

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25.—A telegraphic message from Algiers yesterday afternoon announces the death of Marshal Pelissier. The *Moniteur* of Monday said that he had been ill, but was much better. His malady was congestion of the lungs. Various conjectures are hazarded as to his successor in the government of Algeria.

Marshal Pelissier was in his 70th year. He was born in November, 1794, at Maromme (Seine Inferieure). In 1845 Pelissier's name acquired a most unenviable notoriety by the suffocating of 500 Arabs who took refuge in the grottoes of Ouled-Rial, in the Dahra. This act of cold-blooded cruelty caused great sensation even in France; and so strong was the feeling that Marshal Soult then Minister at War, did not venture to approve it. Marshal Bugeaud declared that Pelissier had only acted according to orders. Pelissier was promoted Major-General the following year. He commanded the province of Oran from 1848 to 1851; was named General of Division, and commanded the province of Algiers previously in place of General de Hautpoul. When the news of the coup d'etat reached Algiers he issued a proclamation placing the province under martial law, and declared that he was resolved to maintain order by all the means at his disposal. In 1855 he was appointed to the army of the Crimea, and soon succeeded M. Marshal Canrobert in the chief command. When the Crimea was evacuated Pelissier, who after the taking of Sebastopol had been raised to the rank of Marshal, returned to Paris. He was named Senator, created Duke of Malakoff, and received a donation of 100,000fr., voted by the Legislative Body. In 1858 he was named Ambassador to London, in place of M. de Persigny, and when his period of office expired, was appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

The state of Algeria is now causing a good deal of disquiet. The Government allows very little of what is going on there to transpire. Private letters from Tunis state that the insurrection there was not so formidable as described in the French papers. The increase of the imposts and the constitution were made the pretext by foreign agents, who wished to intimidate the Bey and force him to annul a convention with England by which British subjects are allowed to buy land in the Regency.

The Toulon fleet, composed of six ships of war, carrying 240 guns and 2,600 seamen, under the command of Admiral Bouet-Willamez has sailed for Tunis. The *Journal des Debats* remarks that anarchy in European politics becomes more complete every day. All that hatred can inspire in the way of bitter expressions is shown in the London journals towards Prussia and Austria, in the journals of Vienna towards England and Prussia, in the journals of Berlin towards Austria and England. If the conference separated without a treaty of peace the confusion will be at its height.

A letter from Vienna says:—"A few days ago, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries dropped some bitter words about the Pope, in the presence of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, so runs the report, retorted that, in his opinion, nothing more than a sacred duty had been fulfilled by the Pope in exposing and denouncing before all Europe the systematic persecution to which the Catholic Church in Poland had been and was subject. It was a melancholy fact that the Russian Government did not practice justice even in matters of religion; and it was greatly to be feared that evil consequences would ensue. On this the Russian diplomatist feigned astonishment at language, which he intimated, was hostile to his country, adding, however, a hope that the French Minister, in what he had said, had only expressed his private opinions on a subject which he was sure must be viewed in a different light by his colleagues and the Cabinet as a whole. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, however, nothing daunted by the menace implied, coolly declared that the feelings he had just embodied in words were shared by his sovereign; and he must repeat it was much to be regretted that France had remained isolated in her endeavors to alleviate the position of Poland. Here ended the interview. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, so it is affirmed, lost no time in communicating the discussion to the corps diplomatique, or, which is much the same, to the world at large.

We read in the *Monde*:—"The Pontifical allocution denouncing the Czar re-echoes through the politics of Europe; it is the cry of public conscience coming to cut short the complicity which silence involves. Within a few hours' journey by our railroads, within a few minutes transit of our electric wires, in the very centre of our boasted civilization, a people is being slowly exterminated. As in a bygone age, the father of the great European family raises his voice alone in behalf of right. The words of the Pontiff vibrate in every heart. In the face of the triumphant Revolution, Christian policy is boldly asserted. The Russian question will become a much more formidable one than the question of the East. Moreover, these questions are related to each other; already are the Russian regiments ranged upon the confines of the Danubian principalities, they must hit for a pretext to cross them, to renew the attempt made ere while by Nicholas. Whose fault is it, that miserable governments hold the provinces of the old Greek empire? Who was it that strove with the barbarism of the Mussulman? The Pope; it is their energy that saved Europe by rallying Christian princes under one standard. When division and rivalry had rendered these princes deaf to the voice of Rome, the Turks entered Constantinople. All regal powers flag in the defence of Christianity. Since the fourteenth century, France has forgotten that she is the eldest daughter of the Church. In the fifteenth century half Germany invited the Turks; Turkey rather than Poland, is the cry of the innovators; Sobieski is the last on the list of Christian heroes. The Turkish question was settled 180 years ago, after it had lasted from the seventh century. During this long interval, the dynasty of the Poles made a start alone against the torrent, without ever losing sight of what was the constant object of its active exertions. The Russian question resembles the Turkish question, and is no less threatening to Christianity, than was the latter. It made its appearance on the occasion of the first partition of Poland. The Pope protested, but its protest fell to the ground unheeded amid the general indifference. It was the reign of philosophy, and philosophers burnt incense on the altar of Catherine II.

The Russian knot is a weapon as efficient as the scimitar, for the extermination of Catholics; whole populations have been driven by terror into schism; some millions of Catholics who still remain firm are deprived of their pastors, and handed over to the suggestions of apostates. Transportation and pains and penalties have increased the arms of martyrs; the whole class of landholders have been stripped of their property which has been offered to apostates as a premium. And though the events which are now laying Poland waste, were foreseen by everybody, there is nothing to show that the governments of Europe even troubled themselves about the matter. Alas; the last vestige of Christian policy had disappeared from the minds of men, even more completely than from their protocols. The Pope insists, implores, supplicates. The nations who have written liberty of conscience among their laws, do not consider that Russia is violating the liberty of Catholics in Poland. Four powers divided among themselves the supremacy of Europe, and claim to influence the course of events; namely, England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now they all suspect, and are more disposed to rend, one another, than to succour a people who is a sister equal to them all, and who is suffering a violent death at their very doors. Russia pursues her work and goes away with the remains of the barrier which separates her from the west. While the wretched Europe of the 15th century was finding its delight in the revival of art, and in Pagan philosophy, Mahomet II. burst upon Constantinople, where he met with resistance from only a handful of intrepid men, and where the English, the French, and the Germans were conspicuous by their absence. The Europe of the 19th century is a prey to the same heedlessness, and to the same passions. Yet a little while, and there will be only second-class powers in Europe. This is the more probable, inasmuch as there is a greater chance of Prussia or Austria uniting with Russia, than there is of a combination of the four above-mentioned great powers that were. This is the result which Pius IX. is bent upon averting, while he vainly seeks for support among princes and peoples. National assemblies gravely discuss questions of tariff, of duty, of industry, and of commerce; they will not desert the reproach brought against the Greeks of the lower empire, of losing themselves in obscure discussion at the very moment when the walls of their Capital was falling. There are points between metaphysics and topics of every-day life upon which men of heart and of intelligence might easily agree with a view to the common welfare. The Pope is never without this highest kind of foresight; at the present day it shines forth most brilliantly.

A DUTCH ROMANCE.—Several of the Paris journals, relate the following story concerning the interpreter of the Japanese Embassy, now in Paris:—Frantz Bleckmann was a native of Holland, but being of a roving disposition, embarked on board a vessel bound for Batavia to seek his fortune. Years passed by, and nothing being heard of him, his friends at last concluded that some accident must have befallen him, and that he was no longer living. His father remained in Holland, but being unsuccessful in business, he came to Paris. Here his resources soon failed him, and on writing to a friend to solicit a small loan he received the following letter in reply:—"I send you the money you ask for, and add to it the photographic portraits of the Japanese Embassy. You will remark the face of one of those strangers, for he is the very image of your son." The father could not but perceive the resemblance; the features were certainly the same, but the closely-shaven head and the Oriental costume greatly puzzled him. He, however, went to the courtyard of the hotel in which the Embassy was staying, and was so fortunate as to arrive just as the Japanese were passing to go out. The original of the portrait he at once recognized, and called out, "Is that you Frantz?" In a moment the son—in each other's arms. The Ambassadors who witnessed the scene were greatly moved, and old Bleckmann's troubles were now at an end, as the son is wealthy and prosperous.

ITALY. PIEMONTE.—Turin, May 25.—To-day in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister for War, replying to the questions of Signor Mordini, stated that the active army consisted of 390,000 infantry, 80 batteries of artillery, and 19 regiments of cavalry. This army was capable of defending the kingdom from any attack whatever, but the Minister could not say whether it was sufficient for Italy to make an attack alone and without allies. The state of the fortifications, he said, was excellent, and the mobilization of the National Guard was nearly completed. —*Cor. of Tablet.*

Turin, May 21.—The month of May has witnessed several triumphs for the Vicar of Christ, even in the very camp of the Philistines. The battle of the *Obolo di San Pietro* has been fought, and the discomfiture of the enemies of Saint Peter is the result; but it was by a battle charge not led by human leaders, and hardly fought by human arms. The rushing hostile torrent would have impetuously overturned the firm but scanty barrier opposed to it, had it not been for one of those turning points which, especially in all that appertains to the Church, proclaims at necessary periods that her guardianship is from above, and defeats the ignoble machinations, the mean and calumnious vituperations, the ungrateful and heartless hostility of redeemed but rebellious man. It was a moral, and at the same time a material triumph, which must tell throughout Europe, and is a renewed assurance for Catholicism that its most dire enemies cannot separate it from the Father of the Faithful. Prison walls have been, ere now, powerless to hush the voice of a captive Pontiff, and even now the holy voice of Pius IX. sounds over the frozen wastes, and smites the Sovereign of the icy North, proclaiming the Vicar of Christ's inalienable right to feed, and in feeding, to defend every Catholic people. The reciprocity is complete. At the eleventh hour, the legislative instincts of the Piedmontese robbers have perceived that their contemptible shackles would only irritate the great frame of Catholic Italy, which would augment a hundred-fold its material aid to the Holy See; that their own abnormal and diseased state, powerless to effect their aim, would become more apparent to all; that universal indignation would condemn the act; that a system could be organized which would impoverish their own exchequer; and, finally, that the voice of Pius IX., until now patient and enduring under his own wrongs, would be applied to crush the tyranny which would impede the good works of his people. None can suspect the Piedmontese Government of any sense of moderation towards religion, or the wants of the Holy See, in refusing to adopt measures that would repress the *Obolo* of Saint Peter. They were bound to do so (considering their principles) if they credited their own assertions: that they dare not, shows the true state of the question. Let then those who devote their time and their speeches to misrepresenting the feelings of the Italian Peninsula as hostile to the Temporal Power of the Pope open their eyes to what every hour clearly reveals. As I stated in my last, Passaglia declared that the *Obolo* was an expression of the opinion of those who would support the Temporal Power; and it has been declared in the Chamber that the same funds support the so-called Neapolitan brigandage. The recent decision presents the following dilemma, and the Honorable can select which horn they please—either the *Obolo* is the means by which the Temporal Power and the Neapolitan brigandage are maintained; in which case, to neglect abolishing it, must prove the *Onorevoli* to be cowardly traitors to the *Patria*; or it is not used for that purpose, in which case all the assertions that the Pope maintains 'brigandage' with the offerings of the Faithful, prove the *Onorevoli* to be deliberate slanderers. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Visconti-Venosta,

expressed the assurance that the Government had not abandoned Rome and Venice, which were thrown in his face as an accusation; but their principle was not to attempt a solution without a chance of success. The policy of reserve was adopted to watch opportunities. If a diversity of views existed between France and Italy, the French Government had frequently declared their occupation of Rome to be abnormal. Nevertheless the Minister stated the very best relations exist between them and the English and French Governments on the questions of Rome and Venice. The *Onorevole Passaglia* had accused them of not combating the moral war waged against them by Rome, but we wished to show to Europe that as we respect the liberty of all, we do not wish to trample on religious liberty! As to reprisals against the Roman Government, to which we are encouraged by *Passaglia*, we have refused to allow the Pontifical flag into our ports, or to receive Roman Consuls, and have sequestered the lands of the Church in the Kingdom of Italy; and if we have not had recourse to more vigorous reprisals, it is with the desire not to damage those populations which aspire to be united to us.

It is clear that audacity and mendacity are the figures of speech which give force to Piedmontese eloquence. He did not wish to create antagonism between the French and English alliance; the latter affords us moral help while France destroys treaties, and the influence of Austria co-operate immensely towards our regeneration. Such was his programme. Their army and navy would accomplish the rest.

The usual tag-rag-and-bob-tail (of the Newdegate-Whalley style) such as Musolino, Mellana, Massari, and Obiavesi spouted out their commonplaces against Rome; the latter proposing an order of the day inviting the Government to surround such part of the Pontifical States as was not under the Italian Government and to take the necessary steps to complete the electoral lists; the whole to be accomplished by October 1864. Finally, however, on the motion of Alievi, the order of the day, pure and simple, was adopted by a large majority.

The answer of Prince Napoleon to the Revolutionary Committee declaring that they should never cease their efforts until Italy was free from the Alps to the Adriatic, received no consideration here until a despatch yesterday arrived stating (only, however, on the authority of the *Times* Vienna Correspondent) that the Emperor, while he regretted the publication of the above, expressed his opinion that peace would be impossible until Italy was free from the Alps to the Adriatic. It is not much credited.

Passaglia has at last thrown off the mask and proved by his recent speeches in the Turin Chamber of Deputies that his expulsion from Rome as a traitor to the Holy See and a perfidious conspirator in favour of Piedmont was amply justified. In a debate upon the state of the nation *Passaglia* recommended the formal incorporation of Rome and the Patrimony with the Kingdom of Sardinia, by the establishment of electoral bureaux, in which the votes of the revolutionists might be taken for the election of Roman representatives in the so-called 'Italian' Parliament, thus treating the Sovereign Pontiff as a non-entity, and altogether ignoring the existing order of things. It is to the pestilent advice of such perjured Priests that some of the greatest crimes of monarchs are traceable. The worst acts of the reign of Henry VIII. were countenanced, if not suggested, by infamous ecclesiastics who betrayed their trust and abandoned their sacred duties, and we have not the least doubt that bad Priests are answerable before God for many of the worst deeds of Victor Emanuel. He is a coarse, sensual, illiterate, hot-headed, reckless soldier, who takes his notions of obedience to the Church from such scandalous Priests as Gioberti and *Passaglia*, and trusting to their perfidious advice and wicked counsel, commits the grossest sacrilege without knowing what he does. For a time, *Passaglia* assumed a vizzor of respect for the Holy See, while advocating the unification of Italy, and thus deceived the Marquis d'Azeglio, but he could not long restrain his revolutionary passions and his malicious designs, and being turned out of the Marquis's house he had no alternative but to cease to play the hypocrite and boldly assume his true character. This is very fortunate, for *Passaglia's* name is no longer a source of strength to the enemies of the Church, and even in the Turin Chamber his influence is gone. The Government treated his proposal with contempt, and had no trouble in inducing the Chamber to reject it. What sad examples we have in the fate of La Mennais, Gioberti, and *Passaglia*, of the fatal effects of inordinate vanity in ecclesiastics. The two former died the death of heathens who never heard of God, and the third yet lives—we hope to repent and die as become a Christian. —*Weekly Register.*

ROME.—Letters from Rome of Saturday the 21st inst. state: His Holiness the Pope has recovered completely from his recent indisposition, and has resumed his customary course of life.

We find the following details relating to the family of the Father Holy in the *Semana Liturgique* of Poitiers. Pius IX. is younger than any of his brothers who are yet alive. Two of them are Octogenarians, Count Gabriel, who is 84, and Count Gaetan, who is 80; his sister, Countess Benigni, carries lightly her 77 years. His father, died at the age of 84; his mother Countess Catherine, at 82. To conclude, his grandfather, Count Hercules, lived 96 years. It would be as well before foretelling the death of the Pope, to take these telling figures into the calculation of the chances of this painful event. The family of the Mastai is a numerous one. Count Gabriel, the eldest, whose wife, Countess Victoria, has just had a narrow escape from death, has two sons: Count Lewis who is married to the Princess of Drago, and Count Hercules, who is married to the niece of Cardinal Gaddolini; Count Gaetan is a widower, and childless. The late Count Joseph, formerly a captain in the police force, died some years ago, leaving no issue, but the Popes four sisters, of whom only one is still living, have given him many nephews, who in their turn are furnishing him with plenty of great-nephews. And yet, to the honour of the Sovereign Pontiff be it said, this host of brothers, sisters, nephews, and great-nephews, has never cost the States of the Church a half-penny. No incommensurate can be laid to their charge: not one post, not one mission has been theirs; nobody can say that the Mastai owe the slightest advancement of their fortune to the elevation of Cardinal Mastai to the highest dignity. Pius IX. has trod the path of the evangelical perfection. Wholly detached from the things of this lower earth, no sooner is he seated on the throne of St. Peter, than he owns no worldly tie; while he embraces with inconceivable tenderness the great family of souls which God commits to his care.

A remarkable 'sign of the times' is the favour with which the Papal loan has been received on the Continent. The difficulty was not to find capitalists willing to take the loan, but to whom it should be given. The proposals were numerous, and the point for the Minister of Finance of His Holiness was the most favourable out of the many favourable offers. The preference has at last been given the Belgian Company of the 'Credit Foncier,' who have very generously declined to receive any commission for the execution of the contract. One Belgian capitalist, M. Dumoucaeu has not only offered to guarantee the punctual payment of the interest but has already placed in the hands of the Pontifical Government a considerable portion of the capital of the loan. This shows first, the confidence of the moneyed interest in the fidelity of the Pontifical Government to its engagements, and secondly the conviction of capitalists, those shrewd observers of the signs of the times—that the Piedmontese usurpation in the States of the Church is not likely to be permanent. —*Weekly Register.*

which, whose arrest and imprisonment mentioned in a former letter, I have been credibly informed that energetic reclamations on the subject of the atrocious outrage were made at the Tuileries by the Nuncio, Monsignore Olivi, and that all parties, including the accepted miscreant concerned in the sacrilegious transaction, were menaced with excommunication. Certain it is that, after a few days' close confinement, his Eminence was brought before the Court of Appeal at Ancona, and after a mere formal examination, was acquitted of all charges and forthwith released. The return of His Eminence to this diocese was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration. On arriving at the city of Jesi, the inhabitants met him in large numbers, and accompanied him amidst the most unrestrained manifestations of joy to the Episcopal residence. The reception which His Eminence received is said to have given offence to the Government officials and their sympathisers at Jesi, and it is stated that some Piedmontese officers assembled the same evening in front of the Bishop's residence, and having evinced their disrespect for His Eminence by the most offensive exclamations, threw stones at and broke the windows, after which they only escaped the vengeance of the indignant and excited population by a precipitate flight. Cardinal Morichini is said to have manifested the most perfect equanimity from the commencement to the end of this series of outrages to which he has been subjected. His Eminence is expected in Rome in the course of next week. —*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Our accounts from Naples represent the Government there as a grinding and ruthless tyranny. The worst that was ever alleged by the most unscrupulous calumniator of the Bourbon Government against the administration of the late King of Naples falls far short of the atrocities daily perpetrated by the myriads of the Usurper. The Sardinian rule in the Two Sicilies is literally a reign of terror. The rigor of the police to all classes and to all persons, is such that whole families are hourly flying for refuge to Rome and Malta. Arrests are so numerous and are attended with so much barbarity, by the mere order of the Chief of the Police, and without any formality or accusation, that a panic prevails throughout the capital. In eight months no fewer than 60,000 persons have been banished from Naples under the Pica law. Assassination and crimes attended with violence are of constant recurrence, so much so that the official journals are forbidden to say anything about them, and while crucifixes and the images of Saints are pulled down inexorably by order of the revolutionary municipality, the most obscene prints are hawked with impunity and almost under official patronage through the streets. The insults, the ignominies, and the cruel wrongs heaped upon the Priesthood for their fidelity to the Holy See are innumerable, and we have seen it stated in the *Times* that there are no less than 50 Priests in one Neapolitan Lunatic Asylum—the victims of Piedmontese tyranny for their adherence to the cause of religion and order. —*Weekly Register.*

At Palermo, on the 11th instant, at break of day, a number of Carabineer police agent and soldiers of the line entered the Monastery of La Concezione to compel the Nuns to quit. This vast and magnificent Convent has been changed into a Hospital, and endowed with £3,200 a year. The decree which effected this change, allowed the Nuns a delay of one month and a few days before leaving, but as they refused to go, the doors were broken open on the 11th, and the Nuns were evicted. It was a distressing sight to see these poor creatures turned weeping out of their home. This is what the Robber Government calls a 'free Church in a free country.'

The *Times* calls the Pope 'a poor old man,' and professes to pity his 'sorrows' without understanding whence those sorrows spring, and forgetting that another 'old man' when a prisoner in France caused Napoleon more trouble, as he passionately declared himself, than Europe in arms and leagued against his ascendancy. It would however have been more becoming and more consonant with the obligations of truth and honor if the *Times*, when it felt disposed, from whatever motive, to say civil things of His Holiness, abstained from calumnious assertions and insinuations. Where, for instance, is the justification for its assertion that 'Pio Nono is an instance of a man whose very kindness has been the cause of cruelty?' That, as the *Times* asserts, His Holiness pities the unfortunate King of the Two Sicilies and rebukes the injustice of which that Prince is the innocent victim—an injustice in which this country is deeply implicated, —there is no doubt. It is also undeniable that the Pope wishes most cordially to see His Majesty restored to his throne and an end of the Piedmontese usurpation in Naples and in all other parts of Italy. But has this been the cause of cruelty? Perhaps the *Times* means that the Pope might by the exercise of his influence induce the King of Naples to abdicate in favor of Victor Emmanuel, and persuade the Neapolitans to accept the Sardinian yoke, and that as His Holiness does not take this course, he is answerable for the cruelties perpetrated by the butcher Giardini, and the other agents of Piedmontese oppression in their endeavors to force the people of the Two Sicilies to submit to the usurper. If this be what the *Times* means, we cannot understand its complaint against the Pope, but we believe there is not an impartial reader of the article, who will concur with the writer. What reason, moral, social, political, or religious, is there why the Pope should do any act calculated to establish the rule of Victor Emmanuel in Naples? The late King of Naples was the friend to His Holiness, and gave him a hospitable reception when driven from Rome by the treachery of the 'Liberals' and the threats of the assassins—a hospitality which, we suspect, lay at the bottom of much of the kindly entertained towards His Majesty and his family by Lord Palmerston and the English Protestant friends of the Italian anarchists. The Neapolitan Revolution was effected by the basest means that ever disgraced the authors of any political movement. Every step in that revolution was marked by perfidy, falsehood, corruption, and fraud. At the very moment when the miscreants, O'aur and Hudson, were planning the invasion of the Neapolitan territory by Garibaldi under the protection of Admiral Mundy and the British fleet, Victor Emmanuel was fooling the inexperienced Francis—his near relation,—by proposals for a treaty of alliance. The Neapolitan officers, naval and military, were notoriously bribed—we wish we could say that none of the money and none of the corruption were English—to betray their trust and commit high treason. When the revolution was thus effected, the usurper's rule was at once signalled by the persecution of the Clergy; the spoliation of Monasteries; the desecration of churches—the encouragement of obscene publications, profane writings, and heterodox preaching; and the torture in every conceivable manner of those who preserved their allegiance to their rightful Sovereign; and to this hour the same iniquitous system of Sardinian government is carried on in Naples: Is it for all these considerations that the Pope is expected, by the *Times*, to go out of his way to establish Piedmontese rule in the Two Sicilies, and is held up by that journal as the author of cruelty because he does not do so? If His Holiness considered it his duty to interfere directly in the affairs of Naples, his benevolent and just character, and his august office would, we should think, be a guarantee to the world that his interference would not be on the side of usurpation and revolution. If his anathemas were hurled against brigandage; the Piedmontese butchers and robbers would surely be the mark for the missiles of the Church. The Church does not back might against right. Successful crime may command the world's acquiescence and even win its favor; but the Church does not admit the theory that success can consecrate a wrong. It is one thing to submit patiently to the inscrutable will of Providence, and quite another to approve of triumphant injustice. The King of

Sardinia has laid his impious hands upon the Church itself and robbed the Holy See. Against this infamous spoliation the Pope protests, and all Christendom exclaims: "but beyond the use of ecclesiastical means for bringing the evil doer to a sense of duty, the Holy Father has not gone. He condemned the crime and warned the criminal, and there he has left the matter." But surely there is no reason why he should help the excommunicated plunderer of the Church to enrich himself still further by keeping unjust possession of the territory of his host's and benefactor's son. If Victor Emmanuel can reconcile it with his conscience to rob the Holy See and to despoil his cousin; that is his affair; for which he shall account; as he must for the foul means he employs to retain his plunder. The Pope leaves him to pursue his own course as he leaves the Neapolitans to pursue theirs; though we have very little doubt that his sympathies go, as we avow frankly that our own do, with the enemies of usurpation, revolution, and infidelity, whom it is the fashion with the debased admirers in this country of Garibaldi and Mazzini to stigmatise as brigands. When the British Protestant nobles, when the Ministers of the British Crown, when the Protestant British press shall cease to fraternise with avowed assassins, and to encourage by their conduct the use of the basest and most cowardly means that were ever employed to produce political changes—then, and not until then will it be within their province to find fault with anybody for not discountenancing 'brigandage' in Naples or elsewhere. The friends and admirers of assassins—convicted and avowed—are not precisely the persons from whom the world will tolerate platitudes about morality and denunciations of 'brigands,' whose crimes, whatever they be; are the deeds of men resisting tyranny, contending for the rights of their King, and imperilling their lives in opposing a foreign yoke. —*Weekly Register.*

AUSTRIA. BERLIN, May 25.—The 'National Zeitung' of today publishes a letter from its Vienna correspondent stating that a decided alteration has taken place in the policy of Austria upon the Schleswig-Holstein question. That Power now inclines decisively to the point of view adopted by the Federal Diet, and to the substance of the legal opinion expressed in the resolution brought in by Herr von der Floden, the Bavarian representative.

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