

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 27.—Several days before the *Moniteur* gave notice of the termination of the extradition treaty of 1843, it mentioned that the French Government contemplated, and indeed had resolved upon, such a step. I did not allude to the motives attributed to it for doing so; but it is now thought, justly or otherwise, that it has some hope of obtaining from the English Government a new Convention, extending to political offences, and insuring the same deference to the warrant of a French magistrate as Belgium and Spain pay to it, or to the decision of the *Chambre des Mises en Accusation*, and without the necessity of an English magistrate judging, according to the forms of English law, on the probable guilt of the accused.—*Times* Cor.

Most Englishmen were taken back a few days ago by a paragraph in the *Moniteur* to the effect that the Emperor had resolved to abrogate the extradition treaty between France and England. Statistics proved that we had, surrendered more criminals to France than France had surrendered to us; so that on this point his Majesty, despite the guarded intimations of the official journal, could have no possible ground of complaint. Still it would be folly to maintain that the unexpected proceeding on his part, was totally destitute of a motive. Politicians set resolutely to work in the hope of discovering one, and their industry has been rewarded. They are of opinion that the Emperor is dissatisfied with the treaty inasmuch as it only secures to France the surrender of that scum of the criminal class known as murderers, forgers, highwaymen and burglars, what he wants is a treaty in virtue of which political offenders who may seek refuge on English soil shall be delivered into the custody of the French police upon the production of a warrant for their arrest issued by a French magistrate. This is the French understanding with Belgium and Spain, and the one now sought to be entered into with England. It may be good policy upon the part of our statesmen to yield a little at times out of deference to the *entente cordiale*; but we shall be amazed if respect for any foreign sensitiveness or home interest will induce Parliament to decide that henceforth England cannot afford asylum to men proscribed and hunted down for political offences. The right of sanctuary which is taken advantage of by refugees from every state in Europe has been often abused. Still that is no argument for its abolition—abolition, too, at the significant beck of the third Napoleon.—*Tablet*.

M. Bixio's funeral has given rise to a controversy between what is termed the clerical and the democratic papers which is not yet brought to a close. Bixio died an avowed unbeliever in any form of faith whatever; and he enjoined his family and friends to allow no clergymen to approach him, and that his remains should be taken directly from his residence to the graveyard without religious service of any kind. The wishes of the deceased were strictly complied with, and, probably, no remark would have been made on that point had not some of the democratic journals praised him for having quitted the world like an ancient Greek or Roman. The immediate cause of the controversy is the fact of the director of the well-known school of Sainte-Barbe—a private establishment containing from 800 to 1,000 boys—between boarders and day scholars, leading his pupils to what was considered, rightly or wrongly, an anti-religious manifestation, and merely on the ground that Bixio had been educated at the school, and was always attached to it. The clerical papers describe it as highly indecorous, and the democratic find in this censure an additional proof of the intolerance and bigotry which do not spare even the dead. The real question at issue, however, seems to be whether a schoolmaster has a right, without consulting his parents, to compel the attendance of the children entrusted to him for their education in a procession which, whether intended or not, was considered by many as an ostentatious van. Had he consulted the families of his pupils, many of them would probably have observed that they put their children under his care to learn Greek, Latin, mathematics, &c., and not to figure in manifestations—political, religious, or anti-religious, and that though he was quite at liberty to do so himself he was not justified in taking them with him.—*Times* Cor.

A letter from Paris says that, although the negotiations between France and the Holy See with respect to the transfer to the Italian kingdom of a portion of the Papal debt are at an advanced stage, they are as yet not quite completed. A committee is to be appointed to consider the exact apportionment of the debt between Italy and Rome.

THE FRENCH MARRIAGE LAWS.—A Paris correspondent says:—A civil tribunal of the Seine was yesterday engaged in trying the validity of a marriage contracted in London between French subjects. A young widow named Picard, who kept a furnished hotel at Paris, wishing to marry a M. Ramar, who was objected to by her father and mother, sold her business on the 20th December last, went to London on the 27th, in company with Ramar, and was married there, at St. Patrick's Chapel, near the Strand, on the 1st of January, without obtaining her parents' consent or making any publication of banns as required by the French laws. The newly-married couple immediately after returned to Paris, and the parents of the bride now appealed to the Civil Tribunal to have the marriage invalidated. After hearing counsel, the court decided that, as all the circumstances proved that the parties had gone to London solely for the purpose of avoiding the operation of the French laws, the marriage was clandestine, and accordingly declared it null and void. This decision is perfectly conformable to the best precedents in French law. The general maxim that a marriage legal in the country of its celebration is good anywhere is always subordinate in France to the consideration whether the parties intended to evade the French code. Young English ladies, therefore, must always be circumspect in regard to entering French suitors, as there is always a risk in the absence of the bridegroom, that an English marriage may not be valid in France. Now that the abolition of the extradition treaty shows extraordinary sensitiveness on the part of the French government, such "conflicts of laws" are more likely than ever to arise.

In the political article of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by M. Forcade, the following passage on the Fenians deserves notice:—

"The reports which prevailed in the United States on the proceedings of Fenianism were doubtless much more serious than the real acts of the conspirators justified. The Irish immigrants are generally speaking, not a class to win for their native country warm sympathy from the Americans. Many Irishmen, no doubt, served in the armies of the United States, some of them with distinction, who were obliged to quit Ireland after the events of 1848, and who obtained high rank in the military service. But the Irish population of the cities, animated by hatred of the blacks, showed during the war much sympathy for the South, took part in the troubles of New York, and did all they could to make the cause of Ireland very uninteresting among the masses of the American people. The new association was, moreover, repudiated by the Catholic clergy, and notwithstanding the importance it tried to give to its movements, it could not show in its ranks a single man of merit or of mark. We believe, then, that Fenianism, even in its American home, was devoid of all that could occasion respect to England. In Ireland the Fenians who corresponded with the American association were not more formidable. They were recruited from among the very lowest class of the population; were equally repudiated by the Catholic clergy, and had no recognized leaders. What was most remarkable was their hardihood, or

rather their want of foresight, and their presumption. Their avowed object was civil war. They strove to acquire a military organization; and in a country which they described as deprived of every sort of liberty they were able for many months, and without being interfered with by the police or the military, to meet in small squads, and sometimes to exercise in the interior of the towns at 200 paces from military posts. A conspiracy as strange and so little concealed, which gained no adherents among the enlightened classes of the Irish people resembles a sort of child's play on a large scale. The prosecution now going on in Ireland will, we have no doubt, prove the absurdity and the futility of the plot, which could not otherwise have ended but in a deplorable effray. By breaking up Fenianism the English Government has put an end to a mystification rather than combated a serious danger. It must be said that, however real and justly founded were the grievances no longer exist in our days. Ireland is in possession of all the liberties enjoyed by England, and her interests are cared for by conscientious statesmen quite as much as those of any other part of the United Kingdom. Ireland has now hardly any other complaint to make than that arising out of the privileges of the Established Church, which is the Church of the minority. But this justifies neither insurrection nor revolution; and it is to be hoped that a reform in this respect will be brought about by the progress of liberal institutions and ideas of justice. Of its ancient grief Ireland has preserved only the memory. The affairs of the Fenians prove to us that the memory of past injustice and resentment for it are not easy to extirpate from the hearts of an ignorant population.—The English should, therefore, be careful not to be too severe upon the Irish whom old national passion lead astray; for it is the cruel policy of their ancestors which has sown those long hatreds of which we still see the last deplorable manifestations."

FRENCH BANKERS.—What, in England, would a banker think of his clerk if he beheld him sitting in the street, outside a tavern, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, smoking a cigar as big as a black pudding, drinking raw brandy, and taking a hand at piquet? That banker would at once perceive that his clerk was going to the dogs. Change the scene to France, and the banker will be regarding himself with abasement at one table, while the subordinate finishes up with vermouth at another.

BELGIUM.

A Roman letter, in the *Journal de Bruxelles*, says:—I am informed that the Pope has received from your new king a letter, in which his majesty asks for the blessing of the Head of the Church; for this, writes the king, 'should be the first act of a Catholic prince on coming to the throne.'

SPAIN.

The Spanish journal *Esperanza* states that the cholera has broken out with great severity at Santander. On the 22nd 130 cases and 56 deaths occurred, and on the following day the number of the latter had increased to 60. Among the victims is the Governor of the province.

A Madrid letter in the *Temps* states that a M. Monturiol, a Spaniard, has solved the problem of submarine steam navigation by the invention of a vessel which can remain for hours at a considerable depth, can discharge cannons from below, and even act as a ram for piercing the hulls of iron-cased ships.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—There are only two ways for Italy out of the financial dangers in which she is involved—a reduction of the military expenditure so sweeping that it would be tantamount to the abandonment of all hope of acquiring Venice, or the submission to an enormous augmentation of a taxation which even now is found almost intolerable. The deficit for the year 1865, in spite of the great increase of taxation, is nearly ten millions sterling, and if the estimates have been made as they usually are made in Italy can hardly fail to reach a couple of millions more. The whole naval and military expenditure, after further reductions which the Minister announces, is estimated at only nine millions. Now to make such a reduction in this item as would contribute in any material way to the equalization of the revenue and expenditure, the army would have to be dismissed almost in mass, the fortresses dismantled, the staff cut down to the very lowest point, the ships laid up in ordinary. These are measures to which, safe and wise enough as they may be, the Italians would hardly consent, and to which no Italian Minister would have the courage to advise them. Signor Sella we have no doubt, has done his utmost in this direction, and has had immense difficulty in obtaining the consent of his colleagues to the reductions he has made. The other resource is a large increase of taxation, and that is the expedient upon which Signor Sella relies. He asked of the Parliament authority to raise an annual additional sum of six millions sterling by new taxes, four millions of which were to be obtained by a tax of, no doubt, a very objectionable kind, but still the only one which the Minister could advise—the meat tax; a duty of ten per cent. upon all corn taken to the mill to be ground. The other two millions were to come from a tax on doors and windows and an increase of the stamp and other duties. As for the four millions which would be still wanting in 1866 the Minister had no other proposal and meant of course to borrow them. Signor Sella's unpopular Budget has overthrown the first La Marmora Ministry, but can the new La Marmora Ministry devise a Budget which can give the slightest confidence to the capitalists of Europe—to whose help Italy at the best must yet have occasion to apply—which shall not be unpopular in Italy? La Marmora would venture to propose disarmament, and the only alternative is a large increase of taxation. There is no tax the proceeds of which are so sure and can be so closely reckoned as the meat tax. The income and property taxes already occasion the greatest discontent, and a very large increase of the quota demanded would provoke in some provinces an opposition which might not develop into a rebellion, but would certainly prevent the Government from getting its money. It will be possible to postpone the presentation of a Budget for a month or two. It may be possible to divert public attention from the financial difficulties by great projects for the confiscation of Church property, or 'bounces' about Rome and Venice; but the money question must be confronted speedily, and any other way to confront it than that taken by Signor Sella, who, beginning with deceptive statements and crooked accounts, has at last been driven to tell the truth, there seems none.

A SCENE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.—To-day was the great fight in the Chamber, which satisfied its ardent longing to assail Ministers, and put them on their mettle. Pretext was taken of an interpellation by Nisco, directed against the Royal decrees granting the service of the Treasury to the Bank—a grave question, indeed, and which assumed a frightful proportions. Boggio, Crispi, Valerio, all against Ministers; even Dovincenzi, the upholder of Government, breaking out against the official bench. In defence of the poor Cabinet, Broglio alone stood up, proposing a certain suspensive question—an anchor of salvation cast out to the dying. The Chamber laughed. Mancini pressed upon the Ministry, and alluded to certain intentions of dissolving the Chamber. La Marmora got furious and cried out that, if necessary, he had courage enough to decree the dissolution.—Furious in its turn, the Chamber stormed horribly.—The President was obliged to quit his chair and put on his hat. Crispi shouted, 'Go to school, Signor La Marmora!' 'Go there yourself!' retorted the General. The two sides of the Chamber shook their fists at each other, and the left exclaimed, 'Bismarck! Bismarck!' and treated La Marmora as a corporal, and inquired if Florence was in Prussia. General La Marmora tried to explain and extenuate his words, and said that if the Chamber were to be dissolved it would be done in a constitutional manner. This

seemed rather to add fuel to flame, by confirming the idea that a dissolution really was intended. Amid great agitation Broglio's suspensive motion was rejected, and Valerio's, which forbade the carrying out of the decree relating to the Treasury, was voted, by an immense majority. General La Marmora left the Palazzo Vecchio in company with Baron Malaret.—It is well known that with the present Chamber no Ministry is possible. For this state of things thanks are due to the sagacity of Baron Natoli. The affair of the Treasury was a mere pretext. Henceforward we know how things stand, and parties have no longer any motive for hesitation and uncertainty.—*Italian paper*.

ROME.—The *Bien Public* says:—A despatch from Rome announces that the Holy Father officiated at St. Peter's on Christmas-day, and that he received the felicitations of the Sacred College at the conclusion of the religious ceremonies. In replying, the Sovereign Pontiff expressed his unalterable confidence in the triumph of the Church—a confidence which explains his calmness and serenity of soul in the midst of the perils which surround and menace him.

We read in the same journal:—Several newspapers which can hardly be animated with good intentions, speak, with singular persistency of a financial arrangement between Rome and Italy. These reports have but one object—to discourage Catholics from carrying on the work of Peter's Pence, and by this means render the arrangement, originated in the imagination of these pious newsmongers, necessary. The story of the organisation of a body of troops by France to be placed at disposal of the Holy See, has an identical origin. It has been concocted in the hope of shaking the generous resolutions of the Pontifical Volunteers.

His Holiness will hold a Consistory on the 18th of January, when Monsignor Hohenlohe certainly, and very probably Mgr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, will receive the purple, and at which several Bishops will be preconized. I may mention here that an Irish priest who was admitted to an audience of his Holiness a few days since, enquired whether he was to condemn the Fenians, of whom he said his parish was full. 'Certainly,' replied the Pope, 'condemn them as you must do all other secret societies, and say I authorised you to do so.' So much for the 'Fenian non inquietant' theory!—*Cor. of Tablet*.

The recruiting of the Pontifical army is going on admirably, and before September it may be hoped that the standard may reach 11,000 men. A great number of the army of 1860, who served under Lamoriciere, are preparing to rejoin the service; and every boat brings fresh batches from France and Belgium, many of them young men of the highest names in both countries.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Naples, Dec. 22.—In a few days it is to be hoped that Naples will be declared perfectly free from cholera, as the cases that occur are so few as to merit notice only to complete the history of this year's visitation. The cases for the last four days have been 8, 1, 4, and the deaths 8, 1, 2. In Ponticelli the registers have recorded for the last two days—cases, 5, 1; and deaths, 2, 1; and at Posillipo 1 case and 1 death. The utmost that can be said then is that cholera still lingers here, but so very feebly as to create no apprehension. Indeed, no one thinks of it, except so far as the interests of many thousands who depend on visitors are concerned, and to them it is lamentable to think that the malady will be the occasion of great loss. From the other neighboring townships no cases have been reported for some days, so that cholera may be said to have left them, and the Board of Health, I see, has declared the province of Bari perfectly clean. From Sicily, too, the news is encouraging; the public health is good, not a single case having occurred there, and the best proof of the improved state of the health of the continent is that Sicily is relaxing her extremely rigid quarantine.

It is unfortunate for the public health that Christmas is so near at hand, for under the name of 'fasting,' a vast deal of unwholesome feasting goes on, in which one of the articles prohibited by the sanitary regulations—*capitons*, a species of eel—plays a prominent part. It is brought into Naples at this season in large quantities, and from a great distance, arriving here often in an unsound state. Special directions have been issued, therefore, to inspect this fish rigidly, and destroy all that are not sound. To the Neapolitan *capitone* is his roast beef, to procure which he will make any sacrifice, and the druggists say that the most lucrative day of the year to them is the 26th of December. It will be well, therefore, if the bulletin does not then report a considerable addition of cases.—*Cor. of Times*.

Letters from Naples speak of continual enrolments at the Garibaldian cafes of small bodies of twenty-five, fifteen, or thirty men who are forwarded to intermediate stations in the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro to wait orders for Rome. They are enrolled under a pretext of being sent to Mexico, but Rome or France is known to be their real destination. The Italian authorities connive at the movement, and are probably the initiators.

In a former letter I spoke of a considerable emigration from Southern Italy to Egypt. The number of emigrants, principally Calabrese, has so increased as to render it necessary for the Egyptian authorities to interfere. They arrive, it appears, in great misery, without any engagement, and thus become a public burden and annoyance. The Consuls have been required, therefore, to apply to their Governments to devise some mode of putting a stop to this influx, and the Board of Health in Alexandria has ordered the agents of the steamboat companies to prevent the landing of these unfortunate speculators until their Consuls have provided for their necessities. The only way, indeed, in which the Italian Government could respond to the application of the Consuls would be by developing the resources of the country, and giving employment to labour. A portion of the vast sum now expended on an army useless for all military purposes would give Calabria roads, work her mines, and provide subsistence for numbers who are now driven to emigration or brigandage. In nine cases out of ten it is want that makes the brigand; as to loyalty to a fallen Sovereign, it is all 'bosh'—*Times* Cor.

The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the kingdom of Italy publishes the following statistics on the brigandage in the Neapolitan province for the year 1863 and 1864:—

'Shot, 410; killed fighting, 755; taken prisoners, 929; voluntarily surrendered, 444; total, 2,538.—Adherents of brigands (*manuengoli*) arrested, 4,257. The losses of the troops and national guard employed against the brigands, in 1863 and 1864, were:—Killed fighting, 343; wounded in action, 174; missing, 2; total, 518. Assassinations committed by the brigands, in 1863, 492; in 1864, 244; total 736. Ransoms were demanded, in 1863, on 454 persons, and in 1864, on 497, making a total of 951. Head of cattle killed or stolen, in 1863, 1,896; in 1864, 11,792; total, 13,688. These statistics are preceded by a part of the report of the Minister of War to the King, in the administration of his department for 1864. This document dwells on the gravity of the evil, the difficulty of surmounting it, the immense sacrifices and proofs of courage on the part of the troops; it also shows that brigandage either finds some support from the inhabitants of the country, or that the populations remain passive.'

RUSSIA.

The world will learn with regret that the emancipation of the serfs is not producing the results expected. A St. Petersburg letter says:—'At this moment the condition of the country is very melancholy. The description given of it by the Russian papers is very gloomy indeed. The peasant, in many cases interprets personal independence the right to do nothing beyond what is required to buy him a little food and a great deal of gin.'

Private advices from Washington report that in official quarters no reliance is placed in the professed intention of Louis Napoleon to withdraw the French troops from Mexico.

The Fenian Brotherhood are about to establish an organ, in New York under the title of 'The Irish People.'

The New-York Times says relatives to the moral condition of that city:—'We gather from tradition very horrible ideas of the wickedness of the cities upon which the fire of Heaven came down; but Sodom, in all its infamy, was ages behind New York some of the lowest and most dangerous vices.'

A CHILD'S FAITH.—An intelligent and sparkling boy, of ten summers, sat upon the steps of his father's dwelling, deeply absorbed with a highly embellished but pernicious book, calculated to poison and deprave the young mind. His father approaching, at a glance discovered the character of the book.

'George, what have you there?' The little fellow, looking up with a confused air, promptly gave the name of the author. The father gently remonstrated, and pointed out to him the danger of reading such books, and left him with the book closed by his side.

In a few moments the father discovered a light, and an enquiring the cause, it was ascertained that the little fellow had consigned the pernicious book to the flames.

'My son, what have you done?' 'Burnt that book, papa.' 'How came you to do that, George?' 'Because, papa, I believed you knew better than I what was for my good.' 'But would it not have been better to have kept the leaves for other purposes, rather than destroy them?' 'Papa, might not others have read and been injured by them?' Here is a 'threefold act of faith'—a trust in his father's word, evincing 'love' and 'obedience,' and 'care for the good of others.'

There is not a spider hanging from the rustic porch but has its errand; there is not a nettle growing in the corner of the church yard but has its purpose, there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze but accomplishes some divine decree, and we can never believe that God created any man, especially any Christian man, to be a blank as a nothing.

FACT.—He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cool dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There is no deception in a bull dog. It is only a cur that slips up and bites you when your back is turned.

It is better to be learned than rich, better to be good than learned. Riches without wisdom is an useless bauble; knowledge, without goodness and purity of heart, is dangerous.

CAUTION.—The danger of blowing out kerosene or carbon oil lamps from the top is greater than people generally suppose. There are several instances where lives have been lost by the explosion of lamps from this practice. The following explanation of the causes that produce the explosion are worth considering and heeding:—First—The oil in the lamp is generally low leaving more room for gas; Second—The gas is very inflammable, and will always explode when ignited; Third—In blowing the blaze down, it ignites the gas; Fourth—The less oil in the lamp the greater danger. The difference is, a lamp should never be blown out from the top. The wick may not perfectly fit the tube, and the flame may go down when the gas comes up.

BRIDESMAIDS.—Next to being a bride herself, every young lady likes to be a bridesmaid. Wedlock is thought by a large portion of the blooming sex to be contagious, and, much to the credit of their courage, fair epistemes are not at all afraid of catching it. So far as official conduct is concerned, when you have seen one bridesmaid you have seen the whole fascinating tribe. Their leading duty seems to be to treat the bride as 'a victim led with garlands to the sacrifice.' They consider it necessary to exhort her to 'cheer up.' Her fair assistants provide them selves with pungent essences lest she should faint at the 'trying moment,' which, between you and me, she has no more idea of doing than she has of dying. It is true she sometimes tells them she 'feels as if she should sink into the earth,' and that they respond 'Poor dear!' and apply the smelling bottle; but she nevertheless goes through her nuptial martyrdom with great fortitude. In nine cases out of ten the bridegroom is more 'flustered' than the fragile and lovely creature at his side; but nobody thinks of pitying him, poor fellow! If one of the groomsmen does recommend him to take a glass of wine before the ceremony, to steady his nerves, the advice is given superciliously, as who would say—'What a spoony you are, old fellow!' Bridesmaids may be considered as brides in what lawyers call the 'incubate' or incipient state. They are looking forward to that day of triumphant weakness when it shall be their turn to be 'poor dear creature,' and otherwise sustained and supported, as the law of nuptial pretences directs. Let us hope they may not be disappointed.

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS HEADACHE, all proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and to medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. The warrant for this unqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example: Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862:—'After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headaches, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse.' Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones street, New York, says: 'Your Pills have restored my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health.' They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any of them. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, biliousness, 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, R. Gray Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

A NECESSITY.—In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents. Sold by J. F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. January, 1866. 1m

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, D.D.; Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir, I feel it due to your excellent preparation, 'Roodland's German Bitters,' to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. Winter, Roxborough, Pa. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

WHAT THEY SAY.—Go to business men for reliable facts. Read the testimony of a merchant.

Lagrange, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1861. Messrs. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Down's Balm. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever had.

H. B. Robinson. When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. January, 1866. 1m

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untrillingly devoted her time and talents to a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race: children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies Visitor*, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. January, 1866. 2m

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,

And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' 'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.''

C. H. GARDNER,

Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, N.Y. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.'

Rev. A. C. EGGESTON, New York.

'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHAMNE,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. 'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.'

HENRY WILKES, D.D.,

Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. January, 1866. 2m

BE IT KNOWN

WHAT IS SAID BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal: Gentlemen—It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA bought from you. A severe and painful rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called liver disease. Mr. Kennedy, my neighbor, on whom the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so, taking, at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS occasionally.

I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the SARSAPARILLA and the PILLS to any one suffering with the same troubles.

Mrs. Crosby,

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