

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 21.—The controversy as to the proper meaning that should be given to the Franco-Italian Convention of the 15th of September has now gone on for more than a month, and has not produced an effect much different from other controversies which leave each party more convinced than ever of the accuracy of his own opinion.

Reading the Convention, together with the comments of competent persons, it is hardly possible to object to the interpretation which prevails, at least in Italy. The Minghetti Ministry were the parties to the treaty; it was they who signed it; and, from their report to the King, it is certain that they understood it in the same way it is understood by those who desire and many of those who oppose and fear the annexation—by the patriotic and by the clerical party.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.—A Paris letter has the following:—Emperors are like planets, and the conjunction of the one is as eagerly watched by politicians as that of the other is by astronomers.

to assist his brother in getting up a Congress. Poland being crushed, there is, of course, no question about that "fair land" or, if Europe will not accept that solution of all questions, perhaps an arrangement may be made by which the new Holy Alliance may be deprived of its members, and the Czar revenge himself on the Vatican, and leave Austria to take care of herself.

CZARS' VISITS TO FRANCE.—The *Opinion Nationale* remarks that this is the third Czar who has ever been in France. The first was Peter the Great, who came to study the civilisation of Western Europe; the second was Alexander I., who brought back to us our beloved Bourbons. Conjugal affection alone prompts the visit of his present Majesty, and it is to be hoped our southern shore will prove permanently beneficial to the Imperial invalid.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* has the subjoined:—"Diplomatic communications of recent date have definitively enlightened the French Government as to the attitude taken by the Austrian Cabinet in presence of the Franco-Italian Convention of the 15th September. The Cabinet of Vienna is desirous of an alliance with France, as it has been in the past and will be in the future. Such is the general situation, and no circumstance has hitherto transpired to produce any change. As to the treaty of the 15th September, the Austrian Government declares that it accepts with confidence the guarantees with which the French Government has surrounded it. In its eyes the value of the treaty consists solely in the signature of France; but that suffices for the Cabinet of Vienna, and it desires nothing more. As a proof of the sincerity of its intentions towards France the Austrian Government engages not to exert any influence on the ulterior determination of the Holy Father. If the Pope consults the Cabinet of Vienna as to the course it shall take with regard to the Roman Convention, the Cabinet of Vienna will advise his Holiness to accept purely and simply the situation induced by the new arrangements. Only, according as that situation shall be developed in one sense or another, Austria reserves for that moment its rights as a Catholic Power."

The same journal likewise says:—"We are informed that Spain has addressed to the French Government its answer to the communication of the Franco-Italian Treaty of the 15th September. The Cabinet of Madrid declares that it has no wish to oppose any obstacle to the development of the situation produced by the Convention signed by France. It adds that it relies on the engagements taken by the Cabinet of the Tuileries to keep Italy and the Italians within the letter of the treaty, and that Spain has not at present, in its quality as a Catholic Power, any objection to make against the arrangements concluded."

The *Progress de Lyon* announced some days since that a manufacturer in that town had received an order for 300,000 kilogrammes of steel hoops for crinolines. The *Nord* remarks that this figure, which appears extravagant, is far from representing the full amount of steel used for ladies' petticoats. One house in Paris sell annually 600,000 kilogrammes weight of steel hoops. To give an idea of this trade, which sprung up with the use of crinolines, it is only necessary to consider that every woman possesses one or two hoops petticoats, each of which contains from 20 to 30 yards of metal, weighing on an average 1 lb; and, as the adult French female population is at least 12,000,000, there are 12,000,000 kilogrammes of steel placed annually at the service of the finest half of the French people.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca*, of Madrid, gives the following not very favorable picture of the State of affairs in Spain:—

"The Cabinet of the Duke of Valencia, on ascending to power, finds the questions of Santo Domingo and Peru still open—the former, the cause of tremendous outlays and innumerable sacrifices which have perturbed very materially the finances of the country, and the latter ready at any moment to bring on the contingencies of a war; the question of the recognition of Italy still pending, and the affair of the Neapolitan archives not yet closed. The aspect of affairs caused by the late Franco-Italian Convention adds not a little to its embarrassments. The state of the interior is not more cheering; the policy of the country is swayed by factions; and the Progressista party is determined to adhere to its non-voting programme, and is daily entering more and more blindly into the dangerous path in which, after its lamentable circular of the 20th of August, it will find itself; the Democratic party, arrogant and threatening, is enveloped in a revolutionary atmosphere, drawing towards it the ill-advised Progressistas; Parliament rendered powerless to continue its high functions after it voted the law of 'Parliamentary incompatibilities'; the Treasury calling for energetic, urgent, and salutary measures to free it from the pressure it is laboring under, and which the Credit Laws, passed by Senor Salaverria, were unable to remove; the financial crisis, aggravated by the continuation of the American war, and the agitations in Catalonia caused by want of work reducing hundreds of the laboring class to misery the monetary crisis embarrassing commerce, and sowing disquietude among all classes, and public opinion deeply agitated."

ITALY.

TURIN, Oct. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies was re-opened to-day under the presidency of Signor Cassinis.

A very large number of Deputies were present, including the members of the old Ministry.

The new Ministry were in their places. The town is perfectly quiet, and the military were not called out.

In the Chamber of Deputies Signor Della Marmora laid on the table the Franco-Italian Convention and the diplomatic correspondence connected therewith.

Signor Laaza brought forward a Bill for the trans-

fer of the capital to Florence, and requested that it might be declared urgent.

Several Bills were introduced by different members requesting an inquiry into the late events at Turin. An investigation was agreed to, and a committee of nine members appointed for the purpose.

Evening.—The Bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence fixes the necessary credit at 7,000,000 lire.

The Ministry made a statement to-day in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the Franco-Italian Convention. They presented the Convention to the Chambers, not only believing its sanction to be henceforth a political necessity, but being convinced that its benefits are immensely superior to its inconveniences.

The Ministerial declaration acknowledges the grave sacrifices involved in the transfer of the capital, but, as the result of this measure will be the removal of foreign troops from Italian soil, and the preparation of a satisfactory solution of the Roman question, it is in the name of the national dignity, independence, and unity that these sacrifices are called for.

The diplomatic documents communicated to the Chamber are the Convention and the Protocols of the 15th of September and the 30th of October, two notes from Signor Visconti-Venosta to the Chevalier di Nigra, a note from the latter to the former, and the declaration of the late Ministry to the King.

The Note of Chevalier di Nigra to Signor Visconti-Venosta, laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, relates the history of the negotiations upon the Franco-Italian Convention. He states that the French Government demanded, in addition to a promise not to attack Pontifical territory, some real guarantee in order to inspire the Pope with confidence in the Catholic sentiment of the King of Italy. The Italian negotiators had formal instructions to reject all conditions contrary to the rights of the nation. The Marquis Pepoli informed the Emperor Napoleon that the Italian Government, from strategic, political, and administrative reasons, was occupied with the question of removing the seat of Government from Turin. The Emperor replied that this resolution would remove many difficulties. Chevalier di Nigra further states that in the negotiations it has been well understood that the Convention should not and cannot signify either more or less than what it states—namely, that Italy undertakes to renounce all violent measures.

Turin, Oct. 23.—Two days in Turin, at the present moment, are just sufficient to derange all one's previous ideas respecting the new situation brought about by the Convention of the 15th September, without enabling one to decide which to prefer among the Babel of opinions uttered upon all sides. The shades of opinion are innumerable, but the majority of those as yet have heard are not favorable to the Convention. That compact seems to have owed much to the enchantment of distance. In England it was hailed as a great step towards Italian unity. It was received with applause, and worth a considerable amount of laudation and goodwill to the Emperor Napoleon, who may fairly be presumed to have reckoned on some tribute as part of his reward. In Paris the stream of approbation flowed less purely, and was mingled with doubts and forebodings; and when we arrive further south, in that Italian capital which is soon to be reduced to the rank of a common provincial city, we wonder to find how few approve that which foreigners are prone to imagine must fill every Italian breast with delight. It was to be expected that the Piedmontese, whose interests so greatly suffer by the transfer to Florence, would grumble and complain, and that selfish considerations would, at least at the first moment, stifle the larger views of Italian patriotism. But the disapproval expressed is not confined to the Piedmontese. Political men from all parts of Italy, from Naples northwards, declare that the Convention is not to their taste, and that they wished it had never been made. They look upon it as an apple of discord thrown into Italy; they are certain of the evils it for the present occasions; and they feel no confidence in its ultimately producing good fruits. Of course it has its partisans, but I have been struck by the fact that they seem to constitute a minority. There is, nevertheless, no doubt that both the Convention and the transfer of the capital will be voted by large majorities in the Session which to-morrow commences.

The Italians, on the other hand, still, it is to be feared, but imperfectly weaned from old jealousies and animosities, are glad to hope that the departure of the French may facilitate their acquisition of Rome as their capital; but they are more glad still at seeing Turin deprived of its rank and the Piedmontese snubbed and mortified by the transfer of the Court and Government elsewhere. Hence the general acquiescence in the choice of Florence. In their gratification at Turin's reversion the Italian cities almost forgot their own possible pretensions. The Convention may be good, but the change of capital is better still. This latter, indeed, I have heard Southern Italians say, was indispensable to the maintenance, for any length of time, of the Italian kingdom as at present composed. Had Turin, they add, remained the capital, insurrections were to be anticipated in other parts of Italy, and especially at Naples, within a very small number of years. There can be no doubt that both the Convention and the transfer of the capital will be passed by large majorities in the Lower Chamber, but I think it will prove that much the larger majority will be for the transfer. Various deputies will go against the Convention who will not dare, on account of the sentiments of their constituents, to oppose the change of capital. Altogether, the sentiments revealed, the jealousies displayed, the evidence given of the fierce rivalry of those old municipal dislikes and rivalries from which Italy has suffered so much, and which some had flattered themselves were extinguished, do not make up a picture very gratifying to the friends of this country, once so great, long so unfortunate, ever commanding warm sympathies, and of whose political regeneration and rise in the scale of nations such sanguine hopes have lately been entertained. It would be premature and presumptuous to give a decided opinion upon the general situation of affairs, but I must confess to a little disappointment at what I have seen and heard during the very short time that has elapsed since my arrival in Turin.—*Times Cor.*

Good News.—One most lamentable and unmistakable consequence of the Convention has been to destroy the popularity of the King. It is no use to mince the matter, or to conceal facts; His Majesty has never been very popular in any part of his new dominions, but his old subjects, the Piedmontese, cling to him with devoted loyalty and affection. They exalted his virtues, they smiled indulgently at his weaknesses, he was their Victorio, their gallant, dashing, soldier and champion, their *Re d'Isaurmo*. Remembering how, in former days, before and during and since 1859, he was to be seen at all times riding abroad, through the streets of his capital and in all parts of his dominions, unescorted save by the love and acclamation and hearty welcome he met with from his subjects, I have difficulty in believing what I fear, nevertheless, admits of no doubt, that he now never goes out without a military guard, that abusive lampoons are thrust, so to speak, under the very gates of his palace, and that he has actually encountered signs of disapproval from the people when out in Turin. The cause of Italian unity may possibly have gained by the Convention and its concomitant stipulations, but the chief of the State himself has lost heavily.

If the Convention has the effect of binding France and Italy more closely together, the results cannot but be advantageous to the latter. It is useless to conceal that the Italian Government is burdening the country with grievous debts, which must weigh on its resources for many a year to come. Her im-

mense army swallows up the proceeds of the people's industry, and the checks that development of enterprise which marks the other nations of Europe. All these armaments are maintained in view of one eventual war with Austria for the possession of Venice.—The Italian statesman has not recognized that it is only by the help of France that they could drive Austria out of a province where she has been so long strengthening herself. The strange coolness between Italy and the French since 1860 has led the King's Government to believe that it was necessary to show its power of acting alone, and consequently an army utterly disproportionate to the resources of the Kingdom has been kept up. The salvation of Italy depends upon the reduction of these immoderate forces, and if the settlement of the Roman question and a good understanding with France on the subject of Venice had to such a reduction, then the Convention will not have been made in vain.

Garibaldi has formally pronounced against the Convention of September 15. The following (according to the *Havas Agency*) is the text of Garibaldi's letter: it was published in large type by the *Diritto*, which was seized in consequence.—"Caprea, October 10.—That the guilty should be glad to find accomplices, the thing is but natural; but that an attempt should be made to drag me through the mire with the men who have defiled Italy with the Convention of September 15th is what I was not prepared for. With Bonaparte the only convention possible is this—purify our country of his presence, not in two years but in two days."

The *Unita Italiana* of Milan has been seized for publishing Mazzini's letter to the Italians. Rome.—The *Correspondence de Rome* is a French paper appearing weekly in the Eternal City, and bearing an undoubted semi-official character. Last Saturday's issue of the *Correspondence* contained an article on the Franco-Sardinian Convention, which comes nearest of anything that has appeared as yet to an intimation of the sentiments of the Holy See on the subject.

The *Correspondence* says:—"The Convention of the 13th ult., continues to agitate men's minds in opposite directions. Speaking generally, the revolutionary press pours out a flood of insults on the august person of the Emperor, whom it accuses of ambitious views; while, on the other hand, the *Oleical* journals assail M. Drouyn de Lhuys for his despatch to the French Ambassador at Rome. Amidst all this, the Pope's Government alone maintains an attitude of propriety, dignity and reserve. The Pope's Government is far from accusing the Emperor; it is as yet not fully possessed of his meaning; or of what he intends to do; the Pontifical Government is waiting. Like all other potentates, nay, perhaps more than any others, Louis Napoleon is an instrument in the hands of Providence; and it is quite possible that Providence may at times—to the eyes of a revolutionary cast—seem to desert the Pope. But we know that Providence protects the Holy Father and Rome. Rome is the head and the heart of God's earth; the centre of the Catholic life; and the Holy Father is the Guardian and the Conservator of Faith, justice and civilization.

Catholics know this. In proportion as great events press on, do the minds of good men hold the faster to and realise the more strongly those great truths and great principles on which as a foundation human society is based.

No man can pretend to foretell what the Pope will do in the present conjuncture, but every Catholic Christian can with great certainty predict what he will not do.

The Pope will violate justice; the Pope will not sacrifice real liberty at the shrine of liberalism and revolution. The Pope will not surrender a particle of the rights of the Holy Church.

We are guaranteed, according to the Convention that the Italian Government will charge itself with the payment of one-third of the debt of the Pontifical States. Well; the Pope will repel as an insult, as an intolerable outrage to His Majesty, and to Catholic Christendom, the proposal to him of any stipulation on his part with reference to the Pontifical debt. He has not assented and never will assent to any transaction of the kind.

Mention is also made of the formation of a new Pontifical army to guarantee tranquility in the interior, and on the pretended frontier of the present Papal territory. Well; the Pope has not taken, and will not take, any such measure without good security. He will not again let himself be betrayed by the promises of Turin; he will not a second time send faithful Catholics, with perhaps revolutionary traitors amongst them, to be butchered by the mercenaries of Piedmont.

In a word the convention has been concluded with Turin, entirely without the participation of Rome. Rome has had no matter to deal with. She receives, doubtless with her accustomed amenity, such explanations as may have been vouchsafed to her, but she will not commit herself to any engagement, to no measure in consequences of this foreign treaty.

Could she act in any other manner without failing in her duty both to herself and to the great cause which she upholds?

The remainder of the article is a comment, couched in severe language, upon the line taken by the *Constitutionnel*, and other papers, which have presumed to dictate a course as that necessarily to be taken by the Holy See with regard to the Convention.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, Oct. 17.—There is an effort being made to represent Naples as a claimant to be the capital of Italy, and, perhaps, even to stir up the Neapolitans to come forward as rivals of the Tuscans. As to the object of such efforts is clear so the consequences of any success attending them would be fatal, and I cannot do a greater service to Italy than by exposing their complete futility.

LIBERAL RULE IN NAPLES.—I have not as yet alluded to the mysterious murder of a priest who was the confessor of the Nunziatella, an event which took place some days since, and has occasioned great excitement here. He was in the habit of visiting a family residing in the Villa Ruffo, at Capodi Monte, and one night he was missed. Some little time elapsed before the Quositor resolved to search the house and grounds, when the villa was surrounded at night by guards, and the body of the unfortunate man was found in a well. Five persons connected with the house have been arrested, and have confessed that one of them, who was in waiting, threw a sheet over him, while the other four, seizing him by the legs and arms, carried him off and threw him into the well. All his property was found on him, and there is grave suspicion that the assassins were hired from motives of jealousy or political vengeance—perhaps from both—to murder him. Such horrid crimes have, however, been committed in Naples, while the perpetrators of them, through some maudlin sentimentality, have escaped the punishment which the law assigned, that the only wonder is that more are not committed. Thus the monsters who murdered and cut up the body of a goldsmith were spared from the extreme penalty of the law through the weakness of the jury. A Polish gentleman, connected with the press, was brutally murdered in his own bed, and no public example has been made. The Courts of Appeal and Cassation reverse or modify most of the sentences and crimes as a holiday.—*Times Cor.*

SWEDEN.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in writing from Stockholm, observes:—

There are many here who earnestly wish that the more familiar intercourse which is now taking place between the Royal families of Sweden and England may be made use of to bring about a necessary reform by the example of England being hereafter more readily followed in some matters. The first to which I shall refer has special reference to the freedom of the press, and is, therefore, particularly deserving of the

attention of editors of newspapers and of lawyers. Some years ago (1858) M. Lendhal, editor of the *Fæderislandet*, was found guilty of "wilful and malicious slander" against a young girl named Mendelssohn, and was condemned to be beheaded; while M. Uggla, who was his counsel, was convicted of "having pleaded in an unjust cause on the full knowledge of the guilt of his client; and was condemned to one month's imprisonment, and to perpetual exclusion from practicing at the Bar." Without wishing to palliate the offences of which both were found guilty, there cannot be two opinions as to the unjust severity of the judgment; and that such was the opinion of the Crown was shown by the subsequent computation of the sentence on M. Lendhal into that of making a public apology to the lady in the presence of the court, and the payment of a fine of 150 specie shalers. To this the learned editor, of course, most readily submitted, although the lady waived her privilege of being present when the apology was made in court—being more than satisfied with the public notice which the proceedings had already directed towards her. The only other instance to which I can now refer is connected with religious toleration. In the same year (1858) six females—five of whom were married and had families—who had abjured the Lutheran and embraced the Roman Catholic Faith, were sentenced by the Royal Court to be banished from the kingdom for life, and to be deprived of all their civil privileges as Swedish subjects; and as the sentence became final, they sought an asylum in Denmark where they were kindly and hospitably received. Having then, however, been advised to lodge an appeal, they were afterwards informed that if they would forego their appeal and throw themselves on the clemency of the crown, their sentences would be remitted, and that of perpetual banishment cancelled, so that they would no longer be compelled to seek a new home in a foreign land; and thus in both cases it was proved that when a law is too severe it cannot be carried into effect, and that it should, therefore, no longer be allowed to remain on the statute book."

RUSSIA.

Great fires continue in Russia. The town of Simbirsk has been entirely destroyed, and people rendered homeless. All the villages in the vicinity of the town were also destroyed. These fires are attributed to Poles who are forced to serve in the Russian army, who aid, or are aided by, a secret society of Russian destructives. In the case of Simbirsk, the conspirators placed barrels of gunpowder under the cathedral, and in all the public buildings. Two other towns narrowly escaped destruction. It is said that it is the conspirators' purpose to destroy every town in the provinces on the Volga. It must be very pleasant to live in that part of Russia in these days. Several towns have been more or less injured.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—A late letter from Cuba contains an account of the carrying off a boy, eight years old, by a cuttle fish which is about as horrible an affair as we have read for some time. It seems that several children were playing near the shore, and coming upon the cuttle fish, a few rods from the water, he began to throw sticks and stones at it.—The fish at once retreated towards the water, the children following it in great glee. As soon as the cuttle fish had got to the water's edge, it threw one of its long arms upon the arm of the boy nearest to it, and to his playfellows' horror, dragged him into the sea.

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

Sold by all Druggists. John E. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, G. E. October 20.

SORE EYES CURED AFTER THREE YEARS SUFFERING.

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Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA & SUGAR-COATED PILLS. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being most inflamed, swelled, and matted. My eye-lashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, bought from the store of your Agent here, and, I am glad to say, that five bottles of the SARSAPARILLA, and three phials of the PILLS completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eyes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you, I am, dear sirs, yours, etc., EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault, & Son. 464

SOMETHING THE WHOSE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW.—The traveller, furnished with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. There is an emollient principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic cathartics, are very experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and have every organ they influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine can supply their place. They retain their properties unchanged in all climates. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS. 431

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It may be fairly doubted whether

The many tinted flowers that shed Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed, lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or boudoir, in which a flagon of this odorous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the feeble scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters. 186

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