

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Luxembourg Treaty. - The Emperor of France and the King of Prussia have signed the Luxembourg treaty, and the text of it will soon be published. The Imperial Government has pledged itself to submit it to the Chambers, and this will probably give rise to a debate, in which the Government will be called upon to state explicitly its policy.

The Army Bill. - The disagreement between the Government and the Committee on the Bill for reorganizing the Army relates principally to the question whether 800,000 men shall be considered the maximum or the minimum of the military force. The Government insists upon the latter, but the Chamber has the prerogative under the Constitution of fixing the annual contingent. The Emperor, it is said, will urge upon the Legislative Body the necessity of yielding this point under the plea of necessary defensive operations.

The Etandard of May 18 says: 'We believe that the Committee on the reorganization of the army insist on rejecting the whole of the Government proposals.'

The France hopes that an agreement will be shortly arrived at on this subject.

The Government, it is stated, has drawn up a fresh scheme.

Prospects of a Disarmament. - In France, however, there is a good deal of uneasiness about the army. The Emperor, it is believed, would willingly agree to Lord Stanley's suggestion of a disarmament, but there are influential parties in the State whose members are opposed to this. The difficulty is not lessened by the Committee on the Organization of the Army. That committee is said to be opposed to all the Government propositions as to the army. - The semi-official papers express a hope that some agreement may be come to speedily. Perhaps as the committee have consented that the effective force of the empire shall be 800,000 men, the proposition may contain the basis of a settlement.

Weapons of War. - The firing of the Obassepote rifle has astonished the Emperor of the French by its destructiveness. In two minutes a battalion of 500 men, a 600 yards from the mark, had fired 8,000 balls, of which 1,992 had struck the line of aim. - The ground in front of the mark was so cut up that not a blade of grass could be seen; and the Emperor, perhaps having in his mind's eye 500 Prussians standing in that dangerous spot, is reported to have exclaimed, 'It is frightful! It is a massacre!' The Steinheil cannon is also said to be a success. This mysterious weapon, smokeless and noiseless, is based on the application of centrifugal force. The balls are propelled by the motion of a circular disc, traversing a groove from its centre to its periphery, whence they pass through the barrel of the gun. It is merely a scientific application of the weapon with which David killed the gigantic Philistine. Just as a stone, whirled round and round in a schoolboy's sling leaves it with enormous velocity, so that rotatory disc propels cannon balls with enormous momentum. A German artilleryman has made cannon on same principle, but with four barrels instead of one. There is something curious in this return to first principles. Our steam-rams are reproducing on a mightier scale the peaked galleys of Athens. Even steam itself is sometimes superseded - Ericsson, the famous Swedish engineer, having invented for the narrow sea-channels of his native country gunboats which are worked by the motive power of men. - And now powder is to be beaten out of the field by the very earliest and simplest form of centrifugal propulsion. The reporter of these marvels thinks he is not too sanguine in entertaining a hope that war will become more and more rare, owing to the dreadful perfection of the instruments intended to further it. An amiable idea, which we have seen expressed pretty often before. But when is it to be realized? So long as humanity remains what it is, there must be sometimes war, though the perfection of weapons tends to make it short, sharp, and decisive.

Whatever we may think of it in London, the settlement of the Luxembourg question is not very popular amongst the great mass of Frenchmen, and more particularly in the army. A war with Prussia has been the hope and wish of every French soldier since 1816; and nothing that the Emperor could bring to pass would be so popular as a campaign beyond the frontier, it only to take vengeance for what the Prussian army did in France half a century ago. - Moreover the present solution of the difficulty is said by all Frenchmen to be a victory for Prussia, and only calculated to give her more time to prepare for a war which will say must come sooner or later. - Throughout France people assert that it is only speculators on the Bourse that rejoice at what they call this patched up peace, which it is said will only be temporary.

Not only the Biblical secretaries, but also the free-thinking masses, are, it seems, taking advantage of the great Exhibition of Paris to propagate their principles. The 'Grand Orient of France' has announced that, on the 15th June, it will give a grand banquet to the foreign masses; and the tickets are twenty francs, and full dress is required; so the other lodges are devising some more democratic mode of entertaining their brethren from abroad. A series of *seminaires maçonniques* have been determined on, which will continue during the whole time of the Exhibition. Could not Catholics (asks *Univers*) do something to show a paternal feeling towards their brethren from other lands who shall assemble at this time in the capital of France?

The Emperor Napoleon has entered upon an uncomfortable phase of his vast and varied experience. His old adherents and comrades are dying off; he himself is painfully conscious of the pressure of gathering years. The ready and reckless statesmen and ministers who have been formed to his service in his own image, who have been the interpreters and instruments of his most secret purposes, and who know all the weakness that lurks under all the outward strength of his government, are losing credit with the country, and it is as dangerous as it is difficult to replace them. France has discovered at the cost of thousands of lives and millions of treasure, what it is to be at the discretion of one man's perhaps of one woman's caprices. Frenchmen find that the Second Empire is not the greatest military power in Europe, while in all that constitutes the moral life of a free people they are immeasurably below even the smallest of their neighbors. Glory they have not, whether military or moral; but they are promised the privilege of becoming a nation of soldiers in imitation of the Germans. Seeing and hearing all these things, France we learn without surprise is somewhat sick of herself and her rulers. - *London Daily News*.

A French Mystery. - A mysterious occurrence is causing a considerable sensation at Fontainebleau. - Some excursions in the forest three days back discovered, near Franchart, in the underwood, at a short distance from the road, the body of an elegantly-dressed lady, the face of which had been devoured by some carnivorous animal, probably a wolf. The corpse bore no other signs of external violence than the mutilation just mentioned. A judicial inquiry has brought to light the fact that two ladies had, about a week, before, alighted at one of the hotels in the town, and, after breakfast, had taken a carriage for a drive in the forest, but had paid and sent back the driver on arriving at Franchart. In the evening one of the stangers returned to the hotel, an apparent distress, saying that her companion had quitted her in the forest, and asking whether the latter had since called there for her. On receiving a reply in the negative she at once started for Paris. There is little doubt that the body found is that of the missing visitor.

In alluding to the above the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: -

A few days since a story went the round of the newspapers about the dead body of a well-dressed lady having been found in the forest of Fontainebleau with the face eaten off 'by a wolf.' As there are no wolves in Fontainebleau, and the startling intelligence, given at first with meagre details, remained for some time unconfirmed, it created little sensation in Paris, and passed as a canard. It is, however, quite true that the body of the lady was found, and that another lady has been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned her. One day last week the driver of a hack fly, while passing along one of the avenues of the forest near a place called Franchart, saw a lady lying on the grass in a cove not far from the road, and whose face was hidden by an open parasol. The weather being at that moment extremely hot, the coachman supposed that she was resting herself, and passed on. But it happened that he had occasion to drive along the same road the next day, and when he saw the lady a second time he perceived the same position as before, he naturally came to the conclusion that all was not right. He got down from his box and found a dead body, with a parasol fixed in the ground so as to conceal the head. A part of the face was eaten away, probably by a weasel or wild cat. The coachman hastened to Fontainebleau to inform the police of his shocking discovery. It was found in the inquiry that the deceased, together with another lady, had come a few days before to stay at an hotel in the town. They had taken a carriage for a drive in the forest, got out together, and sent the carriage back saying they wished to walk in the wood. In the course of that evening, one of the ladies came back to the hotel in a state of great apparent distress, saying she had missed her companion in the forest, and could not think what had become of her. She added that she would go back at once to Paris, hoping to find her there. After quitting the hotel and doubtless paying the bill, she went to a jeweller's in Fontainebleau, and stating that she had not money enough to pay her railway fare to Paris, sold a gold brooch, giving her right name and address, which the tradesman inscribed in his books. The name of the lady supposed to have been murdered, Madame de M., was discovered by a wedding ring on her finger, inside which it was engraved. She was twenty-eight years of age, and had been twice married, and the ring in question was that of her first marriage. It is reported that she had lately received a large sum of money in Paris, which she had brought with her to Fontainebleau. A secret 'instruction' is now going on, and it is probable that nothing more will be heard of the extraordinary case till the lady now under arrest is brought up for trial before an assize court.

ITALY.

PRIESTHOOD - Florence, May 15. - In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ferrara, the Minister of Finance, brought in the Ecclesiastical Property Bill. He stated that 600,000,000 lire will be levied for the use of the State on the ecclesiastical property. This amount will be made up partly by the public rates inscribed in the Great Book and a proportion to the department of Public Worship, and 12,000,000 of lire from the ecclesiastical establishments. The remainder will be obtained by an extraordinary tax on the ecclesiastical property in the proportion of 25 per cent. of the capital. The payment of the extraordinary tax will be effected in eight half-yearly instalments, the first commencing January 1, 1867. The remaining, after deduction of the extraordinary tax, will be applied to ecclesiastical pensions, and to defray the expenses public worship. The financial operations sanctioned by this law will be contracted to a commercial company, which will receive a maximum commission of 3 per cent.

We read in the *Univers*: - 'The impression created in the public mind by the poisoning of the Swiss soldiers at Tivoli has been strengthened by the fact of more having fallen victims to this atrocious conspiracy, to the number of seventeen in all.'

It is known that Garibaldi intends to coin money; that he is negotiating a secret loan, and that the committees have been ordered to raise funds. The object of those proceedings would appear to be to enable him to carry Rome by a *coup de main*, and accordingly his agents are endeavoring by every means in their power to corrupt the papal troops and induce them to desert. Fortunately the good spirit which prevails among them renders them proof against seduction of every kind, and the few who yield to temptation are better away. There is evidently a silent but fierce conflict between the various revolutionary parties at Florence. The Minister, Rattazzi, is known to be in favour of the French alliance, and to be inclined to accept the proposals of M. Walewski. But it is known at the same time that the opposing parties of various shades of opinion are striving against the influence of France, or, at least, are sticking out for the immediate possession of Rome as the price of an Italian alliance. Now it is impossible that the French Government can consent to such a bargain. We conclude, therefore, that if Garibaldi should be guilty of the folly of undertaking a fresh act of sacrilege, he will be stopped on his way to Rome by the same minister who arrested his course in August 1863, upon a pre-emptory order which came from Paris.

Several journals, notably the *Chronicle* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have recently published an extraordinary story of an intrigue now going on in Italy, the object of which is to induce the King to abolish the constitution by a *coup d'etat*. The story struck us as incredible, indeed strikes us now, but a correspondent in Italy, who has unusual sources of information, assures us that it is in the main true, and assures us in a way that brings conviction to our minds upon at least one point. Persons who cannot be misinformed, and who cannot be lying, are confident that the King has deliberated as to the as to the propriety of a *coup d'etat*, and it is well, therefore, to examine the story a little more carefully and at large.

The King, as our correspondent tells it, has become of late heartily anxious for a reunion with Rome. He is sick, satiated, and Savoyard, with an undercurrent of reverence for the Church in his nature which begins to overrule his judgment. He opened the negotiations with Rome, the result of which was Ricasoli's famous bill liberating the priesthood from control at the cost of one-third of their estates. This bill was the Pope's *sine qua non*, and so strongly was Victor Emmanuel moved by the Pope's messages urging him to pass it, that he resolved if his bill was rejected to strike a *coup d'etat*, suspend parliamentary government, and as an interim Caesar to arrange all questions with Rome. The bill was rejected, and Ricasoli, after waiting to ascertain if the electors were on the King's side refused to proceed further in the matter; and the King, after some vain endeavors to form a ministry of both parties which would accept his bill, sent for Rattazzi. This adroit but, as we think unprincipled statesman agreed to the King's terms, whatever they were, including the appointment of S. Ferrara as mouth-piece for a secret Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Deputy Chancellor. This extremely able gentleman whose purposes are still obscure, but who has high influence both at Rome and Florence, has convinced the King, or nearly convinced him, that if he will but suspend the Constitution he will gain three important advantages; he will be reconciled with the Papacy; he will be appointed Hereditary Vicar of the Church with virtual sovereignty in Rome; and he will cure the deficit, for which S. Castellani has some panacea, probably a clever one, but certainly not the mature tax which is to be imposed now and operate in '69, in order that its unpopularity may strengthen the King's hands. The King almost believes him, especially as to finance, in which the Italian Parliament certainly does not shine, and had he a good general would be inclined to strike at once. He has, however, only Manabrea - he distrusts Giolitti, who could raise the King with a word - and he pauses, contenting himself with an active correspondence with Rome. - Events, however, are advancing; the King wants to

be his own commander-in-chief and foreign secretary in the coming contest in Europe; an explosion may occur any day in Rome, and a vote on Ferrara's church bill, which would work very like Ricasoli's, may precipitate action. Within a few months Italy may be in civil war, or a kingdom under a *Usurper* determined on a reconciliation with Rome.

Rome. - If one may credit Italian papers, a distinguished official of the ex-Garibaldian army has just done us the honor of an official visit. This worthy passed in review the Liberal forces on Sunday, at what hour is best known to those concerned - at any rate, it must have been in the trying hours after noon-tide, when policemen as well as quiet and orderly citizens were dozing out their naps. The forces, we are told, were arranged in detachments extending from the Piazza del Popolo to a tower as to whereabouts of which we here in Rome are a little at sea. They were massed together, however, in such an unpretentious and simple manner - here a few and there a few - that, even had the police govt of the thing it would have been impossible to suspect what was going on, and very likely a stray passer by had not the remotest idea of what these knots of people were doing. The ex-official, we are then told, with a staff of two or three of the committee, passed the troops rapidly in review by making a progress along the line of way; and no doubt as he passed along, these groups fell into order, took up their position with military exactness, and saluted the officer. So at least one may be pardoned for supposing. When the review had terminated there was a council of war, and the officer gave it as his decided, but reluctantly given, judgment, that all chance of a rising in the city with the smallest ghost of a chance of success was for the present impossible. The correspondent of the *Diritto* adds that unhappily there is strong sense in this judgment. The Roman youth - and here it lets us into a secret - with liberal opinions is so little numerous, although he adds that many who would have been present had no notice of it; a way of getting out of a difficulty, simple enough, but hardly satisfactory, if this martial authority had come at the way from Florence especially to make the review on the least occupied day of the week. He adds, however, the consoling information that in the judgment of the distinguished ex-official there would be some chance if the Romans from within were well supported by the Romans from without; but how the Romans from without are to reach Rome is just now a problem; unless indeed Garibaldi were to march down here a proceeding which would lead to difficulties of another kind. But the confession that the strength of the revolutionary instinct in Rome is to be found among the youth of Rome, and that these are revolutionists in such scanty numbers, and apparently of a class which can only turn out decently on Sunday, ought to go far to do away with that lasting respect felt in England for attempts against the temporal power of the Pope.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE. - About Signor Alberi's presence at Rome and secret plottings there is unfortunately no doubt. - That the envoy of Victor Emmanuel the King of the Italians, and all lovers of Italy, would still believe *galvanismo* should be known to be on the most intimate terms with, and to frequent the salons of the Princessa Rossignoli, where notoriously the most reactionary projects are hatching, is so remarkable a circumstance that it has not failed to excite grave suspicion here. As to Signor Alberi's former proceedings, I am positively informed that he has had more than one private interview with the Pope, to whom he was the bearer of at last one autograph communication from the King of Italy. What amount of immediate mischief will arise from the sinister negotiations will mainly depend upon the reception accorded to Signor Ferrara's financial statement by the Italian Chamber of Deputies. - *Daily News Correspondent*.

SWITZERLAND.

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE. - What liberal and most Protestants mean by those words, may be gathered from the following account of what is taking place where Protestantism and Liberalism are in power: -

The Swiss correspondents of the foreign Catholic papers relate some strange doings of the cantonal Governments of the Protestant parts of Switzerland. The key to all these 'Liberal' aggressions on the Church seems to be the desire, if possible, to create or to stimulate to action a disaffected party amongst the Catholics. Thus we have in one place the Protestant Council of State, examining the Catholic Catechism and requiring the Catholic bishop to sanction these alterations before allowing it to be taught to the children of his diocese. In another place we learn that a Protestant mob (antibetically to the Belgian free-thinkers) has forced the Catholic cure to read prayers over the coffin of one of their own co-religionists; a committee of delegates from various cantons has dictated to the Catholic authorities the age at which they shall admit children to confession and first communion; Commissioners from the same cantons have undertaken to decide on the merits of candidates for the priesthood, and to accept or reject without appeal such as to themselves shall seem good. But there are things to which the Swiss bishops have long been accustomed. Let us remark one or two aggressions of more recent date.

The civil authorities of the Canton of Galt have just been requiring of the chief pastor of the diocese that he should order the vulgar tongue instead of Latin to be used in celebration of Mass and in the other offices of the Church.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, June 5. - It is semi-officially reported that the Prussian Government has refused to comply with the expressed desire of the Emperor Napoleon, that it would pledge itself against any future arming of the Fortress of Rastadt.

THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENTS. - The *Patrie* says: - We have reason to believe that the Prussian agents have been despatched to New York with the view of purchasing the ironclad vessels built during the late war in the United States, but which since its conclusion have become in excess of the wants of that country. Among other vessels are mentioned the monitor *Onondaga* and the armoured frigate of 5,000 tons, the *Dunkberg*. The statement contained in a private despatch that the latter vessel had been purchased by France is erroneous.

PRUSSIA SATISFIED. - A Berlin semi-official paper, the *Provinciale Correspondenz*, declares that this treaty fully meets the views that Prussia has always deemed essential for the settlement of its matter. It says: - The retention of Luxembourg by the House of Orange being secured, and, on the other hand, the cession of the Grand Duchy being abandoned, the cause for apprehension disappears which specially excited public opinion in Germany. By this stipulation of the treaty, the incident is removed which had disturbed and troubled the unprejudiced settlement of the Luxembourg question - viz. the intended cession of the Grand Duchy to France. But Prussia has further obtained full satisfactory compensation for abandoning her right of garrisoning Luxembourg by the guarantee of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. The interest of defence to which the fortress has hitherto been devoted is equally secured, now that it is settled under the guarantee of all the Powers that no attack upon the Prussian frontier can take place throughout the whole extent of Luxembourg territory. Upon this condition Prussia has been able to give up the Fortress of Luxembourg as a special point of defence. While thus full regard has been had under existing circumstances, for the military interests of Prussia, upon the other hand the tie which connected the population of Luxembourg with German life and development, i.e. participation in the Zollverein, has been preserved. Prussia has gained by the new treaty in every respect that which she was once situated and entitled to strive after for the security of her own interests and those of Germany. The

Prussian and German people will be, therefore, the better able to appreciate the fact that the danger which threatened to arise out of the Luxembourg question has been removed by peaceful agreement. The attitude of France at the London Conference affords a new proof of the moderation and love of peace which have secured to the Emperor's Government the esteem and confidence of Europe in a constantly increasing degree.

AUSTRIA.

According to all accounts from Pesth, no monarch ever experienced a more cordially loyal reception from his subjects than has been just now accorded to Francis Joseph in the old capital of his Hungarian Kingdom. Baron Beust may well feel proud of the success that has attended his reconstruction policy, in which it would be unfair and ungenerous to forget or conceal the fact that he has been immensely assisted by the good sense and patriotism of Deak, the distinguished leader of the popular party in the Hungarian Diet, and the most popular man in Hungary. If Kossuth had been actuated by the same pure, disinterested, and patriotic motives that have influenced the conduct of Deak what sad calamities might not have been averted from Hungary and the Austrian Empire! But he was turbulent through conceit; his treason was dictated by selfishness and vain glory. Like the first arch-rebel he preferred to reign in hell rather than serve in heaven. He might have been the great subject of a great empire, but he would rather be the President of miserable Republic - ephemeral by its very nature, and his present ignominious obscurity is the just reward of his mischievous egotism and calculated treason in 1848.

RUSSIA.

Paris, June 4. - It is understood that, as a result of the meeting between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Czar of Russia, they have agreed upon a plan for the settlement of the Oretan difficulty, which will be proposed to the other Great Powers, and which, it is hoped, will be adopted by them, and urged upon the Sultan with their united influence.

PHILOSOPHY AND CONSISTENCY. - Among all the excellent things which Mrs. Barbauld has written she never penned anything better than her essay on the inconsistency of human expectations; it is full of sound philosophy. Everything, says she, is marked at a settled price. Our time our labor our ingenuity is so much ready money which we are to lay out to the best advantage. Examine, compare, choose, reject; but stand to your own judgment; and do not like children, when you have purchased one thing, repine that you did not possess another, which you did not purchase. Would you be rich? Do you think that the signal point worth sacrificing everything else to? You may then be rich. Thousands have become so from the lowest beginnings by toil, and diligence, and attention to the minutest articles of expense and profit. But you must give up the pleasures of leisure of an unembarrassed mind, and of a free, unsuspecting temper. You must learn to do hard, it not unjust things; and as for the embarrassment of an indelicate and ingenuous spirit, it is necessary for you to get rid of it as fast as possible. You must not stop to enlarge your mind, polish your taste or refine your sentiments; but must keep on in one beaten track, without turning to the right hand or to the left. 'But, you say, I cannot submit to drudgery like this: I feel a spirit above it.' This will; be above it, then; only do not repine when you are not rich.

Is knowledge the pearl of price in your estimation? That too may be purchased by steady application and long and solitary hours of study and reflection. 'But,' says the man of letters, 'what a hardship it is that many an illiterate fellow, who cannot construe the motto on his coach, shall raise a fortune, and make a figure, while I possess not the common necessities of life.' Was it for fortune, then that you grew pale over the midnight lamp, and gave the sprightly years of youth to study and reflection? You, then, have mistaken your path, and ill-employed your industry. 'What reward have I, then, for my labor?' 'What reward?' A large, comprehensive soul, purged from vulgar fears and prejudices, able to perform the works of man and God. A perpetual spring of fresh ideas, and the conscious dignity of superior intelligence. Good Heavens! what other reward can you ask? 'But is it not a reproach upon the economy of Providence that such a one, who is a mean dirty fellow, should have amassed wealth enough to buy half a nation? Not the least. He made himself a mean, dirty fellow for that very end. He paid his health, his conscience, and his liberty for it. Do you envy him his bargain? Will you hang your head in his presence because he outshines you in equipage and show? Lift up your brow with a noble confidence, and say to yourself, 'I have not these things it is true; but it is because I have not desired or sought them, it is because I possess something better. I have chosen my lot! I am content and satisfied.' The most characteristic mark of a great mind is to choose some one object, which it considers important, and pursue that object through life. If we expect the purchase we must pay the price.

BRUSH PUBLIC HOUSES IN AUSTRIA. - The arrangements at the bath public house may be pointed to as the leading cause of the labouring classes being so improvident. In almost every case the taproom is the only apartment set aside for their accommodation. No comfort of any description is provided for them; their meals, of the coarsest, are generally served to them in the kitchen; and any hole is supposed to be good enough for them to sleep in, the room set apart for a dormitory being supplied with a few stretchers and blankets, and going by the name of 'the fishing-boat's crib,' or 'the dead house.' Every inducement is held out to them to drink; none whatever to keep sober and respectable. Few resist the temptation; and when once they reach the proper stage of intoxication, as long as the money lasts they are kept drunk. So much is this habit of 'knocking down' the hard-earned cheque the rule and not the exception, that I once heard a wealthy squatter, himself a justice of the peace, say that it was a pity there was no public-house in the neighbourhood, and that one must be started as soon as possible to keep the labour in the district. This was in a newly-occupied part of the interior, where men were scarce and wages high, the nearest inn being about 300 miles distant. - *Dickens's All the Year Round*.

UNITED STATES.

The *Troy Times* estimates 150 thieves in that city. We thought the population of Troy was greater.

Lindsay, the clergyman who whipped his little child to death because he would not say his prayers to suit him, has paid the full penalty of his inhumanity by paying a fine of \$250. He was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, then got a new trial, at which the jury disagreed, and finally pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, for which the fine mentioned was imposed as the penalty.

Gen. B. Butler got into the Pennsylvania Avenue cars in Washington a few days since. The car was quite full. As soon as he entered, one of passengers stood up and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, put your heads upon your pocket-books, B. Butler is in the car.' Butler got out at the next crossing.

J. WILKS'S BOOTH. - A correspondent of a New Orleans paper relates that a friend of his has won a wager of \$500 by proving that Booth is still alive. He says: 'His whereabouts is a town to five persons only who know that he is both. He is living in obscurity, not far from his native land, and is perfectly safe, as his disguise is so complete that his own brother would not recognize him.' - *Montreal Herald*.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton Street, New York; and 295 High Holborn, London. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. June, 1867. 2m

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLIC, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections sometimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colics, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at 25 cents a box. June, 1867. 2m

REMARKABLE STATEMENT. Read the following letter, received by James Hawkes, Esq., Druggist, Brockville:

Lynn, C. W., June 13, 1864. James Hawkes, Esq., Brockville: Dear Sir - Allow me to make a statement in favor of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which ought to be known by everybody far and wide.

In March, 1859, a Tumor appeared on the left side of my head, which had grown so large by December of that year that it affected my eating very much, and the Doctors thought it best to have it removed, which was done at that time. It partially healed up, and the rest remained a running sore for three years and a half. I had tried several Physicians who all came to the conclusion that it could not be healed, and I was told to square up my books for the last time. After using several kinds of SARSAPARILLA I was induced to try BRISTOL'S from your establishment. Before I had used five bottles, I felt it was doing me good, and, as you know, I have continued to use it for the last fourteen months, and the result after using between thirty five and forty bottles, (which has brought away several pieces of the skull-bone, one of them measuring two by one and three eighths inches,) I am a well man.

Yours truly, GEORGE WEBSTER, Agent, G. T. R. Co. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 463

A REVOLUTION IN CATHARTIC TREATMENT. - Thousands of persons regard cathartic pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception - the only one - to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, at such complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they're a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions. 416

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, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting rosy and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. - Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums. 189

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

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PURIFY THE BLOOD. - If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the cause of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if

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BRANDRETT'S PILLS take all impure matters from the circulation, and restore the general health, soon curing local affections also. BRANDRETT'S PILLS protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists. June, 1867. 1m