

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—A summary is published on the despatches, dated 12th September, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de Sartiges, on the evacuation of Rome. It explains the reasons which made France desire the evacuation of Rome, and says:—"The occupation of Rome constituted an act of intervention contrary to one of the fundamental principles of our public law, and it is the more difficult to justify, inasmuch as our object in sending Piedmont armed support was to free Italy from foreign intervention. The consequence of this state of things is to place the two distinct Sovereigns face to face on the same territory, and to frequently give rise to serious difficulties and inconvenient results from different political points of view. Our conscience obliges us too often to give advice, which too often the Court of Rome believes itself bound to decline. In witnessing acts at variance with our social condition and the maxims of our legislation, we escape with difficulty the responsibility of a policy which we cannot approve."

PARIS, Oct. 3.—It is asserted that the ratification of the treaty for the evacuation of Rome has been delayed, and that it will only take place after the transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence.

On Sunday last the *Monde* contained the following bold and outspoken article:—

"We shall not, we trust, be accused of being pessimists, if we say, that we have gloomy forebodings of the events which are impending in Italy. In that country the gems of European discord seem to be cropping up. Between the lines of this mysterious Treaty, we think we read the declaration of a general war, the issue of which baffles all provision. We do not mean to assert that an aggressive alliance has been formed, or an aggression definitely planned. We are as yet in ignorance of what those who conducted the negotiation really meant by their Convention of the 15th of September, but we think we know the effects that must infallibly result from what they have concluded—effects that they would perhaps be the last to desire. What is written in the Treaty imports, perhaps, less than what is not written. Conditions not expressed, and not thought of, at least on one side—are often the dominant elements in a political transaction; elements that one day make themselves unexpectedly evident and produce effects that nobody anticipated. Diplomacy is not infallible. Not infrequently it takes the wrong road, and arrives at results quite other than were intended. Perhaps it will be found that never was a Treaty more unconscious (so to speak) of its own nature; never was there one which involved consequences of greater gravity; consequences which those who signed it do not seem even to have suspected."

"Now, there is no reason why it must necessarily be so important a matter to recall from Rome, in the course of two years, 10,000 or 12,000 French soldiers; the change materially considered is, in point of fact, insignificant. But the moral effect will be incalculable. We shall look as if we were giving ground before Piedmont; as if we actually invited the Revolution to work its will. Of course, we forbid Piedmont so more. Of course we give the Revolution no active encouragement. But the enemies of the Papacy will be persuaded that we are giving them an open field. They may be mistaken, but their being mistaken will not make them the less bold; and boldness is itself strength. The tacit approbation of Mazzini and Garibaldi is an ominous warning. The secret societies were curbed and baffled by our force in Rome heretofore; now they will think their good time is come. We are apprehensive that scenes of disorder and blood will occur in the capital of the Christian world when the French eagles shall have departed. And if so, we may next expect to see all Italy in flames. And this but the prelude to events still more terrible!"

"The presence of our army in Rome ought to offend nobody. No Power has remonstrated against it, England only excepted; and she does so from her blind hatred to the Catholic Church; she is influenced by a feeling which is wholly unworthy of a nation otherwise so sensible. The departure of our troops, if no other protecting force succeed them, must have the effect of disquieting the whole continent. Great Britain alone will applaud. But will her approbation be permanent? What will she say to certain compensations for our loss of influence in Italy? They are already being talked of abroad, and at Berlin especially."

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, thus expresses itself:

"It is not the policy of France which has changed, but that of Italy which is remodelled. That conversation is still more fortunate than unexpected, for with far-sighted statesmen it was sooner or later inevitable. In fact, from the day that the Italian Government felt assured that the determination of the Emperor Napoleon was immovable on that point it was obliged, rather than again throw everything into doubt or always struggle in vain against its powerful ally, to come to the prudent resolution of openly and sincerely renouncing its chimerical treaty. That is what made us say a week ago that the abandonment of the impossible pretensions of Italy to the capital of the religious world was the necessary step, and the *sine qua non* condition of a practical solution of the Roman question, with which we added many statesmen had already occupied themselves anxious to see an end put to a crisis which, by being prolonged, was exhausting the resources of the various nations, exciting discord among the populations, and everywhere keeping up the most disastrous passions. In presence, therefore, of the financial embarrassments which increase from day to day, and impose on all the Cabinets the strictest economy, could the French Government reject the pacific, conciliatory, and moderate overtures sent to it spontaneously from Turin. Evidently not. A first exchange of views soon showed the possibility of establishing a 'prelimi-

nary agreement, which allows a 'pledge' to be fixed on destined to satisfy not only the Holy See but all the Catholic Powers; and that pledge was naturally founded in the definite choice of another capital, which must be sanctioned and ratified by the national will. The King's Government, says the *Opinion* of Turin on this subject, is under the necessity of removing its capital to Florence, as the first stage on the road to Rome. It is quite the reverse which should be said—The Government changes its capital in order to publicly and solemnly show that it renounces Rome. That is the truth, for never without that would France have listened to the overtures of the Turin Cabinet."

The *Constitutionnel* has the following:—
"A Turin journal announces that 'diplomatic relations are about to be opened with France to obtain in the Convention of the 15th of September certain modifications, the principle of which is said to be to postpone the removal of the capital of Italy until after the departure of the last French soldier from Rome.' That assertion is erroneous. What determined the French Government to engage in negotiations having for their object the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops was the declaration of the Cabinet of Turin that from political, administrative, and strategic considerations it was resolved to transfer the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Florence. This removal being the determining motive of the negotiations and the principal condition of the recall of the French corps, it must precede and not follow the execution of this latter measure."

The *Phare de la Loire* states that Monsi-
neur Lavigne, Bishop of Nancy, in whom the Emperor has great confidence, has been sent to Rome with a special mission to demonstrate to the Pope that the convention of the 15th September sufficiently protects the interest of the Holy See, at the same time that it withdraws France from the false position in which she is placed by her intervention at Rome, so contrary to the principles of her policy. The Bishop, in a letter to the *Monde*, denies the truth of this report.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen has handed to the Holy Father £6,000 collected in his diocese for the St. Peter's Pence.—*Monde*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT, Turin, Sept. 28.—A Royal decree has been issued convoking the Italian Parliament for the 24th of October.

The *Gazzetta del Popolo* publishes the text of the remonstrance addressed by the Turin municipality to the Government, which says:—

"On the first announcement of the Franco-Italian Convention the universal sentiment was one of sincere satisfaction, but on learning the condition of the transfer of the capital the people remembered the vote of the Parliament proclaiming Rome as the capital of Italy. For the Turinese, as for the inhabitants of many other towns in Italy and abroad, the transfer of the capital signifies the renunciation of Rome. The Turinese have for a long time past sacrificed their material interests for the idea of Rome as the capital."

The letters which come from Turin assert that the cry during the late agitation has not been 'Vive Turin capitale' but 'Turin or Rome!' The people are prepared, it would seem, to make a sacrifice if the holy city be declared the metropolis of Italy; but they are decidedly hostile to the removal of the present seat of Government to Florence. It is expected that at the meeting of the Parliament of Italy on the 5th of October there will be a large and influential party opposed to the change. Garibaldi is expected to be present during the debate, and his opinion will most probably have considerable weight with all parties, and even decide the question.—*Post*.

Advices from Turin of the 23rd state that, after the events of the preceding evening, the Ministry declared to the King that they were ready to retire from their posts should his Majesty think such a step necessary for the pacification of the city. They added that they had not previously resigned, as they did not wish to appear to avoid the responsibility.

The King thereupon summoned General Della Marmora, and formally requested the Ministry to send in their resignations.

General Della Marmora was ordered to form the new Cabinet.

It is asserted that the programme of General Della Marmora will be the execution of the stipulations of the Franco-Italian Treaty including the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence.

The Municipal Council is weak and uncertain. They have published a proclamation recommending the people to be quiet, but full of innuendoes and accusations against the Government.

The National Guard has scarcely appeared at all. The corps of the Police Guards have been dissolved.

The adjustment of the Roman question continues to be the chief subject of discussion in the political world, but the more it is discussed the more perplexing it appears. The only general point of agreement seems to be, that Victor Emmanuel is not playing his part well, and that he has no bona fide intention of respecting the convention to which he is a party. Whether France will allow him to outrage the public of Europe remains to be seen, but at present the most enthusiastic friends of Italy admit that the convention, so far as Victor Emmanuel is concerned, is a mere subterfuge to relieve him from the enormous expenditure of a great army maintained on a war footing, and that the moment events are ripe for action he will throw over the Florentines, as he has already done the Turinese, and seize upon Rome as the capital of 'consolidated and regenerated Italy.' It is possible, however, that 'events' may not turn out precisely as required, and that the programme for the spoliation of the Supreme Pontiff may not be realised. Meantime the Pope has taken time to consider to what extent he may feel disposed to accept the compromise suggested by France. Possibly the Supreme Pontiff may find other 'combinations' (as they are called in the language of diplomacy) more advantageous, and that before the expiration of two years Victor Emmanuel may find himself in a greater *embroglio* than ever. In any event the head of the house of Savoy can never be allowed to assume or exercise the functions of a Protectorate in the Eternal City.—*Freeman Cor.*

The *Milan Gazette* regards the transference of the Italian capital to Florence as an indication of approaching attempts respecting Venetia. France it argues, would never have consented to abandon in two years to the benefit of Italy the strategic position which she occupies at Rome, if she were not convinced that at the end of that time the possession of Venetia and the complete independence of the Peninsula would have rendered that occupation superfluous. The *Stampa* goes even further than the *Milan Gazette*, and lays great stress upon the strategic advantages of Florence from both an offensive and a defensive point of view. The *Stampa* denies the statement that the Italian army is to be reduced, and adds that if any change is to be made, the Italian forces will be increased rather than diminished.

The directors of the clerical journal of Turin, *Almonia*, presented to His Holiness on his return from Castel Gandolfo, as the latest instalment of Peter's

pence, collected in Italy, a 'chest' full of jewels and precious objects and ten thousand francs in money.

Rome, October 1.—The Pope has ordered public prayers and daily processions in view of the gravity of the present state of things. The persons arrested on the 29th ultimo have been set at liberty.

According to the best information as yet received, the Papal Government will take no steps with respect to its new difficulty until after the discussion in the Italian Parliament, but will maintain its attitude of reserve and reflection. The debate over, and the Franco-Italian Convention accepted by the Turin Chambers, Cardinal Antonelli, it is supposed, will apply for future aid to the various Governments who it seems likely may come in aid to the temporal power.—*Times*.

The *Patrie* says private letters from Rome state that up to the 2nd inst. the Pope was impenetrable with regard to the Franco-Italian Convention. Cardinal Antonelli also allowed nothing to be gathered from him on the subject.

The *Correspondence de Rome* of the 24th September says:—

"Rome has been left in complete ignorance of the negotiations concluded between Paris and Turin. She knows nothing as yet of these negotiations except from those journals which do not possess official character, and we should not be acting properly were we to proceed to reason upon a subject respecting which our only informations must be taken from sources so diverse in character. We are free from fear. We know (as His Eminence the Cardinal de Bonnechose eloquently said the day before yesterday when receiving the Cardinalist Hat) that France wishes the Pope to be at Rome, Master and King of the territory of the Church, and that the Emperor will have the wisdom to do what France wishes. Napoleon III., in his own interest and that of his dynasty, has to borrow from the ancient traditions of the Most Christian monarchy all that has caused the glory of France and to reject all that in times of error has led to the opposite result."

"The Pope (said His Eminence) personifies that institution founded by the Saviour of the World, Who has appointed the Pope to be His representative on earth. We understand the Pope to be such as he was made by Christ, and such as he has become by the operation of instruments of Providence, namely, the Pope surrounded by temporal guarantees for his dignity, independence, and sovereignty, and with all his means of action free and untrammelled. Such, for 1,400 years, has France always understood the Pope to be, with one short exceptional period of madness. Such is the will of a glorious Prince whom France has voluntarily placed upon her throne. He knows the French people too well to be certain that amongst many noble sentiments rooted deeply in their heart: there is not one more profound or more indestructible than inviolable attachment to the Chair of Peter. The history of the Church and the history of France attest this truth, and show us that the closest union is necessary between the French people and the Holy See in order on the one part that people may prosper under the blessing of God, and that on the other the Church may possess the plenitude of its beneficial influence over the world."

According to the *Sicile*, whose information on Italian matters is supposed to be generally derived from ultra-liberal sources, the Roman Government estimates at 15,000 men the strength of the army that will be necessary to maintain its authority when the French troops are withdrawn, and it reckons on obtaining, by a subscription among the Catholic Powers, the 20,000,000 that would be required to keep up such a force.

ARCHAEOLOGY.—In a letter addressed to Mr. Elie de Beaumont, Father Secchi of Rome gives an account of two interesting monuments discovered by him near Alatri, in the Campagna Romana. This town, of Pelasgic origin, and celebrated for its Cyclopean walls, is situated on the top of a mountain, and being at the time of the Romans ill-provided with water, the Censor L. Betilius Varus, as a celebrated inscription tells us, caused an aqueduct 340 feet high to be constructed between Alatri and the neighboring mountains; it being expressly stated that he built it with arches, and provided it with strong pipes. The present researches ordered by Pope Pius IX., in order to renew the supply of water to the town, have led to the discovery of a large portion of the old aqueduct. From the survey made by Father Secchi it appears that the lowest point of the aqueduct lies 110 metres below the highest point of the town, a figure which coincides with the 340 feet of the inscription. Here, therefore, is an aqueduct built 160 years before Christ, in the shape of a reversed syphon under a pressure of 11 atmospheres. It is difficult to say how much water was conveyed by this aqueduct, but it evidently was sufficient for the consumption of the town, since the piers of the arches measure no less than 5 ft. 9 in. in breadth. The total length of the syphon is about six kilometres. The other discovery is a field under which a complete system of drainage was executed by means of long pipes made of brick clay, and on an average a foot and a half in diameter. They are now stopped up with sediment, and are 2½ metres below the surface of the soil. This field was probably the parade ground mentioned in the inscription as having been laid out by Betilius, whose attention to the interests of his city was well rewarded, since he was twice appointed Censor, and a statue was erected to his honor.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, September 28.—The Convention between the French and Italian Governments took every one here so much by surprise that it was difficult at first to ascertain what was the pulse of the people; now, however, that a week has passed since the news arrived, and that it has been canvassed freely in all circles, we can form a fair idea of what the feeling is. As to the projected retirement of the French from Rome, even though an interval of two years has to take place, except with the most impatient of the impatient, it gives general and great satisfaction.

The removal of the capital from Turin to Florence, though always satisfactory to those who are situated at so inconvenient a distance from the centre of affairs, has been received with less enthusiasm, with more caution, and has given rise to much more discussion. It is the natural consequence of the doubtful position which the French have so long held in Italy that whatever takes place at their suggestion is viewed with suspicion—Does it conceal some *arrière pensée*; and is this proposed change of the capital intended to be definitive, to the destruction of all the hopes which every good Italian has long entertained of ultimately possessing Rome as the capital? This feeling lingers in the minds even of those who are disposed to view the arrangement most favorably, and meetings are being held by men of all colors to consider what line of action should be followed by them.

In Messina, Reggio, and Catania they have had the start of Naples, and public demonstrations have taken place, and ovations been made to the French Consul; and the meeting of to-day must be regarded not as an expression of dissatisfaction, but as a precaution worthy of an intelligent people in favor of the political programme which has become a religious faith with the nation. That the change of the capital is attended by a certain amount of danger, and calculated to awaken the apprehension of a very large and enthusiastic party is undeniable; nor could it be justified except in extreme circumstances, but these do exist. Public business suffers much in the distance at which it is carried on, and public men will not go from the extreme South to the extreme North. It would scarcely be too much to say that there are Deputies who have never taken their seats, and literally true that many linger as much as possible here who will readily go to Florence. These are evils which ought to have been submitted to, had Rome been as it were within the grasp of the Italians, but as I observed in

my last letter, even under the most favorable conditions, some time must elapse before the aspirations of the nation are 'crowded with success,' unless the rough-and-ready action of Prussia be adopted, and the sword be made the sole arbiter. In a strategic point of view Florence has immense advantages over Turin—a fact which may prove of great importance in face of coming events; and another point worthy of some consideration is that the change 'will do away with the appearance at least of that hegemony which Piedmont has necessarily assumed, but which, nevertheless, has proved so offensive to Southern Italy.'

NAPLES, Sept. 29.—The popular meeting in this city yesterday was held under the presidency of General Tapputi, of the National Guard. Several speakers pointed out that the Government should consider the interests of the nation in the choice of the provisional capital. It was also observed that Naples had forgotten her rank as the first city of Italy in order to leave liberty of choice to the Government.—*Times Cor.*

A letter from Naples dated on the 20th inst. says two additional British war steamers had arrived in the Bay of Naples from Castellamare on the 18th, and that in consequence patrols of British Marines had circulated in the streets of the city to assist the Neapolitan police. Meanwhile, singular to relate, a large number of pocket handkerchiefs printed with the effigy of Francis II. and Queen Maria Sofia, which had been brought from Malta and smuggled into the city by the English sailors, were sold in the popular quarters most successfully at 1s. 3d. a piece.

The rumored visit of Victor Emmanuel to Naples has been adjourned *sine die*, as it was not considered safe for his Majesty to trust himself to the care of his loving lieges of the South. The immaculate Riccaoli would not pass through Florence the other day in consequence of an accusation current against him in the Mazzinian press of being a share in the recent frauds carried out by the deputies Lussani and Bastogi. Verily King Honestman and his Ministers and adherents can scarcely quarrel on the score of probity—'Similia similibus.' Public morality according to the *Diritto*, Mazzini's organ, is in a very bad way. 'From every side,' it says, 'we hear complaints of a sort of languor, irresolution, and decomposition which menace even the existence of society, and it is impossible to deny what has become an historical truth, that the people have received greater harm than benefit from the new order of things.' Hear and believe oh holy Optimists, it is not we the Obscurists, Clericals, 'Calotins' Priest-ridden bigots who say it, but it is the hierophant of Italian Unity, Joseph of the Moral Dagger, the Demon of Mr. Stansfeld's Pythias; we would not take it on a lower authority—we would not insult you by a quotation from the *Almonia* or the *Epoca*—but when the *Diritto* presents such a definition of the goods the gods of Revolution have provided, we should be faithless to our task of diffusing useful knowledge if we did not chronicle and preserve so precious a fly in liberal amber as the above.

What does the ministerial organ think of this morning's confession in the *Presse* of Naples (Piedmontese and Liberal) to the effect that the persons condemned to *domicilio coatto*, or forced exile, on mere suspicion, for an indefinite term and without a shadow of proof, now amount to the pretty little sum total of 30,000. The Neapolitans are now treated as 'the Ulster Scot' would treat the mere 'Irish,' and yet the men who exclaim the most bitterly against Orange ascendancy are the very warmest partisans of the ministry which has indicted the curse of a foreign and infidel domination on a people as Catholic as themselves. Naples has fairly taken her place among the oppressed Nationalities, and to their eternal shame it is by the hands of Irishmen her fetters are rivetted, and the restoration of the Holy Father, the dynasty which gave him an exile, and is now paying the glorious penalty, prevented as far as in them lies by a clique of members who represent nothing in Ireland, save a state of matters no longer existing, and belie the feelings and political faith of the constituencies who elected them seven years since, and who will soon demand a right account of their stewardship.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

AUSTRIA.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day publishes the following interesting details of the interview of the Duke de Gramont, the French Ambassador at this capital, with Count Rechberg, on the 29th ult.:

"The Duke de Gramont first read to Count Rechberg the text of a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys. This Note informed the Austrian Cabinet of the conclusion of the Franco-Italian Convention. The text of the Convention was not contained in the Note, and its tenor was only indicated by a few general phrases. The French Ambassador accompanied the Note with a few explanatory remarks of an extremely friendly character. But the Duke de Gramont, with that fine sarcasm by which he is distinguished, having probably remarked a certain expression of surprise upon the usually undecipherable features of our Minister for Foreign Affairs, added in reply thereto that Count Rechberg would assuredly not consider it astonishing that France had labored at her project in perfect silence, and now caused a little surprise to the world. Austria herself, to judge from her behavior in the Danco-German question, had exercised jealous care that no person should interfere in that matter, as even at present the Vienna Peace Conference excluded the participation of all great Powers except those of Germany. In speaking of Germany, the French Ambassador allowed the displeasure of the Cabinet of the Tuileries at the treatment of the Danish question very plainly to appear, and ignored the Austro-Prussian alliance with unmistakable intention. Count Rechberg now apparently expected the delivery of the text of the Convention, but the Duke de Gramont stated that he was not yet in a position to make more detailed communications by reason of the Convention of the 15th of September not being entirely completed, as to become valid, it required the assent of the Pope and the Italian Parliament."

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of to-day says:—

"The firm attitude of the great German Powers is said to have caused the Danish Government to come to the determination of making advances for a peaceful settlement of the pending financial difficulties."

A letter from Berlin, dated the 3d inst., says:—

"The progress of the Vienna Conference meets with serious obstacles, and the idea of declaring the armistice at an end has been positively entertained. Prussia has no interest in the question of Schleswig-Holstein being resolved in the national sense—that is to say, that the Duchies shall be formed into an independent State under the Prince of Augustenburg or the Duke of Oldenburg."

The ideas of annexation have somewhat decreased, but they still exist, and the Feudal party, who are now in power in Prussia, are ready to bring them forward at a moment's notice. On the other hand, Denmark only wishes to gain time; she hopes that Russia will help her to redeem her losses to a certain extent."

It is certain that if the idea of a Congress were now proposed it would be more eagerly accepted than ever by Prussia, considering the serious complications which exist in the politics of Europe.

It will be remembered that the Danes proposed the arbitration of a neutral Power to settle what portion of the Danish Monarchy appertained to the Duchies. This proposal was declined by Prussia, and the Prussian Plenipotentiary has received instructions to reject all demands of this description.

The question who is to rule over the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg will shortly be agitated before the German Diet. The difficulty that has arisen between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have led to the entering into negotiations with the Diet for the express purpose of deciding to what jurisdiction shall be confided the task of pronouncing upon the

claims of the Prince Augustenburg, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and Prince William Frederic of Hesse Cassel. The memorial of the Prince of Augustenburg has been presented to the Diet; but the two other competitors have as yet not shown that they consider that body to be the proper judges of their claims.—*Post*.

POLAND.

We read in the *Journal des Villes et Campagnes*:—"We have been favored by the Polish ecclesiastical committee with the following copy of the address which they have presented to Pope Pius IX.:—"Holy Father,—"While the implacable enemy of our faith and country is resorting to the most cruel means to oppress and torment our brethren, we experience in the midst of these terrible ills ineffable joy and consolation at the intelligence (which has already spread in our unhappy kingdom) that you are raising your voice in our behalf. The hand of persecution prevents our Bishops from expressing their affection, their gratitude, and their devotion to your throne; but sheltered as we are in this our exile from the tyranny of the Muscovite, and considering ourselves as the expositors of the sentiments of our priestly brethren in Poland, we venture to lay at your feet the expression of fervent love, of obedience, and of filial piety with which the words of comfort, the prayers and the blessings which you have unceasingly lavished upon us, have inspired our whole nation, so faithful in its love to the Chair of St. Peter."

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* contains some observations on the subject of the convention of the 15th of Sept. It says:—

"That document cannot, even in the opinion of its partisans, produce the fruits expected from it until Italy shall have emancipated herself from revolutionary passion, and Rome from the obstinate reaction which prevails there. The latter alternative is more improbable than the other. The temporal and spiritual interests are so closely united in the person of the Roman Catholic Pontiff that he will be always seen to have recourse to his temporal authority to stifle all reasonable progress in his States. He will also be found to constantly employ his high spiritual influence to everywhere excite the Catholic clergy against all acts contrary to the preponderance of Catholicism. Whatever may be the dangers in a not distant future, the Pope will unfortunately remain faithful to his maxim—*Non possumus*."

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. October 27. 4t

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter received by Mr. E. R. Gray, Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main street, Montreal:—

115 DOMINIQUE STREET, MONTREAL, July 18, 1863.

Mr. HENRY R. GRAY:—Sir, I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am yours, respectfully,

Mrs. P. LAFRANCE.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—This is a complaint very common, especially among females. BRISTOL'S GERMAN BITTERS never fails to cure this disease. The system under its use, is restored to its original strength and vigor; the appetite becomes good, the spirits become cheerful, and in body and mind you feel the restoration of health. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

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HOW TO LIVE.—It is an easy thing for a sick man to drug himself to death with acrid mineral purgatives; but it is equally within his power to recover health and strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and expulsion to a healthy condition, without enfeebling the system in performing the cure. In BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS he will find this grand desideratum, sought for and longed for, from time immemorial, in vain. They are commended to the dyspeptic, the constipated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the dropsical, the debilitated—in short, to all who suffer from any disease proceeding from, or connected with the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, as a means of immediate and permanent relief. In all disorders of a chronic character (especially in Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Neuralgia), or where scores of eruptions are a feature of the disease. They are put 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. 428

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

A FAMILY REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent as coughs, and colds; some remedy too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this desideratum.

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

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. October 20. 1m