

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A short article in the Constitutionnel on the warlike rumour of the day is, and most probably with truth, attributed to a higher authority than the person whose signature is attached to it.—Several journals, as you are aware, persist in the opinion that war is inevitable, and their reasons are the immense armaments prepared by the Government. The Constitutionnel does not, of course, deny that much has been done in that way—that is, in providing for the defence of the country. It contends that these preparations had become indispensable by the attitude of neighboring States, and that the French Government would justly incur the charge of extreme negligence, and the gravest responsibility if, with the great expansion of the military resources of other States, it had not multiplied its efforts to place France beyond the reach of contingencies. It denies, however, that any one should infer from that fact that the Government desires war, or is preparing to declare it. To do so would be to commit a serious error. The fact is, the better prepared France is the less is war probable, for the equilibrium of forces in the world is the guarantee of peace. It is, indeed, alleged that the disarming of all the States would be a still surer guarantee for the repose of Europe. Certainly it would be so. But who should first set the example of disarming? There is not a Frenchman who cares for the security and the greatness of his country but thinks that France should not do so. 'And,' adds the Constitutionnel, 'if foreign Governments were tempted to invite us to be the first to disarm, might we not repeat, but in another sense, the old words of Fontenay, "Gentlemen, it is for you to begin first?"'

In spite of M. Baroche and the Moniteur France is not tranquilized. The Bank reserve increases; this is a symptom of the disquietude. The National Mobile Guard is being organized with feverish haste; Marshal Niel refuses to adopt the recommendation of the Budget Commission for a reduction of army expenditure, and the Presse ('Journal de l'Empire') speaks of Prussian armaments being a menace to France. These are the causes of the disquietude. The Presse says: 'It is a matter of doubt to no one that the accumulation of Prussian forces on our frontier is a danger for our Eastern provinces. It keeps up agitation and disquiet in them which our Government cannot be indifferent to, and it justifies all our remonstrances. Has the French Government replied to the Prussian proposition for placing a certain number of soldiers on furlough by a counter proposition for the disarming of a certain number of strong places, the reduction of their garrisons, and a diminution of their war material? We have reason to believe it done so. If it has, the proposition is, the Presse thinks, a little tardy, but it will enable people to judge if Prussia is sincere or not.—Paris Correspondence London Times, April 20.

The National Garde Mobile has been organized; the whole of the army has been armed with Chassepots, which have no reason to dread a comparison with the Prussian needle-gun. The fortresses on the eastern frontier have been put in a thorough state of repair; and in order to dispel any apprehension, it is announced that this year five camps are to be formed simultaneously. In short, France is prepared for any contingency, and the power which assumes an aggressive attitude will be very ill-advised.—Journal des Debats, April 20.

The Ministers are divided on the great question of the day. M. Rouher and four of his colleagues are all for peace, and Marshal Niel is as openly for war. PARIS, April 15.—On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a church at Rambouillet yesterday, M. Baroche, the Minister for Public Worship, made a speech, which he concluded as follows:—

"The eagerness displayed by the Emperor to hasten the execution of the works is therefore an additional proof that he desires peace, and has no reason to believe in war. Yes, Gentlemen, the Emperor desires peace—an honorable peace, worthy of a great nation. France, confiding in her own strength, is prepared for all eventualities. By the development of her military organization she does not seek war, and we are convinced that no one entertains any idea of declaring war against her. The peace of Europe will not be disturbed. Do not believe, therefore, in those cries of alarm, the talk of war, which either error or malevolence reproduces with a kind of periodicity, and devote yourselves in safety to the labors of agriculture and of industry."

The doctrine of the Government journal, that huge armaments in time of peace are the surest means of maintaining it, is refuted by one whose authority it will not refuse to bow to. When Prince Louis Napoleon was writing in the Opposition journals against the policy of Louis Philippe's Government, in 1844, he said:—

"In our judgment peace is the accord resulting from difficulties removed, and opposing interests satisfied. It is the most complete security reigning in society. Nothing of the kind exists now. The Government has not overcome the difficulties at the moment they presented themselves. It merely put them aside, and left them to accumulate, and, as no question has been solved, there will come a day when all this mass of embarrassments and obstacles, breaking through the embankment that kept them in, will inundate the unskillful policy of the French Cabinet. This is the reason why the public mind is so disquieted about the future. . . . We say, in conclusion, to those who govern us, —You are not what you profess to be, men of peace, for you are not capable of conceiving or of executing any one of the great schemes which secure the tranquillity of the world; you have imperilled the future of France by leaving her isolated in Europe; and you are exhausting the country by armaments which have not even war for their object."—(Lettres de Napoleon III., Vol. 2).

The France says:— "The armaments of France do not threaten

peace; they can disconcert none but evil designs, for they are a shield of legitimate rights, the violation of which alone could lead to a conflict."

The Patrie denies the statements of those journals which profess to believe that peace is menaced. There does not exist (it says) any symptom to justify an apprehension of war.

The Impartial Dauphinois of Grenoble has just been prosecuted for publishing an account of the late riots in that town, described by the accusation as 'written in terms of a nature to disturb the public peace.' MM. Jules and Fritz Masseyville, editors of the journal, have been each condemned to a fine of 500f.

QUOTATION vs. QUOTATION.—The Opinion Nationale quotes the following from the works of the Emperor Napoleon III. in support of its theory of peace:—"Feeble Governments alone look to external complications as a diversion for internal embarrassment." The Liberte, in sustenance of its war theory, replies by the following extract:—"Never amongst free nations, has a Government been able to suppress internal liberty for a long period without acquiring glory abroad." The Liberte summons the Opinion to reply yes or no whether France has internal liberty.

Some few years ago a book appeared with the title France and Angleterre, purporting to show by what 'logical concatenation of facts' France had become a democratic and England an aristocratic country. The author was M. Menche de Loigne, then Sub-Prefect of Boulogne; and while he gave proof of a very fair knowledge of our institutions, he manifested a kindly spirit towards English and Englishmen. M. Menche de Loigne, who now fills the higher post of Prefect of the Lozere, has just published another work on the 'Government and Constitution of Great Britain in the 18th century,' in which those qualities are still more manifest. In his chapter on the press, after noticing the most remarkable of its vicissitudes in the last century, he observes,—

"Does not the recital which I have just presented give us the key to the apparent contradictions which existed in England between the draconian laws on the press and the extreme liberty it enjoys? That liberty was precious and dear to the whole nation; and it is this which it desired to be so large and so complete, tolerating it even when pushed to licentiousness. But when danger approaches, when an insurrection threatens to break out in Ireland, the day when social, religious, revolutionary theories, blasphemy against religion, menace society and Government, it is not the Government which pursues the guilty, it is society itself; then every citizen becomes a public accuser to denounce the libel and the libeller; and, in case of need, every citizen presents himself as a special constable to put down those who rise against the laws of his country. A nation is indeed strong when it knows how to associate to the worship of liberty the energy of its devotedness to the constitution which it has given to itself, and the pride of its patriotism?"

M. Menche de Loigne does not write about the aristocracy of Great Britain in the same way as the organs of French democracy:—

"The nobility of England is not a vain and haughty caste, disdainful new comers, and living apart from the nation. It opens its ranks to all who raise themselves by talent or by wealth, whatever be their origin. This lord may be the son of a merchant; that of an obscure painter; a third of a barber; and a fourth of a shopman. It often happens that, the more recent the nobility, the more highly is the ennobled considered. In France it was the custom for the nobles to place the origin of their families in the night of time, and Heaven knows what pains were taken by genealogists. They vaunted less the service they had rendered to the country than the antiquity of their house. The pettiest country gentleman affected to look down with contempt on the man who was the author of his own fortune. Catnag was never forgiven the obscurity of his birth, and we know how the Marshals in the Empire were treated. The man who could exhibit many quarters of nobility, more or less authentic, assumed a right to disdain a victorious General, a great Minister, and a great statesman without ancestors. It was quite different in England. No one asked whether Pitt, when he became Lord Chatham, was of an ancient family; and when Erskine was raised to the peerage he was already in the enjoyment of a reputation, both among his colleagues and in the nation, which many lords might have envied. There were many families proud of their descent from the companions of William the Conqueror who had no title, not even that of baronet. The brothers of dukes and marquises are lords only by courtesy. Their children are distinguished in nothing from the rest of the nation, and the brothers of earls, viscounts, and barons have no privilege but that of being called 'honorable.' . . . To be noble in France there was very little required. On buying an office or an estate, une savonneuse à vilain, for a fixed sum paid to the State, a man became a noble. The Kings made numerous promotions. Louis XIV., when pressed for money, created 700 nobles in one batch. But there were many who did not pay anything but made themselves noble by their own authority. The States-General frequently addressed large remonstrances and complaints to the King against this abuse. Nothing of the kind can occur in England. There the titles of the peers are real and incontestable, and the creation is religiously preserved in the archives of the Government as in those of families. . . . The British aristocracy, the most democratic of all aristocracies, was always as ardent to defend the interests of the middle and lower classes as its own. England owed to it the liberties she enjoyed, her repose, her security, her maritime and commercial power, and her influence in the world. Like the patricians of the Roman Republic, the sons of the English aristocracy prepare themselves from their youth to occupy one day the great offices of the State, and like them they are distinguished by constancy and ability in their political views and the energy of their patriotism. The administration and the government are in their hands, the heritage of a glorious patrimony which they preserved intact, and handed down to their children. When the revolutionary tempest broke over France and Europe, and swept off all the vestiges of feudalism, the English nobility were not disturbed; they rather acquired fresh vigor and

power. The immense majority of the nation rallied round them as they did round the throne and the altar. Pitt was armed with immense power, and a fact unheard of and without precedent—the Liberal Opposition dwindled down so as to count in 1799 but 25 members.

PARIS, April 22.—The Moniteur du Soir in its weekly summary publishes the following:—"The common sense of the public knows how to appreciate the reports of impending war, and the alarming rumours invented and propagated purposely with a view to speculation. Happily they are gradually subsiding. While the French Government neglects nothing to discourage bellicose aspirations and strengthen the desire for a general peace, the other Cabinets all understand that it is their duty to exert their influence in favour of ideas of moderation and of equity."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—MARRIAGE OF PRINCE HUBERT.—Turin, April 19.—It is pleasant to see the ancient and object of capital resuming the holiday garb she so frequently and willingly wore in her bygone days of prosperity. Turin has always been a self-dependent city; the consciousness of her worth upheld her even in the darkest hours, and now, under the double stimulus of pride and old affection, she prepares a hospitable and splendid welcome to the numerous guests who gather to celebrate the nuptials of her Sovereign's heir. And she does so the more willingly because the bride is one of her own children, the development of whose graces and virtues she has watched from the cradle upwards. The amiable and sterling qualities of the Princess Margaret powerfully contribute to the goodwill manifested upon this occasion. Cast down, without fault of her own, from the proud position she had valiantly won and honourably maintained as capital of the new kingdom of Italy, Turin has not yet had time to recover from the shock or forget the humiliation. Oblivion is the harder when she notes the fruitlessness of the sacrifice. It was made to promote unity, propitiate those provinces (especially the Southern ones) which cried out against Piedmontese preponderance, and to get rid of the French from Italian soil. Those were the objects of which the attainment was announced as certain to proceed from the Convention of September, 1864, and, held, in April, 1868, the French are at Rome and Neapolitan and Piedmontese combine in the chamber to oppose the policy of the party which made that convention. The sole satisfaction the old capital has since enjoyed has been to hear many deplore the change who at the time applauded it, and to see how little Florence has done towards effacing the memory of Turin.—Times Cr.

Whatever warmth of feeling and genuine enthusiasm the marriage here excites are attributable almost exclusively to the interest the inspires; and such sentiments would have been none the weaker had the wedding been less an occasion for pageantry and lavish expenditure. In Turin, at any rate, the feeling evidently is that the circumstances of the time do not warrant such costly festivities. The municipality and the higher classes have thought it necessary to maintain the city's old reputation and to reassert the feeling of loyal attachment to the House of Savoy which some have supposed impaired; but one bears freely admitted that what is being done can be but ill afforded. It may be doubted, too, whether the lower classes of Italians care much for the games and shows of which this city and Florence are about to be the scene. The north Italians assuredly, although so close to France, do not share the French passions for parades and spectacles, fireworks and illuminations. The most that can be hoped and reasonably expected upon the present occasion is that no unpleasant manifestations will be provoked by the contrast of pomp, splendour, and festivity with the depressed state, heavy taxation and really hard lot of the Piedmontese population. The Prince of Piedmont was but coldly received when he arrived the other day in Turin and proceeded to the Palace in company with his brother, who went to meet him at the railway station.

France and Italy are about to renew the Convention relative to the integrity of the Papal domains. The instrument embodying their views would have been signed long ago had not France flattered herself with the hope of securing the Pope's signature for it. Having failed in this she will probably regulate matters with Italy alone.

BOLOGNA, April 17.—Perfect tranquillity has been restored here. A decree of the Minister of the Interior, dated the 18th of April prohibits further meetings of the Printers' Association of the Democratic Union, and Workmen's Association of this city. Their offices have moreover been closed, and the contents sequestered.

Signor Regnoli asked the reasons why several respectable citizens of Bologna had been arrested. Signor Cadorna admitted that the arrests had been made, and promised to give explanations on the subject to-morrow.

Signor Cadorna defended the conduct of the Government in the recent disturbances at Bologna; the Government had acted in strict conformity with the law; no person had been arrested unless taken in flagrante delicto, or by the order of the judicial authorities.

The publication originally by the Internazional—a 'liberation,' says M. Veillot of the Univers, 'but little worthy of credit'—purporting to be addressed by the Pope to the Emperor of Austria on the new laws touching the rights of the Church, is said to be a pure fabrication. The Papal Nuncio in Paris declared so yesterday at the French Foreign office.

The storm which clouded the ecclesiastical horizon in Austria is clearing, at least for the present, since the Emperor has refused to sanction the new law tending to invalidate the Concordat. This determination of his Apostolic Majesty is attributed to the influence of the Empress, to whom, in her present interesting situation, the Emperor could refuse no boon, and who is said to have entreated her husband to refuse, or at any rate suspend, his signature to the new law, at the instigation of her sister, the Queen of Naples who recently arrived at Vienna to be present at the Empress's accouchement, and who, if current rumours are as correct as they are plausible, was entrusted on leaving Rome with a confidential mission by the Supreme Pontiff to that effect.

With regard to the future prospects of the Catholic Church in Ireland, it is evident that here in Rome they are considered to be greatly improved by the success of Mr. Gladstone's motion, much as that statesman has been recently vilified by the Osservatore Romano as a revolutionary freemason and free-thinker. That journal last night wound up an article on the subject, describing the great parliamentary contest between 'Lord Gladstone' and 'Lord Disraeli' (for they are sometimes lords, and sometimes baronets, and sometimes plain signori) with the following consolatory prediction:—

"We may now conclude that the cause of Ireland is sure to arrive at its triumph. All the efforts of the Ministry can retard it but little. The Ministers and opponents have alike recognized that the present position is not tenable, and this is sufficient to console us. The foundations are laid; the erection of the edifice can no longer be hindered."—Table.

granted them, and then explained their desire to his Majesty. The King listened most graciously to their request, but said 'Suppose I need your swords for the defence of Holland, may I count on them?' 'In all cases,' replied the young men, 'our religion teaches us loyalty to our Sovereign, and our country is a duty, and whenever your Majesty needs us you will find no more faithful soldiers than those whom you have aided to defend the cause of Pius IX.' The King immediately took out his purse and gave the young men money enough to reach Rome, and his watch to the elder of the young volunteers.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April, 22.—Baron Meysenburg will not leave here for Rome, on an extraordinary mission relative to the Concordat, before the Emperor has sanctioned the laws in reference to the religious question passed by the Reichsrath.

The compromise effected but recently between Austria and Hungary has been abundant in good results. The numerous races who cling to the side of the Danubus have been conciliated to an immense degree by the friendly attitude of the Government of Franz Josef; and the respect paid to their national aspirations has elevated their sense of importance, whilst it has drawn them closer to the empire, which is at once their mainstay and pride. It is known, however, that the partisans of Kossuth, who are few and far between in the Hungarian Diet, were mortified at the success of the agreement between Hungary and the empire, to which Deak voluntarily and cheerfully committed himself. They have been intriguing in season and out of season to render their idol a sort of hostage in the form of the expressed discontent of the Hungarians. 'Father of our people,' Deliverer of our race, and such other phrases, were addressed to the expatriated gentleman. The Hungarians were advised by a handful of the allies of this most unmanageable of malcontents to insist upon their rights to the death, and to accept no compromise which would leave a title of their demands unsatisfied. Not content with this, Kossuth's friends set to work to defame the character and distort the intentions of every public man who had given in his adhesion to the act by which the Emperor on the one hand, and Hungary on the other, stipulated to forget past quarrels, and to work together for the common good. Irritated by these manoeuvres, Perczel, the Honved general lately made a through Western and South-western Hungary. At every halting place he addressed multitudes. He denounced the egoism and the recklessness of Kossuth; he declared that the pact between the empire and the kingdom was as sacred as it was good, and he challenged the most ardent partisan of Kossuth; to appear and contradict him. The people, without exception, rewarded the bold speaker with unqualified applause, and hoisted at every mention of Kossuth's name. Probably the world has seen the retirement of another eminent patriot.—Tablet.

PRUSSIA.

Resolute as ever, Count Bismarck has declined the Napoleonic proposals respecting a Russo-Prussian French co-operation in the East. He has likewise refused to re-nounce the idea of a nearer connexion with Southern Germany, in return for an unequivocal recognition of the new arrangements in the north. While assuring France that he has for the present no intention to cross the Meuse, and extend the Federal institution to its southern bank, he has yet given her to understand that this is a purely internal question, on which no engagement can be entered into with foreign powers. To this cautious intimation he either has or at any rate might have, added little, inclined as he is to precipitate the consummation of the German destinies, it is just possible that were France to enrol herself in some other quarter, his countrymen would force him to profit by the favourable opportunity for realising the unity-ideal of the race. Thus denied admittance at the first door at which he knocked, Napoleon has deemed it too venturesome to continue his round and strike a bargain with Russia, independent of Prussia. Had he done otherwise, he would have run the risk of seeing Germany united, while he was deep in the intricacies of the Eastern question. It is very evident now that to prevent this was one of the principal reasons which induced him to make an offer of so-called co-operation at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The Journal de St. Petersburg affirms that a statement which has recently been current that Prince Gortschakoff had issued a circular concerning the affairs of Poland is false. No such circular has been issued. The same journal adds that Oonsule-General at Warsaw never held a diplomatic rank.

The population of Russia has doubled in sixty-two years, and at this rate, will amount to one hundred and fifty millions by the year 1900. The average length of life is thirty-two years for men and thirty one for women. Russia has more young persons under the age of twenty, in proportion to her population, than any country in Europe, and fewer between the ages of twenty and sixty.

A frightful catastrophe occurred at Buffalo on Friday morning. The Boiler of the propeller Governor Cushman exploded in the creek. The vessel was shattered to fragments. Eleven men were killed, and two wounded. The body of a man named Anderson was blown over an elevator a hundred feet high.

Greeley terms the impeachment trial 'an avalanche of gab,' and tells the Managers, 'you are making very stupid speeches.'

A silk dress pattern was recently thrown to a Boston dance on the stage, whether as a substantial compliment or a hint is not stated.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. O. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Suey' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Gordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. April, 1868. 2m

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

- E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Will's, New York. Hon. O. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold every where at 25 cents per box. April, 1868. 2m

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, CORNMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, EMP 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, 1867. 12m

RECALLED TO LIFE!

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault of the Firm of Picault and Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:—

Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864.

DR. PICAULT: Dear Sir,—Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure.

JOSEPH BELLANGER, No. 30 Aylmer Street.

I do remember having been called for the above case, and not hearing anything more of it since that time, I thought she was surely dead long ago. P. E. PICAULT, M.D.

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.

SUFFERERS WITH DYSPEPSIA,

Whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member—try, merely try, Bristol's Foreign Coated Pills. As surely as you do, your living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease.—You will forget that you have a stomach, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic, reminds you that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, nightmare, or constipation. 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, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING-ROOM.—Ladies, your attention is invited to the special advantages of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odors. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet-water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Komp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.