

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 8.—The Constitutionnel of this morning says:—'The position of France is not changed by late events. France continues before to hold aloof from the conflict. She has formed no engagement, and will preserve all her liberty of action. Whether war breaks out or not, she will not fail to exercise French influence in favour of peace whenever an opportunity may offer. France would only take an active part in events if imperative circumstances should render it a duty for the defence of the national honour or interests.'

PARIS, JUNE 12.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Drouyn de Lhays, in which His Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England and Russia to prevent an armed conflict, says:—'Had the Conference assembled my Government would have declared that France repudiated all ideas of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great Power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbours, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. (Cheers.) We should have desired for the German Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia, better geographical boundaries; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation.'

The Conference has failed. Will France be led to draw the sword? The French Government think not. 'Whatever may be the result of the war, which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France. France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength.' (Cheers.)

M. Rouher said, 'I think that after this declaration the Corps Legislatif will understand the inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy. (Shouts of 'Yes, yes!')

MM. Thiers, Faure, Alfred, and Leroux endeavoured to prevent the closing of the debate, but the subject was declared to be closed by 202 against 34 votes, and the Chamber passed to the vote on the amended Budget, which was adopted by 232 against 18 votes.

The sitting then terminated.

The Constitutionnel once more declares that France is now, as before, unfettered by obligations to any one; that she still maintains her liberty of action; that whether or no war break out, she will not fail, when the occasion offers, to employ her influence in favour of peace; and that in different conditions (that is, in case of war) she will take no part unless imperious circumstances impose upon her as a duty the defence of her honour, or of her national interests. La Presse complains with some bitterness of the uneasiness of the public which all the assurances of the Government do not entirely dissipate.

It is useless to remark that, far from intending to take part in the war the French Government has made none of these preparations which are indispensable to entering upon a campaign; that far from providing remounts for her cavalry, she has not even prohibited the exportation of horses; and that she has allowed the future belligerents to continue their purchases in France. The tranquillity of our arsenals, the absence of all extraordinary commands for the service of the army, nothing will completely reassure these disturbed spirits.

The Budget of 1867 has all the appearance of a peace Budget, and it may be regarded as the indication of the Emperor's sincere desire to maintain it.

The Paris Correspondent of the Daily News says: 'A fact of great significance as showing that France expects to take part in the coming war is that Abbe Laine, the Emperor's first chaplain, has been made chaplain in chief of the army. This priest served as chaplain in the Italian war of 1859 and was at the battles of Magenta and Solferino.'

It is stated that Admiral Simon, commanding the French Levant squadron, which was cruising in the Aegean waters, has received orders to collect all his ships from Smyrna, the Archipelago, and the Piræus, and to keep a look out in the neighbourhood of the Ionian Islands and the mouth of the Adriatic. Is this movement intended to check a possible attack of the Italian navy upon Trieste? Nobody knows to what use the Emperor means to turn the great power he wields when the time comes for throwing his sword into the balance.

The Courier de Marseille states that the Minister of Marine has ordered four additional ironclad steam frigates to be prepared for sea. These are the Guyenne and Savoie, at Toulon, and the Valeruse and Magnanime, at Brest. The number of ironclad frigates at sea will thus be increased from 11 to 15. It is added that several gunboats are being prepared for sea at Brest and Toulon.

The Presse publishes news from Paris, stating that the Emperor of Mexico had requested financial assistance from France, declaring his intention to abdicate unless such assistance were afforded. The French Government, it is added, had resolved to refuse this demand, and instructed Marshal Bazaine to institute a fresh Plébiscite in case the Emperor Maximilian should carry out his intention of abdicating.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Italy has no qualms of Teutonic brotherhood to deter her from the shedding of blood on the Po and Mincio. She has staked her all—nay, more than all, on that one card Venetia, and she may well be brought to such desperate straits as to look upon peace as even more ruinous than war. But Italy, although she has been exhausting her resources in warlike preparations for so many years, although she lives and lives in full faith that war is inevitable, never could have mustered sufficient courage to join issue with Austria singlehanded; she was, and would be for ever, abiding her own time; watching an opportunity; waiting for her star, according to Charles Albert's own motto. The broil between Prussia and Austria was seized upon as the propitious incident. But if Prussia faints in the fight, who is there to back Italy? We hear a great deal about the 'tenuous designs' of the Emperor of the French; but he who has done so much to encourage industrial enterprise in France is not inaccessible to the great commercial and manufacturing interests which have grown up under his reign. He is aware that the French are averse from war, and he remembers that 'the Empire is Peace.' What the consequences of a single-handed engagement between Austria and Italy would be it is not difficult to foresee. Italy would not even have the choice of a battle-field. Behind her Quadrilateral, Austria is not only invulnerable, she is inaccessible, and she would only come out into the open, as Rudelsky when he struck his great blow at Onobza, when it suited her best, and when Italy was the least equal to the encounter. —Times.

M. Baron Ricasoli is forming a new Italian Ministry. La Marmora goes to the camp with the King without portfolio.

Omeo, June 12.—Garibaldi has arrived here from Cosenza and has been enthusiastically received by the authorities, as well as the people, the army and the Volunteers.

The plan of Garibaldi's campaign, it has been said, is twofold—a mountain warfare in Southern

Tyrol, and a maritime expedition upon the Adriatic. There are some who suppose that a landing is contemplated on the coast of Istria or of Dalmatia, and a lower down in Montenegro, or in the Turkish Provinces. What, possibly, or support the Italian might meet among these half-civilized and hardly known tribes, we deem it idle to inquire. At all events, it is difficult to conceive how any movement of those parts, unless it led to a general insurrection, could be made subservient to the success of the main undertaking in the Venetian mainland. It would seem far more probable that a coup de main is intended on some point or points of the coast between Trieste and Venice. Along all that Venetian shore, up the mouths of the many streams that flow down upon it, from the Alps, the Piave, the Tagliamento, the Isonzo, &c., ample field is open for the kind of irregular warfare. By land and sea, at one spot, now at another, and cutting up the roads and railroad, that run along the shore, all intercourse between Venice and Trieste, and consequently Vienna, might be interrupted, and by reaching the mountains from which spring the Piave and others of those rivers the maritime Volunteers could easily place themselves in concert with those of the Occidentali dello Stelvio and Occidentali del Tonale who might succeed in forcing their way from the Trentine valleys into those of Bassano and Belluno. In the present frame of mind of the Venetian population, especially in the Friuli, they would be sure of a warm and cordial welcome as they met with on the same battle fields in the short and unfortunate, but not inglorious, campaign of 1848. —Times.

It is said that Dr. Nelaton, the physician who extracted the ball from Garibaldi's foot, has declared that he has great doubts of Garibaldi's fitness for going through a campaign or indeed undergoing any great fatigue. —Pall Mall Gazette.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The first cannon fired on the Mincio may be a signal for an insurrection in the Southern Provinces. Francis II. is alive and stirring; and he has the Pope's blessing with him, and the goodwill of priests and monks, and the boldly avowed encouragement of many of those foreign Catholics who identify the cause of the Altar with that of the Throne. Have we forgotten upon what help, direct and indirect, the fugitive Bourbon counted, and with good reason, to the last, when shut up within his last stronghold of Gaeta? Have we lost all recollection of the part played by the French and Spanish squadrons at that juncture? And is there any doubt that a confederacy of three or five Italies seemed a more plausible scheme to some of the High Powers than the 'Italia Una' which the Italians almost miraculously managed to bring about for themselves? —Times.

The marine of Italy may render a disembarkation of troops in Naples difficult, but should the Austrian arms triumph in Tuscany, a forced march of three or four days through the passes of Antuoro and Ohietti render it easy to throw a division into the Abruzzi, where the entire population is ready for a rising, and where the garrisons of Piedmont are reduced to the minimum.

If the neutrality of France is secured Austria is certain of her game, for Italy is no match for her on land, and by sea she will not provoke the contest. The accounts from Italy continue to be fearful—arrests, exiles, and imprisonments are the order of the day. There is no merry now for any one known to be unfavorable to the present regime, and even foreigners are arrested by the new Prefect Guaiterio with the utmost disregard of international law. —Cor. of Tablet.

It appears that nineteenth of the enthusiasm reported to be felt in the States subjected to the sceptre of the King of Piedmont, in favour of a war with Austria, is all imaginary. The Neapolitans have no stomach for it, and even the Piedmontese are lukewarm. As to the Tuscans, their taste lies more in the line of rice-straw and mulberries, than of sabres and rifles. Volunteering in Naples has been a complete failure. The peasantry, so far from wishing to exalt Garibaldi's horn, hate Victor Emmanuel and his Government and agents, whom they look upon as tyrants and oppressors, and would rejoice to see them quelled under the heels of the Austrians. Any sympathy that exists in Naples in favour of the urger and the buccaneering lieutenant is confined to the professional class, the shopkeeper class, and a few of the traitor aristocracy, who fattened in the favor of the King of the Two Sicilies and his father, and betrayed the young and unsuspecting son. Even the friendly Correspondent of the Times admits that up to the end of May the whole of the volunteers in Naples amounted to only 750—of whom but 550 are Neapolitans, the rest being composed of Roman and Venetian emigrants (as he calls them), rebels as they really are. —Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 8.—The following is an accurate summary of the official text of the Austrian despatch of the 1st of June, in reply to the invitation of the Neutral Powers to take part in the Conference.

In this despatch Austria declares her willingness to take part in the Conference, as a proof of the continuance of her conciliatory views, subject to the conditions already announced by telegraph, according to which all propositions shall be excluded from the deliberations of the Conference having reference either to the territorial aggrandizement or the increase of power of any of the States represented.

At the same time the despatch lays stress upon the fact that in order to accept the invitation of the neutral Powers the position of Austria towards the Government of King Victor Emmanuel is neither to be modified nor prejudiced by an eventual decision of the Conference relative to the Italian difficulty.

In conclusion, the Austrian Government expresses surprise that the Pontifical Government should not have been invited to take part in deliberations which might refer to the Italian question, since the interests of the Papacy would be affected thereby. Apart from all questions of legality, the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is a fact recognized by all the Governments, and therefore the Pope has an unquestionable right to be heard in all questions relating to the affairs of Italy. The Note expressly states that a clear understanding of the present position of affairs is necessary in order to avoid illusions and prevent the present dangers from being rendered more serious.

It is stated that an agreement has been concluded between Austria and Turkey, by which the latter Power undertakes to defend the Austrian coast of the Adriatic against any hostile invasion.

The Emperor of Austria in a speech to the Vienna Common Council, said:—'Nothing remained but the sword, and after the action by the Federal Diet, the Prussian representation protested against it as unconstitutional, and said Prussia considered the Confederation dissolved, and immediately withdrew from the Diet. The Austrian representation moved, and the Diet resolved that the Federal compact was indissoluble. Great commotion and financial depression exists throughout Germany.'

PRUSSIA.

If any gleam appears on the dark horizon, it is to be found in the temper and behaviour of the Prussian and other German populations. The King of Prussia and his Minister may well hesitate when they see what misery they have caused and what a spirit may soon be roused. The conscription presses with tremendous severity on the Prussian people. The country, though richer, more industrious than formerly, has not increased in population to a degree which will admit of such enormous gatherings of men. The army which is actually in the field is said to amount to 280,000 fighting men, with 55,000 accessories. There are 119,000 depot troops and 120,000 of the first ban of the Landwehr in garrisons.

In times of enthusiasm like 1813 the calls for blood and blood may be answered without unwillingness, but a Minister or even a man of gainable credit and honour must not make too great demands. The requirements of the State have now been beyond all bounds. A population of less than nineteen millions is expected to support an army of more than half a million of men on active service. To make up the number, the clerk is taken from the counting-house, the tradesman from his shop, and the peasant from the field. Women are everywhere performing more than their usual share of the hard and coarse work of the world.

The Germanic Bund, or Confederation of German States, decreed 'execution' against the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstein, and marched a Federal army into his Duchy. Had the operations which ensued been conducted by these forces only, and under this authority, the whole affair would have borne a legal aspect according to European law. We might have doubted whether the Duke of Holstein had really provoked such treatment, or whether the Confederation had been honest in its pretensions, but the Diet or Federal Assembly was undoubtedly competent to coerce or chastise a refractory member of the body, such as the Duke of Holstein was assumed to be. If, therefore, the Federal troops, directed by Federal authority, had first occupied Holstein and then decided the right of succession in that Duchy, there would have been no overt illegality in the proceeding, which did not suit the views of Prussia. She anticipated, with good reason, that the Diet would assign to some independent Prince—probably the Duke of Augustenburg—the Principality torn from Denmark, whereas she had long coveted the territory for herself. She therefore thrust herself rudely between the combatants, ejected the Federal army, and took the work of 'execution' into her own hands. Austria, jealous of her pretensions, and apprehensive of the consequences, demanded to share in the expedition, and the Duchies—Schleswig as well as Holstein—were conquered by the combined armies of these two Great Powers. The conquest was followed, first by the joint occupation of the whole territory, and then, in pursuance of the arrangement at Gastein, by the allotment of Holstein to Austria and Schleswig to Prussia till a final settlement could be agreed upon.

These proceedings, however, were all in defiance of German law. The combined expedition of Austria and Prussia into the Duchies was wrong; the joint occupation of the Duchies was wrong; the private Convention of Gastein between the wrong-doers was wrong; and it is only now, in forsaking that Convention, that Austria is right. Austria now, in acting with the Confederation for Federal purposes, is in her proper path, and Prussia is just as liable to a decree of Federal 'execution' as Denmark was some time ago.

The Times' military correspondent gives an account of the present state of the Prussian army. The number of combatants and non-combatants is estimated at 703,000 men, 146,000 horses, and 1,100 guns. The whole army in the field at the present moment may be considered as representing 230,000 actual sabres and bayonets present in the ranks. The whole of the troops with which in the event of hostilities, Prussia intends to take the field are now spread in cantonments along the Saxonian and Bohemian frontiers; these, with the detachments in Schleswig, constitute the entire force with which the kingdom, without extraordinary exertions, can open a campaign.

A communication from Gleiwitz (Prussia) relates the following incident:—The men of the Landwehr were on the point of starting; the train was ready, but the wives of the soldiers opposed its departure, throwing themselves in their despair on the rails in front of the locomotive. Recourse to violence could not be employed. What was to be done? The station-master proposed to the women to accompany their husbands, but in separate carriages. The poor creatures consented; but when the train started, the carriages with the women did not move. The station-master had had them detached. He took care to get away before the discovery was made. —Pall Mall Gazette.

A curious press trial has just taken place at Berlin. On the occasion of the baptism of Friedrich Charles's son, then five weeks old, the Kreuz Zeitung published an article relating the part which each personage took in the solemnity. In reply the Sourse Gazette spoke more especially of the conduct of baby, demanding if it had been equal to the occasion so ably described by the other journal. The Gazette was in consequence seized; the tribunal annulled the plea of the Public Minister against the liberal newspaper for 'an insult committed against a member of the royal family.' The defendant demanded that doctors should be summoned to attend and decide if an infant of five weeks old, although a prince, could be considered as a personage, and as having pursued any conduct? The tribunal finally pronounced an acquittal, though blaming the defendant for his disregard of propriety.

The Federal Diet, having on the 14th, by vote of 9 to 6, agreed to the Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army, Prussia agreeable to previous notice, carried out her threat to consider it as an act of hostility on the part of those States which supported it, and on the following day, commenced war by sending troops into Saxony and Hanover.

It is also rumored that Austrian troops entered Saxony; not confirmed, but it is believed that Benedek would immediately move to attack the Prussians.

POLAND.

The Dziennik Posen of Posen, and the Czas of Cracow, publish a declaration of Prince Wladislaw Ozartorski, on the attitude to be assumed by the Poles in case of war. In the declaration, which is dated May 24, the Prince expressed decided condemnation of the project of a Polish legion in the service of Italy, and says that he cannot conceive how those who allow themselves to be enlisted in that legion can justify an alliance of Poland with Italy, or make their patriotism harmonize with the universal feeling in Poland against Italy's present friends.

None but Poles who have forgotten every duty towards Poland, and towards the Catholic Church can take part with Italy in the coming war. The Prince can find no place for the flag of Poland in the present master of European forces. The Polish emigration, which has to watch over the interests of all Poland, can ally itself with none of the combatants, and whatever its sympathies may be, must confine itself to an expectant attitude.

RUSSIA.

The Debats says:—'Propos of the attempt against his person, the Emperor of Russia has just addressed a rescript to Prince Gagarin, the president of the Committee of Ministers, in which much attention is given to the false and perverse doctrines which, if not opposed in their development, will seriously imperil social order. According to the Czar, Providence permitted the aspect of the 16th April only to show what may be expected from these doctrines which audaciously attack everything which centuries have rendered venerable, namely religious faith, domestic order, and property. These, adds the Emperor, are the fundamental principles of public order that should be engraven upon the mind of the people. Nothing could be better, said he, who can teach the Russian people the respect of those principles, if the government itself only respects them as far as they serve its interests; if, too, often by its laws and its acts it seems to have, at heart, to inspire contempt for them and promote their overthrow? No one, in fact, is ignorant how religion, domestic order, and property are honored and protected in a part at least of the states subjected to Russia. Is the veneration due to religious faith, encouraged and

strengthened by the rights of those conventions for a holy duty obtained, now by addition, now by violence, among the Catholics of the old Polish provinces? Can a power which teaches children to denounce and give up their parents or their brothers, decently and usefully preach up the doctrines of domestic order? Finally, how should the idea of the inviolability of the rights of property, the possession of people's minds when that same power is seen to dispose of property arbitrarily, and by wholesale throughout a portion of the empire. I am not unaware, says the Emperor in his rescript, that some Russian functionaries have not remained strangers to the propagation of those subversive principles, the development of which ought to be prohibited. The admission is frank, and is of good augury, but it is far from being complete. In the kingdom of Poland, for instance, it is not merely some isolated functionaries who have favored by their doctrines and example the propagation of the ideas justly stigmatized by the rescript; it is an entire administration, invested with a dictatorial power, side by side with the military administration, which, under the direction of persons known to profess a sort of Asiatic communism, seems to have set its heart upon destroying among the population all notion of property, and proclaims openly that there are no property holders except through the Czar; those to whom he gives and those to whom he condescends to leave a part of what they possessed. Such is in substance the doctrine of Mitutine, Toberkoskol, Koshelof, and Stowief, the principal members of the so-called constant committee. The empire has been flooded by them with agents for putting in practice those doctrines which, if we may believe them, can alone ensure the 'Russification' of the country. Can the government which authorizes their acts, which makes the result enter into the calculations of its policy, blame anybody but itself for the effects which such doctrines and such example must necessarily produce.

We hear from St. Petersburg that General Mouravieff has at length come upon the traces of the conspiracy of which Korokozoff was the instrument in attempting the Emperor's life. This conspiracy consisted chiefly of members of the Russian nobility, and included Prince Dolgorouky, commandant of the Gendarmes, and General Ozertkoff, long known for his cruelties as governor of Zytomir. The latter was dismissed from his appointment at Zytomir a short time back, and shortly afterwards an order arrived from Saint Petersburg to arrest him. Having heard, however, that a relation of his had already fallen into the hands of the authorities, he made his escape before the order arrived, and is now supposed to be lying perdu somewhere on the Galician frontier. The Russian consul at Brody has been instructed to cause a strict search to be made for him in all the frontier districts, but no trace of has as yet found. It appears that at the time Korokozoff made his attempt on the Emperor several hundreds of persons belonging to the conspiracy were stationed at different points in the town, and the death of the Czar was to be the signal for a general rising. All of these persons, including Korokozoff, wore red shirts, which was to be the distinctive mark by which the members of the conspiracy were to know each other. Korokozoff did not cut his throat in prison, as was reported, but poisoned himself. Prince Dolgorouky also took poison. —Pall Mall Gazette.

'Ah, Jemmy,' said a sympathising friend to a man who was just too late for the train, 'you did not run fast enough.' 'Yes, I did,' said Jemmy 'but I did not start soon enough.'

In the Parliamentary committee on the Factory Bill, a witness from Dundee was asked, 'When do your girls marry?' He replied, 'Whenever they meet with a husband.'

A celebrated wit was asked why he did not marry a young lady to whom he was so attached. 'I know not,' replied he, 'except the great regard we have for each other.'

A dispute arising relative to the best mode of dressing a beefsteak, the controversy was settled by one of the disputants giving Shakespeare as an authority. 'If when done 'twere well done, then 'twere well it were done quickly.'

A worthy householder called upon a seedsman in a neighbouring town and complained that the onion seed which he had purchased was worthless, not one of the expected plants having made its appearance above ground. The merchant looked serious, and said, 'Are you sure you did not sow them wrong side up?'

An Irishman, describing the United States, said: 'You might roll England thru' it, and it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that you might drown old Ireland in; and as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, and never be able to find it out except by the smell of the whiskey.'

We find the following item floating around in our exchanges. The remedy is a simple one, and easily tried:—'The bark of the willow tree burnt to ashes and applied to the parts will effectually remove all corns or excrescences of any part of the body.'

As the hot summer is about opening upon us, the following item, which we find in an exchange, may prove of interest and service to many of our readers:—'House flies may be effectually destroyed without the use of poison. Take half a spoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will very soon disappear.'

An honest farmer in the State of Pennsylvania married a miss from a fashionable boarding school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her elegance, and gaped with wonder at her learning. 'You might,' said he, 'bore a hole through the solid earth, and chuck in a millstone, and she'll tell you to a shavin' how long the stone will be goin' clean through. I used for to think that it was at that I sucked in every time that I expired; howsoever, she told me that she knew better—she told me that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin—ox gin and high gin! My stars! I'm a temperance man, and yet have been drinking ox gin and high gin all my life!'

An American editor remembers hearing of an old lady down East, who, after keeping a hired man on a liver near a month, one day said to him 'Mr. Smith, I don't know as you likes liver.' 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'I like it for fifty or sixty meals, but I don't think I should like it for a steady diet.' The parsimonious old lady served up something else, for the next collocation.

CRABBED CRITICISM.—A Western editor says: 'A female correspondent sends us an uninteresting piece of poetry, and requests us to publish it. The moon is called bright; the stars are scattered with the original appellation of "meek-eyed"; the trees come in for a full share of eulogy; and the falling spring is pronounced silverplated, or something to that effect. Besides this, the poem is equally instructive on other important subjects. If "Mary" will send us an affidavit that she has washed her dishes, mended her hose and swept the house, the week after she was "struck with the poetic fire," we will give in, and startle the literary world from its lethargy.' For the present we say, 'damn your stockings, and damn your poetry, too!'

A merchant knowing little of geography, on hearing that one of his vessels was in jeopardy, exclaimed, 'Jeopardy, jeopardy, where's that?' Some multitudes' persons assert that the letters M.D. which are placed after physicians' names, signify Money Down.

'Johnny, how many seasons are there?' 'Six: spring, summer, autumn, winter, opera, and Thompson's.'

WHY is a young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of these are satisfied with the moderate use of the glass.

Why is a young man like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of these are satisfied with the moderate use of the glass.

Girls who are not handsome hate those who are; while those who are handsome hate each other. Which class has the best times of it?

Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question, whether he was still in the land of the living.—'No, but I am almost.'

Don't be in too great a hurry, girl's, to fall in love with the young men. It often happens that your hearts are no sooner theirs than theirs is no longer yours.

What is the worst seat a man can sit on?—Self-conceit.

Why is a seamstress like a pick-pocket? Because she cuts and runs.

Sweet is the music of the lute to him who has never heard the prattle of his own children.

A little boy being asked, 'What is the chief end of man?' replied, 'The end what's got the head on.'

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or common cold, in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. May, 1866.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it: There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. May, 1866.

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

Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. Agents for Montreal.—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., J. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, E. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicines.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.—It is said that two-thirds of the civilized inhabitants of the world are afflicted, more or less, with disorders of the kidneys and the liver. Unquestionably kidney diseases have of late years become more frequent and unmanageable, especially in hot climates. Nothing seems to produce such a marked effect upon them as BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA. When the uric and lithic acids are in excess in the urinary secretion (and this is the cause of most of the class of diseases in question), the alkaline properties of the Sarsaparilla quickly stop the progress of the trouble, while its tonic operation strengthens the relaxed organs and restores their natural action. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS should be used at same time with the Sarsaparilla, so that the bowels may assist the kidney in carrying off the vitiated matter set free by the system by the latter medicine. 507

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., J. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, E. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicines.

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments; they are the penalty exacted by nature for over indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over the organs to be found? Dyspepsia on this subject you have decisive testimony from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first Street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS as an alternative and tonic, consider them "the most reliable and decided means for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels." Dr. L. Mills of Sixteenth Street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommended the Pills with equal earnestness. They were put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 425

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