

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Times* has a special despatch from Berlin stating that the latest negotiations for peace have come to naught owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for cession of French territory. The *Times* in an article advises the British Government to make no further effort to put a stop to the war now says if England persists in negotiation for peace she must be ready to stake something on it.

Their is no doubt that the French Provisional Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours. Arrangements are now making for transferring the national headquarters to Clermont in the Department of Paris de Doure.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Empress Eugenie is still in London, awaiting the results of the conference concerning peace, which is now suspended, awaiting further news from General Trochu. If General Trochu finally pronounces himself in favour of a settlement on the basis sketched out here the Empress Eugenie will proceed to France, and as head dignitary of the only government of France recognized by the Great Powers of Europe, she will sign a treaty of peace with King William at Versailles.

Rosen journals relate that the Prussians at Laon ordered the Judicial authorities of the town to render justice in the name of Napoleon, as Prussia did not recognize the Republic. The French authorities refused, and temporarily ceased to exercise their functions.

It is reported that Garibaldi has defeated the Prussians, capturing 2 mitrailleuses and 150 horses. It is assured that Garibaldi has made an effective disposal of the large force protecting Lyons from the advance of the Prussians. His command is daily increasing in importance.

At Epemay ten Prussian *gens d'armes* were hanged by the Franes-Tireur.

The *Journal Official* of the 18th promises that there will be ready at the end of the month, 217 mitrailleuses, 56 mortars, and 300 rifled cannon.

HERALD SPECIAL, LONDON, 26.—A private letter from Paris says, all is going on very comfortably at present. No starvation, no bombardment; the city is perfectly tranquil, and the Mobles are gradually becoming soldiers. Bismarck seems disposed to allow the American legation to send and receive a weekly bag through the Prussian lines, but absolutely refuses to allow a messenger. I look upon Paris as impregnable to assault, until one or more of the forts are taken. No great danger is anticipated from bombardment. Famine is all they have to fear, and that, it is supposed, will begin to be felt by the French cruelly towards December. About two-thirds of the Americans here want to leave; they are tired of the situation. The Prussians will let them go directly, but France interposes objections, being afraid of the moral effect upon the population, seeing so many strangers depart. It will end, I suppose, in going at different dates in small numbers.

Sorties are made nightly by small parties of Parisians, and constant firing at night from the forts severely harasses the Prussians. Up to the present time the latter have not succeeded in erecting batteries of siege guns near enough to commence any effective bombardment of the city.

A writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, who has escaped from Paris to the Prussian lines, says: Never did a city so change in its aspect as Paris has done; steadiness and solemn earnestness have succeeded frivolity and unbounded gaiety. The determination of the citizens to defend the place to the last moment is unmistakable. In every quarter from all sorts of persons I have heard the same intentions invariably expressed that rather than give up Paris they will endure almost any extremity of misery. The forts taken, they will defend the walls—dispossessed of the walls, they will fight behind the barricades. They will dispute with the enemy every inch of the city, street by street, rather than let it fall; temples, churches, boulevards, houses will be for ever destroyed rather than that it should fall into the hands of the Prussians. Boastful words possibly these may appear, but to me they were said in no swaggering tone, but with quite earnest determination. Nor did the Parisians make known their resolves merely through words. The attention they displayed to the military exercises was beyond praise. At five o'clock in the morning you would see them walking to the parade ground, and then go through their exercises with docile patience and with an evident anxiety to learn. The conduct of the Gardes Mobiles particularly impressed me, and that force is the real hope of France. One feature in the conduct of the Mobles that I noticed with peculiar pleasure was their regularity of attendance at church. These fine lads, fresh from the country, have not yet forgotten the teachings of their pious *cure*, nor will their good resolves be put to any severe tests in Paris at present. After ten o'clock the streets are silent and deserted, and that hour which was formerly the signal for the commencement of noisy exercises now heralds the gloomy and stern stillness of the night.

The *Herald* correspondent at the Prussian headquarters, at Versailles, 20th, says the Saxon Contingent at Alnuy, Sedan, Livoy and other points, of the field service, in and near the forest of Bondy, are kept on the alert day and night by surprises and slight assaults of the French. At Chetenay and Sceaux the Bavarian troops are disturbed nightly by shells which fall around their position in rather alarming contiguity to their lines. The besiegers have not yet replied to these offensive demonstrations by the discharge of a single cannon. There is no secret made of the assertion. Indeed it may be set down as a positive fact that the Prussians do not intend to commence a regular artillery practice until they have brought a sufficient number of their heavy guns into such position as will enable them to bombard Paris effectually. A number

of guns in reinforcement of the batteries, and for the armament of new works, have been already brought up, by the slow and painful process of being dragged over common roads and highways; guns of larger calibre than these cannot be moved by such routes, so the Prussian siege guns reinforcements must be halted and wait for the clearance of the obstructions which now impede their advance. The tunnel and montouls are being rebuilt, also the bridge across the Marne at Ligny. When the Prussian guns are up in working order, nobody can doubt the result. Notwithstanding the prospect of an early bombardment, and the almost certain hope of success of the Prussians, it must be acknowledged that the men serving here are becoming impatient under the delay of active work. The casualties in the field are not yet very heavy. It is true, with the constant almost incessant firing from the French forts, the Prussian mortality by wounds foot up a considerable aggregate each week.

A correspondent at Ostend telegraphs a statement received from Mercy le Haute, to the effect that upon receiving a formal declaration signed by the Empress, that she was unwilling to sign a treaty involving a cession of French territory, or to be the party to any scheme involving the probable outbreak of a civil war in France. Bazaine exclaimed that he would take all necessary responsibility upon himself. This was on Wednesday night, and Bazaine immediately sent a *parlementaire* through his lines to Prince Frederick Charles at Pont a Mousons. The Prince came up during the night to Matean de Frescoty, where this morning early, stipulations were signed for the surrender of the army of Bazaine and the fortress of Metz. The report adds that Gen. De Coffeniers, commandant of the garrison of Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring that he was abundantly able to protect the defence into the winter, that the recent defeats of the Germans had made it practically impossible for them to obtain possession of the place, and that provisions were in abundance, both for the army and the people. Since the 15th Oct. the inhabitants had received daily rations of 400 grammes bread for adults, 200 grammes for children, and 100 for infants. A correspondent at Ostend says the total loss of the army of Prince Frederick Charles from the beginning of the siege is estimated at 45,000 men by battle and disease. The army of Frederick Charles consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th army corps, with two divisions of the Landwehr attached to the 9th army corps, making a grand total of 160,000 men, artillery and cavalry included. The surrender of Bazaine, it is stated, has been made upon the full understanding with the Prussian Government that the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis of withdrawing the German troops from France and concluding peace. The Republicans in London loudly declare the Marshal a traitor, and say that he concerted his action with Prince Napoleon, the Empress, and King William, and that the Governments at Paris and Tours will repudiate any peace prepared or signed by him. In spite of the rumours about the surrender of Metz, the French loan has advanced in price all day.

THE PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.—A correspondent at Amiens writes:—"It is, I believe a complete mistake to fancy that the position of France is hopeless. I should not be surprised to find that the war had, in reality, only begun, or to see it raging with tenfold fierceness a year hence. Those who declare that France has been subdued and must make terms simply don't know what they are speaking about. As yet the resources of France in men and money are hardly touched; their power of resistance is practically countless. Soon she will be able to place in the field three times the number of men that King William has at present in France, and the supply of breech-loaders is pouring in so rapidly that in a couple of months half a million of men may be really armed. All seems to depend upon France's prospect of getting a man with some power of organisation, and the lowest of the people. If Trochu were out of Paris, and Bazaine out of Metz, the whole situation might be so far changed in a few weeks that it would be impracticable for Bismarck to insist upon the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is certain that the strength of the German armies before Paris has been greatly over-estimated. Close observations, and careful analysis of published reports, justify the assertion that the entire strength of the German forces invading Paris at this time does not exceed 262,000 men. A large number of these are sick in hospital.

The operations of bringing up and trying to get into position the siege guns of the invading army, have been dangerous and exhausting, and have broken the spirits of the troops. All the horses in camp, including those set apart for postal service, have been employed in this ruinous work, and many of them are thereby made useless for all purposes.

The soldiers are in truth thoroughly sick of the siege, and a *plebiscite* in the German army to-morrow would result in an overwhelming vote in favour of peace with or without Alsace or Lorraine. The Polish and Pomeranian troops are showing symptoms of serious disaffection, and there is much alarm at the headquarters at Versailles over the news that the French fleet has reappeared in the Baltic.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Trouville, Oct. 6th, says:—"The following statement is derived from a member of the staff of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, who was present with him at the battle of Sedan. He is the son of an ex-Minister of the Empire, one of the Olivier Cabinet, well known in England. He arrived here a few days back, and I am authorized to give publicity to the details below, in order to contradict various inaccurate versions of the events referred to, which have appeared both in the English and Continental press:—"At five a.m. on the morning of the battle of Sedan my informant, who slept at an hotel in town, was suddenly roused by a loud noise in

the street beneath his window. On looking out he found the Emperor and his suite passing along. He dressed in great haste, and was soon with the Etat-Major, from whom he learned that the battle of the two previous days had begun afresh. At half-past 6 a.m. Marshal MacMahon was brought in severely wounded, but perfectly self-possessed. He at once gave orders, in presence of the Emperor, to General Ducrot that the troops should be immediately massed, and retreat upon Mezieres, and expressly directed that they should not accept a battle. He further ordered that General Ducrot with a certain force should immediately occupy the heights which overlook Sedan.—Measures were taken at once to carry out his instructions, when General de Wimpffen appeared on the scene. He promptly addressed General Ducrot, saying 'I have undertaken the command of the army. Besides, I am an older general than you, and I hold the positions you are about to take to be entirely wrong. On the contrary, the troops must be commanded to advance directly.' The order was given, and the advance was made, with what fatal results a few hours proved. It is but justice to Marshal MacMahon to make known the accurate foresight he showed. The battle soon began at all points, and with intense vigour, especially on the side of the Prussians. Towards eleven o'clock General de Wimpffen communicated to the Emperor that the French troops had the advantage in every direction. At this time shells were falling fast near and around the position occupied by the Emperor and his staff, but all escaped so far unhurt. Suddenly the Emperor perceived a French brigade suffering fearfully from the fire of the enemy. The men fell like wheat battered by a storm. The Emperor asked an officer of artillery, 'D'ou viennent ces jets terribles?' No one knew. Shortly after another artillery officer answered, 'Sire, the balls which fall on them and on us come from a new Prussian battery erected at a distance from here of 4,900 metres.' The Emperor was incredulous; he could not believe in their murderous effects at such a remote range. He, however, ordered cannon to play on this newly-discovered battery, but to no purpose.—The balls fell chiefly into the river Meuse, at a distance of only 1,500 metres. The Emperor then joined the division and marched steadily forward. Balls continued to fall near and around him, but he still remained untouched. There seems no doubt at present that he did expose himself at this moment with considerable courage. Again assured that the French troops were gaining at all points, he said to his Etat-Major that he should return to Sedan to breakfast, and would remount his horse and take the field again in an hour. He had scarcely entered Sedan when he found soldiers flying in various directions utterly panic-stricken. They speedily filled the town. At the same time a terrific cannonade resounded from the very heights which Marshal MacMahon, with admirable prescience, had ordered to be occupied by the French troops, but which were now in possession of the Crown Prince and his corps d'armee. This advantage was fatal. Then and there the day was virtually lost.

ITALY.

ROME.—We (*Tablet*) subjoin the reply of Pius IX. to the insidious and hypocritical letter of King Victor Emmanuel:—

Your Majesty: The Count Ponza di San Martino has put into my hands a letter which your Majesty has been pleased to address to me, but it is not a letter worthy of an affectionate son who glories in the profession of the Catholic Religion and who prides himself on the due observance of kingly faith. I do not enter into the details of the letter itself, because I would not renew the grief which its first perusal caused me. I adore my God, who has suffered your Majesty to add to the bitterness of the latter days of my life. In conclusion, I cannot admit the demands advanced in your letter, nor can I give my adhesion to the principles contained in it. I once more pray to the Lord, and I place my cause in His hands, because it is wholly His. I pray Him that He would grant abundant graces to your Majesty; that He would deliver you from all dangers, and bestow upon you those favours of which you have need.

PIUS PAPA IX.

From the Vatican, Sept. 11, 1870.

THE LAST HOUR OF THE POPE'S ARMY.—After the capitulation stipulated with General Cadorna, the Papal troops concentrated in the Piazza of S. Peter's. They passed the night singing the hymn of "Pio Nono," and continually shouting *Viva Pio Nono*. In the morning, when the moment arrived for marching, all drawn up *en masse* facing the windows of the Vatican, they demanded in a loud voice a last Benediction from the Pope. He showed himself at the window of his private apartment, gave them the blessing they asked, and then raised his joined hands towards heaven, expressing resignation to God's will. The troops bust into an enthusiastic cry of *Viva Pio Nono*, and discharged their pieces, thus saluting their Sovereign for the last time. They then, still cheering the Pope, defiled under the colonnade, and marching round the Vatican, went to lay down their arms at Porta Portese, in presence of General Cadorna. On the Piazza soldiers and bystanders wept abundantly, the greater number threw away their arms sooner than give them to the enemy, and their officers smashed their swords. Eye-witnesses of the Benediction declare that they never saw anything so moving—so heart-rending occurring in that Piazza, where the same Pope has so many times filled the world with the spectacle of his majesty.—*Unita Cattolica*.

HORRORS AND MURDERS.—M. C. Garnier, the editor of the *Decentralization*, has received a letter from one of his relatives in the Papal Zouaves, from which we make the following extract:—"6,000 or 7,000 persons, the refuse of Italy, followed the troops into Rome and committed horrors of all sorts, together with the sum of the population. At night the city presented a terrible spectacle, and my pen re-

fuses to write all that occurred. Bands of men real demons, were seen going about carrying on the tops of bayonets the heads of Zouaves and of gendarmes. A *Sister of Charity*, of S. Vincent of Paul, was attacked by these savages and murdered. Her body was torn to pieces in the public streets, and then thrown into the Tiber." An attack, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* corroborates the statement, was made on the evening of the 20th (? or 21?) upon the Vatican, to the cry of "Death to the Pope! Death to the Priests!" and was repulsed by the guard in the Scala Regia. The guard was about to be overpowered, and then it was that some of the officers of the Pope's household, upon their own responsibility, summoned Cadorna to bring troops to stay the hands of the murderers he had brought into Rome. We have received a letter from an English lady who is visiting Rome. She says: "N. N. only got away from my room before—, the Executor of —, came in.— In the most insolent manner he went through my apartments, and insisted on putting out his beastly—(pardon the word)—tricolour on my balcony. I resisted, and told him to put it out of some other window. He wound up with saying, 'Se non mi lascia passare (this to me, and alone in my sitting room) io chiamero la forza.' And as there was another man with him, and I had seen a soldier on the stairs, there was no resisting. I have been to General Masi, who was very polite, said it was very wrong, that he would attend to it: but I have had no redress."

THE ROMAN PRINCES AND THE PLEBISCITE.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—I enclose herewith a letter of the Marquis Patrizi Montoro, which I have translated into English, and which I hope you will publish. The writer is one of the four Marquises who have the privileges of and rank with the Roman Princes.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Temple, Oct. 10. GEORGE BOWYER.

October 10, 1870.

"Sir,—As a Roman patrician, I ask you to allow me to correct statements made in the English papers regarding the conduct of the Roman Princes during the late events.

It has been stated that the Princes Borgese, Massimo, Chigi, and Montefeltro have given their adhesion to the present state of things. No such person as Montefeltro exists. As for Prince Borgese, I positively assert of my own knowledge that this illustrious personage did nothing of the kind, and remains faithful to the Sovereign Pontiff. He had three sons serving in the Papal army as Volunteers. It is true that he signed, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, a letter which has appeared in the newspapers. But he did this "ministerially," and in obedience to a majority, and he at the same time declared by his vote that he was opposed to the letter which he signed. As for the Princes Massimo and Chigi, they have not given their adhesion to the Italian Government. The following Princes remain loyal to their Sovereign:—Orsini, Rospigliesi, Massimo, Darsoli, Barberini, Aldobrandini, Salviati, Tortonja, Grazioli, Mattei, Sarsina, Lancelotti, Atheri Viano, Campagnano, S. Faustino, Bandini (Lord Kynard), Roccagorga, Chigi, Altams, Duke of Gallise, Sulmona, Duke of Sora; Castelvecchio, Ruspoli, Duke Massimo; Marquises Patrizi, Bourbonbondimonte, Antici, Cavalotti, Teodoli, Count Macchi, Guglielmi, Capranica, Sacripanti, Ricci, Sacchetti, Malatesta, Vitelleschi, Lepri, and many others whose names do not come to my mind.

"Allow me to add a few words regarding the *plebiscite*, though few are so simple as to believe in *plebiscites*.

"The population of Rome is 220,000. The votes given were 40,000. Take one-half from the population for females, and their remain 110,000. Deduct one-third for persons under age, and the result is 68,000, or say 70,000 votes in round numbers.

"But only 40,000 votes are stated to have been given. Out of this number many, no doubt, voted through fear, or from a desire to go with the winning side. Your correspondent says that among the voters there were 4,300 who were in the Italian army. It is impossible that this number of Roman citizens can be in the Italian army.

"But if the statement be true, it would reduce the number of resident voters. Again, the *emigrati* are stated at from 10,000 to 25,000. If these numbers be correct, the number of resident voters would be reduced in the one case to 30,000 and in the other to 15,000, from which the 4,300 Roman soldiers would have to be deducted, if that estimate be a true one. I must add that in the Papa army there were 5,000 Roman subjects, many of whom were Roman citizens. They were not allowed to vote either in Rome or in their native places. Then there were 2,000 Squadrighieri from the country, who were always prevented from voting, and who would all have voted for the Pope and also influenced others.

"As for the votes given on the Papal side, they are of no account, as the Pope desired (as we are informed by the newspapers) that his loyal subjects should not record their votes. "The result of this analysis is that out of the constituency of 70,000 resident voters not half voted. If you add to the resident constituency—say, 20,000 *emigrati* and Roman Italian soldiers, the constituency will be 90,000. And out of that number the votes were only 40,000,—that is to say, less than half.

"I must further call your attention to the fact that the votes were taken in a city which a few days before had been subjected to a siege and assault, and which was occupied by an invading army of 60,000 men, together with an imported mob of upwards of 10,000 men.—Under such circumstances a poll must be a delusion.

"I request you to publish this letter, as I am sure that you and your readers wish to give a hearing to both sides.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
"MARCHESE G. PATRIZI MONTORO."

GERMANY.

The following is from Prussian sources: BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The King of Prussia telegraphs to the Queen to-day. "This morning, Bazaine and Metz have capitulated. One hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, including twenty thousand sick and wounded, the army, and garrison surrendered this afternoon."

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFICENTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are 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 siege. 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 "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is dragged 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 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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SCHEMERS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors.

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on outside wrapper of box, and private Government stamp attached to each box.

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A PERPETUAL DELIGHT.—"Flowers have their time to fade," says a favorite poet; but in Murray and Lanman's Florida Water their sweetness is made perpetual. The odor of other toilet-waters becomes faint and insipid after a brief exposure to the air. It is not so with this exquisite floral preparation. Its perfume is fixed and permanent. Hang a handkerchief that has been moistened with it in the breeze for days, and the aroma will be as delicate and refreshing at the end of the time as if the fluid had just fallen upon its threads. This is not the case with any foreign extract, nor with any other American perfume.

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

NINE YEARS SUFFERING ENTIRELY RELIEVED BY ONE BOTTLE OF BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA, AND ONE PHIAL OF BRISTOL'S PILLS.

CHATHAM, C. W., May 6, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been troubled with the rheumatism more or less for the last eight or nine years, and suffering great uneasiness and pain, but getting no relief, either immediate or permanent, from the various remedies I used, I concluded, on seeing Bristol's Sarsaparilla advertised in the "Chatham Planet," to give it a trial. After using one bottle of the Sarsaparilla, and one bottle of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, I feel entirely relieved of my distressing complaint, and am pleased to give my testimony to its curative properties.

Yours very truly,

O. J. V. DOISEN.

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Whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe; whose system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member—try, merely try, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. As surely as you do so, 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 SANSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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