## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRANCE.

The reduction in the French army which was announced with some emphasis by the Constitutionnel has collapsed into the proportions of a simple piece of routine. What is now about to happen is what happens every year. The men who are on six months furlough are dismissed after the annual inspection, and those whose five years of active service has exnired are released PAsmee further informs us that the numbers reduced have also been greatly exaggerated.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM. -The Senate met on Monday to hear M. Duvergier read out the twelve articles which are to form the basis of the new Constitution. The responsibility of the Emperor is maintained, and Ministers are to depend upon and are to be presided over by him. but they are to be impeachable by the Senate, and are expressly declared to be responsible. As the Legislative Body is to share with the Emperor to right of originating laws, and as members will be the fault of the Assembly if it does not | the Volunteers. gain a control over public affaire. lo his opening address M. Rouber observed that political wisdom consisted in adopting changes whenever the state of public opinion proved their necessity. He asserted that the Emperor had always acted upon this principle, and observed that some per sons were inclined to fear that he had gone too far in this direction, while others blamed him for not going faster and farther. The former, he said, were over timid, and the latter over-impatient. For it was impossible to expect that France would remain stationary, while on the other band the Government was bound to give the nation effectual guarantees against revolution. Here we believe is the key to the Emperor's policy. He would be very glad to find himself in the comparative security possessed by a constitutional monarch, if he could do so without strengthening the hostility to his dynasty which characterizes a section of the Opposition. If the latter would only, like M. Jules Favre, put revolution entirely out of the question, they might do pretty much as they pleased with regard to organic reforms. But confidence in their intentions can only be the growth of time; and concession is therefore likely to be gradual.

Speech or M. Rouher .- The following are the principal passages of the speech delivered by M. Rouher in introducing the Senatus Consultum to the Senate :- Gentlemen and dear Colleagues,-The Senate is summoned to examine important modifications proposed to be introduced into the Constitution of the Empire.-These modifications appeared to have been pre pared by a happy accord between the Government and the Corps Legislatif. The appeal which is now made to your constituent power mvites your co-operation in a work whose grandeur equals its difficulties. Above the fundamental principles which govern them, the institutions of a people contain prescriptions, regulations, and attributes which vary according to the progress of manners and ideas. The science of politics consists in carrying these changes into effect when public opinion has set forth that considered them expedient and beneficial. No Sovereign has been more faithful than the Emperor to that line of policy, at once skilful and provident. Invested by universal suffrage with imthis continuous movement of transformution of the autocratic Empire into the Li starting point is an amnesty, whose successive convulsion, culminates in a perfected balance of the public powers, and a better distribution of their rights and attributes. No doubt there are those who will cast a saddened glance behind them, and view with anxiety the long journey that has been performed. There are others, no doubt, whose impatience will lead them to impugn what they consider the sluggishness of this progressive march. This impatience and these regrets are alike unjust. To wish that France should remain stationary, whilst Liberal doctrines prevail all over Europe, would have been tentamount to ignoring the necessary law of our influence in the world, whilst it would have weak ened to the detriment of the future, the sacred bonds which connect the Napoleonic dynasty with the French nation. Such interests could not possibly allow us to take into account the preoccupations arising from the use-ever im passioned, often rash-which is invariably made of political liberties. But, to allow oneself to glide carelessly down the slope which leads to a well-known precipice would be to forget that this nation has the right of requiring of its Government absolute security against violent passions, wild hopes, and implacable hatreds. According to an august utterance, the Empire is popular enough to come to terms with liberty and strong enough to protect liberty against anarchy. That is the truth. No good citizen in France wishes to impair that strength of the Government; the experiment has been made: and a revolution is but a wretched counterfert of what is called progress and civilization. The Senate will therefore study the constitutional reforms which will be proposed to it without vain timidity or hasty infatuation, but with the firm intention of interpreting and consecrating by its deliberations the will of the nation. If the efforts of the Government and the great political bodies attain the object submitted to their patriotism, a trust barmony and a more fruit ful solidarity will be established between the public powers, and Imperial institutions will thereby acquire more strength, splendour, and popularity. The importance of this session is caculated to render more painful still for the Senate the loss of the illustrious commentator of our constitutional statutes, of him who, during sixtesu years, directed our discussions. More than ever shall we want to conduct our labours, bat intelligence, sharpered by the knowledge of law and philosophy, that wast erudition, that great experience learnt in a career mixed up with all the great events of contemporaneous history. He whom the Emperor has been gracious enough to select to succeed M. Troplong, can never have any other am-

bition than to anjoy those qualities of the presidency,

which spring from uprightness of intentions and the

impartially, and to leave entire liberty to the tribune. The independence of each speaker is the first condition of the independence and authority of our deliberations. Your amenity, and courtesy will render my mission easy, and should I accomplish it properly, the most precious evidence I could desire will be your effectionate deference.

SPAIN

Madrid, August 1-The 'Official Gazette' publishes a circular of Senor Silvels to the diplomatic representatives abroad in which the Minister says that the moment has now arrived for complately renewing diplomatic relations with foreign Powers. The Carat the same time of year. The Moniteur de lists in the province of Lecn are increaseing and they now number 400 srmed men.

The commander of the Centre Battalion of Volunteers of La Libertad has been making himself obnoxious to the citizens by a series of violent proceedings, He has organized a band in Madrid with orders to borsewhip journalists and tradespeople who are known to be opposed to the present state of things. The editors of the Rigio a journal of moderate views were assaulted and dangerously wounded and several persons who have been threatened are leaving Madrid. A shop in the Mayor Place has been sacked or account of caps such as are worn in the Burque Provinces having been found there. The civic and judicial authorities are powerless to prevent these acis of violence and the journalists of Madrid have held a of each House are to be eligible as Ministers, it meeting to protest against the arbitrary conduct of

Aug. 2 .- Yesterday General Prim had a long con versation, during the reception held at his house, with M. Mercier de Lostende, the French Ambassa-dor, and afterwards with M. Wersweiller, who has recently arrived from France. General Prim stated that no anxiety need be entertained respecting the Uarlist movement. His journey to Vichy is not yet definiti-eiy decided upon. Several artests have been made in Navarre.

The ramour which has been carrent that Spain and the United States had entered into negotiations for recognizing the independence of Caba is categorically denied.

It is asserted that that the Government will shortly call out the soldiers of the reserve. Intelligence is published here of a Carlist rising at Tortosa and Teruel, but according to official advices this news is unfounded.

Aug 4.-Two Carlist leaders were shot yesterday it Cliudad Real by order of a Court-martial. The Volunteers of Prioge, in the province of Cordova. have defeated a band of insurgents. The position of

affairs is improving. Aug 5 .- After the execution of the two Carlists at Giudad Real the band to which they belonged petitioned the Government for an amnesty. The Carlist bands are successively dispersing throughout the

The doubts I had of the existence of a widespread and dangerous plot in favour of Don Carlos are much diminished. Making allowance for the exaggerations of partisan journals, I am now convinced that a vast conspiracy has existed for some time, and still exists with a view to place that Prince on the Throne; and that, with all the liberalism of the army no inconalderable number of non-commissioned officers of the line and of special corps have been not unsuccessfully

The motives that actuated them are intelligible. The late revolution gave more prominence than ever to the military and it is not surprising that men seeing so many who less than a year ago were their own equals now superior officers should grasp at this op portunity for advancement is the same manner The army, and particularly the class of subaitern and noncommissioned officers though of decidedly liberal tendencies, is not, or at least was not, Republican. Neither can they comprehend a Regency like that of General Serrano. They well understood its necessity when Queen Isabella was a child, and when her mother administered the affairs of the kingdom in her name; and that of Espartero while the Queen Was still in her minority. But to continuo a Regen. cy when there are so many candidates eager for the Throne seems preposterous. Be this as it may, it is certain that Don Carlos, whatever be his merits or his deficiences, has far more partisans than, I confessa I imagined. He has found money in Spain, in France, and, it appears, in England - in Spain about 15 millions of reals, in France and England I cannot mense power, he has ever considered that power say how much. It is certain, too, that there are as the property of the nation. It will not be some thousands of his partisans in arms in La Manone of the least striking features of this epoch, enterprising and prudent; they disperse when memaced by a superior force, but disperse to unite again on other points previously agreed upon. It is also beral Empire, a movement which is initiated true that one attempt was made, with the cognizance by the Sovereign bimself-a movement whose of civilians in the towe, to gain possession of the citadel of Pampeluna, and that confidential agents of Don Carlos bave been reconnoitring the country stages are the reforms of 1860, 1863, and 1867, about Figueras with the object of surprising that and which now, without any undue haste, or any great citadel. Where Don Carlos now is nobody seems to know. It is not certain that he has entered Spain, but he certainly has been seen on several points near the frontier in the Lower and Eastern Pyrenees. In some parts of Aragon bands have appeared under a chief named Marbo, who, when last heard of, was making his way towards the mountain district of that province; and a movement is going on in the neighbourhood of Ratella, 15 or 16 miles from Pampelona. Estella was long held during the seven years' civil war by the Carlists, and was taken and retaken more thin once. - Times Oorr.

The King is at Valdieri, but goes to Naples in Octob r with Prince Bumbert for a few days. He is stated by those about him to be more opposed to Rome than ever, and to be eagorly awaiting an opportunity to throw himself a second time into the arms of the sect. Ricciotti Garibaldi is on his way to Londor, and letters of a very reliable character from Florence state that his arrival will coincide with that of a number of delegates from Greece, France, Ireland, and America, the meetings to be held under the patronage and direction of Mazzini. Fedienism is the last adoption of the sect in 1832 and it is intended by the revolutionary party to push it forward as much as possible this autumn in order to hamper England in the Eastern question. Persons recently returned from from Florence state that the misery of the people is beyond belief. The price of bread is double what it is in Rome, and work is stagnant; the exhibitions of vice in every form be

come more shameless every day.

Mgr. Du Cesquer, Bishop of Port au-Prince, died
on Sunday morning after a long and most painful illness. His agony lasted sixteen hours, and his heroic patience and devotion through his terrible sufferings were those of a martyr His obsequies were celebrated yesterday at the Minerva, with the assistance of nearly every French resident or visitor. The entry of Mazzmian agents continues, and also of arms for a future insurrectionary movement. Were not the negligence of the civil police remedied by the vigilance of the military authorities and the Gendarmes especially, the foreign element introduced for evil purposes would be far more dangerons than it is An erroueous statement appears in the Unita Cattolicavery rare occurrence—to the effect that General Kanzler leaves Rome this autumn for Germany. The Garibaldian congress to be beld in London will be sorry to hear that his Excellency has no idea of leaving Rome to their tender mercies, and that although Madame Kapzler has been ordered to the waters of Vicby, the General remains at his post, judging that his is not the moment to abandon it. General Lamarmora is said to have been sent on a mission to Berlin to ascertain the intentions of Prussia as to Rome, in case of the evacuation by France. He will be very clever if he contrives to pump M Von Bismarck

on this or any other question. — Tablet.

ROME AND POLAND. — That portion of the Polish

Holy Bee was taking the part of Russia against Poland has had its eyes completely opened by the recent Allcontion of the Hely Father . The Lemberg Review and the 'Ozas' of Oracow have entirely changed their tone. It would indeed have been wil ful blindness which refused to acknowledge the pe:sistent and uncompromising courage with which the cause of their oppressed fellow-countrymen has been advocated by Rome, and by Rome alone. It is there alone that the claims of justice and of mercy are held to be absolutely paramount to any prudential considerations. - Tablet.

## AUSTRIA.

VIERRA, July 31 .- The rule that expenditure ought to be adapted to income, though by no means universally practised, is at least one which is tolerably recognized in principle as regards private expenditure. In public expenditure, or the contrary not only is this rule not practised, but even the principle of it is contested I shall tell you nothing new by saying that Austria has been the country where this golden rule, which is expressed in German by the saying of stretching after the counterpane ' has been perhaps most systematically sinued against. Austria bas been in the position of the heir of a great title, who, by mistranagement, had woefully detanged his property, but still wished to keep up appearances.

The control of the two Legislatures has up to a certain point checked this rulnous tendency for the last two years, and brought to'erable order into the public household, but it has not yet been able altogether to dispel erroneous notions. Thus, in the very outset, those who presented the estimates for War, Navy, and Foreign Affeirs and those who have to examine them start from a diametrically opposite position. While the first take their position on the necessities of the service, the latter begin by calculating the probable revenue of next year, then subtract from this prabable revenue the cost of internal administration, and try to reduce the estimates for common affairs so as to bring them as close as possible to the sum which remains.

Both last year and this year, partly by reducing the Estimates, and partly by the natural buoyancy of revenue, from some extraordinary resources which are still available, and in the western half of the Em pire even by increase of taxation and reduction of the interest on the National Debt, somehow or other income and expenditure were so far balanced that in Austrie the equilibrium between the two is nearly. and in Hungary altogether re established . - Times' Corr.

Aug. 1-The text has been published of a despatch of Count Benst, dated the 29th of July last, to the Austrian Minister at Dresden, in reply to a despatch of Baron Fresen, Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 18th of the same month, and addressed to the Sixon Charge d'Affaires at Vienna. Count Beust regrets that he fails to discover any unavoidable necessity either for the publication of the despatch of the 18th of July or for the existence at all of that document. The Chancellor of the Empire states that the publication on his own part of his despatch of the 8th of July had become necessary in order to dispel certain evident misconceptions which had arisen. Count Beust bears witness to having had on frequent occasions satisfac tory proofs of Baron Friesen's independent views. adding that it was on the strength of this very con viction that he had appealed to the unbiased judg ment of the Saxon Minister in the despatch of the 8th of July, which did not allude to misleading influences, but merely to misleading impressions. Count Beast points out that at the time when Baron Friesen's de spatch was read to him by the Saxon Obarge d'A'fairs at Vienna the latter afforded him an insight into some official documents, from which it was evident that a certain communication had been received in Dresden concerning a despatch of Count Beast dated the 7th of May last to Count Wimpffen, Auctrian Minister at Berlin, and that this communic tion did not afford the basis for a correct appreciation of the real motives and purposes of the course pursued by the Imperial Government. Count Benst further states that this unpleasant matter has repeatedly been the topic of friendly conversation between Count Beust and Count Werther, the Minister of the North German Confederation; and the Chancellor of the Empire concludes by expressing hopes that the explanations which resulted from these inter views will meet with the wished-for appreciation in Berlin.

religious duty, and is absolutely essential to sound which follows nightly ablutions before retiring Heed this advice and the reader will sleep soundly : disregard it-go to be lunwashed and you will rise in the morning unrefreshed, with feelings of lassitude log out their mistake when they came upon jujube, which the exertions of the day will hardly be able to remove.

IMPORTANCE OF WHOLESSER BEDS .- Sleep to the working man is emphatically Nature's sweet restorer. reinvigorating the physical system, which through much toil has become we ry, and keeping up that flow of life and spirits which are necessary to the performance of the arduous duties of firm life. A comfortable bed, as we are all aware, conduces greatly to one's rest. On this sul j'ct, a recent writer says :-Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day, it is thought not less than five pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable per centage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water. but in addition there is much effete and poisonous matter. This, being in great part goseons in form, permentes every part of the bed Thus all parts of

The mattress needs the renovation quite as much out washing or changing, three or six nights, would be regarded as bad house keeping; but I insist if a tions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress, which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of these poisonous excretions, needs to be purified as often, certainly, as once | surely the consideration that we shall have to account in three months.

become foul, and need purification.

A sheet can be washed. A maitress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed, there is no other way ly practicable with any of the ordinary mattresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good old-fest-ioned straw bed, which can every three months be changed for fresh straw, and the tick be washed is the sweetest and bealthiest of beds.

If in the winter season the porcusness of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable spread over it a comforter or two woolen blankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement if you wash all the bed-coverings as often as once in two or three weeks you will have a delightful, bealthy bed.

Now, if you have the bed to sir, with open windows during the day and not make it up for the night before evening, you have added greatly to the sweetness of your rest, and, in consequence, to the tone of your bealth.

I heartily wish this good change could be every. where introduced. Only those who have thus attended to this important matter can judge of its inwill to do good. Thus, my dear colleagues, I shall oress which had been more or less misled by the re- tended to this important matter can judge endeavour to maintain in our discussions a sincere presentations of the revolutionary party that the fluence on the general health and spirits.

(Manates) has referance to the peculiar form of its swimming paws; these, as in the other general are manatee, four flat nails are seen attached to the edge of the paw. The tail also is peculiar being about one-fourth the length of the body, and aval shaped, not unlike that of the otter. The head is round, attached to the body without a neck; the mussle, in which the postrils are placed, is large and fiethy; the upper lip cleft and bristled at the sides; the lower lip much shorter, and the mouth small. The teeth which are all molars, bear a resemblance to those of some chren-footed quadrupeds. The mammm of the maratees and dugongs are pectoral, and this structure joined to the adroit use of the fingerlike flippers, have caused them, when seen at a dis tance with the anterior part of the body out of the water to be taken for some creatures approaching to buman shape The effect has been deepened by the thick-set bairs of the muzzle giving somewhat the appearance of human bair or beard. Thus the Spanish and the Portuguese give the manates a name which signifies Woman-Fish; and the Dutch call it the Dugeng Baardmanetze, or Little Bearded Man. In this way, doubtless, some of our stories of mermaids have arises; and 'it is not at all improbable,' says Scoresby, 'that the walrus has afforded foundation for others. I have myself seen a sea-horse in such a position, that it requires little stratch of imagination to mistake it for a human being; so like indeed was it, that the surgeon of the ship actually reported to me that he had seen a man with his head just appearing above the surface of the water. -- Illustrated Natural History.

Explayat ART. - A singular exhibition of Mediæval art is now open at the rooms of the Archaelegicar Institute in Lordon. It consists of specimens of old needlework, emb oidery, and bookbinding. The em broidery is composed, for the most part, of Roman Catholic church vestments, some dating as far back as 1180, and the latter coming down to about 1520. Many of these are very rich and gorgeous, and ex-hibit considerable skill and artistic taste What is most surprising, however, is, that the colours of the silks and velvets are apparently as bright as when the fabrica were first manufactured : some of them are resplendent as painted windows. Many of the chasubles are ornamented with figures and incidents from Bible history, in the style of old missal illuminations; and on one,—a crimson velvet chasuble of the sixteenth century,—there is a picture of the Orucifixion, in which Christ is represented, not on a cross. but on a veritable tree, leafless, and lopped of ite branches. Among other noteworthy objects are a crimson and gold cope, belonging to Henry VII; the white and gold mitre of Thomas a Becket; and a looking glass, surrounded with embroidery, which once reflected the fair and kindly features of Nell Gwynn. Many of the books, exhibited for the sake of their birdings, are remarkable for baving belonged to eminent persons.

CHINESE RESTAURANTS. - An officer in the French army in China tells us that although the exterior ap pearance of Chinese restaurants is simple, they never theless give very tolerable dinners. The higher classes of the Obinese always dine at home; but out ing bouses abound, patronized by the less wealthy classes. The private rooms of these establishments are comfortably fitted up with a good divan, cushions, arm chairs, a lamp always lighted, and the opium pipe ready for those who wish for it. The estab ishment of Touc-Tzan, the best in Tien-Tsin, is the most noted in that city. Before each guest are placed a small sancer, two chopsticks, a short twopronged fork, tea-spoon, and two or three squares of grey paper.

As in Europe, there are napkins, but no knivesall the meat being served in very thin slices, At a grand dinner given to themselves by the French ofscere, at his restaurant, the celebrated Toun-Tzan. who condescended to wait on the guests' in person, poured out three cups of tea for each to provoke appetite, and next brought them warm cha-sin-tchiou, a species of wine made from fermented rice, very agreeable in flavour, resembling vermouth but sweetened. Among the best of the dishes were fish with walnut jetly, fish jelly ragout of black birds, bamboo sour, a very delicate omelette, and poultry. The writer says that the Chinese have a thousand other dishes, many of them excellent, which to European cooks are utterly unknown. The Chinese begin their dinners How to RIVE REFRESHED. - Every person who ton's with slices of melous or other fruits; but the true daily at any kind of labor requiring great physical | dessert, which consists of stewed fruit of many kinds, or mental exertion, should be extremely careful to with little cakes, terminates the repast, as it does in practice a regular system of ablation at the close of | Europe. Bread is unknown in Ubiua; being reeach day's work. Sometimes a person may be so placed among the lower classes by boiled rice, among completely exhausted as to render this anything but the higher by a kind of fritter. Three more cups of an inviting performance; yet by its omission a great | tea, and a washing of months and hands, and the deal of refreshment which the hours of repose are de- | meal is finished, every one leaving, unless intending signed to impart, is lost. To be cleanly is a strictly to smoke opium. The whole entertainment costs religious duty, and is absolutely essential to sound about half a dollar. It has been erroneously stated and refreshing slumber, hence the labor of keeping that no wine is to be found in China; there are, on one's person clean is amply repaid by the elasticity the contrary, several very good Chinese wines; particularly one made from maizs, and another from the jujube, which some persons who tasted it at the emperor's summer-palace took for port, only find-

imperfectly dissolved, at the bottom of the bottle. Time: As Essay. - Time, precious Time, what more abused than thee! and surely there is not in this vale of tears anything so valuable. All our actions should have their time, as well as all our things their place It is only by profiting and taking advantage of the spare moments at our disposal that we can ever expect to gain a position, either in the world, or that society in which we move. Those precious moments, which, alss! too many are fond of squandering uselessly, if profited by will become as so many pearls How much could be done to our advancement by those few hours in the bright, the glorious morning when all nature is refreshed and gladdened by the rising sun, if well spent, if devoted to gaining a more accurate or perfect knowledge in the profession or trade of which we have made choice, or in surmounting some difficulty which beset our the bed, mattress blankers as well as sheets, soon | path to knowledge, instead of idly lying a bed, where our health is undermined, our business left uncared for, and the will or spirit we possess for labor is as the sheets. To allow the sheets to be used with gradually wearing away? Or, agair, could we not turn those valuable minutes, ay, sometimes hours, which we waste in gossiping or looking after our thin sheet can absorb enough of the poisonous excre. Deighbors, instead of our own business, to a more profitable account ?

Time concerns us vitally as regards spiritual affaire, for on it depends a glorious immortality, and for every second of time which the Lord in His mercy gives us, ought to make us tremble. He gives it not that we may waste it in idle or frivolous amusements, of cleaning a mattress but by steaming it, or picking but that we may turn every moment to advantage it to pieces, and thas in fragments exposing it to the and to every one of common judgment it is quito direct rays of the sun. As these processes are scarce- clear that our advancement in this life mainly depends on the use we make of it. There are numberless instances on record of truly great men who, appreciating the value of this tender gift, failed not to grasp those sweet moments with avidity, and it is to the use they made of those same moments, in most cares, to which they need their chief success.

"Lost time never can be regained" says the old maxim; and as the ancients would haveit, " we must catch old Father Time by the forelock, that so be may not alio from us."

Time is certainly a most precious gift, and did we but traly appreciate the value of it, we should spend few idle moments Let it not be considered that the man who really knows the value of time, and works accordingly, has not, or does not, allot some portion of it for rational amusement or recreation; on the contrary, it is quite evident to any one who takes the trouble to examine the matter, that it is the man who divides and properly arranges this great gift that finds most or at any rate a sufficiency, to give healthy and rational enjoyment. Let us get up in

THE MAN FIN. - This animal inhabits the Amizon the early morning and look around us, and what do princes, and other South American rivers. Its name we find? We see nature, refreshed after a night's repose, go again to its work of toil and labor cheerfolly and diligently. The som sgain illumines the composed of soft parts, and a mambrane which en earth, and revives it with his cheerful heat and folds the bones of the hands and fingers ; but in the light; everything in nature is busy, and obeys the voice of the great Oreator; the opening flowers, the busy bee who commences afresh to gather in bis sweet store, all tend to give us a losson which we may learn the long life through; and when death shall come, he shall not find us unprepared, but willingly submitting to the decrees of Divine Provi-

ري في روين له البلا من أو الرواية المالية المناه المناه المناه المناه والمناه المناه ا

it is fuolish to say that chronic diseases of the stomach are incurable, when it is netorious that confirmed dyspensia yields readily to the tonic sperient and antibilious properties of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. In vain the theorists advance such dictum in the face of facts testified to by the convalencent and the cured. It may be that, according to pathological logic, the patients ought not to get well; but fortunately they do ! In some tostances dyspensia leads to a degenerate condition of the blood. When this is the case, Brietol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the pills.

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamp. longh & 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

When a Lady sprinkles her dressing-room with Murray & Lanman's Florida Water it becomes to one sense at least a delicious floral bower. No tropical grove can exhale a rarer fragrance. A few drops pon her handkerchief, her gloves, her fan her rober, convert the fair being herself into a bonquet, and wheresoever she moves she is enveloped in an atmosphere of perfome. In the mazes of the dance she shakes firral odors from her drapery, and makes the gay saloon itself as fragrant as an oriental gar. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lauman & Kemp, New York.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton , Lamplough & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Campbell& Oo. J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in

Many a limb is sacrificed by the knife, that might be saved by Bristol's Sarasparilla. Even when the members have rotted on the trunk and the corrosive poison of scrofula is mining its way to the seat of vitality as in the memorable case of the boy Wyckoff the progress of the maledy may be stopped and the wreck saved, by the use of this powerful vegetable antiseptic. Put aside the operating-table and the steel and decline to be multilated, unless rapid mortification is in progress. At all stages of ulcerous disease short of that, the balsawic depurative that cured Wyckoff will save the patients. If purgation is required use the mildest of vegetable aperients-Bristol's-Sugar-coated Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

## CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the Europee of commencing the Provision and Produce husiness 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, HAMR 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 gracery 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 Mesers. Gillespie, Molfatt & Co. and Messrr. Tiflin Brothers.

D. SHANNON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market.

FROVINCE OF QUEEKO, SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

June 14th, 1868.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Careon, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copariners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also indivi-

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The undersigned hereby give notice, that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a dead of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twentyseventh day of September next, at half part ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of dis-

Montreal, 20th July, 1869. M MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners. JAMES M'MILLAN, JAMES CARSON, DAVID M'MILLAN Individually. By T. & C. C. DELOR: MIER, their Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINGS OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader.

can be heard.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said act, on Monday the twenty seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the torencon, or so soon thereafter as Connsel

Montreal 20th July 1869. WALTER MANNING. By T. & O. O DELORIMIER, His Attorneys ad latem.