

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—La Liberte says that the Emperor is in the neighborhood of Metz.

The corps of Gen. Frossard has united with that of Bazaine, who has now 150,000 men.

La Liberte published the following account of the scene to-day about the hall of the Corps Legislatif:

At one o'clock groups formed before the hall which grew greater every moment and soon there were more than 10,000 persons assembled. The people were calm and unarmed. There were, however, shouts from time to time of "A bas la Prusse" and "Vive la France."

THE "JOURNAL OFFICIEL" ON FRANCE'S POSITION.

The Official Journal, after describing the resources and patriotic spirit of the nation which always has been an obstacle to Prussian ambition, asks what other power would like to see Prussia making the North and Baltic seas Prussian, the lakes invading the smaller states and acquiring a dangerous preponderance. Favorable signs are already apparent. England is satisfied with the categorical assurances of France and hastens to render secure the northern frontiers of France by causing Belgian neutrality to be respected. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the popular feeling is with France, and the Emperor of Russia gives proofs of the best understanding with France. Austria and Italy are arming and will cause embarrassment to Prussia. French diplomacy is not more idle than French arms will be, and France will prove that she has not degenerated in 1870.

Figaro says that twenty-one divisions of French infantry and eight of cavalry have not yet been engaged.

The Empress says news from headquarters is reassuring, and the immediate danger is passed. All the proposed dispositions have been made.

For the defence of Paris it is assured that but thirty thousand men are needed. There are ten thousand already in the forts and twenty thousand are arriving from Cherbourg.

The National Guard can furnish one hundred thousand men.

The Garde Mobile is to be immediately incorporated with the line.

Other despatches respecting the battle of Weissenbourg says the two Regiments that suffered the most severely in attacking with the bayonet are the "King's Own Grenadiers" and "Fifth Fusiliers."

The regiments of the 11th Army Corps, recruited in the Electorate of Brandenburg, in Nassau and Frankfurt, co-operated with the regiments above named, and thus for the first time fought as Prussian soldiers.

The remainder of the troops engaged were Bavarians of the 2nd Bavarian Army Corps, from Franconia and from Palatinate itself.

The High Court of Justice of Blois has pronounced judgment against conspirators against the Emperor. Ten of them were sentenced to from five to twenty years imprisonment, and one who turned State evidence was discharged.

It is stated that McMahon wanted, some days before the battle, to fire the forest in his front, through which the Germans came down so unexpectedly upon the French, but the Emperor declined to authorize the step.

HAMBURG, Aug. 9.—The river Elbe is closed to prevent the entrance of the French fleet; but a small passage is still left open for steamer traffic.

The iron-clad "Arminius" which left for the North Sea in the teeth of the French squadron has reached port without seeing or been seen by the French, though she passed them while at Frederikshaven.

The yacht "Grille," the swiftest ship of the Prussian Navy is out on the Baltic, with orders to keep close to the French, and watch their movements. She is in no danger of being caught. The French Corvette near Barholm attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour.

Prussia is organizing a volunteer naval force. French continue concentrating on the road to Paris. All that region is in a state of siege.

LONDON, August 10.—The result of Saturday's fighting is generally attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Journal Officiel says no important action has taken place at the front since Saturday.

Marshal Bazaine's reconnoissances with the cavalry elicited information of the position of the enemy.

A dispatch dated London, says that news which was received there last night was to the effect that a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry had been adopted by the Corps Legislatif, and the sitting suspended.

PARIS, August 10.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the project for calling under arms all unmarried men of the classes of 1859 to 1846 inclusive, was extended to embrace all men from the ages of 25 to 35 who are not married and not already members of the Garde Mobile. Projects for armament were presented by the Government, and adopted with the addition of the proposition above named, as previously amended, and with a further special article, voting the thanks of the Corps to the army which merits much from the nation.

A credit of 4,000,000fr. for the families of the Mobile Guard is increased to 25,000,000. The project of law for national defence was adopted unanimously.

General Count Palikao announced his formation of a new Ministry as ready. The list of names is as follows:—Count Palikao, Minister of War; De La Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Henri Chevreau, Minister of Interior; Grand Perret, Minister of Justice; M. DeGenouilles, Minister of Marine; Pierre Magne, Minister of Finances; Jerome David, Minister of Public Works; Jules Brane, Minister of Public Instruction; Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce; Bussou-Rillauds, President of the Council of State.

La Liberte says all the members of the staff of McMahon were killed or wounded in the battle of Froeschville. Colonel Gramont, brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, lost an arm, Colonel Abzas was mortally wounded, Count Vogue Septend and others were among the killed. The 74th Regiment

lost at Weissenbourg 48 officers killed and wounded.

New York, Aug. 11.—A special from London, dated last evening, says the last official despatch, dated Metz, August 9th, evening, states that the Emperor that morning went to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, who resumed command of the troops concentrated at Metz. This is an indirect way of contradicting the rumour that Marshal Bazaine was to be made Generalissimo of the whole army of the Rhine. The Emperor is blind to his own incompetency, and disregarding the universal outcry against it, will cling to the chief command of the army until another defeat exhausts the national patience. He gives out that he will never return to Paris alive, unless a conqueror.

Gen. St. Jean is in command of the 3rd corps. The Emperor was well received. McMahon has rallied the bulk of his army, and is falling back upon Nancy in good order.

The wounded, both Germans and French are still arriving in Monheim in hundreds from the front.

The second line is moving forward and reserves are taking its place. Movements are impeded by the weather, it has been raining in torrents since yesterday.

A London special to the Tribune says, no news of an engagement up to this hour, 1 p.m., but it is believed in Paris that a battle is in progress.

The Tribune special correspondent writes from Cologne on Sunday that no telegrams are allowed to go through and that there are no railway trains running south or east from Cologne, except one to Berlin daily and two trains for troops. This explains the difficulty of obtaining news from the front.

The Tribune's Paris dispatch on Tuesday night, the 9th, says: No description can do justice to the confusion and scandalous tumult in the Corps Legislatif. It was known in advance by many members that orders had come from Metz to turn out Ollivier, the Emperor seeking to propitiate Paris by sacrificing the most unpopular and least responsible of his advisers. M. Ollivier himself had not the least suspicion of his fate. He came smiling into the Chamber only to leave it pale, terrified and ruined.

La France asserts that the Prince Imperial whose return to Paris was rumoured yesterday, is still with his papa at the theatre of war. It adds a curious proviso to this contradiction that the Prince will not come back unless the Chambers expressly desire it.

LONDON, August 11.—Advices from the Prussian frontier up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, state that the French are falling back to the line of Moselle, and are harassed by the Prussian cavalry, which had already passed Sarre, and Fargumont, and Les Etangs. Stores of all kinds, and railway trains, had fallen into the hands of the Prussians. They had also taken the small fortress of Hutzelsheim, in Vosges, which the French had evacuated, leaving the guns and provisions.

PARIS, August 11.—The Journal Officiel has advices from Metz to 4:30 p.m. yesterday. The details of the battle of Froeschville are meagre. Marshal McMahon in the battle, had a horse killed under him. A brigade of cavalry, and one division of the corps of General Laibley, arrived on the field at the close of the day, and covered the retreat. The pursuit of the enemy was vigorous at first, but soon became a mere reconnaissance.

A Metz dispatch, published in the morning paper, says the Prince Imperial is still at that place, and that the Emperor will certainly make a stand there. It is the conviction here in the Clubs and among the people, that the rule of the Bonaparte dynasty is over. The restoration of the House of Orleans is anticipated.

At Cherbourg last night there was great activity in the embarkation of troops for the Baltic.

The Austrian Minister is authorized to deny the report that Italy and Austria are sending troops to save Napoleon.

Le Francais states the situation, generally, thus:—The French hold the Vosges, and the passages. The Prussians are massing at their ease.

L'Opinion Nationale says the reported restoration of the defenses of Paris is a farce. A few scattered diggers are employed, and kept at work to delude the public.

LONDON, August 11.—Telegrams from Metz give assurance that General Bazaine is the real Commander of the French army, while the Emperor is the mere nominal head. Only two corps now have their headquarters at Metz; the others are under McMahon.

It is stated that at the battle of Woerthe the French charged the Prussians 11 times, and that McMahon was 15 hours in the saddle without food, and finally fell fainting in a ditch, but was accidentally discovered and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

Count Darn has gone to Châlons with 25,000 troops as a reinforcement to the French army.

It is said that the French commissariat is wretched and the provisions utterly inadequate.

It is rumored that the Bois de Boulogne must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the defence of Paris.

The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation:—

"We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon having by sea and land attacked the German nation, eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German armies to repel aggressors, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontiers. We war against soldiers, not citizens; therefore the latter may continue secure in person and property so long as they abstain from hostile acts, and we grant them protection as a matter of right. Generals commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary toward individual communities violating the usages of war; they will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currencies, in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens. (Signed.) WILLIAM."

Given at Saarbruck on the 11th day of August, 1870.

PARIS, Aug. 11th.—The Revue and Rappel, the radical journals which were seized last night, have been entirely suppressed by a ministerial decree published to-day.

The position of Perfect of Seine, heretofore held by M. Henri Chevreau, now Minister of Interior, will not be filled, as affairs of the city and prefecture of Police will hereafter be under control of the Minister of Interior.

Four new Senators are to be named, among them M. Pietri.

La Liberte says a lot of crazy fellows tried this morning to proclaim a republic at Tolouse. The same journal says last official account. Duc de Gramont was signing a treaty with England to secure Belgium neutrality.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Journal de Soir says Admiral Rouiere de Moutrey will take command of the defenses of Paris, and good cannoniers from the Navy have been placed under his orders to man the guns of forts.

Journal Officiel says up to one o'clock this morning no attack had been made on our left wing. Our forces arrived at Saverne in good order. At the battle of Froeschville, the Corps of Volunteer Surgeons rendered most praiseworthy service.

The Monteur says a person worthy of entire con-

fidence, just arrived from Alsace, states the Prussian losses in the recent fighting were beyond computation. In Vosges the decision and greatest energy prevailed. The Garde Mobile manifest much enthusiasm.

PARIS, 11th.—In the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the question was made simple.

Jules Favre said the Cabinet need not meet to decide, but need not retard the action of the Chamber. The commission must give a report, and we must deliberate at once.

Minister Jerome David said government had made known its opinion.

M. Jules Favre—Again this Chamber must decide. M. Thiers rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He advocated an immediate decision upon the question.

Remember, said M. Favre, how significant it will be to the nation if you put off the deliberations.—We place upon you the responsibility.

Minister David replied: You may assume it. Members of the left asserted this was a menace.

M. Jules Favre answered—I think of the effect of delay. Remember that the Ministry had promised to invade the Territory of the enemy, and now they are on ours.

Here the tumult became extreme.

Deputy Gambetta mounted the Tribune, but could not be heard. At last the Corps became calmer, and M. Gambetta said the Minister of Public Works has changed the question. The Chamber will vote under a wrong impression. The members of the left asked for arms for a patriotic purpose.

Minister David: Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace. The Chamber must know what it votes for. There must be no equivocations. A Minister said the government did not seek to be equivocal. At last it was decided (170 to 79) the question of reorganization of the National Guard should go over till to-morrow.

The President expressed a desire to close the meeting, but Deputy Estancelin, insisted upon a vote that the Chambers be in permanent session so long as the war continues. The Chambers (177 to 17) refused this.

M. Ferry renewed the agitation by demanding to know why the state of siege is continued against enemies within the city of Paris. A voice answered, but it was impossible to hear more. The President, worn with the toil of the proceedings, ceased his efforts to procure order, and slowly the meeting dispersed.

The Senate met to-day and greeted the Count of Palikao warmly. A vote of thanks was given to the army, and the project of a law tending to the arming of the nation was adopted.

Bodies of the Garde Mobile from the Provinces have commenced to pour into the city on their way to the front. People crowd the sidewalks and windows and cheer their enthusiastically.

La Liberte says the Orleans Princes addressed letters to the Minister of War, asking service in the French army.

MARSEILLES, August 11.—For two days the city has been greatly agitated by the demonstrations of the people. Great crowds assemble, and demand arms. Last evening, groups of Radicals, seemingly without evil intent, entered the City Hall, and endeavored to overturn the Municipal Government. Troops quickly arrived with stringent orders to arrest the rioters. Arrests have continued to-day, about forty persons being now under guard for participating in the disturbances. The city is perfectly tranquil again.

Metz, Aug. 11.—No engagement has yet taken place. Rain fell in torrents during the night. The troops continue in excellent spirits.

New York, Aug. 12.—A London special says that the special correspondent of the Tribune writes on Wednesday evening, that extraordinary precautions were taken to-day to protect the Corps Legislatif. Beside infantry and cavalry two batteries of artillery were in position.

Seventy-nine deputies voted for the immediate discussion of the proposal to increase the National Guard.

A forced currency of bank notes is practically established, for a hundred franc note cannot be changed in specie without paying a premium.

The Bank of France still professes to pay in silver, but gives only silver for notes. The run on the bank to-day was very severe, and some persons were compelled to wait five hours for their turn. Seven millions of specie was paid out yesterday and to-day.

Private letters say that Marshal McMahon's treasury containing 1,500,000 francs in gold, was captured by the Prussians.

A special correspondent of the Tribune at Metz writes, that he was arrested at that place on Sunday together with Simpson of the London Illustrated News and Henry Mayhew as Prussian spies, and was mobbed by the town people, and was with difficulty protected by the soldiers. They were repeatedly examined by the military authorities, released and re-arrested and their papers taken away, and finally carried before General Coffinieres, commanding in Metz, who threatened them with death. After some delay they were again released and ordered to leave Metz instantly and quit France either by Boulogne or Dijon. They chose the latter.

Marshal McMahon marched out of Saeruaire on Sunday night on one side of the town as fast as the Prussians were marching into it on the other.

At Brussels last night there was an enthusiastic popular demonstration before the palace and the British legation.

The Times says the pride of France is wounded and her prestige dimmed. Whoever brought this on must suffer for it. Victorious or discarded is Napoleon's alternative on the next battle-field.

Prussian accounts say that nothing Konnegratz could parallel the destruction of life at Woerthe.

M. Russell writes to the Times that the French headquarters were wholly ignorant of the details of the battle of Woerthe, but were impressed with the belief that it was decisive and important in its results.

M. Thiers is reported to have said that the Empire was ended, and a Republic inevitable.

NAPOLEON'S GENERALSHIP DENOUNCED.

The Paris Pays publishes a letter from Charles Desmouliet, dated at Nancy, denouncing the Emperor's bad generalship. He says McMahon, gallantly struggling, was beaten for lack of support, though there were multitudes of armed Frenchmen at hand eager to save him. The passage of the Rhine was underrated, the commissariat was utterly inadequate, and soldiers were compelled to eat sour fruit and raw vegetables. Prussia to-day has Alsace and to-morrow she will have Lorraine.

ANTWERP, Aug. 12.—Advices from the seat of war state that a battle is momentarily expected.

The substance of all private despatches received at New York and at other quarters convey the impression that a great battle may be expected at any moment in the vicinity of Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Berlin correspondent to the Times writes that England has declined to join with Austria in the league proposed by Von Bismarck for guaranteeing belligerents against loss of territory. England's reason for declining is, that the league could not save the North German Confederacy in case Prussia should be defeated.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The journals of Metz publish Marshal McMahon's report of Saturday's battle to the Emperor:—

The report says the enemy is greatly superior in

numbers. He was forced to order a retreat which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigor and by no means troublesome. He was able to send only a partial list of the killed and wounded.

The Journal Officiel publishes a decree declaring the department of Haute Garonne in a state of siege.

Metz, August 11th.—It has rained all day. The French army is concentrated and reinforced. General Bazaine is visiting and inspecting the troops under his command.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Advices from headquarters represent that the best understanding exists between Gen. Bazaine and the other Generals.

Workmen in the factories of Lyons threaten German employes with violence, and trouble is apprehended.

Dury, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, has joined the Garde Mobile, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays, has entered a regiment of Zouaves.

Among the German prisoners at the beginning of the campaign, are members of the Landwehr, who were called into service six weeks ago. This proves that Prussia expected war before it was declared, and was not taken by surprise as her Government repeatedly asserted.

The apprehensions that famine will be added to the horror of war in consequence of the late drought, have been dissipated.

Revue des Deux Mondes (Orleanist) his a skillful article defending the attitude of France, and holding up Prussia to the execration of mankind.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Bavarian army has passed through the Vosges, and bivouacked last night at Dymorgen, near Saarouis.

The Cologne Gazette prints the outlines of another treaty proposed by Count Benedetti to Bismarck in 1856.

It is stipulated that France shall take possession again of the territory acquired by Prussia in 1864. Prussia supporting France in the recovery of the left Bank of the Rhine from Hesse and Bavaria, and that the guarantee given by the German Confederation in favor of Luxemburg and Neth, shall be announced.—The Gazette adds that Benedetti represented that these emanated from the Emperor at Vichy in 1866.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Examiner says:—Napoleon adopts the course most worthy of his name and the gravity of his situation. Aroused from indolent indolence by a stunning blow he attains to the greatness of his situation in the presence of peril unspeakable to himself, his family and the proud nation which so lately reinstated him with Kingly power. Leaving aside conventionalities he tells France her danger and exhorts her to the rescue, not for his sake but for her own.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The manifesto issued by the leaders of the Republican party demands the convocation of the Cortes and revision of the Monarchical clause of the Constitution. The manifesto counsels calmness and subordination as the only guarantee of success.

UNITED STATES.

A MAN 143 YEARS OLD.—There is a man in the mountains of North Carolina, not more than forty miles from Greenville, S. C., says the Tarboro Carolina, who has reached the extraordinary age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was 26 years old, and had a wife and three children. A gentleman at Greenville says that this man who has come down to us from former generations, has always been in moderate circumstances; lived upon a coarse, vegetable diet; that he has never drunk any liquid but pure spring water; and bids fair to live many years longer. He has survived seven wives, and having lost the last one about sixty years ago, he now naturally begins to feel quite lonely.

ORDINATIONS.—On Tuesday, July 26th, the Rt. Rev. T. Mallon, Bishop of Erie, conferred Clerical Tonsure and Minor Orders, in St. Michael's Seminary chapel, on the following students: Messrs. Jos. Bohm, P. O'Halaran, Edw. Hanses, Bernard McDonough and Hugh McKeefer. On the following day, Messrs. Joseph Suhr, James Byrne, George Alman, P. Thurheimer, Joseph Bohm, Edward Hanses, P. Attalaran, Bernard McDonough, and L. Shayer, received Subdeaconship. On Thursday morning the Rt. Rev. Prelate raised to the order of Deaconship Messrs. Joseph Suhr, George Alman, Joseph Bohm, P. Thurheimer, P. O'Halaran, Bernard McDonough, Edward Hanses, and L. Shayer. On Friday morning Messrs. Suhr, Alman, Bohm, O'Halaran, Thurheimer and McDonough were raised to the dignity of the Priesthood.

Of these gentlemen, Rev. Bernard McDonough was ordained for the Diocese of Albany, and Rev. L. Shayer for the Benedictine Order. Mr. Hugh McKeefer is from the Diocese of Richmond.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

At a trial in the Court of King's Bench, June, 1833 between certain music publishers, as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of the "Old English Gentleman," Tom Cooke, the composer, was subpoenaed as a witness by one of the parties. On his cross-examination by Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, for the opposite side, that learned counsel rather slyly questioned him thus:—"Now, sir, you say that the two melodies are the same, but different; what do you mean by that, sir?"

"To this Tom promptly answered: "I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with a different accent—the one being in common time, the other in six-eighth time; and consequently the position of the accented notes were different."

"What is a musical accent?" Sir James inquired:—"My terms are a guinea a lesson, sir," said Cooke, which elicited a loud laugh.

"Never mind your terms here. I ask you what is a musical accent? can you see it?" returned Sir James, very angry.

"No."

"Can you feel it?"

"A musician can," said Cooke, amid laughter.

"Now, pray, sir, don't beat about the bush, but explain to his lordship and the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you call accent."

"Accent in music," said Cooke, "is a certain stress laid upon a particular note, in the same manner as you would lay a stress on any given word for the purpose of being understood. Thus if I were to say, 'You are an ass,' it rests on ass; but if I were to say, 'You are an ass,' it rests on you, Sir James."

Reiterated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the bench itself joined, followed this repartee. Silence having been at length obtained, the judge with much seeming gravity accented the chop-fallen counsel thus: "Are you satisfied, Sir James?"

Sir James, who, deep red as he naturally was, had become scarlet in more than name, in a great huff, said, "The witness may go down!"

And go down he did, amidst renewed laughter in which all joined, particularly the learned brothers, except one, who did not see any joke in the matter.

WHO INVENTED THE MARINER'S COMPASS?—Flavio Gioja, a Neapolitan, is the popular reply, but on no satisfactory evidence; and when it was discovered that the Chinese and Arabian authors had spoken of the polarity of the magnet before the fourteenth century, it began to be suspected that the Neapolitan was merely the introduction of the compass into Europe. M. Klaproth, however, proved the

Chinese claim to the invention in their magnetic chariot, the origin of which is lost in the obscurity of mythological ages. The power of magnetism, and the polarity of the magnetic needle, appear to have been known to the Chinese from the most remote antiquity. Extracted from the annals of Seemann, a Chinese historian contemporary with the destruction of the Bactrian empire by Mithridates I., we find the following extraordinary relation: "The Emperor Tchingwang (1110 years before our era) presented to the ambassadors of Tong-king and Cochinchina, who dreaded the loss of their way back to their own country, five magnetic cars, which pointed out the south by means of the moving arm of a little figure covered with a vest of feathers. To each of these cars, too, a hodometre, making the distance traversed by strokes of a bell, was attached, so as to establish a complete dead reckoning. Such inventions, we cannot but observe, and not the creation of a few years or of a few generations. They presuppose long centuries of previous civilization, and that too 'at an epoch contemporary with Codrus and the return of the Heraclides to the Peloponnesus'—the obscure dawn of European history! Even the declination of the needle, or its deviation from the true meridian, was known to this extraordinary people at the epoch in question.

WHALEBONE.—This substance is improperly named, since it has none of the properties of bone; its correct name is baleen. It is found attached to the upper jaw, and serves to strain the water which the whale takes into its large mouth, and to retain the small animals on which it subsists. For this purpose, the baleen is plenty, sometimes eight hundred pieces in one whale, placed across each other at regular distances, with the fringed edge towards the mouth. Seeing that the head furnishes the baleen, the record of an ancient requisite of English queens-consort evinces gross ignorance of the natural economy of the whale. This privilege was, that on the taking of a whale on the British coasts, it should be divided between the king and queen; the head only being the king's property, and the tail the queen's. The reason for this whimsical distinction, as assigned by ancient records, was to furnish the queen's wardrobe with whalebone!

STRONG EVIDENCE! A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

HAMILTON, C. W., Jan. 23, 1864.

DEAR SIRS.—I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint. The matter discharged from them was thick, of a brown color, and very bad smell. I used all kinds of salves, ointments and lotions, but without any benefit. Last December, I began using your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills. At first, the only effect was that the sores became more painful and tender, but they gradually died away, and I am now quiet well—no sore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness.

Very truly yours,
JOHN W. GARDNER.

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 VITAL QUESTION!

Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills? a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create. If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills will realize your wish. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—If the price of an article were always the measure of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which a fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price. But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidences of our own senses, our conclusion in this instance is a very different one. We have tested the preparation in various ways, and unhesitatingly pronounce its fragrance as indelible, as fresh and flower-like, and in all respects, as agreeable as that of any toilet water with which Cologne, Paris, or London has ever furnished us. This is the verdict of all Spanish America, and we heartily endorse it.

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

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lamman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lauman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

MANY SUFFER rather than take nauseous medicines. All who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes or tendency to consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. The Balsam is a pleasant remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a safe remedy; it is a remedy that cures.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inflexible remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of those agencies but feels grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,