THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 24, 1865

FORBIGNINTELLIGENCE

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boradan age to FRANCE in that to deviat to PARts, Feb. 23 .- It is affirmed "that, besides the denial which appeared in the Moniteur of the rumoured cession to France of a portion of the conversation ceased, and applause was heard on the Mexican territory, assurances, have been all sides. The Academicians gathered round the given to the American Government that no such cession has been made, and that it consists of nothing more than a lien on the produce of certain mines until the expenses incurred by the French the oldest Academician can romember having witexpedition are fully liquidated. I hear also that nessed anything like it. the report which attributed to the Emperor the design of soon recognizing the independence of the Confederate States is unfounded. It is denied by (French) official people; credited by consist of ten thousand copies. The day before yes-very few, if any, of the Federals; and, to their terday. I had the following reported to me as the regret, disbelieved by Confederates. What words used by the Holy Father, with regard to Mgr. may be passing in the recesses of the Imperial mind no one can say with anything like certainty, Ministers no more than anybody else. The Emperor is, it is true, somewhat partial to surprises, and may do that or anything else when least expected; but, for the present, the report with regard to the Encyclical. But the Bishop of of a recognition is but little credited.—Cor. of Orleans did more, in so far that he has explained Times ...

The "Blue Book" and the "Yelllow Book," which contain the modicum of information which the French Emperor and his Government think fit to impart to the French Legislature and nation concerning their proceedings, contain nothing to soften the feelings with which most Catholics regard the French Emperor, who love their Church, and are by no means more inclined to like her enemies because they use treachery, cunning, and falsehood against her instead of open force. The following passage is from the "Blue Book," and gives the Emperor's view of the "situation" as he has made it :---

" In reality, to an indecisive and confused situation which encouraged the temerities of par- go to the Chambers for that purpose; the legislators ties and ran the risk, while it prolonged itself, of of June, 18:4, Louis XVIII. opened his Parliament becoming a cause of anarchy within and of com- in the Legislative Chamber. The distinction bepiscations without, the Convention of September | tween Peers and Deputies consisted in this, that two 15 tends to substitute a regular state of things, and if a certain general 'appeasement shall have rendered it possible, it will have in its turn the rendered it possible, it will have in its turn the in front of the Throne. They rose and uncovered happy effect (as we may hope), of making Italy when the King entered. The King took his sent on enter on more normal conditions of order and of the Throne, covered, and made a sign for the Astranquility. The establishment of the capital at Etorence cannot fail to strengthen the progress of Italian unification by giving it a centre round which the different parts of the Peninsula may rally more easily.

"On the other hand, the road to Rome ceases to be open to those who had inscribed the name of that city upon their flag. Instead of conti-nuing to threaten the actual frontier of the Pontifical State, Italy has solemnly engaged itself not to attack it, and even to defend it against and of advances between the Court of Rome and the Italian Government, and if the Convention of September 15 is not the definitive solution of transaction which he has signed with the Govpretended to foresee or to regulate all the eventualities of the future. That part belongs to unforeseen cases the entire liberty of action."-Tablet.

Paris, Feb. 16 .- Among the documents con- at the Palais Bourbon. - Times Cor.

especially as regards timber. A letter from Paris, in the Bien Public, of Guent, of the 13th instant states that the Bishop of Orleans was present a few days ago at a sitting of the French Academie. As soon as he entered the hall, Prelate, and congratuloted him on the great succeas of his work. For three-quarters of an hour-during which lagr. Dupanloup remained in the assemblyhe was the object of so hearty an ovation that not

The Paris Correspondent of the Unita Cuttolica writes as follows, on the 9th instant :- Mgr. Dupanloup has been in Paris for some days to bring out the twenty-sixth edition of his pamphlet, which will Dupanloup's pamphlet, when speaking to the Count and Countess de B., who were taking leave of him on the 29th of January last .- The writing recently, published by the Bishop of Orleans was for me a source of great joy. He has rendered a great ser-vice to the Ohurch: I am exceedingly pleased at the conduct of the whole of the French Episcopate and made the Eucyclical to be understood in its proper sense. I intend shortly to write to him to tell him so myself; it is my earnest desire to do so. The Holy Father added : 'You can tell this to the Bishop of Orleans.'

The Monitcur publishes the preface of the 'History of Julius Casar' written by the Emperor of the French, which will be published on the first of March.

The Avenur National says : Correspondence we have received from Turin communicate to us the following news obtained direct from Rome. 'The congregation of the Index has received orders from the Pope to examine scrupulously the Life of Cæsar, by Napoleon III, immediately after it appears.'

It is curious to compare the ceremonial observed in opening the Chambers under the Restoration with that under the Second Empire. The King used to now attend the Emperor at the Louvre. Ou the 4th ecclesiastical and six lay Peers sat on low benches beneath and at each side of the throne The rest of the Chamber, Peers and Deputies, took their places sembly to be seated.

Napoleon, before setting out for the army, proceeded on the 7th of June, 1815, to open the Cham-bers. No distinction was made between. Peers and Deputies : both were invited in the same words by the Grand Master of the Oeremonies to be seated.

Four months after it was the turn of Lonis XVIII, a bo opened the Chambers, and this time several of the old usages were observed, and continued to be obseryed till the Revolution of July. On the eye of the day for the opening-namely, the 6th of Oct. the Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated at Notre Dame, Peere and deputies being present. The day following a numerous and brilliant corlege accompanied the King all exterior aggression. There is, therefore, numerous and brilliant corlege accompanied the King to the Palais Bourbon. The King himself ordered to the Palais Bourbon. The King himself ordered the Palais Bourbon. nounced to the Deputies that the King permitted them to be seated The distinction was the cause of much heartburning. On that occasion, as the names or September 15 is not the definitive solution of were called for the purpose of receiving the oaths, a the Roman question, it may at least conduce to deputy asked to be allowed to speak. The President st. Such are the considerations which have in- of the Council of Ministers (the Duke de Richelien) spired the Government of the Emperor in the approached the King, took his orders, and said, The usage, time out of mind, of the monarchy permits no one, in similar circumstances, to speak in ernment of the King of Italy. Further, he has presence of the King without His Majesty's permisnot meant to oppose or to take the responsibility sion. Whereupon His Majesty orders the calling of of all the fait accomplis. Moreover, he has not the names to continue.' It was only when Louis XVIII. was so broken down by his infimities as to be unable to move that the ceremony ceased to take place at the Palais Bourbon. It then began to be Providence alone. He will confine himself to beld in the Louvre; and the King was rolled in an ensuring in what concerns him, the execution of arm chair along the gallery of the Museum and that the Convention of September 15, reserving for of Apollo to the platform prepared for his Throne. the same eliquette was scrupulously observed at the Louvre. Charles X. always opened his Parliament

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THE FINANCES OF SPAIN. - Spain, has for some years past been recovering from a state of depression, with a steadiness which has taken the World by surprize. Unhappily for herself some of her statesmen conceived an ambilion to posses, large armies, aud undertake military adventares. She began her new career by a slight success on the African Coast. Since then she altempted something in Mexico, St. Domingo, and Pern, and has failed in each. The consequence is a thorough collapse, and a financial crisis bringing with it a political one, to endeavour to end which, it appears that the Queen is about to give up, with some few exceptions all the hereditary estates of the Orown, The London Times applauds her disinterestedness, but says that as a stroke of finance the measure will fail. 'Spain is eating up her capital. The Spanish Finance Ministers are pursuing a suicidal course'-a thing of which other Finance Ministers and other Parliaments besides that of Spain may take note. - Montreal Herald.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Turin, Feb. 32 .- The Opinione of today contradicts the news of the Patric, that the two years preceding the evacuation of Rome by the Erench troops will be calculated from the 6th of the present month. The Opinione refers to the agree-ment, dated 3rd October, between M. Drouyn de Lbuys and the Chevalier de Nigra, according to which the period of years was to commence from the date of the decree for the transfer of the capital. This decree was sanctioned by the King on the 11th December last.

A Commission of the Turin Parliament has duly drawn up a plan for turning Italy into a schismatical country, in the shape of a report ' for the suppression of the religious corporations and other moral corporations, and to reorganise the Church patrimony.

This Commission consists of Ricasoli, an ex-Canon who has abandoned the sacred ministry, an ex-Minister of Garibaldi, a Grand Orient of Freemasonry. and ex-pensioner of Ferdinand II. of Naples, and such like worthies. They propose to settle every. thing in an Act of sixty one clauses.

Out of the forty-four Archbishoprics and 185 Bishoprics now existing in Italy only one See is to be preserved for each Province, which makes fifty-ning in all. 'It is true,' says the Commission, 'that the power of order and jurisdiction of the Bishops being delegated to them, this power cannot extend to other dioceses, while the State has no right to confer such a power; and it is feared in consequence that the want of power of the titular Bishops would in certain circumstances give rise to some inconvenience. The spiritual authority of the Pope, who has the charge of providing for such requirements, will re-medy this without any doubt; and it is not even to be imagined that for unjust pretensions and futile punctilio he would allow the spiritual administration which he exercises, and which it is his duty to keep up rigorously for the interest of the faithful, to suffer in any way."

This is the way in which these sapient legislators get over that difficulty. Then they suppress all Chapters except those of their 59 Cathegrals, which are to have sixteen benefices in all in metropolitan churches and twelve in Cathedals.

All benefices without cure of souls are suppressed, and those with the cure of souls are to be preserved only according to the judgment which Rica soli and Co. form of their utility.

All Religious Orders are suppressed. Only such convents or churches as are artistic or bistorical monuments are to be preserved. Hermitages, Carthusian Louses, and that of Mount St. Bernard are alone excepted. The Government may preseve teaporarily at pleasure such Orders or convents as it thinks fit. The Religious Orders of Lombardy whose property is guaranteed by the " Treaty of Zurich," are to sell them in two years time, otherwise they will be confiscated.

Archbishops are to be paid £1,000 a year in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, and £800 in other cities. Bishops are to be paid £600 ; Canons from £72 to £100; Parish Priests £40 at least and Curates £24. Religious are to have pensions of £20 a year if above sixty years age, £20 from forty to sixty and flt below forty. Lay Brothers are to receive fl0 a ytar. Such is the tariff at which these quacks want to get rid of the men whose existence amongst them along shelters them from the immediate effect of God's anger.

The Dublie Interational Exhibition attracts considerhis attention in Italy. The Boral Committee formed here to promote the contribution of Italian produce, has its offices at the industrial Museum. Its president is the accomplished Professor Mutteucci, formerly Minister of Public Instruction. Baron Donuafugata is Royal Italian Commissioner at Turin. Signor Marani, Consul at Dublin for His Majesty the King of Italy, is the Inspecting Commissioner. Lists have just been published of the persons appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to receive the articles sent to the principal Italian ports; also of the sub-committees appointed in the principal towns of the Italian peninsula, of Sicily, and Sardinia, and which include the names of several British Consuls, as the Turin committee does that of Her Majesty's Minister at the Latian Court. So fa as can at present be judged, the contributions of Italy to the Dubin Exhibition of 1865 will be important and interesting. The shopkeepers of Turin, slarmed at the loss of trade which may result from the absence of the Court during the Carnival, have turned upon the Municipality, and are now abusing it for not having apologised to the King for the insults offered to him on the night of the 30th ult, and appeased hiz wrath by a humble address. They had laid in their facery in Raticipation of the balis at Court, and at the Embassies and Legations, which the season always ushers in, and as all this has been put an end to by the King's flight to Florence, they are weeping, and Municipality, who only did what they had every right and reason to suppose was in conformity with the popular feeling and wishes. This paltry selfishness has produced a reaction, and Turin now, by its Municipality, asks pardon of the King for the insults heaped upon him a fortnight ago, and entreats him to return even for a few days to bis old capital; but as they were slow in making the amende, he is in no hurry to accept it. Though out daily sporting and banqueting in and about Florence, he assigns 'iudisposition' as a reason for not receiving a deputation that was ready to leave Turin for Tuscany to present the Municipal address; and the Turinese seem to understand the real signification of the ambiguous phrase. We own that all this gives us much gratification. Turin and Piedmont cannot be too much humilisted for our view of their delinquencies. They encour ged, they checred, they actively sacrileges, and all other iniquities, in the belief and hope that it would be all for their own advantage. They expected that the unification of Italy would be the aggrandisement and glorification of the little Subalpine kingdom, and they cared not what crimes were committed, what outrages were perpeus, one Augustinian Father, altogether nineteen trated against the Church to, which they profess to be attached, and against individuals and States, so that soluble union is that clause of the Trenty of Vienna this one selfish object was accomplished. It was this one selfish object was accomplished. It was to which all the owned all the owned all the owned all the selfish object was accomplished in Legations achieve that must be our task. It is to be regretted mend them to all who suffer from weak stomach: Notes Theorem Modens, and Parma were appeared that Prussia should have preceded us in its accom. They are sure.' They are put up in glass and arc kept in subjection. And now they find that plishment; let her at any rate serve us as our model.

24 steamers in various states of forwarduess. The Church, they were bestified by Clement X., and Court and the Ambassadors, and the Cabinet, and 24 steamers in various states of forwarduess. The Outron, device, and the patients in our ports are in a satisfactory, condition, bonored by the Oatholics of the Netherlands. At the Parliament, and the courts of justice, and the pub-ennecially as regards timber. grass is growing in the squares and streets of the an-cient capital of Piedmont 7. We should not wonder if, envying the fate of discarded Savoy, Piedmont lemanded before long annexation to France. -- Weck

ly Register. ROME.-The most recent news from Rome are of the 16th inst. We note in a letter of the 15th the following :- " I consider , it useless to add that the Holy Father continues to enjoy excellent health .. The other cay I met him near the Ponte Molle, walking on foot, in spite of the severely cold weather; and he was going at so free and hearty a pace to give good proof of the vigour and freshnesss of his strength.

The Guzette de France mentions that one of the French Oardinals having considered it his duty to consult Oardinal Antonelli as to the interpretation to be given to the Encyclical, received this answer :--'I had intended giving these interpretations, but it is now useless. The pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans may be consulted ; everything is in it; and I have no other answer to give."

From one exireme want felt throughout Italy of any good school for the education of youth, thanks to the barbarons wholesale destruction of houses of education carried on by the Government and Parliament of Victor Emmanuel, all the colleges of Rome and its various institutions are filled to overflowing with students, so as not to be able to contain any more. Many come from the various parts of Italy The Roman Seminary, that of St. Peter's at the Vatican, the three colleges 'azareno, Borromeo and Clementino, the Capranica, the Ghislieri, and that of San Pietro in Vincoli &c , are continually obliged to refuse the applications of candidates.

The "Italian' Government, under the pretxt of no longer being able to maintain the excessive number of Roman and Venetian emigrati whom it has had in its pay, has taken the resolution of sending them home. Hence they gathered about 300 of them in the direction of Viterbo and drove them upon the presen : Papal territory. The French, indignant at this proceeding, have arrested them all and are directing them to Civita Vecchia to embark them and land them again in the Regno d'Italia by way of Genou. The Giornale di Roma says :-

"Five hundred and seventy-one convicts, belonging to the provinces annexed to Piedmont, have been surrendered by the Papal Government to the French authorities, who have already transported them to their new destination.'

The Unita Cattolica of the 9th inst. states that from the townships of Castelfidardo has come to the Turia Parliament a large volume of petitions of citizens of the Marches, Umbra, and Calabria, asking the legislators to spare the religious houses.

Kingdom or NarLES. - A few days ago the French garrisons of Cepriano and Castro, while patrolling the bordsr line, lost their way and entered into the Neapolitan territory. They were soon surrounded by such a quantity of brigands that they thought it best to retire without fighting, and they accordingly retired rather in haste, for mention is made of cartridge-boxes and ammunition left by them at the mercy of the brigands, who however had the chivalric delicacy of firing over the heads of the retiring Frenchmen. -C r. of Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 18 .- The Budget for 1866 was submitted to-day to the Lower House of the Reichsrath. It show an unimportant deficit. The Minister of Finance states in his report that in 1867 every delicit will disappear from the Austrian Budget. The military estimates for 1866 show a reduction of 5,600,000 florins.

Count Mensdorff replied to day to the question put to him some time ago by several members of the House relative to the policy which the Austrian Government intended to pursue in the Duchies. He stated that the Government could not yet afford the House any decisive answer on this point, as the negotiations were still pending. Count Mensdorff further said that the treaty of peace with Denmark had not been communicated to the House, as it did not involve any fresh financial charge upon the country, nor any change in the territorial limits of Austria. The Government, in maintaining their present policy, hoved that a settlement in conformity with its principles would take place. The official Weiner Zeitung of to-day publishes an

account of the acts of high treason committed in Hungary by M. Paul D'Andrasy and bis accomplices, and for which they have been sentenced to various terms

of imprisonment. olutionary proclamations were found in

the kingdom ; we must endeavor, upon the contrary, to divide, its, various elements, and to establish a species of sublish between the lobabitants which are of different races!" The recent legislation as to public education has already made an important step in' that direction, by distinguishing between the various nationalities residing in the kingdom. When the German, Lithuanian, and Russian inhabitants are divided into separate groups, there will only remain 3,000,000 Poles of onadulterated race, whom it will be easy to reduce to impotence. It is more important still to make allies in the midst of the Poles themselves, and, above all, to gain the attachment of the peasants. The rural law would thus appear as a conservative measure with regard to Russia ; and, without dwelling upon the principle of justice it contains, this fact alone-that of our own preservation-suffices to justify it.

HAYDN'S 'OREATION-'- Haydn began to compose his celebrated oratorio, the Creation, in the year 1795, when he was sixty-three years of age, and finished it in the beginning of 1798, having been constantly employed upon it for more than two years. When urged by his friends to bring it to a conclusion, he used to say, calmly, 'I spend a long time over it, because I intend it to last a long time.' In the Lent of the above year, it was performed for the first time in the Schwartzenberg Palace, at the expense of the Dilettanti Society of Vienna, before the flower of the literary and musical society of that city, the composer himself conducting the orchestra, and it was received with an enthusiasm which spread throughout all Europe. The Emperor Napoleon was on his way to witness the first performance of the Creation, in Paris, when the memorable attempt was made to destroy him by means of 'an infernal machine.' Hayda was the son of a poor wheelwright at Rohrau, in Lower Austria, where he was born in the year 1732. He died on the 31st of May, 1809, aged seventy-seven years and two months. It may be added that Haydn was a devout Catholic.

UNITED STATES.

The Honole. Thomas Connolly, of the 'British Parliament,' whose arrival at Fayetville on the 2nd instant, was aunounced in our telegraphic column of Saturday, is one of the two members of the House of Commons returned from ihe county of Donegal, Ireland. He was first returned on the death of his father, in 1849, without opposition. The arrival of Mr. Connolly in the Confederate States, at this time, can hardly be deemed an event of any political significance. He is a 'conservative,' and being, therefore in opposition to Lord Palmerston's administration. it is not probable that he has come here in any official capacity. Mr. Connolly is represented to be a getial and accomplished Irishman, and a warm sympathizer with the confederacy. He will, therefore, find a cordial welcome among our people .-Richmond Whig, 6th ult.

WHO IS N. H. DOWNS ?--- He is, or rather, was a public benefactor, a philanthropist. He is now dead, but he has left behind him a monument more lasting than brass or marble. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and his Balsamic Elixir is or ought to be a household treasure in every family. It is a certain core for coughs and celds. See advertisement in another column.

Sold by all Druggists John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. March, 1865. 100

TIME WILL TELL .- Yes, that is the sure tost. That which does not appear plain to-day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certainties or uncertainties are all to be decided by time, which vever fails to bring out the truth or faisity of any matter. For five years the Vermont Liniment has been before the public and their verdict has always been steadily in its favor. Use it for pains both internally and externally. It is warranted. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. March, 1865. lm

> TESTIMONIAL FROM BAMILTON, . IN FAVOR OF

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN BRONCHITIS.

Hamilton, C.W., July 20, 1864. Messrs. D. B. M'Donald & Co. :

Dear Sirs--I take the pleasure in giving my ter

tained in the Yellow Book is noticeable a despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Duc de Gramont dated September 26. It gives an account of an interview of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs with Count Mulinen, the Austrian Charge at Paris. The latter having expressed the surprise of Austria " that the Government of the Emperor desired to arrange the Roman question with Italy without the participation of any other Catholic Power, and without consulting the Pope as principally interested," M. Drouyn de Lhuys endeavors in in his reply to show that the arrangement spoken of does not involve a solution of the Roman question, that it does not change the general situation of Italy, and that it is only free state in the muscular tissue. Their not being free state in the muscular tissue. system of which we have experienced the inconvenience.' These explanations are supplemented by a abort lecture to the Austrian Government, from which it is easy to perceive the determination of France to prevent any interference in the peninsula hostile to the Italian kingdom.

In a despatch of Oct. 28 to Baron Malaret, M. Drouyn de Lhuys thus summarises the character of the Convention : --

Its object is less distant and its aim better defined. It recognises two sovereignties in Italy, and while waiting until a more intimate agreement is able to be established between them, secures their co-existence. Such is the Convention. Everything outside this is only futile speculation, the least danger of which is to lead men's minds astray, to keep up uncertainty and agitation by substituting the seductive chimeras of imagination for the stern realities of politics.

A despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de Sartiges, dated Dec. 27, alludes to the ill-timed appearance of the Encyclical, which condemns the principles of modern society, and renders more dif-foult the task undertaken by France in the interest of the Holy See. Another despatch of the 7th Jan. informs the Holy See of the existence of the circular issued by M. Baroche. The latest despatch, that of Feb. 8, complaining of the conduct of the Nuncio, concludes the series. On the subject of the navy the following table

gives a statement of the present force :--

On the 1st of October, 1864, the number serving voluntarily on board the fleet, without counting officers was 14,558, viz. :--

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fast Vessels.	Mixed Vessels,	Total.
Ship's of the line, not iron cle	ia 23	23	36
Frigates, iron-clad	7		7
Frigates, ordinary	18	6	24
Oorvettes	10		10
Advice boats	46		46
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Thus, for 1864, the new fleet is only increased, in finished vessels, by one iron-clad frigate of 1,000 horse power and three small advice boats. But the steam fleet counts besides afloat and in course of completion, five firon clad frigates, two iron-clad batteries, five screw corvettes; two paddlewheel ad-And the house - 5-6

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A DANGEROUS PARASIJE. - Among the successful candidates for the prizes of the Academy of Sciences we mentioned Dr. Zenker, of Dresden, for his im-portant researches on the Trichina Spiralis. This microscopic worm, which lives coiled up in a sort of cystus or pocket, was observed about 1835 by Mr. Richard Owen in the flesh of certain animals. In 1850 Dr. Herbst, of Gottingen, found by experiment that the triching was transmissible from one animal to by another ingestion, Drs. Virchow and Leuckart confirmed the fact. Oc the 12th of Jan., 1860, a young girl was admitted into the hospital of Dresden on the supposition that she was laboring under typhus fever, but there were some symptoms want. ing to confirm this opinion. The girl died on the 27th, and Dr. Zanker, on dissecting her body, tound encysted a sure sign that they were of recent importation. In the intestines he found a vast quantity of adult tricbicæ, male and female, and perceived the bodies of the lutter filled with living embryos si milar to those existing in the muscles. Thus Dr. Zenker, for the first time, proved that in the same person there may exist adult trichinas in the intes tines and their lavre in the muscles; so that the latter could only have got there by piercing the intestine, either by direct migration or by the blood and chyle. Upon inquiry he found that the girl bud eaten pork from a pig killed on the 21st of December, 1859, and both the farmer and his wife with whom she lived had been attacked with similar symptoms, but had recovered. From all these facts

Dr. Zenker arrived at the conclusion that there exists in man a disorder resulting from the immigration of triching from the intestines to the muscles. and that this disorder becomes mortal when the immigration is too considerable in consequence of the ingestion of a large quantity of meat tainted with the parasite. No sconer did this discovery become known than it was confirmed by further observations throughoat Europe. In Germany, especially in those places where raw pork is used, hundreds of case; were discovered, even assuming the form of an epidemic, where trichinated pork has been sold .--Galignani's Messenger.

BELGIUM.

In answer to the impudent assertion of anti-Catholic journals to the effect that the Gorcum Martyrs | aided and stimulated the revolution and its excesses, were soldiers of the Duke of Alba killed in warfare by the troops of the Prince of Orange, the great Oatholic journal of Holland, the Tyd of Amsterdam, wa historically, first, that the pretended soldiers re Priests and two Lay Brothers of the Francisorder, one Dominican, two Premoutre Reliligious, several of whom were sixty years of age, here seventy, and one of them ninety. Second, ese Religious were taken in Gorcum after the lown had surrendered to the Protestants, on condition that all the inhabitunts' lives would be spared. They were arrested by Lumey's soldiers on account of their ecclesiastical character, taken to Brille, and put to death there on account of their fidelity to the Holy See, and their defence of the Blessed Sacracrament. They were shut up alive and naked in the absence of one Court p geant and s couple of the kingdom and disuniting the various elements of Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devius & Bolton; sacks filled with rats ; they were frightfully tortured, diplomatic balls on account of the departure of the which it is composed. Marquis Wielopolski proposed Lamplough & Campbell; A. J. Davidson; K. Campwith the shore the strong polish is the strong polish and finally hung. 'The Martyrs of Gorcum' ob-shops. Lastly, there are at present in our dockyards serves the, Tyd, ', have, long, been venerated in the and so dolefol, what will be their feelings when the unity the 5,000,000 inhabitants of the population of H, R, Gray and by all prominent Druggists: 'He was been to be the population of the population

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possession exhorting the population to rise against their German rulers, as well as the seal of a committhe of independence. Those Hungarians who entered the Reichsrath were threatened with assassinaletters had been sent to different individuals, and an organisation of guerillas and depots of arms had likewise been discovered

The Vienna Presse lately spoke of projected reductions in the Austrian army, especially in Italy, and a letter of the 14th inst. from Verona, in the Bressiun Senturel, says that the railway authorities have received orders to hold numerous trains in readiness for the conveyance of troops. Among the Son. Veronese various rumors were current as to the attitude the Austrian Government proposed to adopt towards Italy. The prevailing belief seemed to be that no change whatever would be made, although it was also reported that a more decided bearing would be resorted to, with the idea of augmenting, if possible, the present difficulties of this Government. That seems highly improbable. It is much more likely that Vienna, exaggerated to itself the extent of those difficulties, and the unfortunate divisions and discontent that have lately been witnessed in this part of Italy, thinks that it has nothing to do but to fold its arms and tranquilly watch that dissolution which it considers to menace Italy from internal weakness and discords. It also may very well the conviction that the present Italian Gocomment entertains no aggressive designs, and that it may therefore safely diminish its forces in Venetia. Such diminution, should it take place, will, of course serve as encouragement to any Garibaldian schemes that may now be maturing for the spring, but to attempts of that nature, so long as they are seriously discountenanced by the Italian Government, it is procable that Austria will not attach much importacce. The summoning of the Hungarian Diet for the spring may also be taken as another proof that she feels no apprehensions on the side of her Italian oossessions.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Moscow Gazelic says :---

It is necessary that the question of the future relations of the Kingdom of Poland with Russia should be determined, and this can only be effected in one way. The Russian Govornment, in fact, can have no other object than the complete fusion of Poland with the empire. Nothing is opposed to that solution. The stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, which appeared contrary to it, are all null or virtually abolished. One only remains intact-the indissoluble union of Russia and Poland. The indiato which all the others must be subordinated; to SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and I earnestly recomall this villany of theirs was done for the glorifica-tion of Florence, and they are furious. But if thus of the Polish populations, Prussia has evidently kept TOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in contion of Florence, and they are furious. But it thus of the construction of disuniting and separating them; nection with the Pills. If because they in view the object of disuniting and separating them; nection with the Pills. If because they in view the object of disuniting and separating them; J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for suffer the paltry inconvenience and loss caused by we may do the same by separating the population of the absence of one Court p geant and s couple of the kingdom and distiniting the various elements of

timonial of the benefit derived from the use of BRIS. TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled seriously with bronchitis for about a year. I hfid been brought on by inflamtion. Several attempts had been made to get up | mation of the lungs, and was a source of great dispublic demonstrations in the theatres. Menacing tress to me, so that it was impossible for me to go letters had been sent to different individuals, and an out at night. I found no relief from anything I had taken until I tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPHRILLA, which I am happy to say has effected a cure.

J. C. FIELDS,

Leather Merchant, King St. Agents for Montreal, Devins& Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picautl &

MURBAT & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the mornog toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a orejudice in fuvor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving-smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin. Er See thas the names of "Murray & Lanman" are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. _____ 184 Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

ough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Pickult & Son, and H. R. Gray.

WEAK STOMACH, OFFBESSION AFTER EATING, &c. -Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food ; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food-taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrowroot-and even these caused her so much uneasuress, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and, to use her own words, ' hardly cared to live.' After having tried more than twenty modes of treatment, she at length commenced taking BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, and she states the result as fol-lows: 'I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat beartily, sleep comfortably, hayo recovered my-flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to BRISTOL'S vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases

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