

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 1.—The *Moniteur du Soir* publishes the speeches made by the Emperor at Rouen, of which a summary has already appeared by telegraph.

In his reply to the Cardinal the Emperor expressed himself as follows:—

The Church is the sanctuary where the great principles of Christian morality are maintained intact, principles which elevate man above all material interests. Let us then join with the faith of our forefathers the sentiment of progress; let us never separate our love of God from the love of our country. Thus we shall render ourselves less unworthy of Divine protection and be enabled to march with head erect in the path of duty through every obstacle.

PARIS, June 17.—In the Ministerial report on the budget reference was made to the general armament represented to be going on in Europe.—The report so declares that both the people and the Government of France desire peace, and that there is now no evidence that the existing state of tranquility throughout Europe will be disturbed.

A very disagreeable rumor has leaked out in Paris, in connection with the Emperor's visit to Rouen—nothing less, in fact, than a plot against the Emperor's life. The only Parisian journal which mentions it is the *Pays*, and that paper says:—'An alarming rumor has been circulating in Paris since yesterday evening. It is requisite to reduce it to its real proportions. Three individuals more than suspected for some time past of harboring a design against the Emperor's life, were traced to Rouen and arrested there.—We do not hesitate in giving these details, if it were only to put the public on their guard against the exaggerations which may be circulated.—The Emperor once said, under circumstances of a far graver character, that he had nothing to fear from an assassin so long as he had accomplished the mission which Providence had entrusted to him. We are of that opinion, too.—The destiny of a people is not at the mercy of a few wretches.' Whatever we may think of the means by which the Emperor Napoleon won his way to the throne, there can be no doubt that he has done wonders for the material prosperity of France, and increased her prestige. No monarch in Europe is more beloved by the mass of his subjects than he is at present. His death would be a severe blow to France.

DEMOLITION OF THE LUXEMBURG FORTIFICATIONS.—Communications from Paris state that the difficulty in proceeding with the demolition of the Luxembourg fortifications is based upon the expense. This is estimated at 30 million francs, which the Grand Duke has not at command. The Luxembourg Government refers to the treaty, which does not fix any period for the demolition.

Without a disarmament, and that on a very large scale, it is impossible for the Emperor to revive public confidence,—impossible to bring into light the millions in gold buried in the Bank of France,—impossible to engage capital in any venture in which the future is to be taken into account. And it would be vain for France to hope to wear out her adversaries. Prussia, it is true, is playing at soldiers at a very heavy cost. Her military Budget has been doubled, though her population has only increased by one-fourth, and while she till lately boasted of a yearly surplus she has now been brought into familiar acquaintance with deficits. But Prussia's extravagance dates from a late period. She only armed for Sadowa, and she would have disarmed on the very morrow after Sadowa. Nothing but the threats and denunciations of France, nothing but the infirmity of purpose of the Emperor Napoleon, prevents even now the return of Prussia to her original system of a small army with extensive reserves. But on whichever side may lie the blame, the sin brings its own punishment; whichever may have the start, both countries are running the same race on the road to ruin, and it can be little satisfaction for either to know that the other is not much better off than itself. They are in the condition of two mortal enemies both embarked on a sinking ship, watching one another as they sit at the two opposite ends of the vessel, wondering whether it is by the head or by the stern that she will first go down, wondering which of them may have to rejoice at the other's fate, though fully aware that the same fate awaits the survivor.—*Times*.

The Paris *Charivari* has a singularly apropos caricature. The God Mars, his enormous sword hung upon a peg over his head, is stretched out fast asleep upon a pile of very full money bags. The reflection is: 'He sleeps, and that is well; but his mattress must be very costly.'

The number of the *Correspondant* which appears this day contains an article by M. de Montalembert entitled 'L'Irlande et L'Autriche.' It is however, a first part, and turns exclusively on the pending question of the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. The question of the connexion of the Church with the State is one which M. de Montalembert is quite competent to treat; he was one of the small group among whom were Lamennais and Lecordaire who, in order to make the Church in France completely independent of the State, proposed in 1830 the suppression of the Budget of Public Worship.

The night of the 3d of April last, when Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions were taken into consideration, deserves, he says, to be henceforth counted among the remarkable dates of history. It recalls the memory of that other night, more memorable still, now 80 years ago, when a mortal blow was given to the slave trade, which he declares to be hardly less iniquitous than the Establishment in Ireland.

In speaking of the late conspiracy in Ireland the *Review* attributes its failure in a great measure to two influences. The Catholic clergy, he says, have rendered greater services to the State than is generally known in England. They have not only acted so usefully on the peasantry that the number of crimes of violence has always, in re-

cent times, been less in Ireland than in England, but they have been the most constant and the most powerful opponents of Feudalism. The priests have condemned it in America and in Ireland. They have given it a formidable blow, but they have risked much themselves. It is the first time that the Irishman has found himself obliged to choose between his priest and that which he considered a national cause. The influence of the clergy has generally prevailed, but it has received a certain shock in those parts of Ireland where the passions of the peasantry are the most violent. The second influence in favour of order he considers to be the increase of small proprietors who have purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court. That tribunal has sold land to the value of 30 millions sterling, and it performs an immense service to Ireland in gradually breaking up heavily mortgaged properties nominally belonging to men who have little real interest left in them. The new landowners, who are in great part Irish and Catholics, have had an interest in order, and the Fenian programme has found in them ardent adversaries. Of the justice of these opinions the reader must judge for himself. The history of the present Parliamentary campaign is related at length; it will be more interesting to Frenchmen than to us, but it is so just that we may be content to accept the writer's representation of our party struggles as sufficiently accurate for the information of our neighbours.—*Times*.

A pamphlet of 30 pages, entitled '*La Paix par la guerre*' (peace by means of war), has just appeared—anonymously. From a cursory glance at it I come to the conclusion that, in the writer's opinion, the only way to restore public confidence is sharp, short, but decisive war with Prussia.

The war once over, it will be for Germany to reconstitute herself. All that France would do would be to protect the manifestation of the popular will by universal suffrage. Bavaria, of course, will keep her dynasty. The reigning house of Baden associated to Prussia will be rejected by liberated Germany, and the whole of Suabia will form but one State under the house of Wurtemberg. Lower Saxony will take back her national dynasty, which she has never renounced: the dynasty of the Guelphs, one of the most ancient of Europe, which, from the Middle Ages downwards, struggled against despotism and centralization, then represented by the Hohenstauffen, as they now are by the Hohenzollern, with a population of eight millions, will be in the north what Bavaria is in the south. To constitute that kingdom which will hold so excellent a place in the equilibrium of Germany it will be sufficient to restore Hanover to her legitimate Sovereigns, and to join to it Westphalia as far as the Rhine Duchy of Oldenburg. The Duchy of Brunswick will be united to it some day by the extinction of the Ducal branch of the Guelphs. The Duchies of Saxony will, of themselves, demand to be united to Royal Saxony. Prussia will be driven back beyond the Elbe.

The writer of the pamphlet ventures to hope that her conquerors will not abuse their victory as after Jena, 'for it is never good to drive a courageous people to despair.' Prussia must remain a compact and well-defined kingdom. She must have Magdeburg to enable her to defend the Elbe. She must be left all the territory on the left bank of that river, including the Duchies of Mecklenburg, which nature seems to have made to be absorbed by her, and which will complete her line of coast on the Baltic. Frankfurt will recover her Republican Government, to which she owed her prosperity. The new Confederation would have a defensive instead of the aggressive character which Prussia has given to the Northern Confederation. With such an organization Germany would enjoy all the benefits of national unity, without the disadvantages of centralization, and she would be safe from all attack from abroad, without becoming a danger to the other States of Europe.

I can make no guess as to the authorship of this pamphlet. It is published by the same house (Dent) that gave us the famous pamphlets before the Italian war. It is printed on fine paper and in large type, and it may be thrown out as a feeder to public opinion.—*Cor. of Times*.

The Committee of St. Peter at Paris has just published a report setting forth the results of its exertions and of the employment of the funds collected. The object of the subscription was to provide for the extraordinary wants of the Papal army, without interfering with the fund of St. Peter's Pence, devoted to the wants of the Pontifical Treasury, or with the annual contributions of 500fr. for the pay and equipment of each soldier. This special subscription was organized in each diocese, and it has produced altogether 1,737,000fr.

PARIS, Saturday, May 23.—The Archbishop of Algiers seems to be ambitious of treading in the footsteps of the celebrated missionary Las Casas, who laboured so long and so much for the Indian populations oppressed by their Spanish masters, and who undertook to do by peaceful means alone what had been done by violence in other quarters, but on condition that no military force should be allowed to interfere with his movements. Like Las Casas, too, the Archbishop complains of being thwarted in his benevolent efforts by the authorities of Algiers and he now returns to Europe to appeal to the Emperor in person against the military rulers of the colony.

It is undeniable that the Archbishop, aided by his clergy, the Sisters of Charity, and the Trappists established in certain parts of the colony, labored zealously to mitigate the horrors of the famine and the typhus which accompanied it. One of his acts was to take under his protection 1,400 Arab children of tender age, whose parents had perished, and who, but for him and those with him, would have also miserably perished. The Governor-General, however, insisted upon taking them out of the asylum where they had been placed, and distributing them among the native tribes, on the ground that the Archbishop might bring up these children as Christians and French. It was with a view to prevent this measure from being carried out that the Archbishop determined to come to Paris and appeal to the Emperor for succor against his Viceroy.

The Archbishop of Algiers, in a letter dated the 28th of May, makes known precisely how the question of the Orphan Homes and other ecclesiastical

establishments in Algeria has been solved. The following is an extract:—

'I have received from the Emperor's Government the most formal assurance that my charitable institutions shall be respected, and that every liberty will be left me to found others on the civil territory. I have moreover, the certainty that the children will not be taken away from me, and that, if any difficulties arise relative to them, the tribunals will be called on to decide. That is what I demanded, certain beforehand that the courts could only consolidate our rights. These are results acquired as fortunate as they are considerable. There is no one in Algeria that six months ago would not have regarded them as impossible. Relative to the foundations to be created on Arab territory, the freedom of them is also recognized in principle. They will be subjected solely, not to arbitrary power, which is not acceptable to any one, but to the legal dispositions which regulate establishments of that nature as well in France as in Algeria. Such are the exact terms of the declaration which I have received.'

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—Attention has been so pointedly turned to the heir of the Imperial Crown of France, by his being sent alone, a boy of twelve years of age, to inspect the fleet at Ocherbourg, that you may welcome some few facts about him. The Prince Imperial is very small for his age, with his father's disproportionately short legs, so that he is seen to the greatest advantage on horseback. He has a gentle, thoughtful face; his forehead is small, and hair dark chestnut. You would not call him patiently handsome, but his eyes have all the exquisite sweetness which have made his mother one of the loveliest women in Europe. He has not a little grace of deportment, added to much boyish frankness, which bespeaks a genial nature. He is not deficient in the sense of humour, and of the sweetness of his disposition there can be no doubt. Any one who has seen him at Fontainebleau playing with his huge dog will be convinced that fondness for animals is also one of the Prince's characteristics. The greatest attachment has long existed between the young Napoleon and one of his playmates, and an interesting anecdote is told of them when only six or seven years old. Some misunderstanding had arisen in their game, and in the excitement of their juvenile quarrel the Prince received a blow. But here the child rebuffed himself of the lessons carefully inculcated by his mother, and turning his earnest and thoughtful eye on his little companion, he said, 'I cannot return it to you, because you are a Frenchman, and I am the Prince Imperial of France.' The children were duly separated and put in disgrace; when next day his pugnacious friend was brought by his father to apologise for having so far forgotten himself, the Prince, on seeing him, threw his arms round his neck, saying, 'Ah, how unhappy I have been not to have seen you a whole day.' There would seem to be a fair prospect of a kind and generous heart developing itself by the side of an admittedly precocious intelligence in him for whom Napoleon III. has chosen no other title than the child of France.—*Table Talk*, in *Once a Week*.

ITALY.

PROGRESS.—To judge from the language of the semi-official Press there is no particularly friendly feeling between the Paris and Florence Cabinets. The *Correspondence Italienne* replies to the French *Moniteur de l'Armée*, and declares that, in spite of the denial given by the French military sheet, a formal order has been issued by General Dumont to the French soldiers and officers at Rome to wear and to respect the medal presented by the Pope to those who shared the glories of Mentana and first exhibited to an admiring world the marvels of the Chassepot rifle. The same *Correspondence* sarcastically assails the *Patrie* for declaring the majority in favour of the Mill Tax and of the two other financial Bills was insufficient to justify their becoming the law of the land. As you know, all those Bills were passed by strong majorities, the lowest being one of 67, but the *Patrie* is seized with a sudden zeal for the rights of the minority. 'What!' exclaims that supple organ of a French administrative department, but which has frequently been disavowed by the real Government of France, 'What! against those bills destined to exercise a "effective influence on the financial equilibrium and future credit of Italy, hundreds of voices are uplifted? Will the Florence Chamber show itself unanimous only when called upon to vote a tax upon the public debt; in other words, a partial bankruptcy. According to the *Patrie* mere majorities are of no value. The real value of a Parliamentary vote is to be sought in the smallness of the minority, and a Government ought not to feel justified in carrying out its measures unless these be passed, as in France, by 10 or 20 to 1. In the multitude of voices is wisdom, and those are greatly mistaken who imagine that a vote in an English House of Commons or an Italian Chamber, where two-fifths of the members vote against the other three-fifths, has the value of one in the French Corps Legislatif, where an infatuated minority of twelve or less serves but to bring into strange relief the agacancy of the vast and harmonious majority, and to furnish proof, were any wanting, of the excellence of the French electoral law.'

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber on the 26th inst. the President announced that M. Genaro, Deputy for Susa, had resigned his seat on account of certain accusations brought against him before the Correctional Tribunal of Turin. The resignation was accepted, and the college of Susa declared vacant. It now appears that the accusation is of a very serious nature, nothing less than forgery of bank notes. M. Genaro is accused of forming part of a association of that kind, and the public prosecutor had written to the President of the Chamber to ask his authority to proceed against him. To avoid scandal Deputy Genaro was urged and induced to resign by the men of the party with which he habitually voted. A Turin paper now informs us that his house has been searched, and himself arrested and imprisoned. It seems that the means resorted to after the last general election to deprive of their seat a number of bad characters who had contrived to get returned did not suffice to rid the Italian Parliament of all those whose presence in its deliberations brings into disrepute.—*Times* cor.

Italy has gained a new distinction, in her hatred of religion. Renan the inimitable author of the life of Jesus, received the Cross of Honor (?) of St Maurice and St Lazare (and now a new candidate for literary glory has arisen in the person Petrucciella della Gastina, who has written 'The life and Apology of Judas Iscariot.'

The author, an ex-deputy from Naples who some two or three years since published some very cynical letters about the 'manufacture' political martyr, Carlo Poerio, has in this work surpassed himself and gained the applause of *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of Florence. This Government organ declares that the book meets with its entire sympathy, although it has been prohibited in France, and that it agrees with the author in believing Judas to have been grossly calumniated, for that he was a perfect gentleman and an honest patriot, acting in the interest of his countrymen.

The *Uroclat* takes up this critique, and adds 'that it is the intention of the government to create a new order of chivalry entitled the 'Order of Judas,' whose distinctive badge will be a piece of silver at the end of a slip knot. For this new decoration a list of meritorious names has been made out.—*Cor. of N.Y. Freeman*.

ROME, May 29th.—The Pope is slightly indisposed. Numerous emissaries have been recently dispatched from Paris to enrol recruits for the Pontifical army. A Spanish frigate of 47 guns has arrived at Civita Vecchia, where it remains at the disposal of the Duke of Aiguillon. The *Observatore Roma*, replying to the reports relative to the cause of Cardinal Andrea's death, says the autopsy of the body proved that death resulted from tubercular

phthisis and serious disease of the membrane enveloping the brain.

The *Opinion* states that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome before the convocation of the Ecumenical Council.

A letter from Rome, dated May 15th, in the *Presse*, says: 'It is the opinion of the French officers stationed in the Pontifical States that the Italian emissaries whom it is impossible to keep out of Rome, are preparing a movement which, supported by an attack from without, will threaten the Pope's sovereignty and compel France once more to assume a hostile attitude towards Italy. I do not share this opinion, for I have reason to believe that the revolutionary party is at this moment about to do something in another direction than Rome.'

KINSHIP OF NAPLES.—The excitement about brigandage is greater than ever, and the success of the troops in hunting them down increases every day. Large numbers have given themselves up, or been shot in engagements with the troops, or taken prisoners. One plan, which is very successful, is to dress up an informer—that is a brigand who has given himself up—as a regular carabinieri. He goes with them on their excursions, acting as guide, and points out the hiding-places of his former companions, on condition of a free pardon, or some other recompense for himself.

The trial of the celebrated Manzi, who captured the Englishman Moers, on the plains near Paestum, in 1865, and held him prisoner for some months, until a ransom of 127,000 francs was paid by his friends, is now taking place at Salerno. There are twenty-two indictments against him. Three of these are for murder, one of which is proved. He killed, in cold blood, a shepherd near Eboli, on suspicion of his being a spy. He is charged with disfigurement and mutilation of prisoners. A brigandess, who was fighting with the men, was killed in one of the encounters. Her husband made a desperate effort to carry off the body, and failing, he afterwards came in and gave himself up.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Meynsburg, left Vienna on the 26th ult for Rome, on an extraordinary mission in connection with the Concordat to schools, civil marriages, and the different religious denominations. It is reported that a protest of the Holy See relative the sanction of the laws mentioned arrived at Vienna.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 17.—In the North German Parliament to-day the entire budget was adopted. A report is in circulation, that certain important papers have been discovered in Silesia, which reveal the existence of a plot to involve lesser European powers with France in war against Prussia. King William has gone to visit Hanover for the first time since the late war with Austria.

The trial of John H. Serratt, postponed until Monday next, is not likely to take place then, as those who represent the Government say that further time will have to be granted them to prepare. If a request is made for a further postponement, the prisoner will be admitted to bail.

Deputy Collector Chase, of St. Albans, got hold of a couple of New Yorkers, females, engaged in the business of smuggling, on the 9th, and with them about \$718 worth of silks. The women, as soon as they found themselves in trouble, telegraphed to a couple of gents in Montreal, who came on, and were also 'seized,' but one has managed to escape.

A so-called Fenian convention assembled at Portland on Tuesday. Addresses were made by O'Neill and others, wherein the war-movement was explained, men and money were pledged and several officers, graduates of West Point (?) offered their services.

MARRIAGES BY SALE.—Among the ancient Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of, at auction, to the highest bidder. The richest citizens purchased such as pleased them at a high price; and the money thus obtained was used to portion off those females to whom nature had been less liberal of personal charms. When the beauties were disposed of, the auctioneer put up the more ordinary lots, beginning with the homeliest of those who remained, announcing a premium to the purchaser of each. The bidders were to name a sum below the given premium, at which they would be willing to take the maid; and he who bid lowest was declared the purchaser. By this means every female was provided for. This custom originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochus, about 1433 B.C.

It is not cowardice to yield to necessity, nor courage to stand out against it.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,
COMMISSIONER MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
443 Commissioners Street,
opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1867. 12m

RHEUMATISM

AND

DISEASE OF THE HEART,

CURED!

COMPTON, C.E., April 23, 1865.

Messrs. S. J. Foss & Co., Druggists, Sherbrooke: Gentlemen.—Having received very great benefit from the use of BRISTOL'S SARAPARILLA I think it is but fair to make it known, that others suffering in the same way may make a trial of what cured me.

I had been suffering more or less for over forty years from Rheumatism, and for the last five years from what the doctor's call Disease of the Heart.—I tried various remedies, all without any good effect.—In fact, three doctors told me it was no use, they could do nothing for me, and there was no cure; notwithstanding all this, I determined to try Bristol's Saraparilla. I have taken three bottles and now feel as well as ever I did; and not a sign of Rheumatism or Heart Disease that I can discover.

Yours truly,

A. B. BLISS.

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.

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 unflinchingly devoted her time and talents as 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 run 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.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PARKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1868. 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.'

O. H. GARDNER,

Principal of Rutgers' Female Institute, New York. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

REV. A. O. BUCKLETON, 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. DUCHARMY,

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 June, 1868. 2m

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

Regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's SOGAR COATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult; and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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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 MUCH ABUSED SENSE.—No one of the five senses is so frequently outraged as the sense of smell; for under pretence of ministering to its gratification charlatans abuse it infamously. They pretend, for instance, to imitate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, the finest perfume of the present century, and disgust society with their unwholesome and disagreeable imitations. The public is requested to beware of these impositions which follow in the wake of this standard perfume, but are as unlike it as the miasma of a swamp is unlike the perfumed atmosphere of a tropic valley.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

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 art 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.

LOWER CANADA } SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal. N^o 1690.

DANE JOSEPHINE DARTOIS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN J. BEEVES, Merchant Tailor, of the same place, Plaintiff.

vs.
The said JOHN J. BEEVES, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Plaintiff has, this day, instituted against the said Defendant, an action en separation de biens, returnable on the second of July next, before the said Court.

S. RIVARD,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m-44
Montreal, 2nd June, 1868.