

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 16.—*La France* of this evening contains an article directed against the rumours of intended territorial modifications attributed to the Emperor. The writer says:—
"France does not seek any territorial aggrandizement. She has no design whatever to reconstruct the map of Europe; but if other great Powers wish to overthrow for their own profit the European balance of power, France would be compelled to fortify her defensive positions, to take precautions, and secure her own safety, while re-establishing an equilibrium which would restore to her those guarantees the changes elsewhere realized might have destroyed."

An explanatory note has been published in which it is officially stated that the effective reduction of the army amounts in all to 10,396 men, and that the ultimate economy thus obtained for the Budget of 1867 will be 12 2/3 million francs.

The *Paix* of this evening denies a rumour current here that the soldiers of the guard at Versailles had obstreperously expressed their dissatisfaction at the Imperial decree on the partial disarmament of the army.

The same paper states that the Ministry of Marine are preparing a reduction of the navy, whereby a saving will be effected of 4,000,000.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Every one remarks what seems to be the nervous anxiety of the Government to dissipate any alarm on the part of the army on the subject of reductions. The day before the publication of Marshal Randon's Report and the Imperial Decree the paragraph already noticed was published, no doubt with the same view, and now the *Moniteur* again addresses the public, in order, it says, "to prevent excessive or incomplete appreciations" respecting these reductions. All this would lead one to believe that some of the reports that circulated several days previous were not utterly unfounded; such as the entreaties addressed to the Emperor by some of the highest military functionaries not to weaken the attachment of the army, on which the Imperial dynasty found its surest support, by sanctioning reductions like those pressed upon him; and that financial difficulties were less to be apprehended than a dissatisfied army.

Before the exact amount of the reduction in the army was formally announced, the *Moniteur* spoke with satisfaction of the enthusiasm with which, as it gave its readers to understand, the news was received in England; and now that the public know the measure of that reduction, it declares with the same complacency how no one doubts that England will follow the example set her by France, and cut down her military and naval establishments. It also hints at the pleasure you cannot but experience that the French reductions are announced precisely at the moment when the Queen's Government is occupied in preparing the Budget for 1866-67, almost as if they were imagined principally to smooth the way for Lord Russell's Cabinet.

I cannot say what are the transports of joy the fact has given rise to throughout Great Britain, but it is pretty certain that few so far as I can learn share them here. People may be unreasonable or ungrateful, but, in truth, they are far from satisfied with the result. It is, they admit a step in the right direction; and in this, as in many other cases, *c'est le premier pas qui coûte*; but they desired and expected the step to be a little longer than it is. Hardly anything gave birth to more illusions than the prospect of reductions for some days before the reality was known. Some thought it the signal of a general disarmament, and a few whispered that, as this was too good to be true, it might be an armistice, only for breathing time, to allow of preparations for future expeditions by savings for the present. But not many imagined that the reduction would comprise no more than 10,396 men out of a force of 400,000, and a saving of 12,645,000. In the Budget of 1867, 10,000 men less in 1867 is certainly not half of what was anticipated and probably proposed. The public looked for 25,000 at least, with a corresponding financial saving of from 40 to 50 millions; and these expectations certainly were not exaggerated. But is it so certain that the strength of the army at home will not be greater than less in 1867? If 10,000 and odd men are to be discharged from service, we are reminded that a force of 12,000 or 14,000 are on their way from Rome, and that the army in Mexico will sooner or later return also. The end of the occupation of Rome, the progressive withdrawal of troops from Mexico, and the Emperor's schemes for the reorganization of Algeria were the excellent grounds on which the public relied that the reduction of the army would be far greater than it is.

Tomorrow, Nov. 20.—The Government have determined, as a measure of economy, not to call out 1,200 naval conscripts who were intended to reinforce the French fleet.

The *Opinion Nationale* was tried and convicted the other day for publishing what is termed 'false news,' and in the persons of two of its staff, sentenced to 5000 francs and a month's imprisonment. The 'false news' consisted in the publication of a letter from Algeria giving an account of the late troubles there.

The *Observateur d'Asnes* states that the contagious cattle disease, which it was hoped had been extinguished by the great precautions adopted, has again broken out with increased intensity. It has appeared with such violence at Alois, in Eastern Flanders, that in one establishment—the distillery of M. Von Asche—400 oxen were attacked, and it became necessary to draw a cordon sanitaire round the sheds. The horned cattle in three villages near Charleroi have been decimated by the disease. In the hamlet called Douvrain 10 animals were slaughtered, and two gendarmes have been placed there to prevent any communication with the neighboring districts.

The panic is said to be so great in certain places—at Lockeren, for example, on the Dutch frontier—that the following notice has been posted in the streets:—

"It is forbidden to pass here with cattle, the plague prevailing among oxen."

"This is the entire truth," says the *Observateur*, 'as to what is passing in Belgium, and it is designedly that we do not disguise it.' It further recommends French farmers and breeders of cattle to omit no opportunity of assisting the authorities to prevent the invasion of the plague.

Great mortality prevails at present among poultry in the department of the Herault. The poultry-yards have been decimated in twenty-four hours by a malady of which it is impossible to anticipate the attack, and for which no cure has as yet been found out. The communes that have most suffered are Cavenac, Courbellebert, and St. Pons; and the malady is at present raging at Ferrols and Ossagnos. The owners of the fowl attacked are killing and eating them, in order to avoid a total loss; but medical men are apprehensive that a malignant malady may be produced among the inhabitants by eating this unwholesome food.

The Universal Alliance of Israelites has just addressed to the journals a letter from Tunis complaining of the cruelty and injustice practised on the Jews of that country by the authorities. Not long since several high functionaries were dismissed, on the demand of the French Government, for abuse of power committed to the prejudice of certain Mussulmans of Algiers; but it appears from this letter that their successors are equally fanatical and cruel. Very recently a Jew boy, only 13 years of age, went to the market to buy some myrtle branches for a religious ceremony, and as he offered an Arab dealer half a piastre less than was asked the latter beat him severely, and when the police came up

charged the child with having assaulted him. The boy was taken before one of the new judges, who condemned him to receive 200 blows with a stick. When 70 had been inflicted the boy was nearly dead, and would undoubtedly have expired if a police-officer, who knew his family, had not interfered and put an end to the punishment. All attempts to obtain reparation have failed, as the judge is supported by his superiors. Some months back the said David severely bastinadoed a Jew 14 years of age for a supposed theft, of which he was entirely innocent, and sent him away in a dying state, tied on a horse, to some distant place. His friends, who have never heard of him since, naturally suppose him to be dead. The said David, instead of being punished for this atrocity, has since been decorated with the grand cordon of Mischan-Efikar. To protect themselves from such oppression, the Jews of Tunis wished to form a society for self-defence in correspondence with the Universal Alliance, which has its seat in Paris, but the Bey peremptorily forbade that proceeding. Under these painful circumstances, the Jews of Tunis appeal to the protection of France and trust that the French Government will exert its influence to put an end to such cruelties.

A Paris correspondent says the departure of the Davenport Brothers from Paris coincided with that of their rival, Mr. Home, who, however, showed more talent than the Brothers, inasmuch as he never risked a public audience. Home has gone to St. Petersburg, to be present at the christening of his child, whose godfather the Emperor of Russia has consented to be.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE Nov. 18.—King Victor Emmanuel opened the session of the new parliament in person to-day and delivered the following speech:—

When I opened parliament in the city which was the first guardian of Italy's destinies, I always spoke a word of encouragement and hope, and my words have always been followed by prosperous events. It is with some confidence that I speak to you here, where we shall also be able to vanquish all obstacles for the complete vindication of our autonomy. The government welcomed, from deference to the Papacy and for the satisfaction of the religious interests of the majority of the population, the proposals for negotiations which it broke off when it judged that they might be prejudicial to the rights of the crown and of the nation. Time and the force of events will solve the questions pending between Italy and the Papacy. We must remain faithful to the Convention of November which France will completely carry out within the appointed time—henceforth it will be easy to wait. The situation has much improved. The King then alluded to the good relations existing between Italy and the powers of Europe, and North and South America, and of the recognition of Italy by Spain, Bavaria, and Saxony. His Majesty continued:—The latter nations, united by fresh ties, are acquiring a community of interests and aspirations with the noble people of Germany, thus causing ancient prejudices and rancour to disappear. Italy will take her place among the great states of Europe co-operating in the triumph of justice and liberty (applause). Liberty has produced favourable results at home—the administration of public works, the laws, and army have been assimilated with results which, in other countries, have required the work of generations. This is a good augury for the future. The ministry will bring forward bills to complete the assimilation of the laws of the kingdom, others relating to education of the poorer classes, the improvement of public credit, and the execution of works of public utility. The principal difficulty is to bring about an equilibrium of the finances, without impairing the organization of the military and navy force. It is painful to me that fresh sacrifices must be asked of my people, but their patriotism will not be found wanting. We shall divide the taxes as equitably as possible, reducing, at the same time, the public expenses as much as lies in our power. Italy must free herself from the ruins of the past. You will deliberate upon the separation of the Church and State, and the suppression of the religious bodies (applause). Nothing will destroy the national work. A complete change has taken place among the people of Europe. The future belongs to God. If fresh combats should become inevitable the sons of Italy will rally around me (applause). If the force of civilization prevails the wisdom of the nation will know how to profit by it, in order to maintain intact the right and the honour of Italy. All must advance frankly in the path of the national policy, and we are certain of your concurrence, and with confidence in the affections of my people and the valour of the army, I will not fail in the great work which we must transmit complete to our descendants.

FLORENCE, Nov. 15.—A recent report that the Ministerial projects for 1866 included a reduction of 100,000 men in the strength of the army proves to be unfounded, or, at any rate, a great exaggeration. A standing army she must have, and the most peaceful of her counsellors would hardly advise a diminution that would effect a saving of more than 70 or 80 million francs on the Military Budget. That would certainly not suffice to make up M. Sella's deficit.—*Times* Cor.

ROME.—Rome, Nov. 11.—In my last letter I announced that a portion of the army of occupation was to leave Rome on Monday last, but the event took place on the following day, and with very considerable display. On the preceding day the 16th Regiment took leave of the Eternal City by executing various pieces of music with their fine band, and a review in the Piazza Colonna. The withdrawal of a portion of the French from Rome, among those who fully confide in its being the first step towards the completion of the Convention, has awakened enthusiastic joy; still I cannot but think it premature and exaggerated. A man of some note once said to me, 'So long as a French drummer remains we are safe.' The mere fact of the diminution of the numbers, then, is not a source of satisfaction; on the contrary, it may reasonably awaken the disquietude of the Liberals. You may rely on it that the opinion of General Montebello last season, an opinion expressed on several occasions, was, that the entire army of occupation should leave together. He could never advise that it should be withdrawn in detail, thus exposing a slight remnant to be sacrificed in a row. The General took merely a military view of the question; but to look at it in its political phase, what would be the consequences of any gross insult offered in the territories of the Pope to the French flag. Might it not involve the necessity of the return of the Imperial troops to avenge the insult, and maintain order, of course only for a time, as the last advent was. And what could be easier than to organize events so as to bring about a result so much desired by the Pontifical Government and a great portion of the true believers in France and elsewhere. I am merely contemplating possibilities, for the Emperor is an honorable man, so are we all, all honorable men; still it is a pity that arrangements should be made which seem to smooth the way for such possibilities. Then another ground for rejoicing with trembling is, that Providence, which is so often friendly to men in power, may create circumstances which will render it necessary to modify the original programme; one cannot see them at present, perhaps, but so long as a French drummer remains the tables are open and the Emperor may play on events as they turn up.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Four encounters between the Pontifical gendarmes and the brigands have taken place, in which the former displayed great energy. No case of cholera has occurred there.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Bavaria has notified to the Counts of Vienna and Rome her recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. The Papal Nuncio has also received official notification of this act, and King Francis II. has been invited to recall his envoy from Munich.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—It is stated upon good authority

that the Saxon Government has declared its readiness to Prussia to conclude a Commercial Treaty thereby indirectly implying recognition of the Italian Kingdom.

The Prussian Government is said to have replied that it doubted whether Italy would agree to conclude a Commercial Treaty without previous distinct recognition.

A New Religion in Germany.—A new Protestant sect has lately sprung up in Berlin. Its members call themselves 'The Cognitants.' Dr. Edward Loewenthal, the founder, has published a book about his opinions, which he calls a religion without a confession. The Cognitants also have their magazine bearing the following motto:—'Our knowledge is our faith; our dignity is our morality; our worship is life; and our religion—is our secret.' A few of their doctrines and practices are as follows:—Neither theft nor fraud can be punished with imprisonment. Women are to have a part in the church government. Only the lower part of a coffin should be buried in the earth. All good Cognitants are to have a good dinner for nothing, and dine in public, on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday and Whit-Sunday. The head of Cognitants is to wear a black camel cloak with upright collar, and three silver stars on it.

AUSTRIAN POLAND.

LEMBURG, Nov. 20.—A proclamation of the Governor was published to-day announcing that the Emperor had ordered the release of all political prisoners arrested by the Galician authorities from the year 1863 to the present time.

All pending trials have been stopped, and general satisfaction is expressed at this act of clemency.

THE BLACKS OF JAMAICA.—At the last census of Jamaica, in May 1861, the white population was 13,816 in number, being in the proportion of one white to 33 black or coloured. Since that time some thousands of Indian coolies have been introduced into the island as labourers. The total population in 1861 was 441,264. The number of children in schools was returned at 26,167 in 1863; the return for 1861 had shown the exceptionally large number of 49,070, but that was the census year, and it is supposed that returns were taken in that year which included Sunday schools. The present is the fourth negro rebellion in the annals of Jamaica. On the 22d of February, 1745, about 500 negro slaves were detected in a conspiracy to destroy all the white inhabitants of the island. In 1795 the Maroons, a community of fugitive slaves who had obtained permission to settle in the northern part of the island, revolted, and were not reduced to subjection until March 11, 1796. The most alarming outbreak, however, took place on the 22d of December, 1831, when the island was placed under martial law, and most stringent measures and numerous executions followed.

CARLYLE.—A SQUE.—The election of a successor to the Right Hon. W. S. Gladstone as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, gave rise to the following squid in imitation of Mr. Carlyle's manner:—

THE CARLYLE HERO-WORSHIPPERS TO THEIR HERO.

Greeting.—HONEST TOM CARLYLE.—Nineteenth Century Prophet, Chartist, and Latter-day Saint. Saint, however, not of the spoony, devout sort. Rather of the self-constituted and muscular order. Development, say some, of these times. Modern-time hermit, if genuinely modern, hides himself in Oddity-caves, and Thought-wildernesses, in all Opposition tendencies to Smooth Civilisations and Refining Processes. You, a true Latter-day Saint, other Sanctities being out-worn—ragged—gone to wash.

Hail! Oracle of the new Pagandom. Pithier than the Pythian. Theo, Tom, we claim. Northern light, hiding all stars of the Scot's magnitude.

Tom robed. Tom in a mortar-board. Tom declaiming oratorical Heterogeneities. Speech not quite of the Academic. Hear him, self crowned, swear by the Eternities—Rex sum et super Grammaticam! Leave to Shakespeare, Milton, and such like antique Plunkydum, the old Thought-vehicle. Thou of the Supreme Royal Eagle Tribe! out-scarest things of the earth, earthy. Come, then, for behold William Swart, the Well known, hath exorcised us as with a spell. No more Mellifluousities in these quarters. Orator windbags and such Preposterousnesses overboard to the whal! Verily, the Fish that swallows will experience, as that of Jonah, certain Up-gastic Queerfinesses and Tendencies to Projectile Measures.

Either, Tom, thou Setter-right of World-grievances. Many things we have loved in William Swart, but now we hate them. Come rule us, thou Potent Arch-Priest of all Mysteries. Robe thy shoulders in Official Velvet, and—Be our Rector.

FACES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—After the battle of Inkerman the faces of many of the dead still wore a smile, while others had a threatening expression.—Some lay stretched on their backs, as if friendly hands had prepared them for burial. Some were still resting on one knee, their hands grasping their muskets. In some instances the cartridges remained between the teeth, or the musket was held in one hand, and the other was uplifted as though to ward off a blow or appealing to Heaven. The faces of all were pale as though cut in marble. As the wind swept across the battle field it waved the hair, and gave the bodies such an appearance of life that a spectator could hardly help thinking that they were about to arise to continue the fight. Another surgeon, describing the appearance of the corpses on the field of Magenta, says that they furnish irrefragable proof that man may cease to exist without suffering the least pain. Those struck on the head generally lay with their faces on the ground, their limbs retaining the position they were in at the moment they were struck, and most of these still held their rifles, showing that when a ball enters the brain it causes such a sudden contraction of the muscles that there is not time for the hand to lose its hold of the weapon before death.

Another peculiarly observed in the case of those who were wounded in the brain was the suddenness with which they died, even when suspected to be out of danger. During the battle of Solferino, a rifleman was wounded in the head by a ball which passed through the skull and buried itself in the brain. His wound was dressed, and he was stretched on straw, with his head resting on his knapsack, like his wounded comrades. He retained the full use of his faculties, and chatted about his wound with indifference, as he filled his pipe and lay smoking it. Nevertheless, before he had finished it death came upon him, and he was found lying in the same attitude, with his pipe between his teeth. He had never uttered a cry, or given any sign that he was suffering pain. In cases where the ball had entered near the heart nearly the same appearances were presented as in the cases of those who had been struck in the brain; death was what we term instantaneous, but it was not quite so swift as in the former case; there was generally time for a movement in the act of dying.

There was a Zouave, who had been struck full in the breast; he was lying on his rifle, the bayonet was pointing in such a way as showed that he was in the act of charging when struck. His head was uplifted, and his countenance still bore a threatening appearance, as if he had merely stumbled and fallen, and was in the act of raising again. Close by him lay an Austrian foot soldier, with clasped hands and upturned eyes, who had died in the act of praying. Another foot soldier 'had fallen' dead as he was in the act of fighting; his fists were closed, one arm was in the act of warding off a blow, and the other was drawn back in the act of striking. On another battlefield several French soldiers lay in a line with their bayonets pointing in the direction of the foe they were advancing against, when a storm of grape moved them down.

OMEN OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—We clip the following from the correspondence of the Bedford, Pa., Gazette:—

About the year 1826, in a town of France, called Ohamillon, there existed a humble, rural pastor. It happened that during his ministry a serious case of distress came under his notice. The good man recommended, from the pulpit, to the charity of his congregation a poor family in the neighborhood. At the conclusion of divine service, moved by his appeal, numbers went forth to assist the distressed ones.—Some brought bread, others meat, others, again, vegetables. After Vespers, or evening service, the pastor himself proceeded to the home of poverty; and, on his way, met a crowd of his parishioners returning from the scene of misery. When he arrived at the abode of distress, 'Benold,' said he, 'an abundant supply of everything for this poor family; but there is no order or judgment displayed in all this profusion of charity. The most of these provisions will spoil, and the poor people, the objects of this benevolence, will be as badly off as ever.' The happy thought then occurred to him to form a charitable society, whose members should be specially trained to manage the interests of the poor in a judicious, economical way. Pious ladies of the first families in the land soon offered their valuable services, and went to work, according to a rule drawn up by this man of God, and approved of by the spiritual authorities.—This was 'the mustard seed,' the germ of that charitable association of world-wide fame, styled 'the Sisters of Charity,' whose signal services, during our late civil war, to our sick, wounded, dying soldiers in hospitals and on battle-fields, are so well known all over the United States. The immortal founder of this benevolent Institute, was the humble Vincent de Paul, justly deserving the title of 'Benefactor of the Human Race.'

A correspondent of the *Drawer* is involved in domestic perplexities. He writes: I got acquainted with a young widow who lives in the same house with her step-daughter. I married the widow; my father shortly afterwards fell in love with the step-daughter of my wife and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter became my step-mother, and I am the step-father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy, who is naturally my brother, because he is the son of my father and of my step-mother; but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter so is my wife the grand-mother of the little boy, and I am the grand-father of my step-brother. My wife has also a boy, my step-mother is also his grand-mother, because he is the child of her step-son; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he got his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grand-son of my father, and I am my own grandfather.—*Harper's Magazine*.

'Pat,' said a joker, 'why don't you get your ears clipped?—they're entirely too long for a man.' 'And yours,' replied Pat, 'ought to be lengthened—they are too short for an ass.'

A man boasted of having eaten forty-nine boiled eggs. 'Why did you not eat one more and make fifty?' asks Jones. 'Zounds, do you want a man to make a hog of himself just for one egg?'

'Josh,' said Bill, 'does the sun ever rise in the west?'

'Never,' said Josh.

'Never?' repeated the other.

'Never,' said Josh.

'You don't say so, Josh? Well you won't catch me emigrating to the West, if it's always night there. I've a cousin, a carpenter, out there, who is always boasting how pleasant it is in that quarter; but it must be all moonshine.'

A story is told of a man who insured in London one thousand cigars, valued at \$200, against fire and water. After the lapse of six months he made his appearance at the insurance office and demanded his money as the cigars had all been burned. 'But not on board the vessel, sir,' said the secretary, 'for she is in dock now.' 'Yes, on board the vessel,' I smoked them all myself, and the insurance says against fire.' The secretary seemed taken back, but told the smoker to call again next day. He called at the appointed time, but was met by the solicitor of the company, who told him if he did not relinquish his claim, he would be prosecuted as one who knowingly and willfully set fire to goods assured by the company.

You ask how it is that we never quarrel? Well, I will tell you. One person can't make a quarrel. Now, if I am in a quarrelsome humor, and break out, my wife remains cool and collected, and doesn't say a word. If my wife is peevish and displays more temper than is becoming to one of her beautiful sex, I, her husband, remain as unmoved as a monument, or else cheat myself into the belief that I am listening for the moment to some heavenly song. We only quarrel one at a time; and it is astonishing, if you leave quarrelling alone, it very soon dies out. That's our secret, madam; and I should advise you and all others to follow it.

A bachelor friend of ours returning one evening from the opening 'jam' at the Olympic theatre, declared with a groan, that he had not the slightest objection to 'rings on the fingers,' but he had a most unequivocal objection to 'bells on the toes.'

A NATURAL ORJECTION.—Mamma, 'Oh, won't you kiss your uncle, July?' July [unwashed to the Bengal Cavalry beard].—'I don't know where, mamma. Punch.'

Dr. Franklin's celebrated recipe for cheap sleigh driving runs as follows:—Sit in the hall in your night clothes, with both doors open, so that you can get a good draft; put your feet in a pail of ice water; drop the front door key down your back; hold an icicle in one hand and ring the tea bell with the other.—He says you can't tell the difference with your eyes shut, and is a great deal cheaper.

A man who assisted to empty several bottles of wine, afterwards took a walk. The pavements were quite icy, and he exclaimed: 'Very singular; whenever whenever winter freezes, it always freezes with the slippery side up.'

'Surgeon' said a Western soldier, with a bullet in the leg and another in his arm, 'the rebels came near hitting me.' 'And surgeon,' said another, whose nose was shot off, 'they came very near missing me.'

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudices nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that 'Henry's Vermorel' is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve cholera, headache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E.
December, 1865 1m

"AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL"—I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is 'Rev. N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.' I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article.

Sold by all Druggists.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E.
December, 1865. 1m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will reach our "Baby" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking, and teething sieges. 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 a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
November, 1865. 2m

A "COUGH" "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York.
Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y.
N. P. Willis, New York.
Hon. O. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate.
Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.
Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y.
Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence.
Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.
November, 1865. 2m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, from its great celebrity in the South America and West Indian markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitated in this country. Now, however, the original article has been introduced, and as it bears the distinctive trade-mark of the proprietors, may be readily distinguished by its external from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakable, for Murray & Lanman's Florida Water has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing, as a sickening effluvia, as is the case with toilet waters scented with strong essential oils.

See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine.

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

Rev. Lawrence W. Bates, Editor of Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Dec. 26th, 1863, writes:—

HONORABLE THE EDITORS.—We are not in the habit of using our editorial columns to endorse Patent Medicines; but we feel perfectly free to call the attention of our readers to the above preparation. These Bitters have been used in our father's family with great satisfaction, and their beneficial influence there induced us to try them in our own, and the result was every way satisfactory. We, therefore, feel no hesitancy in recommending them, especially for Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidney, Nervous Debility, &c. We know of no medicine superior to them in cases of Nervous prostration, and frequently recommend them to lady acquaintances suffering from Chronic Bilety.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

TORTURES OF THE HEAD.—Imperfect digestion, with its invariable concomitants, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels, is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure their excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases one dose of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS will remove cause and consequences together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate type, inevitably and quickly yields to this mild and most efficacious of all cathartic and antibilious medicines; which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, a morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can long withstand.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

RUNNING AT THE EARS OF TWO YEARS STANDING COMPLETELY CURED!

The following is one of many similar Testimonials which we have in our possession, and which prove that for any kind of Soro-vulso Running, the Sarsaparilla and Pills are a safe, sure, and speedy remedy.
York St., Toronto, O.W., June 27, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp: Gentlemen,—As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others afflicted as I was, I give the following particulars with pleasure:

About two years and a half ago, my ears became sore inside, and a little yellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and to keep it from running down on my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofulous tendency in my system. I then got a bottle of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and a phial of the BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, but I persevered in their use, and after using seven bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three bottles of the Pills, am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. J. Moore.
Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, E. B. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. 467