

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Post says that 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 question of Rome and Italy. France, Russia, and Prussia are stated to have agreed upon the subject.

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

Napoleon III. a Carbonaro of old date, is under obligations which he cannot repudiate, and which it is not his interest to fulfil.

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 to be carried out.

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.

The Count de Falloux is the first of the French Catholic leaders to the van. In a pamphlet, 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.

not every German soldier, be regarded as an Austrian, and as the advance-guard of a new Austrian policy in Italy? "Thus you make the Holy See the only State known in the world, shut up by its very protectors in a circle, the circumference of which is surrounded on all sides by hostile elements."

Count Anatole Lemercier has added a brilliant appeal, full of Breton zeal and eloquence, to the publications, which take the part of the Pope. He, too, confesses himself far more moved at the injury done to the honor of France, than at the danger with which the Holy See seems for the moment to be menaced.

OUT AND OUT GLUTTONS.—A case of self-destruction, singular at least in its cause, occurred in the suburbs of Paris the day before yesterday. The unfortunate suicide was a stone digger, named Ferdinand P., aged 24, a native of Lyons, who was afflicted with what medical men call, bulimic, or insatiable hunger.

There is in Belgium, as our readers are already aware, a sect, principally Freemasons, whose hatred of the Church 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.

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 justify any demonstration whatever.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Turin, Oct. 30.—There are no new events to record here at the present moment; the Chamber is not sitting—except piecemeal in its bureaux for the despatch of business preliminary and preparatory to that which it will discuss in its public meetings.

an evil?—to decide that is almost the sole object of present discussion. It may be broadly stated that the majority are so far in favor of it that they think it better that it should have been made than left unmade; but this is far from unqualified approval, and very few are so sanguine as to view it without doubts and even grave mistrust.

TRANS. Nov. 2.—The Minister of Public Works has left Turin for the purpose of being present at the inauguration of the new railway from Pracechia to Pistoia. He will then proceed to Florence to take the necessary steps for the early transfer of the capital to that city.

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.

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.

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 women.

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 pasted, such as the following:—'Ten thousand francs to whoever will find again the Galantuomo (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 France, &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 towards Turin, hence an unlimited indignation on the part of the Turinese. Florence is calm, but anything but pleased with its transformation."

The French Government has already warned Italy to be very cautious in its dealings with Italian firms. In fact important bankruptcies 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 dominions 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 "a 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 hundred and forty!

The Unita Italiana informs us that the total of the journals published 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-five in thirty-one days. Such is the freedom of the press in "free Italy."

men of the way in which the Clergy are insulted and attacked with impunity in the very capital of the Kingdom. On Sunday the 9th inst., a man presented himself before the Curate of San Salvatore asking to be married. The Curate naturally asked him for the necessary papers. But he rudely answered at once—'With papers or without papers, if you don't marry me, you shall pay dear for it!'

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

Roma.—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.

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 Roman Correspondent 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 sometimes postponed, in consequence of the total want of proofs against the accused, are to be proceeded with immediately. Colonel Prati, a very brave and distinguished officer, stands first on the list, and with him are accused the Commandators Talise, two Jesuit Fathers, and several of less note. The sentence involves the galleys if they are convicted, and with a Neapolitan jury there is never much difficulty on that matter. Colonel Prati has been in prison three years, and is personally 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 gendarmes engaged in rescuing a Liberal proprietor from some 'brigands' near Arosoli, have just died of the wounds they received in the action. So much for Papal complicity with brigandage.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The following telegram has been received from her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Vienna, dated 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 Independence Belge of Tuesday evening says:—"The manifestation of the Eisenberg 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, endeavors to reassure the public mind by representing the demonstration in question as a spontaneous movement of confidence and sympathy, for which Prussia is grateful, but which she cannot encourage because the rights of Austria over this small country are as sacred as her own. Of the Germanic Confederation, the rights of which are equally incontestable, not a word is said. It pretty clearly follows from the declaration of the semi-official organ, that Prussia is not wanting in willingness to appropriate a portion of the common conquest; but that she meets from her ally with a

resistance to her desires, the legitimacy of which she is obliged to recognise; by disavowals of the kind we are citing."

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 European powers would be granted to the Poles directly 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 Polish language and Polish institutions, a newspaper crusade has been opened against the Polish language and Polish institutions. The Russian Government, not 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 Deum 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 previous 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.

SCARCITY 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 landmen 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 Navy 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, O. W., July 7th, 1864. Messrs. 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, and feeling so weak that I could not stand. 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, B. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 465

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME.—Thousands suffer, who have no specific disease. They are anæmic 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 healthy activity, they have resorted 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. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

THE DYSPÉPTIC.—The trials and sufferings of the Dyspeptic can only be realized by those so unfortunately as to be afflicted by this disease, and yet how many of them suffer and continue to suffer! Why they do this so patiently it is impossible to tell. It may be from ignorance of any certain remedy, or it may be from prejudice against the use of a Patent Medicine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS has cured thousands of the worst cases of Dyspepsia, and each adds new names to the record of its usefulness. Give the Bitters a trial. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 2t

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical beautifiers of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Boergias to the present day it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a saline nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruption, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness and transparency. 187 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.