

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following article, in its biggest type, from the pen of its chief, M. Paulin Limayrac:— "Notwithstanding the pacific declarations of the Government, so frequently repeated, several organs of the press persist in considering war as inevitable, and the reasons which they assign for the belief is that the French Government has taken every necessary measure to ensure the waging of hostilities with success. We have no desire to deny all that has been done and that which is still in progress for the defence of the country. These measures of precaution were dictated by the attitude of the neighbouring states, and the Government would have been deficient in the most ordinary foresight, had incurred the gravest responsibilities, if, in presence of an enormous display of military power abroad, it had not redoubled its efforts to place France in a position to meet an emergency.— But to conclude from this circumstance that it desires war or is preparing to declare it is strangely to abuse the process of reasoning. In fact, the more completely France is armed the less war will be probable. The equilibrium of military forces in the world is a guarantee of peace. On the other hand, the statement is indeed made that the disarmament of all the nations would be a still more certain pledge of the peace of Europe. This is very evident. But who is to set the example in that desirable proceeding? Does there exist a Frenchman, friendly to the security and grandeur of his country, who would dare to advise it to adopt that confiding initiative? And if foreigners should be tempted to invite us to take it, could we not employ as a reply, but in a different sense, the celebrated words used at Fontenoy: 'Gentlemen, the first?'"

The anticipation of war (says the Herald's Paris correspondent) continues unpublished.—The Liberté (which is the only paper published this evening) talks of concentrations of troops in the East. I don't believe it, for such a measure is not necessary. With the facilities of transport given by the French network of railways, troops may be concentrated at any point of the frontier in 24 hours. What is most ominous just now is, that the telegraph is entirely silent as to the reflections the 'notes' in the Constitutionnel and other French papers must have elicited from the Prussian press.

Great uneasiness prevails in France with regard to the policy of the Government, and its hostile or peaceful intentions. The reorganisation of the army is set down to the unexpected success of the Prussian arms at Sadowa. The reorganisation, notwithstanding that triumph, is resisted by the commercial and agricultural classes, who see in the development of a vast military system certain ruin for every form of enterprise. Europe is quiet, according to the journals which are hostile to the present dynasty. Russia, they say, may be intriguing on the Danube, Prussia may have certain complications with Denmark, and Austria may be engaged in the reorganisation of her institutions, but why should France, in a moment of such calmness, become the terror of the world?—The French papers which do not go in with the prevailing policy of the Government state that the present uneasiness arises out of a desire to avenge the mortification which the Emperor felt and feels at the great triumph won by Prussia in the short campaign of 1866. He is said to resent the victory as an insult to France and himself, and is also said to be determined to try conclusions with the victors before he dies. The Opinion of Paris has the following significant paragraph on the matter—'The immense sums set down in the Army and Navy Estimates will oblige the Legislative Chamber to demand from the Government explanations as to its policy— if, indeed, it has a policy. To go on as we are, giving assurances of peace and making preparations for war, cannot last much longer. We must see our way clearly before us. In speaking at this moment of the foreign policy of France we only anticipate by a few days the debates in the Legislative Body.'—Tablet.

Everywhere, says the Debats, 'people are inquiring whether peace or war is to be the upshot of the difficult situation in which Europe is placed just now, and the most contradictory answers are given to the question. The Moscow Gazette affirms that very delicate explanations are being exchanged between the cabinets of Paris and Berlin with respect to the simultaneous meeting of the Customs Union and Federal Parliaments in the latter city. According to the same journal, the visit of the Prince of Prussia to Florence is indicative of the continuance of the cordial understanding between Prussia and Italy, and General Menabrea has caused it to be intimated to Garibaldi that approaching events may bring the Italians to Rome sooner than is expected. This is certainly news which, if true, is anything but pacific. But at the same moment the Vienna Press takes upon itself to demonstrate that Denmark can find no power to undertake to demand the execution of the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague; that Austria, which alone would be entitled to interfere, is not bound to do so, and has no interest in the matter; and furthermore, that France does not care to know to whom Duppel and Alsen belong. Finally, the Epique announces that French and Prussian diplomats are engaged in negotiations for a mutual disarmament, to begin with a reduction of one year's service in the landwehr and the Garde Mobile. The Journal de Paris confirms this good news, and states that the idea originated at the diplomatic reception last Thursday during a conversation between M. de Goltz and M. de Moustier, but is unable to say to which of them the initiative is due.'—Daily News.

The statement which appeared the other day in a Paris paper, that during the late troubles in Belgium there were cries heard of 'Vive l'Empereur,' and that 'English Diplomacy' was somewhat alarmed by it, turns out, as I anticipated, to be unfounded. The Independence Belge says:— 'It is impossible for us to take this statement otherwise than as a joke. The troubles of Charleroi were, in our judgment sufficiently painful, inasmuch as they had to be put down with bloodshed, to call for such pleasantness.' In an article on American affairs the France observed that Imperial institutions, such no doubt as exist in France, is the form of government to which all nations are now advancing; that the conflict which has arisen between President Johnson and the Congress seems to it a symptom of the disposition of

the United States to adopt an Imperial regime; and that America is on the point of accepting a dictatorship. On this curious discovery of the Senatorial journal (La France has for its editor M. de Laguerre) one of the Paris correspondents of the N. rd who signs himself 'Corville,' remarks:— 'That our Latin Europe, of which the feet are already rotting, is destined, after a certain number of revolutions and reactions, to undergo definitely that form of government, is possible. Once we arrive at a state of decrepitude, we shall have proved by our weakness, as by our turbulence, that the Governments which are fit for manly nations cannot subsist with us, and it may be that we shall intrust to absolutism the task of leading us on with mild firmness to our last hour. I am far from undervaluing the advantages of the Imperial regime, but I do not believe that the time is yet come to inflict them on young America. What should we say of a sick man recommended to apply leeches, who would recommend the same to another man in perfect health? People easily believe what they desire; but merely because there is a Senate at Washington, as in Paris—though there is some difference between them—and because there are troubles in certain towns, La France is mistaken in taking it for granted that we are on the point of seeing His Majesty Wade I. mount the throne, and then hand down the sceptre and the crown to Wade II., and then found for some years the august dynasty of the Wades.'—Times Cor.

PARIS April, 15.—The Moniteur du Soir says in its bulletin:— 'The mutual relations between the great Powers continue to be of a pacific and cordial character. The different Cabinets are not at the present moment divided by any irritating discussion. The Pessimist views entertained by some journals are not founded upon correct information.' La France, commenting on the disturbances which have taken place in several towns, remarks that, though isolated and powerless efforts, yet seem to have corresponded to a mot d'ordre as if the revolutionary party wished to essay its strength. These attempts are easily and promptly suppressed; but still there is a symptom in all this which ought not to be treated carelessly. For the first time for twenty years demagoguery has raised its flag. It was thought definitely vanquished; it had merely hidden itself; it now appears,—powerless it is true, still it reappears. This is enough to cause conservative interests to redouble their vigilance.

The Globe publishes an article which has created an immense sensation. It says that the Emperor Napoleon meditates a great war against Russia and Prussia; but that he is likely to try and detach Prussia from Russia. Should he succeed, the war would be carried on in the banks of the Baltic and in the Viennian countries, Warsaw and St. Petersburg being the objectives. In that case Austria, Turkey, and Sweden would be the allies of France.—But Prussia would be attacked, if France could conciliate Russia relative to the East. The Globe concludes by stating that, in any case, Prussia and Russia had to request France to disarm first, pledging themselves to do the same—that forced intervention would be justified by the general interest of Europe.

The Liberté having announced that several hundred applications had been sent in to the Legation of the United States in Paris from Frenchmen for letters of naturalization as American citizens in order to evade the new military laws, the commissaire states that for many months past, only two applications had been made, and that one of the two did not proceed from a French citizen. For some time past there has been a question of raising the Archbishop of Paris to the dignity of Cardinal. It appears that the Emperor Napoleon more than once expressed his wishes on that point to the Pope, but there is some unaccountable difficulty or hesitation at Rome. La France more than hinted a few days back that the delay is owing to the influence of the Jesuits, who were hostile to the Archbishop for his opinions on the temporal power, as expressed in a speech he lately delivered in the Senate; and it at the same time reminded the Jesuits that if they are allowed to reside in France it is by sufferance. This which looked like a menace, has roused the attention of the religious papers who reply that the Jesuits, so long as their conduct is free from reproach, are like other French citizens, under the protection of the laws, and they add there is no truth in the imputations against the body with regard to the Archbishop of Paris. The Memorial Diplomatique professes to give some explanation on the point. It is said that no one did more justice than the Holy Father to the merits of the candidates proposed by the Emperor of the French, as proved by the reception he met with in Rome during the celebration of the Centenary of St. Peter. It observed also that Cardinals, receiving the hat from the hands of the Pope take an oath to sustain and defend, even at the cost of their blood, the rights, prerogatives, and integrity of the Holy See, and that the Sovereign Pontiff himself cannot allow of any compromise in respect of this solemn obligation. Now, the speech delivered last year by the Archbishop in the Senate on the Roman question contained certain things which were judged at Rome, rightly or wrongly, irreconcilable with the engagements to which every Cardinal must subscribe. The Memorial states that the Holy Father had written to the Archbishop requesting him to explain the meaning of certain passages in his speech which gave rise to interpretations unfavourable to the interests of the temporal Papacy, and that His Holiness was ready and willing to carry out the wishes of the Emperor, provided this were done.

It is, I believe, true that the Cardinal's hat was demanded by the Emperor for the Archbishop but it is not true that, as a preliminary condition explanation of his speech were demanded by the Pope.—The Archbishop has written to the Univers the following note:— 'The Univers of Saturday, the 4th, reproduces with comments an article of the Memorial Diplomatique which states, among other inaccuracies, that, in consequence of a speech delivered last year in the Senate by the Archbishop of Paris, the Pope has written to him for an explanation of certain passages of that speech which were calculated to be interpreted unfavourably to the interests of the Holy See. All that the Archbishop thinks proper to state at present with reference to those assertions and comments is, that the Holy Father has not written to him on the subject of his speech, and has not requested him to explain certain passages of it.' The Abbe Migne, who had been cited to be on the point of death in consequence of the destruction of his printing office by fire, writes to the journals to say that, although he feels acutely his loss, he is not at all prostrated in health, and has no notion of dying just yet.

Once a Week says: 'A more extraordinary legacy than that bequeathed by his fellow-citizens by Father la Loque cannot well be imagined. At his death his body was stretched on a miserable bed in an attic of the Quartier de Grenelle, which is anything but a fashionable district of Paris. He was an old man, had lived in a simple way, sustaining himself almost entirely on bread. His room contained barely a little furniture; yet, hid in a corner was found a little cupboard with numerous shelves, and on these were sorted with the greatest order regiments of corks. In the centre was a manuscript, written by the Pere la Loque, on which he stated that he had formerly been in possession of considerable wealth, now squandered; that all of his greatness remained but these corks drawn in better times to welcome many a friend who had now forgotten him; that age and ruin had taught their moral, and that on each cork would be found written its history. This the old man did, hoping that it would serve as a timely warning, and that placed on the shelves of some museum or of a philosopher's study, they might be found to illustrate human nature. On one of the corks was an inscription to this effect: 'Obmoigne cork; bottle emptied 12th of May, 1843, with M. B—'

who wished to interest me in a business by which I was to make ten millions. This affair cost me 50,000f. M. B— escaped to Belgium. A caution to amateurs.' On another appears the following note: 'Cork of Cyprus wine, of a bottle emptied on the 4th of December, 1866, with a dozen fast friends. Of these I have not found a single one to help me on the day of my ruin. The names of the twelve are annexed below.'

A French paper announces the death of Colonel Jomard, the last survivor of Napoleon's battle of the Pyramids, at the age of eighty-eight years. A curious letter is causing great amusement to the Parisians. It runs thus:— 'M. and Mme. E— have the honor to make known to you the loss they have experienced in the person of Sir William E—, their son, a naval officer in Her Majesty's service. He was eaten by savages, on the island of —, on the —, 1867.'

Our (Tablet) Roman Correspondent writes that a good 'mot' has been circulating in Legation circles on the Emperor's orders for full court dress at his cousin's reception at the French embassy. 'L'Empereur exige la calotte a la reception de son Eminence,' said a witty royalist; 'pour prouver au monde que sa famille n'est plus sans culotte.' Pleasantly apart, the choice of Mgr. Bonaparte is an eminently prudent one in the present crisis, and his great personal virtues and his Imperial relationship, as well as his position as a Roman subject and prince, render it a welcome one to all classes, save the enemies of the Holy See.

The Journal de Rouen says:— A curious incident occurred during the revision of the National Garde Mobile at Peronne. One young man who presented himself appeared to be quite deaf. The surgeon carefully examined him, using all the tests employed in such cases, but the other remained mute. He was about to be transferred to the invalid list, when when the surgeon as a final attempt, said in a low tone of voice, 'Your deafness exempts you from serving; however, you will have to appear here again on the — of next month, in order to go through the requisite formalities.' 'At what hour, sir?' said the young man, in great delight; joy had, in fact, worked a miracle. 'You are good for service, and need not disturb yourself' was the reply. The Emperor Napoleon III completed his 60th year on the 20th of April.

ITALY.

PEDMONTE.—The Florence correspondent of the Daily News says:—Even in the midst of their own internal questions of administration and finance, the Italian journals cannot refrain from observing and discussing with a peculiar and sympathizing interest those political events in the other countries which more or less directly affect the power of the Roman Church, for they have by this time obtained the very unpleasant conviction that Papal influence abroad is quite incompatible with national independence at home. Accordingly they are following very attentively every phase of the struggle between the laity and the priesthood in Austria—of the closer relations between the dynasty of the Bonapartes and the Holy See, shadowed forth in the nomination of the new Cardinal in a Roman rather than in a French character, and of the greater liberty of action which our own country, it is hoped, will secure in dealing with the Irish Catholic population through the disestablishment of the Irish State Church.

Adversity is apt to make people speak out, and it is not surprising if, under the present circumstances of Italy, expression be given to censures that have long been whispered. Towards the close of the discussion which ended in Monday's vote a Piedmontese deputy, who has been a Minister, whose personal character is high, and who is noted for his moral courage in plain speaking, made some remarks which attracted much notice in the Chamber, and have since been much discussed out of it. If the Ministers, said M. Sella, had well measured the gravity of the situation of affairs and of the proposed remedies, he was certain they would agree that the burden it was necessary to impose upon the nation was severe and not easy to be borne; and he did not doubt they would remember that Governments are based no longer upon bayonets, of which the day is past, but solely upon the love and esteem of the people. 'The times are changed, gentlemen, for we now see the last and most renowned citadels of absolutism fall spontaneously dismantled at the sound of those trumpets of Jericho which are called 'public opinion' and 'Progress.' Therefore,' he continued, addressing himself pointedly to the Ministers, 'make it felt wherever it may be needful that in order that Government may last it is necessary that those who govern should be beloved and esteemed, and they cannot be so if they do not set an example of morality.' These pointed words produced a strong sensation in the Chamber, and there can be no doubt they were approved by many. It has since been reported that they caused great displeasure in a high quarter.— There was no time for them to have suggested a large cut which appeared the following morning in one of the several satirical papers published in Florence, and which must, therefore, be considered as a mere coincidence. It is a parody of a scene in the 14th canto of Dante's Inferno, where sinners are punished by a rain of large flakes of iron. The flakes here resemble huge stones with the names of various taxes inscribed upon them. Those that have already fallen, with sore damage to the heads, backs, and limbs of the tortured wretches who run about, naked and despairing, in the vain effort to avoid them, are marked 'Forced loan,' 'Stamps,' 'War-tax,' 'Income tax,' &c. Among those raining down, several large ones are marked 'Grinding tax.' One is tax upon breath, another upon lights and fires— thus indicated as probable coming imposts. One stone is marked '140 Generals;' another bears the word 'Feasts,' in allusion to the coming marriage festivities; and one has written upon it: 'Dinner at the Cascine, 95,000 francs' that being the enormous sum granted to a Florence restaurateur for getting up one of the entertainments to take place here early in May. In the distance, on an elevation, protected from the pitiless storm by a broad umbrella, the well known figure of a stout gentleman turns his back upon the suffering crowd, flanked by two ladies who hang upon each arm, and of whose social position their flouncing attire and general aspect permit no doubt. It is unfortunate when things come to this, and when the barrier of reverence is endangered alike by the grave reproof of the legislator and the caricaturist's pungent pencil. Did attacks proceed only from ultra-Democratic faction or reactionary malcontents they would claim no notice, but, unfortunately, the censures they imply find echoes not loud, but deep, in far more respectable quarters.—Times Cor.

ROMA.

A number of German theologians have been summoned to Rome to assist at the General Council, or rather at the preparatory deliberations: among others M. Wallthe, Hottinger, Herzswaethor, Mayor, Schrabbe, Danko, Schwetz. The Pope remains perfectly well, notwithstanding his great and increasing fatigues. The military augmentations continue unchecked, and the first battalion of Swiss riflemen (on Carabinieri Esteri) was marched this morning to Viterbo to garrison that city and province, just evacuated by the French brigade. The last remnant of the Imperial force, three regiments and a battery of artillery, remains at Civita Vecchia, and there appears very little probability of its being withdrawn. Unless the internal state of Italy hastens a catastrophe, or a general war breaks out unexpectedly, the statu quo will be prolonged indefinitely. Mazzini's recent letter to his countrymen is clear on this point. A Catholic movement seems to be setting in in Portugal. At Ouvia the inhabitants have sent six volunteers for the Zouaves, who arrived last week. Seven or eight Maltese have also joined, but as yet they unhappily speak no dialect save their own, which

is unintelligible to all save natives. The number of German Zouaves is increasing fast, especially from Catholic Prussia, and many of the last recruits are decorated with the Cross of Sadowa.

Mr. Murray (Canada), who was wounded in the first attack at Mentana has been, your readers will be glad to learn, promoted to be sub-lieutenant. He had previously received the cross of Pius IX for his gallantry on the field of battle, and his zealous service of seven years in the Pontifical Zouaves.

The troops go into camp at Rocca di Papa in the early part of June—a measure which will greatly conduce to their health and discipline.—Tablet.

I need not recapitulate the absurd theories which have been formed on the elevation of Mgr. Bonaparte to the Cardinalate, or the speculation it has given rise to in Italy and in the Italian and liberal French journals. The new Cardinal is chiefly known for his morbid dislike of all public display—his rigid refusal to be made the tool of his cousin's ambition—his great personal holiness and retiring character. His sister is a nun of the Sacred Heart at the Convent of Trinita dei Monti.

The Holy Week ceremonies commenced on Sunday with the blessing of the Palms in St. Peter's.

An immense crowd assiated at the ceremonies; and it would be difficult to stigmatise with sufficient severity the conduct of the Protestant visitors. They seemed to have lost, not only all religious, but all social, sense of respect either for themselves or the sacred places in which they were; and I was witness to a scene in the Sixtine scarcely creditable to persons not accustomed to the Roman Holy Week. The mother of a Zouave, who was among the noblest dead of Mentana—the descendant and chief of one of the most ancient crusading families of Belgium, was wantonly assailed with blows by two American females—I will not profane the name of lady by applying it to them—and pushed out of her place by sheer force. The chamberlain on guard who was a friend of the two Americans, looking coolly on, and refusing to interfere when spoken to by several persons present. I am happy to say the English Protestant ladies were far more respectful in their behaviour, and that the most disgraceful scene was in every case traced to the American society.—Tablet.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, April 15.—The Dagblad of to-day in its French review says it is true that the negotiations with Prussia relative to North Schleswig have not been broken off, but that they are hopelessly dragging on. It also denies the rumours that a partial agreement has been arrived at, and says it is impossible for Denmark to give the guarantee required, and that the frontier line proposed by Prussia would be most unacceptable to Denmark. The review concludes by expressing confidence in the future of Denmark. The Dagblad also states that the Danish people are animated by gratitude towards France for intervention at the conclusion of the Treaty of Prague.

RUSSIA.

By ukase dated the 28th of March in this present passing year, Alexander of Russia has decreed that the Kingdom of Poland is no longer even to have its artificial existence on paper, that the very name of Poles is to be ignored and that of Leithan employed in its stead. Of course this act has no more importance than that which attaches to it from the prof it affords of the insolence of Russian power in fancying that it has succeeded in subjugating Poland. Subdued, Poland is; its most devoted son cannot deny that fact—subjugated, it is not, it cannot be while a single group of Polish exiles remains in any corner of Europe to operate conspiracy. Surer and more terrible means than the flourish of an Imperial pen have been used before this and have failed to quench out the Polish national life. The exercise of the religion, dear to the Polish heart, has been subjected to penal inflictions such as once weighed down Catholicity in Ireland—the native language has been interdicted and premiums scattered within the grasp of such Poles as would conform to the Russian tongue and customs—the domains of the patriotic aristocracy have been overrun and confiscated; and yet, in the words of the national chant of the country, 'Izessere Polska nia zginiaz': Poland is not lost! What the kuont and the cannon have been powerless to accomplish the gray goose-quill, even though manipulated by the appointed hand of a Czar, can hardly do.

The Moscow Gazette says—'A few days back a circular note of Count Bismarck was sent to all the Prussian agents in Europe to give them a formal assurance that Prince Napoleon had no political mission to fulfil in Berlin. It only wanted those officious denials to convince the public that Prince Napoleon had in reality a political mission.'

UNITED STATES.

A joker in the New Jersey Legislature presented the following bill on the day of adjournment, which passed a second reading:— An act to increase the revenues of the State. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that all male citizens who shall remain unmarried after the age of 25 years shall pay one dollar per annum into the State Treasury, but such tax shall be remitted on the person making affidavit that he has made two bona fide offers of marriage during the year.

A most disastrous fire occurred in St. Louis, on the 25 of April. It originated in a wholesale drug store, which, with several adjoining buildings, was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. During the fire an explosion of chemicals took place, completely demolishing the surrounding walls.

The condition of the Treasury is such that the April statement of the public debt will show a reduction. The requisitions of the War and Navy Department this month have not been so large as usual on the Treasury.

The latest returns from North Carolina indicate the success of the Constitution and the Radical ticket by several thousand majority. The returns from Georgia are less definite, and the State is claimed by both parties.

While a Fenian meeting was being held in Healy's Hall, Chicago, on Thursday night, the flooring gave way, and the audience were precipitated to the floor below. One person received injuries of which he subsequently died, and several others were badly injured.

When a man and a woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is, which is the one. Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before this matter is finally settled.

'Are you not alarmed at the approach of the King of Errors?' said a minister to a sick man 'Oh, no! I have been living six-and-thirty years with the queen of errors; the king can't be much worse.'

It is as difficult for revenge to act without exciting suspicion, as for a rattlesnake to stir without making a noise.

The following contains the alphabet:—John P. Batty gave me a black walnut box of quite a small size.

How to MOVE AN AUDIENCE—If you want to move an audience, press round your hat; soliciting contributions. They'll scatter in double-quick time.

Why is a lover like a tailor?—Because he presses his suit.

A SNEAK from the shock of an earthquake must be a rare curiosity.

Mr. Jones writes to a friend, and closes by saying:— 'I am glad to be able to say that my wife is recovering slowly.'

LEGAL MATTERS.—When does a cow become real estate?—When turned into a field.

RATHER OMINOUS.—To be importuned by your wife to get your wife insured.

We can tell you how to get a good wife—take a nice girl and go to the parson.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his life patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Orders and consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

WHY DO YOU HESITATE?

Why await the final attack of diseases which may prove fatal, when the first onset can be repelled with BRISTOL'S SCAR-COATED PILLS, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious an astringent vegetable ingredients, at once safe and astringent, they are the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but BRISTOL'S SCAR-COATED PILLS do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passage. In nearly every phase of disease the use of BRISTOL'S SERRAVALLE'S, in conjunction with the Pills, will greatly hasten a cure.

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

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.—As among the opera airs of the great composers there are some which the public taste instinctively prefers, so among perfumes there are grades of excellence from which the world chooses the rarest and the best. In the United States, the West Indies, Canada, South and Central America, etc., this choice has long since been made. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has no rival among the perfumes of the Western Hemisphere. The once celebrated European toilet-waters are scarcely salable in any market where this refreshing, beautiful, delicious, and almost indestructible perfume is procurable. Besides its unrivalled merits as a floral fumigant, it is, when intermixed with water, a fine preservative deodorant.

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

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamp-ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens:

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame St., Montreal:

Gentlemen,—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SERRAVALLE'S, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours gratefully,

ALFRED TUOK,

Soap and Candle Maker

Craig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1863.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamp-ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, but to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.— [Wrightsville, Pa., Star.