ears, inflammation of the eyes, mercurial and other affections of the joints and sinews, &c., are constantly met with? In the tropics almost every physician has cases of this kind under his care. Yet the remedy is everywhere accessible. Bristol's Sarsaparilla effects a speedy cure in all such instances without pain without risk and at small expense.

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.

AN ENCHANTED ADVENTURER.—No wonder that Leon was in ecstasies when resting after his long battle with storms and tempests among the groves of Florida. While inhaling the tropic perfumes, we can fancy the rupture of the old warrior as he lay empowered among the blossoms of that delightful land. More fortunate are we of the present day, who have in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water all their fragrance concentrated. But the delightful toilet Water has this advantage over the flowers themselves; they fade, but its aroma is undying—the same at all seasons and in all climes—without a superior among the odors of nature or an equal among the preparations of art. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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 MEDICAL PHENOMENON.—Is it not amazing to see an invalid gaining strength while under the influence of a purgative? Yet this is the case with every sick person who resorts to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They literally brace up the system while expelling its impurities through the proper channel. In cases of dropsy they appear to stimulate the absorbents and to prevent the formation of water in the cellular tissue. How these results are produced physicians must determine for themselves; but meanwhile there is abundant proof that dropsical affections as well as indigestion and bilious complaints are removed by their agency.

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HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DAVIN'S VSGBTABLE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

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 of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, 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, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 1065.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also individually, Insolvents.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors; and that on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge. Montreal, 20th July, 1869.

M. MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners. JAMES McMILLAN, } Individually. JAMES CARSON, } DAVID McMILLAN, } By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, their Attorneys ad litem. 2m50