NOVEMBER-25.1864. 138THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE

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according to accounts from the continent, the idea of an European congress is again on the tapis .----The principal object is stated to be to resolve the Vatican, you fill it with all sorts of combusthe question of Rome and Italy.

France, Russia, and Prussia are stated to have agreed upon the subject. The Emperor Napoleon calculates on the adhesion of Italy; and King Leopold of Belgium, it is reported, has nearly overcome the objections of England and Austria. Should all this be accomplished, a general disarmament will, it is said, be the result of the Congress, and thus secure the peace of danger with which the Holy See seems for the have given dissatisfaction to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Europe.

The Charivari has been privately warned that it must publish no more caricatures against Russia or Austria.-Standard.

Napoleon 111. a Carbonaro of old date, is under obligations which he cannot repudiate, and which it is not his interest to fulfil. He committed himself by the Italian war of 1859 to make Italy somehow or other. The rebel stuff will not let itself be made, and is ever threatening to go to pieces. Every now and then the alternative is put to him, help us again or the be-devilled Emperor, who has not the slightest Ferdinand P-, aged 24, a native of Lyons, who objection to commit any crime against the laws of nations and the peace of the world, by which insufficient to satisfy his enormous appetite, though anything is to be gained, but who has a natural he ate scarcely anything but bread, his fellow desire to rule over France till his death, and to transmit the succession to his son, drives another bargain and takes another step. The last step to in the gravated his hunger, he at last came to agree to evacuate Rome, and to surrender to the desperate resolution of hanging himself, and the remnants of the Pope's Temporal Power to succeeded in effecting his purpose. The annals of the Revolution in two years time, on condition medicine record many instances of this disease, both the Revolution in two years time, on condition that the Revolutionary Government shall at once transfer its capital from Turin to Florence. Of course he would like the Pope to be a French | This unfortunate person was afflicted with bulimy Archbishop, with Primacy of Jurisdiction over from her infancy, and while still a young girl used the Christion world, to be exercised under to derour as much as 101b. of bread daily. Though I'rench influence, and of course he would like for stealing bread to satisfy her hunger. She was Italy to be a French dependency. But he is at length admitted into the Salpetriere, and placed nearly sixty years old, and be does not see his under the treatment of Drs. Esquirol and Amussat, way to success in either part of his scheme. And so he temporises. As to his special meaning, and the particular motive of each act, it is quite use bread per day, but for three or four months of the less to scrutinise them too closely ; provided only | year she would eat from 201b. to 241b. and for ten that it be taken for granted that the end is a bad one, and that the pretences are false, that is enough for any reasonable man.- Tablet.

In the political world, news is at an utter standstill, till after the meeting of the Chambers. It is the impression of the military of the army of occupation here, that the Convention is not meant | this unnatural food she used to drink brandy of to be carried out, and that a war with Austria which they all consider certain in the spring and which will entail a possible occupation of the Kingdom of Naples by French troops (soi disant in the interests of Victor Emmanuel at first, of course), will be the almost certain accompaniment of any such measure. A large expedition totally disproportionate with the suppression of the usurgent tribes is preparing in Algiers, and those well versed in military cancans augur a repetition of 1859 from this circumstance, the regiments poured into Italy on that occasion being all prepared and armed there, and not in France itself. Add to this a renewed rumour of the Murat marriage with Prince Humbert, and the evident reluctance of France to release her hold on Southern Italy, and we may gain some idea of the Imperial motives which are about as disinter- Not long since an unhappy man who held a high ested as the celebrated 'idea' France went to political position in Belgium, became affiliated into war for five years ago. The reported isolation of Austria is the circumstance least hopeful in Russia looks with extreme displeasure on the tinued good Catholics, was naturally brought to Convention, and the approaching visit of the Ezarowitch to Rome is a very favorable symptom for the Holy Alliance taking a firm attitude on the Roman Question .- Correspondent of Tablet.

tibles, and then you exclaim with the utmost benignity- But all is well. Sleep at your ease."

-Tablet. Count Anatole Lemercier has added a brilliant appeal, full of Breton zeal and eloquence, to the nublications, which take the part of the Pope. He, too, confesses himself far more moved at the | Constitutionnel have caused uneasiness to the friends injury done to the honor of France, than at the of Italy, who on the other hand, have found encoumoment to be menaced. "As a Catholic," he by pointing to results more decidedly favorable to says, "I am not dismayed at the tempests which threaten, knowing well that the Papacy cannot thorize. In the opinion of those most competent to perish, and that it will emerge, revivified and strengthened from these trials. But I am not of those who wish to see good come out of excess of evil; and if my faith be without inquietude, my patriotism is alarmed, and I tremble for the repose and the greatness of my country."

OUT AND OUT GLUTTONS. - A Case of self-destruction, singular at least to its cause, occurred in the suburbs of Paris the day before yesterday. The whole concern blows up. And again the poor unfortunate suicide was a stone digger, named was afflicted with what medical men call, bulimy, or insatiable hunger. His earnings being altogether workmen used to contribute towards his support but wearied with thus burdening his friends, and worn out by his sufferings from the presence of in ancient and modern times, but the most remarkcase of late years was that of a woman named Anne Denise, who died in Paris only a few years since. not in indigent circumstances, she was twice arrested but to no purpose, for she left the Salpetriere as voracious as ever. Her hunger varied in intensity; at ordinary times she could manage with 121b, of consecutive years her appetite was greatly aggravated in spring. On one occasion, when she had thought of keeping Good Friday as a fast day, she ate more than 30lb. of food in 24 hours. As she advanced in years her appelite became depraved. and she took a liking to grass and flowers, especially batter-cups, of which she would gather and eat an immense quantity. To relieve the colics caused by which she became inordinately fond, and at last died a few hours after taking a whole litre at once. When on her deathbed and unable to take food, she begged her sister to come and eat near her, and her last words were-'Since it pleases God that I shall eat no more, let me at least have the pleasure of seeing you eat.' It is a remarkable fact that on a pssl mortem examination her stomach was found to be exceedingly small, while her liver was unusually large, and all her other viscera quite sound and of normal size. - Galignani.

BELGIUM.

There is in Belgium, as our readers are already awate, a sect, principally Freemasons, whose hatred of the Oburch as the opponent of revolutionary passions and turbulent proceedings is so intense that the members bind themselves not to admit the presence of a Priest on their deathbed, and to repudiate Christian burial. Most melancholy scenes have been the consequence of this horrible obligation. the present situation, but it appears certain that his return home the influence of his family, who conbear upon his mind, and he signified a desire to be reconciled to his Redeemer. But the sect were resolved to hold him fast to his covenant with them, and they placed a guard of members over him in his own house, who resolutely and effectually resolved not to admit a Priest to the dying man's presence ; in which purpose they succeeded by working upon the wretched creature's pride at the last moments and prevailing upon him to recall the wish he had expressed for spiritual aid. He died unshriven and was buried as a dog-his sad end being a great triumph to the Belgian infidels-unhappily a numerous and increasing body-but a source of profound affiiction to his family.

The Paris correspondent of the Post says that shut up by its very protectors in a circle; the and very few are so sanguine as to view it without the necessary papera. But he rudely, answered at circumference of which is surrounded on all sides doubts and even grave mistrust. One cause of these by hostile selements. You build a mine under feelings is the ambiguous manner in which the the Trench Government has endeavored to make the Convention out to be a good both for the Pope and for Italy. In this attempt many discern a degree of duplicity which inspires them with serious doubts as to the execution of the treaty. The claims of Rome and of Italy being irreconcilable, some one, it is said, must be deceived in the matter. There lurks, in short, in most men's minds a want of confidence in the French Government. The articles of the ragement in M. Nigra's despatch, here reported to Italy than he would have the treaty supposed to aujudge of the state of feeling in Rome, either the Convention will not be executed by France, or, when the French troops are withdrawn, the Pope will not hold his temporal power for 48 hours -Times' Cor.

> TURIN, Nov. 2 .- The Minister of Public Works has left Turin for the purpose of being present at the inauguration of the new railway from Pracchia to Pistoja. He will then proceed to Florence to take the necessary steps for the early transfer of the capital to that city.

> One result of the Convention is inevitable, a comlete rupture between the Party of Action and the Ministry. Parliamentary action for the Garibaldian Deputies will soon be in as bad odor as in the Fenian Brotherhood, and Mazzini and his adherents will be driven back on their old system of underground agitation. This once turned against the House of Savoy, and its reign is doomed, and that it will soon be so is evident from the tone of the press, the speeches at public meetings and the bitter denunciations of Mazzini, Petrucelli della Gattina, Lanza, and others. Garibaldi, has, it is stated, on good au thority been requested by Victor Emmanuel himself to abstain from appearing at the opening of the Chambers; the Red Shirt, adored of Mayfeir, being too nearly akin to the provocative flag of a Spanish piccador to be safely trusted in the political arena of Turin, We may take for granted from this request, that a promise of action at no distant period has been made, for nothing else would induce the Hermit to remain in the society of his goats and Dr. Guerazzi at such a momentous crisis.

> The struggle is now between two men, Napoleon and Mazzini, and I incline to back the latter in a long struggle. He is the real master of the situation and his inveterate hatred of Imperialism of any form of monarchical government, his restless perseverance and indomitable energy in a bad cause, make him a most formidable adversary to every throne in Europe, and especially to that of Italy. It is not, I believe, generally known in England that enormous estates previously held by the Church and the religious bodies have been gradually bought up in Um-bria, the Legations, the Marches, and the Northern Abruzzi, by the Marchese Pepoli nominally, but in reality for the Emperor of the French. It is by means of the territorial influence thus acquired that Napoleon keeps up an unceasing Muratist propagan-da in that part of the Kingdom of Naples bordering on the Chietino, and in the central portion of Italy, once comprised in the Kingdom of Etruria French settlers, manufacturers, and faimers, are being gradually and silently introduced, and, a footing acquired, events will infallibly develope. - Correspon-dent of Tablet.

Count Sola de la Margarita has published a pamphlet in which he takes a peculiar and novel, yet also a notable, view of the subject. He is persuaded that it is a secret article of the Convention that King Victor Emmanuel shall cede Piedmont and the territory of Genoa to the French Empire as the price of Rome : and as an old lover of the House of Savoy, he feels bound to protest far in advance against this further degradation; Well, or ill-founded, this uneasy sentiment of gravitation, this, 'attraction of repulsion,' seems to be gaining on the consciousness of the people of Piedmont; and if indeed that particular event should so end--if Turin, instead of being traitors to enter as volunteers and betray the faith even the second city of Italy, should tumble down ful portion of the army to a wholesale massacre, as of fraternity to the infidels and revolutionists at of the way Department of France, why then Turin where he was seized with a fatal illness. On would only have cause to be congratulated that reto the rank of chef lieu of the most distant and outtribution had reached it so rapidly and so lightly, be made to its princes can scarcely be -Roman But as to the secret articles of the Treaty, there are Cor. of Tablet. a dozen guesses more likely to be true than that of M. Solar de la Margarita. As a practical illustration of Count Della Margarita's prognostication, we find it reported in the Unita Cattolica of the 13th inst., that the island of Elba has been already ceded to France. The report of the municipality of Turin on the Turin massacre of the 21st and 22nd ult., sets down the victims at 187, six of whom are women. Of that number 53 have been killed, including two wo-The Gazette du Midi publishes the following extracts from a letter written from Turin by a Member of Parliament, and dated on the 25th ult :- "You cannot imagine the anarchy which exists in Italy. At Turin, there is a general indignation against the Ministry, the Parliament, and the King. On the walls even of the King's palace insulting and threatening inscriptions are placarded, such as the follow-ing:-- 'Ten thousand france to whoever will find again the Galanluomo (honest man) King;' or else. Palaces to be sold ! King to be hung !" &c. A few days ago, as Victor Emmanuel was returning from hunting, the market women left their stalls, drew up on his way, and abused him in every way they could. The aristocracy is furious; the townsmen fancy that there is a secret treaty to make new territorial concessions to Frauce, &c. In Parliament the fight will be sharp; no doubt exists as to the acceptance of the treaty, whose rejection would bring about incalculable evil results. For the present there is nothing but an irremediable hatred existing. The Milan journals have behaved brutally lowards Turin, hence an illimited indignation on the part of the Turinesse. Florence is calm, but anything but pleased with its transformation." The French Government has already warned traders to be very cautious in their dealings with Italian firms. In fact important bankrnptcies are daily taking place in Victor Emmanuel's dominions, and greater still are expected. Moreover, the general opinion of financiers is that, in a few months' time, the Italian Government itself will be exposed to an inevitable bankruptcy. It is reported that Signor Sella, Victor Emmanuel's new Finance Minister, wishes to raise a forced loan in liberated Italy. The expected removal of the capital of Victor Emmanuel's dominion's from Turin to Florence has roused from his retreat the well known project monger, Massimo d'Azeglio, who claims to have been the first to suggest it to the Turin Parliament, in 1861, when he was told that it was 's romantic conceit.' Meanwhile the Popolo d'Italia of Naples will have it that General Lamarmora is to present to the Parliament a work of his to prove the necessity of removing the capital from Turin to Naples. Among other considerations he is reported to observe that Naples is but 120 miles from Rome, while Florence is one nundred and forty ! The Unita Italiana informs us that the total of the and sympathy, for which Prussia is grateful, but journals confiscated in the 'Kingdom of Italy' during the last month amounts to seventeen, and of which twelve are democratical, four are religious, and one moderate. The sequestrations of separate numbers of certain journals amount besides to twenty in thirty-one days. Such is the freedom of the semi-official organ, that Prussia is not wanting in

not every German soldier; be regarded as an Aus an evil ?--to decide that is almost the sole object of trian, and as the advance-guard of a new Aus-trian, and as the advance-guard of a new Aus-trian, policy in ltsly? "Thus you make the Holy See the only State known in the world, unmade; but this is far from ungalified approval, but this is far from ungalified approval, to be married. The Ourate naturally asked bim for More than six monthe once - With papers or without papers, if you don't marry me, you shall pay dear for it." While the Ourate endeavoured to reason with this ruffian, another such came up dressed as a fireman, and drew his word threatening to kill the Priest if he did not consent to act as the intended bridegroom required. The Priest took to flight followed by the man with the sword, running first into the Sacristy, and then into the Church with his assailant constantly after him. At last the Curate rushed out of the Church door calling for help, and fortunately a gendarme happened to be there who arrested the fireman. All this took place while the Church was full of people, who were hearing Mass. Neither the fireman nor his companion, however; have been in any way prosecuted, although clearly guilty of an offence against the pe-nal Code. The Hierarchy of the Two Sicilies, including the Abbots ordinaries of Montecasino, Montevergine and Cava, have presented to Victor Emmanuel a formal protest, dated on the 8th ult., against the secent royal decree, countersigned by the late Minister Pisanelli, by which it is forbidden to the Diocesan ordinaries to name any parish spiritual admistrators, Curates or Vicars, without having first obtained the Royal licence.

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The Baron Natoli, who is now Pisanelli's succes-sor as Minister of Public Worship of 'the Kingdom of Italy,' has already commerced a crusade against the Bishops by ordering the episcopal college of Amelia in Ombria to be closed, under the pretext that the Bishop has refused to admit into it the Government inspector.

Contradictory reports are current respecting the situation of the insurgents in Venetia.

A letter published by the Opinione asserts that the band is reduced to a small number, not having found any followers among the people.

The Austrian police are acting with increased rigor; arrests continue to be made, and the frontiers are closed to returning emigrants.

Private letters assert that numerous bands still exists. About 500 insurgents are said to have taken refuge in the mountains, where they will be able to

offer a protracted resistence. The Diritto has been seized for publishing a proclamation of Signor Cairoli, calling upon the people to support the insurrection in Venetia.

Roms .- On the report of a person favored with a private audience with His Holiness on Sunday, I am able to state that he is looking remarkably well, and that, as far as appearances go, he shows no signs of his indisposition in the spring. He seems in excellent spirits, and expressed his great desire for the commencement of Mgr. Talbot's projected church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and his pleasure at the warm response Mgr. Stonor's appeal had met with in France, and his hope of one equally so in England. This brief mention of Holiness's interestt in the design may possibly be satisfactory to the many zealous Catholics who have co-operated in the erection of the noblest monument they can raise to the devotion to the Holy See of English Catholics in evil days, and which will remain through a long and triumphant hereafter for their children's children, pilgrims to the Tomb of the Apostles, to glory in a standing testimony to the faith and courage of their fathers. - Cor of Tablet.

It is not till the questions of the Left have elicited something of the real scope and secret stipulations of the Treaty, that we shall be in a position to judge of its effect. Of its intentions there can be no doubt and that is the real matter for consideration, and we have no right to accept a measure, on the face of it insulting to the Pope and injurious to his rights, because God in his own good time will bring good out of evil and turn the weapons of the evil-minded against their own thrones and dynasties. The Convention involves the abandonment of Rome to the Revolution, if a sufficient army cannot be raised, or if a second Catholic occupation is not maintained. The question of the army is one full of difficulty-Peter's pence will scarcely suffice-and the Pope cannot renounce the debt of the annexed provinces without compromising his rights. A Non possumus meets us there, and were the financial position all that could be desired, the Italian Government could easily hire was done in 1860. A Catholic occupation will, it is The Roman Corresdondent of the Monde says that Cardinal Antonelli declined to accept officially any discussion with the French Ambassador. At the very first words uttered by the latter on the subject, the Cardinal hastened to say, 'The Secretary of State of His Holiness is very sorry not to be able to listen to the Ambassador of France on such a subject. If the Count de Sartiges wishes to speak to me personally and without any diplomatic character, of any question whatever, I shall endeavor to avail myself of his conversation, not as Secretary of State, but as Cardinal Antonelli." KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Royalist trials in Naples, which have been sometime postponed, in consequence of the total want of proofs against the accused, are to be proceeded with immediately. Colonel Presti, a very brave and distinguished offi-cer, stands first on the set, and with him are accused the Commendatore Talse, two Jesuit Fathers, and several of less note. The sentence involves the galleys if they are convicted, and with a Neapolitan ary there is never much difficulty on that matter. Colonel Presti has been in prison three years, and is pershnally known to me as a highly honorable and gallant officer, and being a father of a family and past middle life, the issue is one of terrible moment to him. The gendedarmes engaged in rescuing a Liberal proprietor from some 'brigands' near Arsoli, have ust died of the wounds they received in the action. So much for Papal complicity with brigandage.

resistance to her desires, the legitimacy of which she is obliged to recognize by disavowals of the kind we: nggi tan éstir POLAND.

More than, six months have elapsed since every vestige of the insurrection was finally crushed out by Russian armies in Poland, yet there seems to be no prospect of the reforms which Prince Gortschakoff, on behalf of his imperial master, promised to the Buropaan powers would be granted to the Poles di-rectly the insurrection was subdued." Instead of an amnesty Poland still sees hundreds of exiles leave her soil from week to, week ; instead of a national administration, all her employes, even those on the railways, are being superseded by Russians and Germans. In Lithuania, where Mouravieff is at no pains to disguise his determination to crush all vestige of Polonism, a newspaper crusade has been opened against the Polish language and Polish institutions. The Russian Government, pot content with decimating Poland, has 'ordered' all 'Poles 'to proclaim their exultation at the atrocities they are compelled to endure. On the 19th September a solemn Te Doum was sung in all the Catholic churches of Warsaw to celebrate the anniversary of General De Berg's escape from assassination. The authorities of all kinds also presented the Lieutenant of the Kingdom with an address, which General De Berg acknowledged by saying that his success was due to Russia, which was ready ' to devote her sons, the very last one, to preserve the glory of her Sovereign.'

RUSSIA.

The Invalide Russe of the 20th ult., publishes a curious article indicating the policy which the Russian Government ought in future to pursue towards the Poles. It says that the ideas of conciliation towards Poland are always put forward by those public writers who have lately showed themselves so hostile to Russia. They add that as Russia has been victorious, and that moderation is the quality of sagacious Governments after a victory, the Russian Government should not drive a vanquished enemy to despair. The Invalide observes that such language is well calculated to influence people of superficial understanding. It is of opinion that pre-vious to holding out a friendly hand to the Poles and to pardoning the past Government has a right to ask whether the Poles have once for all abandoned their illusions, on account of which they began the war. The Invalide replies to the question by asserting that the Poles, far from abandoning their ideas of independence, demonstrate on the contrary at every opportunity that they indulge the same fatal illusions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOARCITY OF HANDS IN THE NAVY. -In reference to the scarcity of stokers which is said to exist in the navy, we are sure that we have understated the case; and as regards her Majesty's ship Victoria alone, we are credibly informed that if she were now sent to sea, she would have to take her departure with three-fourths landsmen to perform duties which can only be efficiently got through by experienced people. The position of the Victoria in the trough of a heavy sea in the Bay of Biscay, with a sick crew from the quarter deck to the stoke-hole, would be a sad reflection upon us as a nation which aims at dominion on the seas. - Army and Aavy Gazette.

Three men were recently hung at Melbourne, one for an atrocious murder, and the other two, for an attempt to rob a bank. Of the latter, one poor wretch, when at the gallows, sang a comic song, and the other, though penitent, asked, "When shall we three meet again ? - Guardian.

STOMACH DISEASE CURED. HARTMAN CORNERS, AURORA, C.W., July 7th, 1864.

Mebsis. Lanman & Kemp:

Gentlemen,-It affords me pleasure to give my own testimonial in favor of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Before last February, I had been under the Doctor's hands for about six weeks, and also before that at different intervals, without benefit but since taking these Pills the complaint with which I was troubled has been removed completely, and I have enjoyed good health ever since, having used no other medicine. The complaint affected me in this manner: I was attacked with a severe pain in my stomach. which extended to my back causing cold chills, and after that vomiting and perspiration,

We rejoice to see that the French Government has had the good sense of refusing to grant a legal organization to certain professed infidels in the island of Re who wish to introduce into France the detestable Belgian Society of the Solidaires, who form a league to secure each other against the attendance of a Priest at their death bed.

The Count de Falloux is the first of the French Catholic leaders to the van. In a pamphiet, which is equal in the fervor of its spirit. and superior in the energy of its style and the accuracy of its logic to anything he has ever written, he denounces the Convention as a disgrace to the very name of the French Government. What, he asks, would be said of the Emperor's policy, if he were to act in such a way towards any Government on the face of the globe, except the Pope's? For example, what would be the verdict of the world, if he were to undertake to withdraw his troops from Mexico, solve the important questions now pending. And in virtue of a secret covenant with President Lincoln, on the terms of which the Emperor Maximilian had not even been consulted? The Convention, he regards as the greatest victory Piedmont has gained since 1859-" it is one of those battles gained in the open field, of which the ricochet causes the evacuation of a city. So Magenta forced the Austrians to abandon Milan, but it is not so that Piedmont ought to obtain our retreat, although the capitulation authorises our soldiers to withdraw in good order, and at slow pace." M. de Falloux gives little credit to the French Government for the permission which it has stipulated for the Papal Government to raise an army-a permission, which, as he says, it is an insult to stipulate a permission which is the first right of every Sovereign State. But as to the actual raising of it, he asks, Do French Catholics forget that those who volunteered for the Papal army under General de Lamoriciere were deprived of their quality as French citizens, and solemnly struck off the elec toral lists? Or, again, should the Pope recruit in Italy, then will not Piedmont be ready to say that he is collecting and arming the Modenese, the Tuscans, the Neapolitans, with a view to reaction and restoration? Or, if Monsignor de Merode should send his recruiting sergeants into

SPAIN.

The Epoca makes the following remarks on the Franco-Italian Convention :---

'The part to be played by Spain and the Catholic Powers at the present moment is purely passive. The Convention of the 15th of September is not of itself a sufficient cause to justily any demonstration whatever. The delay of two years stipulated for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops leaves ample time for an ulterior understanding, either general or limited, on the Roman question, to complete the Convention in a sense favorable to the temporal power. Is not the meeting of a European Congress again spoken of as probable. Is there not also a return to the belief in the possibility of an accord between the great European Powers which would would it be possible in case of such an arrangement to exclude from it the most important of the questions which now occupy public attention. To form an accurate judgment of the Roman question, as it stands since the Convention of the 15th of Septem. ber, we must know the attitude of the Governments of France and Italy, and the opinion of the Holy See. But if, which we do not think, it should result from explanations made in the Ohambers that the difficulties against which the Pope might fail in his internal Government after the evacuation of Rome had been foreseen, and that France nevertheless renounced all intervention, and denied the right of other Catholic Powers to continue the mission which she seemed to have attributed to herself: if it should happen that Italy in any way persisted in the idea of acquiring Rome ; if this should happen, we say, it is our firm belief that Spain, as a Catholic Power, and interested in the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, would be bound to protest energetically and without delay against this preconceived and premeditated abandoment of the Pontificate. and to assume an attitude worthy of her religious convictions, her traditions, and her past career."

ITALY.

PIRDHONT -Turin, Oct. 30 .- There are no new events to record here at the present moment; the Chamber is not setting-except piecemeal in its bareaux for the despatch of business preliminary and preparatory to that which it will discuss in its public meetings. Only one question now engrosses public attention and the politician's mind, and that is the convention, its meaning, its value, and its probable results. Will it promote or delay the ac-Germany, how would France endure it ? Would complishment of Italian unity ? is it a good thing or

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The following telegram has been received from her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Vienna, daced October 30 :- 'The treaty of peace was signed to day 2 p.m. The ratification is to take place in three weeks, and the evacuation of Jutland within three weeks from time of ratification.'

The Daily News says the Germans have actually required of Denmark, and extorted by the occupation of Jutland, an indemnification for losses occasioned by the exercise of one of the most legitimate belligerent rights-that of naval capture. They might as well have sent in a bill for the damage done to their artillery at Missuendo, and had they done so it must have been paid ; but these things are at an end. Denmark will once more enjoy, for how long who can say, peace, which she so much needs. En rope does not and cannot recover the sense of security which this war disturbed and destroyed.

The independence Belge of Tuesday evening says : -! The manifestation of the Lauenberg nobility in favor of the incorporation of the duchy with Prussia has created serious alarm and energetic protests throughout all Germany. The Berlin ministerial paper, the Northern Gazette, endeavours to reassure the public mind by representing the demonstration in question as a spontaneous movement of confidence Austria over this small country are as sacred as her It pretty clearly follows from the declaration of the

I advise every one that is troubled with the same disease to use these Pills, as I would not be without them in my family on any account.

Yours, &c.,

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

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME. - Thousands suffer, who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels -- are responsible for these indescribable, but not the less real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to be healthful activity, they have to resort to BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Walls, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion, that 'there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly-marked form of disease.' All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS of immense benefit. 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. 432 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Deving & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp-bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

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