

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—It is certain that the Vienna Government has accepted the Franco-Italian Convention in a conciliatory and seemingly unsuspecting spirit, and shows a disposition to make the best of an event which of course cannot be agreeable to it. Probably it does not feel a profound conviction that the Treaty is only what it seems; that no secret understanding exists; that the evacuation of Rome may not hereafter prove to be linked in the minds of the contracting parties with events of still greater gravity and more directly affecting Austrian interests. But Vienna justly thinks it wiser to leave it to time to bring hidden projects to light, if such there be, than to court hostility by assuming a distrustful and antagonistic attitude. Her communications with Paris have, therefore, been couched in terms which have given satisfaction here; she abstains from any hint of future protection to the Pope when France shall have withdrawn her arms; and, although she considers that she has little reason to put faith in Victor Emmanuel's Government, she replies to the Convention of the 15th of September by a measure of disarmament, which there is good reason to believe both bona fide and extensive. This measure seems to have given the signal for the spread of a host of pacific reports. The Italian army is also to be reduced, it is said, and truly Italian finance has great need of such reduction. There is a greatly improved understanding between France and Russia; between England and France it is well known the bonds of cordiality have been considerably tightened by the Emperor's decision with respect to Rome; and, under these more favourable circumstances, again the word 'Congress' is uttered by the Paris press, and affirmed to be heard with favor—, at least without repugnance—by several who regarded the idea with dislike and suspicion when first put forward, now nearly a year ago. The King of the Belgians is reported to be among those converts; his journey to Baden is said to be connected with the revived project, and a Paris Congress for this winter is talked of with considerable confidence, at least by some whose wish readily fathers the thought.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The France and Patrie of this evening affirm that conciliatory ideas are beginning to prevail at Rome, and that an arrangement of the financial question was not considered impossible. The same journals declare that a formal contradiction has been given to the statement that the Pope will refuse to reorganise his army. Three weeks of incessant discussion, and the publication in the Moniteur of the text of the Treaty, with its annexed protocols and despatches have not apparently brought the public opinion of Christendom any nearer to an exact comprehension of the object and possible operation of the Convention of the 15th of September. The French semi-official journals still desperately argue that it is full of benefits to the Holy Father, if he would only see it in that light; and the French Foreign Office is prodigal of similar assurances to all whom it may concern. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, it is reported, has even said that the Convention is constructed in exact accordance with the wishes often expressed by Cardinal Antonelli, speaking in the name of the Roman Government—that is to say, that all the Pope's Government ever asked the French Government to do was to give due notice of the time at which they intended to withdraw their troops, and to guarantee the Holy Father against an attack from the Government of Turin pending the re-organization of his army. But if this be the case, it is a very unfortunate blunder on the part of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, that among the other documents which he has published on the subject, he has not printed a despatch of or memorandum of conversation with the Cardinal Secretary of State in this sense. It is unfortunate because, so far as the conduct of the French Government as a Catholic Power towards the Holy See is concerned, it is almost unnecessary to discuss the terms and provisions of the Treaty. It is an unwarrantable offence to the Holy Father, and to the Catholic world, in the mere fact that he has been negotiated and ratified without the previous knowledge and consent of His Holiness. To this objection the French official organs give no answer, because they have no answer to give that would bear to be printed. But the answer that is given by French official persons is, that the Pope's Government is an unreasonable Government, and only answers Non possumus to practicable proposals—that it was therefore necessary to make the best treaty that could be made in its interests, without reference to whether it would take a common-sense view of the document or not. This is a very good argument as expressed *sotto voce*; but the personage who employs it will be sure when they speak at the pitch of their voices in Senate or Legislative Corps next spring, to breathe nothing but devotion and reverence for the Holy Father, the College of Cardinals, the See of Rome and its Temporal Power. The position is simply a hypocrisy; and the whole policy of the French Government is only a flagrant and scandalous hypocrisy, sure in God's good time to end ill for that Government.—Tablet.

It is said that alarming accounts have reached Paris from Algiers of a vast uprising of the natives against French rule, in obedience to the call of some religious fanatic of paramount influence among the Arab tribes to take up arms for a holy war upon the Ghouas. Of the result there can of course be no moral doubt. French valor, discipline, and civilization, will crush all the efforts of wild barbarian enthusiasm to regain its savage independence, but, at what a cost of lives and treasure. The conquest of 1830 may have furnished France with trained troops for other wars, but the African drain upon the French Exchequer must have made itself severely felt.—Weekly Register.

EGYPTIAN KINGS ANTIQUE TO MOSES.—About three years ago, M. Auguste Mariette discovered at Sakhrab, in the necropolis of ancient Memphis, not far from the Great Pyramids, the funeral chapel of the tomb of two personages called Nekht and Tounari. These personages filled important offices in Egypt under the reign of Rhameses II.—that is, about the time when Moses lived. The fact of this synchronism, by the way asserted for the first time by the Vicomte E. de Rouge, is now confirmed by authentic testimonies of the existence of the Jews in Egypt under that reign, as M. Chabas has shown in his work on Egypt. To return to the chapel above alluded to, one of its walls is adorned with a bas-relief, which contains a hieroglyphic list of 85 medals containing the names of Kings, arranged in two lines. This list has been called the 'table of Sakhrab,' and is the most important feature of the monument. M. Mariette has now, by continuing his excavations, discovered some fragments which were wanting to render it complete.—Galignani.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11, 1864. Since my last communication of last month, nothing of consequence of a political character has happened. The Parliament

meets in November. People here for the nonce seem to have set aside politics altogether, and think only of relaxation from their daily labors and avocations. The four glorious days of the latter end of September and the anniversary of the martyrs of liberty and independence, were this year celebrated with extraordinary solemnity, rejoicings, and ecstasies.

The Franco-Italian Convention, as it is called, is quite an interesting windfall—an acceptable God-send for the Italian, French and Belgian papers. They turn it, and twist it, and roll it, and enrol it, and turn it again, and retwist and re-enroll it, till at last it becomes a complete olla podrida, an inexplicable unsavory potage. Their lucubrations, and explanations, and elucidations, and misinterpretations, and protean evolutions, and strange commentaries, and suppositions bewilder and annoy, until at last we throw aside in weariness and despair both papers and pamphlets, and begin to think for ourselves, and give our own common-sense version of the subject. That the Emperor Napoleon should just at this moment throw the apple of discord among the gods and goddesses of politics and diplomacy is certainly a masterly stroke of statecraft. He far surpasses in wiles and cunning the old fox Palmerston, and catches him in his nets as a spider does flies. As for the German Powers they have no chance with him. They only begin to open their eyes when his work is done, and his plans become facts accomplished. He left Russia and Germany to do as they liked with Poland, and Denmark forced England to cut a most humiliating figure in the eyes of the world, and lose her prestige on the Continent; and now it is his turn—and in his doings with Italy he is sure of non-intervention on their part. But happen what may, I am fully persuaded it will be all the better for the good cause at Rome. Intimately acquainted as I am with the affairs of the Eternal City from an eight year's residence therein, during the French occupation, I can vouch with safety that the Franco-Italian Convention will neither disturb its equanimity nor alarm its well-founded hopes and expectations.—Weekly Register.

King Leopold left here a few days ago for Darmstadt, where he had an interview with the Emperor of Russia. Conjecture is upon the wing to divine the meaning of His Majesty's recent visits to the French and Russian Emperors. Any intelligent politician may easily guess the reason. Verbum sapienti sit. I was thinking of sending you a short account of the Malines Exhibition and the treasures of art it contains, but my letter is already too long; I must, therefore, put it off till another time.—Id.

SPAIN.

The Epoca of Madrid affirms that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has prepared a protest against the project of making Florence the capital of Italy, as contrary to the rights reserved to him by the Treaty of Munich. The same journal says:— M. Pacheco will leave for Rome about the end of the month. One of our contemporaries has declared its belief that the new ambassador had made it a condition to his acceptance of the post of Spanish representative to the Holy See that the Government of Madrid should neither approve nor accept the late Franco-Italian Treaty. We believe our contemporary to be perfectly correct in its formation. The Epoca and the Politica urge the Government to keep the Chincha Islands as a pledge until Peru shall have given satisfaction.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, Oct. 19.—The Italia Militaire of to-day denies the report of the disarmament and discharge of soldiers of various classes upon unlimited furlough, and says:— It is possible that such a measure will be adopted for financial reasons, but the strength of the army will not be thereby diminished. The regimental lists will remain intact, and the men be capable of recall under arms in a few days upon any emergency.

Turin, Oct. 21.—By a Royal decree published to-day the squadron of evolution, hitherto composed of two divisions, is reduced to one. A declaration of Garibaldi, in which the General declares himself opposed to the Franco-Italian Convention, appears in the Diritto of to-day. The Italian journals continue to discuss the Convention, and several protests from political associations against the measure have been published. The Marquis Pepoli has made a speech at Milan for which we feel greatly obliged to him. His post-prandial eloquence has done more service to the cause of order and morality than we are sure he ever intended. As one of signatories of the Franco-Piedmontese Convention he was invited to a banquet by the Milanese, who hate Piedmont, and in replying to a toast in honor of himself he made use of the following expressions:— I am convinced that this noble people (the Turinese) when it has acquired the assurance that the Treaty does not in any degree affect the National programme, but that, on the contrary, it has broken the last link of the chain which bound France to our enemies, will be the first to submit to the sacrifices which will be asked of it in the name of Italy.

The object of the Marquis was to coax the Piedmontese to assent to their own degradation, and spread the delusion that the acceptance of Florence is not the renunciation of Rome as the future capital; and hence the assurance that the national programme is not at all affected by the Convention. The Italian journals publish the following as the text of the letter from Mazzini to the Franco-Italian Treaty, alluded to by the Pads as being in circulation at Naples:—

Sept. 24.—Let our observations be short, but clear. The Convention between the Italian Government and Louis Napoleon on the subject of Rome is an act of treason against the declaration made in the Italian Parliament, and successfully repeated by Ministries which have succeeded Count Cavour, as also against the announcements contained in the plebiscites by which the kingdom of Italy was constituted. Plebiscites, Government, Parliament, and country have all decreed that Italy should be united, and that Rome should be the metropolis. The solemn decision now consecrated by the Convention, means this: In accepting the different clauses the right of the invading foreigner over Rome and ourselves is recognised and Italy is condemned to be enslaved and dismembered or false to her engagements. If the Government maintains the clauses of the Convention, a state of feudality is decreed. Rome is abandoned for two years to a fierce conflict which will be without a result; Italy is enchained and immovable in face of that struggle—it is Aspromonte in permanence. If the Government does not maintain the clauses of the Convention the Italian nation is dishonored; France will make war on us to punish the violation of treaties freely consented to, and Europe will lose all confidence in the engagements which Italy may make in the future. The Convention has, indeed, other inconveniences—secondary ones, it is true, but still very grave. To take to our charge a part of the debt of a Government which expends its money in subventioning a war of brigands against the provinces of Italy is the height of servility; it involves the necessity of fresh taxes at a not distant date; it offers a strange example, and says to the enemy of Italian national unity, 'We are about to aid you to reconstitute your credit, not that you should withdraw, but in order that you may the more easily organize your forces in order that you should remain an eternal obstacle to the accomplishment of our desires, and that you may slaughter our brothers when the whole of Italy shall rise up and cry out, 'To Rome!' A draught upon liberty subscribed at two years date on such occasions, accepted and signed by a Government which can place on a war footing 500,000 men in a month—by a Government which is the master of 22,000,000 men called Italians, is a fact unheard of in history. Will it be accomplished? Will not the first Italian Parliament when its patience shall be exhausted by a series of

repeated outrages, have sufficient courage and Italian pride to tear up the compact, and say to those men who have signed it: 'If you have not the heart to achieve the conquest of what belongs to you, and if you are not capable of placing yourselves at the head of Italy and rising with her when her honour is at stake, at least keep silent and maintain by an endless protest the eternal rights of the nation; leave the open to the events which will arise from unforeseen eventualities, and reply to the foreigner as 15 years ago the Romans, then abandoned by you, replied to the invader with whom you are now bargaining, 'We may fall, but cannot sign any treaty with you! If there still remains in Italy a spark of honor; if the present Italian generation is not decrepit from its cradle, the country one of the parties to the contract are no longer binding on any, and that the popular sovereignty we swear to constitute Italy, with, without or in opposition to the present Government. If the Convention becomes an accomplished fact, the two first conditions are at an end. We will then try the third, no matter what may be the consequences. GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

ROME.—We learn from the correspondences of the Unita Cattolica, the Monde, and the Union de l'Ouest, dated on the 4th Oct., that the Holy Father is enjoying excellent health.

The Pontifical army amounts, at present, according to official returns, to 9,000 men, and although the Holy Father has issued no appeal to that effect, Catholic recruits, from his own States, as well as from other countries, are daily seeking admission into the ranks of the several corps in his service. This does not in any way result from the new-fledged Convention.

The recent famous Convention continues to occupy attention here, and is variously interpreted according to the bias and politico-religious leanings of individuals, some few whose judgment is altogether swayed by their feelings and sympathies, viewing it as the 'beginning of the end,' or rather as the penultimate act of a revolutionary drama whose finale was meant to be the destruction of the Pope's Temporal Power. The vast majority however, while distrusting the Emperor's policy in reference to the Holy See, recognise in the Treaty a definitive settlement of the question of Rome and the Temporal Power, basing their opinion on the clause which stipulates the transfer of the capital to Florence. The Pope is said to have received the notification with his accustomed equanimity, and to have undiminished confidence in the development of events. 'Within the next two years a good deal of water will have flowed through the bed of the Tiber,' observed the Holy Father with a smile, alluding to the possible contingencies of that period. As to the embodiment of a Papal army, the treachery of Castelfidardo and the memorable despatch of the Emperor to Cialdini, 'I rappe fort et vite,' cannot fail to inspire His Holiness with mistrust in all Imperial suggestions, however seemingly friendly. 'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes' would not be an unsuitable response to all proposals emanating from the Tuileries. The collision of national with the municipal interests of Turin, which has already occasioned the abrupt dismissal of one Ministry, is likely to be equally fatal to their successors and to lead to such complications as will render the presence of the French in Rome doubly necessary. That the Emperor is not sincere in his proposal to withdraw the troops is evident to any one who has lately visited Civita Vecchia, and examined the extensive and costly military defences, which evidently indicate a prolonged occupation.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The advocates of Italian unity have very little to reassure them in the accounts which arrive from the Southern extremity of the kingdom, where, according to the statement of an English gentleman, a resident of Naples, 20,000 Piedmontese and Lombardian gendarmes are required to keep down insurrection. This gentleman, who is by no means extreme in his views, assures me that the name of Victor Emmanuel has become a byword of execration, and the proletriate guest of Sutherland House is now the idol of the day at Naples.—Id.

AUSTRIA.

The Wanderer of Vienna publishes the following article, under date of the 14th October:— 'According to reliable information, Austria has taken up a decided part as regards the Convention of the 15th of September. Without deviating from the principles which have hitherto directed the policy of the Vienna Cabinet in all affairs relating to Italy, the Austrian Government has come to a decision, which is of the most reassuring nature. We believe we may state that the Vienna Cabinet will inaugurate a policy of conciliation towards France in this sense, that, without abandoning its passive policy in the affairs of Italy, it will imbue it with a certain character of benevolent abstention. We may add that this change in the attitude assumed by Austria will not entail any change in the Cabinet. Independently of the resolution taken by the Government not to oppose the Convention of the 15th of September, the Austrian Ambassador at the Roman Court will receive instructions to enlighten the Holy See, so as to prevent it entertaining wrong illusions as regards the mission of Austria.'—

I have been able to procure exact information as to the present state of the Austrian forces in Venetia. The army of Gen. Benedek still consists of three corps, each composed of 25,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry, and the total force including artillery, is 90,000. There are, moreover, two divisions of reserve in the Tyrol under General Castiglione and Hardig, and 20 battalions specially destined to guard the fortified towns. The total of the Austrian troops in Venetia, all included, is therefore 127,000 men and 15,000 horses. This force is sufficient to repel an aggression, but not for an offensive war.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Oct. 21.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will leave Copenhagen to-morrow. The Flyveposten of to-day says: 'The peace negotiations at Vienna are not yet terminated, instructions upon the financial questions having been sent as late as the day before yesterday to the Danish Plenipotentiaries at the Conference.' The German journals, according to the Siecle, are at the present moment exercising their imagination in forming plans for the remodelling of the map of Europe. The following ingenious project for the foundation of German unity may be taken as a sample. The King of Prussia would take the title of Emperor of Northern Germany, and Francis Joseph that of Emperor of Southern Germany. The former empire would especially include the Protestant portion of the country, comprising the present territory of Prussia, as well as the kingdoms of Saxony, and Hanover, the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Weimar, with the Electorate of Hesse. The second Empire would embrace Catholic Germany, and consists of Austria Proper, Bohemia, the kingdoms of Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, and the duchies of Baden and Hesse-Barmstadt. The two Emperors would each reside temporarily at Frankfurt, and a single Parliament, representing the whole of Germany, would be held in the city. If the male line of one of the Emperors should become extinct, the chief of the other Imperial house would become Emperor of the whole of Germany. It is of course understood that the consent of France to this project is to be obtained by the cession of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine; that of Italy by the cession of Venetia; and that of Russia by the transfer of the Polish provinces which belong to Austria and Prussia. This plan is called in Germany Count de Bismarck's idea.

POLAND.

The Correspondance de Rome says:— We have received accounts from Poland which confirm the complaints made by the Pope, and show

that the Russian Government persists with determination in its work of destroying the Roman Catholic Church. General Mouravieff has decreed the foundation of a Convent of schismatic Nuns at Wilna, and is preparing to form others in Lithuania. That measure excites the disgust of the population of that essentially Catholic province, which, since Jagellon, had never seen its soil dishonored by schismatic establishments. The rural schools in Lithuania have been entirely placed under the direction of the schismatic Clergy, and all the teachers who professed the true faith are now banished. The Journal de St. Petersburg, moreover, contains a clear explanation of that determination of Russia to schmatize Poland.—The material emancipation of the peasants, it says, must be followed by that of the Polish nation from the yoke of the Roman Priesthood and that cannot take place until the bases of public instruction shall have been radically altered. If the Government does not provide for this change, it will leave in the hands of its enemies the most terrible weapon. The Russian Archbishop Johannitus has been decorated by the Emperor for his zeal in propagating the orthodox faith in the Kingdom of Poland.

The news from Russian Poland is most melancholy. Both the kingdom and the provinces are in a state of indescribable disorganisation, and discontent prevails among all classes. Russia, it appears, wants money, and being unable to extort any more from the ruined nobles, is taxing the peasants so heavily that in many parts of Lithuania and Volhynia serious riots have taken place which it required the presence of the military to suppress. In the kingdom the committees for endowing the peasants with property display the most shameless venality, and, as they are composed exclusively of Russians, who are entirely ignorant of Polish law and custom, the blunders committed by them in the performance of their delicate functions are endless. As for the educational decrees, about which so much noise has been made by the Russian papers, they have created very little impression in the country, it being obvious that their object is chiefly a political one, like that of the late decrees regarding the peasants. By establishing schools for teaching the different dialects, &c., spoken by the people in various parts of Poland, it is hoped to weaken and disorganise that Polish spirit which has, notwithstanding a century of persecution and foreign dominion, shown such wonderful unity and strength in the last insurrection, and proved that it still extends to every district of ancient Poland.

RUSSIA.

A St Petersburg letter, in the Botschafter of Vienna, says:— Events are assuming a more and more afflicting appearance in this country. The Poles incorporated among the Russian troops, cantoned in the provinces bordering on the Volga are said to have formed a plot in conjunction with a secret society of Russians called Nihilists. The intention attributed to them is to burn all the villages and towns in the provinces. Accident and the energy of the authorities have saved Radan and Samara, but the town of Simbirsk and all the public edifices of the town. Regiments of Cossacks have been sent into the town. A commission of inquiry, presided over by an aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has also been opened. The burning of the town had reduced thirty thousand inhabitants to misery and deprived them of shelter. Those disorders are not to be wholly attributed to the Poles; the incendiaries are above all due to peasants, who are employing this means of avenging themselves on their masters. The social fermentation is extreme in Russia, and is extending. The reports sent to St. Petersburg are fearful, and mention considerable disaster at Moscow, Orel, Galuga, Kostroma, and Pekoff. The loss is immense. At Narva two of the guilty parties were seized in the act of lighting the fires. They were not Poles, but Russians, named Popoff and Kilkitoroff, and formed part of a secret revolutionary society. The crowd threw the man into the flames, which they had themselves lighted up. Secret societies are being everywhere organised in the Empire. The sect of Russian Knights formerly founded by Count Mamonoff, already includes a large number of adherents, and the 'Public Welfare Society, is still more revolutionary.'

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF VERY REV. DR. CAHILL.—The Very Rev. D. W. Cahill, D. D., is no more. This will astonish many of our readers; for very few of them knew his illness. He died at Boston on last Thursday, October 27, where he had been staying for some weeks. He went there to lecture for a charitable purpose, but took sick quite suddenly and never recovered. His disease was a softening of the brain, having been sun-struck in Brooklyn last summer, from the effects of which he never quite recovered.—N. Y. Freeman.

Within the next week, prodigious reports of victories will be telegraphed from Washington. Don't believe them! If Gold is knocked down again to 220, buy it! It is now 228! After the election it will mount like a kite.—Id.

THE INSULT TO NEW YORK.—The outrage of Lincoln's Administration in seizing the authorised agents of the State of New York in Washington and Baltimore, simply because the great majority of New York soldiers in the Federal army were in favor of Seymour and McClellan, requires from us no remark.—Let Gov. Seymour be firm and bold. Let the people—the militia of New York State—be ready to stand by the Governor and the laws!—Id.

Mr. Charles Windsor, for fourteen years teller of the Mercantile Bank, No. 191 Broadway has absconded. An examination of his cash account disclosed the fact that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$207,000 in currency and \$34,000 in gold.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS OF CONFEDERATE GOVERNORS.—At a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Georgia, on Monday, the 17th inst., Governor William Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of council, the following among other views were expressed:— Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field, and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able bodied man, without exception, in any of its various departments, whose places can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads, not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens, and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective Legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and

return to their commands of, all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops; and that it be made the special duty, under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And whereas, the public enemy, having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slaveowners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they should fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty; and to give such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war, seems to justify a change of policy on our part, and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governors of the several States of the confederacy, to be laid before the respective bodies.—Richmond Examiner, Oct. 24.

Gold rose to 226 on Monday, in consequence of the news of Grant's failure in the general advance attempted to be made against the rebel works around Richmond. The certainty that these movements are ordered, not with a view to the requirements of the military situation, but to aid Mr. Lincoln's efforts for re-election, does more even than defeat to shake our national credit.

The New York World says:—"Another draft, it seems, is coming right along. It appears to be a fact that, notwithstanding its enormous cost to individuals and townships, the five hundred thousand call was a failure, and produced very few men, comparatively. We are not surprised to hear, in this connection, that the next Congress will be asked to amend the conscription law, so as to compel every person who is drawn to serve, no substitutes being allowed? The long-expected movement of the vast army under Gen. Grant commenced on the morning of the 26th. The right wing, on the North of the James river, commanded by General Butler, was pushed against the opposing forces, with orders to find the left flank of the enemy and, if possible, assault and turn it. The enemy was soon met with behind formidable entrenchments, and in every instance our troops from these works were bloodily repulsed.—New York Paper.

AFTER TEN YEARS' TRIAL.—I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is Rev. "N. H. Down's" Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article. J. B. Woodward, M.D. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. October 20. 1m

REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF AN AGENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD, CANADA.

Read the following letter, received by Mr. James Hawkes, Druggist, Brockville:— Lyn, C.W., June 13, 1864. James Hawkes, Esq., Brockville: Dear Sir,—Allow me to make a statement in favor of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which ought to be known by everybody far and wide.

In March, 1860, a Tumor appeared on the left side of my head, which had grown so large by December of that year that it affected my eating very much, and the Doctors thought it best to have it removed, which was done at that time. It partially healed up, and the rest remained a running sore for three years and a-half. I had tried several Physicians, who all came to the conclusion that it could not be healed, and I was told to square up my books for the last time. After using several kinds of SARSAPARILLA, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S, from your establishment. Before I had used five bottles, I felt it was doing me good, and, as you know, I have continued to use it for the past fourteen months, and the result, after using between thirty-five and forty bottles, (which has brought away several pieces of the skull-bone, one of them measuring two, by one and three-eighths inches,) I am a well man.

Yours truly, G. B. WEBSTER, Agent, G. T. R. Co. Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 463

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS HEADACHE, all proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, so speedily, and thoroughly, cleanses tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The warrant for this unqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example: Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1861:—"After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headache, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones street, New York, says: "Your Pills have restored my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health." 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. 430

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

THAT DISTRESSING MALADY, the Dyspepsia, is not a periodical, but a permanent complaint,—produces suffering at all times and under all circumstances.—The only real cure for this disease and its concomitant evils in the world renowned Oxygenated Bitter.