

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The *Herald's* Paris letter of Oct. 28th says of the Roman expedition, as an evidence of the state of doubt, anxiety, and hesitation in which the Emperor had been in this affair that the order for the departure of the fleet was sent to Toulon on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, but that at 9 o'clock the Emperor, after having been informed of the departure, sent a counter order to the Maritime Prefect at Toulon, ordering him to stop the fleet. The Prefect replied that it was too late, as the fleet had sailed three hours previous. It is believed that the immediate cause of the transmission of the first order, was the arrival in Paris during the night of Friday, of an important communication from Florence, giving reasons for the refusal of Gen. Cialdini to attempt to form a new Cabinet.

The *Montreux* says:—
 'Certain papers conclude from the proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel that the settlement of the Roman question would be arranged between France and Italy. The French circular, however, of the 25th October, cannot leave any doubts as to the intention of the Government to submit to the examination of all the great Powers a question which interests entire Europe.'

Paris, Nov. 11.—The French Government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed conference on the Roman question. In this note, even the third rate powers of Europe are called upon to participate. It is thought none will decline.

In his proposal of a reference of the Papal question to a Congress the Emperor Napoleon is supposed to rely on the support of Austria,—a State inclined if not bound, to advocate the interests of the Temporal Power. The Emperor of Austria is described as ready to accede to the proposal; but he has, we think, gone too far in his declaration of the duties incumbent on him as a Constitutional Sovereign to commit himself to too open a championship of the Holy See till he has fully settled his differences with his own subjects with respect to the Concordat. The project of a Congress has hardly been more than hinted, and doubts are already thrown out as to the unwillingness of the Pope to submit to its decisions. We are, indeed, aware that the Court of Rome has invariably refused to treat on any other terms than the previous restitution of her lost provinces, and we hardly think that even Spain herself would dream of backing Cardinal Antonelli in such pretensions. The aspect of affairs in Italy is still full of doubt and danger, but we think that all the speeches, notes, and articles by which the French Government has endeavored to convey its real mind on the subject of its expedition to Civita Vecchia seem intended to induce a belief that it is not against, but in favor of, Italy that France is about to wage war. War is to be waged against the revolution, and the very silence of the telegraph about Garibaldi's doings may be taken as decisive as to the hopelessness of his position.—*Times*.

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN PARIS.—London, Nov. 13.—Private advices received from Paris represent that many political arrests have lately been made by the police in that city. It was rumored that the existence of a secret society of an alleged political character, had been made known to the Government, and these arrests were made in consequence of the discovery.

PARIS, 14th Nov.—Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome, the Holy Father received the Staff Officers in a body at the audience chamber of the Vatican, and addressed them in the most feeling manner. He expressed his happiness at having the soldiers of France around him once more; but never had his happiness been so great as it was now because of the recent peril to which he had been exposed. He returned thanks to the officers to France, and to the Emperor Napoleon for the deliverance of the Holy See. He was filled with grief to see that Italy had sent out as a vanguard against Rome a horde of anarchists, upon whose flags were inscribed rapine and devastation. While the valour of the Pontifical troops had successfully defended the soil of the Church the army of France had come to crown the splendid defence. The Pope concluded by saying that in the midst of his troubles, he had the consolation of receiving sincere expressions of Catholic sympathy from all the parts of the world. His Holiness then terminated the interview by giving his Apostolic benediction to the Army, the People, and the Emperor of France.

The *Journal de Paris*, by no means a clerical print, observes:—

'The Kingdom of Italy, which we now want to teach respect for public law and treaties, is founded on the most complete disregard for treaties and the most flagrant violation of public law. The Italians are habituated to that mode of proceeding, and when we now tell them that they must give it up they are utterly confounded, and cannot believe that we are serious. Candidly speaking is it not our own fault? Have we not, ourselves, deprived them of our counsels of a part of their forces by tolerating what we have tolerated, and by appearing almost to encourage them? And even now, with all our warlike demonstrations, do not the statements of Florence persist in believing that we shall one day or another abandon the Pontifical Government to the attacks of its enemies? Does not Victor Emmanuel say so clearly in the proclamation he has addressed to his people? We may be told that the King of Italy is mistaken, and that the hopes he expresses are mere illusions. It is possible, nay, even probable, for it would indeed be strange if after having refused Rome to Garibaldi we should let Victor Emmanuel take it. The violation of public law would not be less flagrant because it is a King and not a private individual who commits it.'

The *Constitutionnel* has an article which, though signed with the name of the editor, M. Poulin Limayrac, has all the marks of an official hand. It is a sort of remonstrance, or expostulation, to the address of the English Press that has encouraged the Garibaldian Volunteers and the Italian Government in their aspirations towards Rome. On the principle of *audi alteram partem* it is only fair to hear what M. Limayrac, or his inspirer, has to say on the subject. He will not examine the political side of the question. He will only ask of the English Press what would it say if the French Government took with respect to Belgium the same course which it counsels the Italian Government to take towards Rome? What would it think or say if, on the pretext that the Belgians speak the French tongue, that their habits and customs their religion and their laws are the same, that they share with the French the old territory of the Gauls, and that, moreover, they were at one time an integral portion of the empire, the French should excite them to overthrow their present monarchy, and throw in their lot with them? What would it say if the French Government allowed recruiting-offices for volunteers engaged to second the aspirations of the annexationists of its neighbors, if funds were publicly collected, subscription lists opened, even by the municipal authorities, to foment revolt among the Belgians, and if a General left the ranks of the French army in order to put himself at the head of a so-called liberating crusade, and if armed bands by his command invaded the frontier of a state which is recognized by all the European Powers? The Republic of 1848 gave for a moment its countenance to an enterprise of the kind, and no one has forgotten that attempt, which had a termination so ridiculous as to merit the name of *Risorgimento*. The English press did not spare its sarcasms on that occasion, and why is it now less severe with regard to the Garibaldian expedition? What difference does it perceive between the invaders of 1848 and 1867? There is, however, this difference between the two cases, which it is important to point out, and that is, that the French Republicans were only bound to respect the rights of Belgium, whereas the Italians are bound by

treaty to protect the Pontifical territory against attacks from without. What, then, means this demand, by means of violence and in defiance of treaties of the right of the Romans to independence, to liberty, and to incorporation with the Kingdom of Italy? And how can the English press forget that in no country of the world are the spiritual and temporal so closely united as in Great Britain? Does it demand that these powers should be separated in Rome? M. Limayrac affirms that the religious passion is the real motive on the other side of the Channel. It has not forgotten the Papal aggression and it has not since forgiven the Pope. To that spiritual invasion, submitted to because it was made in the name of liberty and with the assent of a Catholic population, it is not sorry to answer by applause lavished on an attack by armed bands, and to have as its instrument the hero of Agromonte and the orator of the Geneva Congress. M. Limayrac concludes:—

'Moreover, who is ignorant of the desire of England for religious proselytism? Let her continue to circulate Bibles throughout the universe,—nothing better, and nobody has any desire to say a word against it. But that in order to strike down a rival creed which in England, as in America, is making enormous progress, she should push on to the destruction of the ancient establishment of the Roman Pontiffs,—that she should recoil from no means of excitement,—that she should hold so lightly all international propriety, is incomprehensible on the part of a people who have attained so high a degree of civilization. Would England think it just that, in order to aid the Church of Ireland, to promote the aspirations of that country, others should encourage the violence of the conspirators, give their countenance and aid to the Fenians and throw on the Irish coast bodies of armed men and munitions of war? To what reprobation would she not, and very justly give expression against such interference in her internal affairs? Why, then, do not the organs of public opinion in England judge more impartially, and more justly, of what passes elsewhere? A great nation cannot but lower itself in the estimation of mankind by pursuing, over the ruins of right and of human conscience, the triumph of her political or religious interests.'

The method of treating serious questions adopted by Italy appears to us to be somewhat akin to buffoonery. What! a constitutional King, chosen by acclamation by a people labouring to create its social homogeneity, should sign, under given circumstances, a treaty settling a difficult question with a powerful neighbor, but who is friendly even to the extent of giving the blood and treasure of his subjects; this treaty, submitted to the deputies elected by the nation, should be approved and ratified by them; consequently it would express at once the resolution of the government and the satisfaction of the national representatives, and thus constitute a double engagement, effective and moral, of that government and that nation. And then when the moment to execute that convention should arrive, when this new-born nationality, which owes almost everything to us and scarcely anything to itself, should have to give a proof, not of its gratitude, which is totally useless, but of its good faith, some pretended imprescriptible national sentiment, conscience and abnegation, should go so far as to betray sworn faith, and there should be found writers to approve of such conduct? Let us raise our heads and awaken from this nightmare. To term a national sentiment that which proceeds by treason is strangely to abuse language—it is to drag in the mire that which is above all things else respectable. The journals which act in this way are under a hallucination which cannot last. Let them indeed ponder the matter well; the question is more complex and profound than they imagine. If the attempt of Garibaldi upon Rome is really the expression of national sentiment in Italy, the Italian government, in signing the convention of September, and the Chambers, in ratifying it, have betrayed Italy, and it is from them that the party of action ought to demand an account for the gravity of the present situation. If on the contrary, that treaty, signed by the government, discussed and approved by the Chambers, was really signed and accepted of free will and with full knowledge of the matter, it binds the nation, and to say that the real national sentiment is that which is represented by Garibaldi and his fanatics is false. Logically, there is no escape from these deductions. Garibaldi is only the advanced guard of the revolution, struggling against established governments, and only represents the principle, and not the national sentiment of Italy.—*Paris Pays*.

Discontented as we must feel at the course things have taken and alarmed at the possible results, not only for Italy, but for Europe, we are compelled to avow the Emperor of the French had every right to act as he has done; nor could he have done anything better calculated to restore his popularity in France. Well aware of the serious blow which this expedition may be to Italian liberty we must repeat that the terms of the Convention left the Emperor Napoleon no other choice. He has taken this step calmly and deliberately, and he must also take the consequences. We may well believe that the occupation of Civita Vecchia is not intended as an aggressive measure towards Italy; but it will be the next thing to a miracle if the Italians are not blind and mad enough to make it so.—*Times*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—An address to the Pope has been signed by Senor Nocedal and other deputies, requesting his Holiness to take up his residence in Spain, if compelled to leave Rome.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The September Convention was concluded, as all Treaties must be, upon the assumption that the Italian Government was as competent to contract for the Italian nation as the French Government was to contract for the French nation. If the Italian nation, having obtained the benefit of its execution by the other party, can turn round and repudiate the bargain so far as it imposes any burden upon itself, there is an end of all good faith between nations. We may deplore or blame the Emperor's policy in reoccupying Rome under such circumstances, but it is impossible to deny his right to do so, if 'right' have any definite meaning whatever. It has been alleged, indeed, that by permitting the enlistment of volunteers for the Papal service the Imperial Government has committed a breach of the Convention equivalent to that of which the Italian would have been guilty had it connived at Garibaldi's expedition. A reference to the Convention itself does not bear out this allegation. By its first article Italy undertakes not only not to attack the Papal territory, but to prevent, 'even by force,' every attack upon it from without. By its third article Italy is precluded from protesting against the organization of a Papal army, 'even if composed of foreign Catholic volunteers,' provided that force does not degenerate into a means of attack upon the Italian Government. The justice or expediency of these stipulations may, of course be disputed, but their terms are precise enough, and it was upon these conditions alone that Rome was evacuated by the French. Garibaldi, who owns no law but that of patriotic instinct, is not personally bound to them, but the Emperor Napoleon knows nothing of Garibaldi except as a subject of the King of Italy. Morally the former may be quite right in taking his own life into his hands and leading his volunteers against Rome; but so it must be confessed, may be the latter in refusing to acquiesce in the September Convention being torn up. Nor must we allow our political sympathy with Italy to obscure altogether the considerations which distinguish the case of Rome from that of Venice. Both are ethnologically and geographically Italian; neither has ever formed part of an united 'Italy' since the fall of the Roman Empire. But Rome, unlike Venice, has for many ages been the seat of a spiritual Power obeyed by a great part of Europe, and has come to be regarded by Catholic nations as, in some degree, the common

property Christendom. To Protestants such a claim may appear utterly worthless as against the right of the Romans to dispose of their own allegiance, if not as against the so-called right of nationality; but this is a matter of which it is impossible to form a fair judgement from an exclusively Protestant point of view. While we have ever regarded the original occupation of Rome as a grievous encroachment on the independence of Italy, and have never ceased to point out its deplorable consequences, we cannot shut our eyes to the religious aspect of the question. Whatever Protestants may think or desire, few Catholics believe in their hearts that the Pope, as a mere Italian Bishop, would retain all his present spiritual ascendancy, and the Emperor Napoleon, in vindicating for him a semblance at least of sovereignty, represents others besides the Catholic Party in France.—*Times*.

ALLIED SECRET TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.—The correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on October 23, says:—I send the following, just come to hand, from a source rather incited with Papal sentiments. My informant says:—It is believed that a Prussian charge d'affaires has presented to the Pope the copy of a secret treaty between France and Italy, by which the latter engages to ally itself with France in the event of a war with Prussia, on condition of being allowed to invade the Pontifical territory with the exception of Rome.

FLORENCE, Nov. 10th.—The *Italia* says:—King Victor Emmanuel having fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon Italy by the September Convention now demands of the Emperor Napoleon the departure of the French troops from Italian soil, and the recall of the French fleet from the Italian coast. The *Italia* also says that the King in his communications to the French Emperor firmly protests against European conference, composed only of Catholic powers for the settlement of the Roman question.

FLORENCE, November 11.—The Government of Italy which is hostile to the projected conference, has sent a note to the European Powers, in order to enable them to decide against the necessity of any conference whatever. In this note the Roman question is discussed from an Italian standpoint. The details, however, have not transpired.

LONDON Nov. 14.—Late despatches, received from Italy, state that the feeling against the French on the part of the Italians has reached a perfect fever. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent another outbreak, which was imminent, and more French troops have been despatched from Toulon for Civita Vecchia.

King Victor Emmanuel and the Prime Minister, Menabrea, are very unpopular with the people. Rattazzi, former Prime Minister, has openly joined the Radical party.

King Victor Emmanuel has called out the reserves of the Italian army; and ordered the formation of three large camps.

Garibaldi is closely confined. The *Florence Italia* this morning echoes the fear of a coup d'etat by the insurgents.

LETTER FROM GEN. CIALDINI TO GEN. GARIBOLDI.—The defeat of Garibaldi gives interest to the following letter, addressed to him six years ago by an old comrade in arms:—

TURIN, April 21, 1861.—General: From the moment I knew you I became your sincere friend, and I was so when it was a cause of blame in the eyes of a great number. I applauded your triumphs. I admired your powerful military initiation, and with my friends, with yours in public, in private, everywhere and always I have testified to you the highest esteem, and declared myself incapable of attempting what you accomplished at Marsala. Such was my confidence in you that when Gen. Sirtori pronounced those fatal words in Parliament I remained convinced that you would feel the necessity of contradicting them. And when I knew that you had left Caprera, landed at Genoa, and arrived at Turin, I believed that you did so for that object solely.

The words you have spoken in the Chamber have most sadly but most completely undeceived me. You are not the man I took you for you are not the Garibaldi for whom I felt so much affection. That affection is gone with the illusion I cherished. I am no longer your friend; and frankly and openly, I pass into the ranks of your political enemies.

You have the audacity to put yourself on a level with the King: you speak of him with the familiarity of a comrade; you present yourself in the Chamber in a grotesque costume, in hostility with his Government—calling his Ministers traitors because they are not devoted to you in hostility with the Parliament, heaping blame on deputies who do not think as you do, to the detriment of the country on which you want to exercise a personal action. Well then there are men who are not disposed to submit to all that, whether it be arrayed in black or red, I will combat yours to the very last. The orders given by you, or yours, to Colonel Tripoli to receive us in the Abruzzi are known to me. I know too the words spoken in Parliament to Gen. Sirtori; those that you uttered; and those indications let me into the secret designs of our party. Your party want to make themselves masters of the country and of the army by menacing them with civil war. I am not in a position to know what the country thinks about all this; but I can assure you that the army does not fear your menaces, that it only fears your government.

General, you have carried out a marvelous enterprise with your volunteers. You are right in believing so, but you are wrong in exaggerating the real results of it. You were on the Volturno in a most critical position when we came up. Opuza, Gaeta, Maresina and Civitella, did not fall before you; and 56,000 Bourbonnians were beaten, dispersed and made prisoners by us, and not by you. It is, then, untrue, to say that the kingdom of the two Sicilies was delivered by your arms. In your legitimate vanity, General do not forget that our army and our fleet had some part in putting *hors de combat* more than one half of Neapolitan army and in taking four fortresses.

I conclude my letter in telling you that I have neither the pretension nor the mission to speak to you in the name of the army; but I think I know it well enough to have no doubt of its sharing the feeling of disgust and pain which your excesses and those of your party have created in my mind.

I am, &c.,

CIALDINI.

Rome.—The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the Catholic bishops throughout the world upon the present state of the patrimony of the Church which, he says, is assailed by revolutionists. His Holiness also refers to the sad position of the Church in Poland, and asks the bishops to order public prayers to be offered up in their dioceses for the Church and the Holy See.

The following is that portion relating to the men who demand that Rome be made the capital of Italy:—
 VENERABLE BROTHERN.—Health and apostolic benediction. Cast your eyes around you, venerable brethren, and you will see and deeply deplore with us the detestable abominations which now chiefly desolate unhappy Italy. As for us, we most humbly adore the impenetrable judgment of God, who has been pleased that we should live at the sorrowful period, when by acts of a few men and notably of those who govern and direct public affairs in most unhappy Italy, the venerable commandments of God and the laws of the Holy Church are utterly despised and impiety uplifts its head unpunished and triumphant. Hence all the iniquities, all the evils and the injuries we behold with almost grief of our soul. Hence these numerous arrays of men who walk in impiety, serving under the standard of Satan, upon whose front is written 'lies.' Turning their mouths against Heaven they blaspheme God, soil and despise all that is sacred, treading under foot all Divine and human laws, breathe but carnage like capacious wolves, losing their souls by their great sins, carrying away by violence the goods of others afflicting the feeble and poor increasing the number of unhappy widows

and orphans, and in the corruption of their hearts shamefully satiating themselves with bad passions to the great injury of society itself. It is by this race of lost men that we are now surrounded, venerable brethren. Actuated by a spirit altogether diabolical, these men desire to unfold the standard of their even in our beloved city, near the chair of St. Peter, the centre of truth and Catholic unity. And the chiefs of the Piedmontese Government, who ought to repress such men, do not blush to support them with all their soul, to give them arms and all necessities, and to pave for them the way to the city. But let them tremble, although placed at the supreme head of a civil Power, for by this perverse conduct they come under the weight of ecclesiastical chastisement and censures. And though in the humility of our heart we do not cease to pray, and with all our might supplicate God, rich in mercy, that He may bring these unfortunate men to a salutary penitence and into the right path of justice, religion and piety, we cannot be silent on the grave dangers to which we are exposed, in this dark hour. We await with an entirely tranquil mind the course of events, whether they be brought about by deceit, by calumny, by the treachery and criminal falsehood, for we place all our hope and all our confidence in God, the author of our salvation, who is our stay and our courage in all our tribulations. Who does not suffer that those who trust in Him should be confounded, who discovers the snares of the wicked and breaks the strength of sinners. In the meantime, we cannot refrain, venerable brethren, from pointing out first to you, and to all the faithful committed to your charge, the extremely bad condition and the serious danger in which we now find ourselves by the acts of the Piedmontese Government in especial. In fact, although we are defended by the bravery and devotion of our most faithful army, which has given proof, by its exploits, of almost heroic courage, it is nevertheless evident that it cannot long resist the more considerable numbers of these most iniquitous aggressors. And although we experience great comfort from the filial piety testified to us by the remainder of our subjects, reduced to a small number by criminal usurpers, we are reduced to regret deeply that they themselves necessarily feel the very serious dangers with which they are assailed by these ferocious battalions of criminal men, who constantly terrify them with all kinds of menaces who despoil and torment them in a thousand ways, and are further reduced to deplore other evils over which we cannot sufficiently grieve.'

FROM THE RISING OF THE SUN TILL THE GOING DOWN THEREOF.—The prophet Malachi long since foretold that there would be a clean oblation of the Lamb throughout every hour of the day. It is known that this prediction has been realized in the Sacrifice of the Mass in different parts of the world. A pious writer, Father Maillet, S. J., has gone to the trouble of drawing a tabular statement of these Masses, for the benefit of the lovers of the Blessed Sacrament. We condense from his work, *Union des Auteurs*:—

1. MASSES FROM MIDNIGHT TILL NOON.

At Midnight.—When it is midnight in France and the surrounding countries the Holy Mass is offered up in Western China and its Apostolic Vicariates of Tchuen-se, Tse cheun, Yun-Nan, Kusi-Tchem. Also in the kingdom of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca Later, in Borneo and Thibet.

At one A.M.—In Bengal and the Vicariates of Decca Calcutta and Patna. Later, in the Isle of Ceylon; then in Madras, Pondicherry and Madaga.

At two A.M.—On the Malabar Coast with its three Vicariates: Malissour, Goa and Bombay.

At three A.M.—In the Indian Ocean the Isle of France and the Isles of Seychelles. Then in the Isles of Bourbon and Reunion. Later, in the Isle of Madagascar.

At four A.M.—At Aiden in Persia, at Bagdad, in Arabia, in Mesopotamia, in Syria and Galles and Zangbar. In Europe: a portion of Russia.

At five A.M.—In Asia Minor and the Isles of Greece. In Europe, Poland, a part of Russia, Austria Turkey and Bulgaria. In Africa: the Natal Coast, Egypt, the land of the Caffres, and the English Colony of the Cape of Good Hope divided into two Vicariates.

At six A.M.—In Europe: a part of Austria and Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Belgium and England. In Africa: the Tripoli Mission; then that of Tunis and Fernando-Po. Later, Algeria and the Vicariate of Dahomey.

At seven A.M.—In Europe: Spain, then Portugal and Ireland. In the Atlantic: the Isle of St. Helena and its neighbors.

At eight A.M.—On the African coast: the French colony of Senegal, the Vicariate of Senegambia and the two Guineas. In the Atlantic: the Canaries, Cape Verde, and the Azores. These Isles together contain a population of over 500,000 Catholics. In the Arctic: at Reikiavik in Iceland.

At nine A.M.—In South America, the coast of Brazil, Pernambuco, Oindo, Bahia, or San Salvador.

At ten A.M.—In South America: Brazil, which is wholly Catholic; Guiana, Paranaquy, Uruguay. In N. America: Newfoundland, divided into two Vicariates.

At eleven A.M.—In North America: Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Antilles: Trinidad, San Domingo, Martinique, Gaudaloupe, &c. In S. America: Venezuela, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederation.

II.—MASS FROM NOON TILL MIDNIGHT.

At Noon.—When it is high noon in France and the surrounding countries, the Holy Mass is offered up in Canada, Hudson Bay Territory, Virginia, Maryland the Carolinas, Florida and other States, in Jamaica and Cuba. In New Grenada, Ecuador and Peru, which are wholly Catholic.

At one P.M.—In North America: Missouri, Louisiana, then Texas and a part of Mexico.

At two P.M.—In Mexico and the famous Rocky Mountain Missions.

At three P.M.—In California and Oregon.

At four P.M.—In Oceania: the Isles of Gambier, Magarev and Marquis.

At five P.M.—In Oceania: the archipelagoes of Pomotou and Tahiti; then the great Sandwich Islands.

At six P.M.—In Oceania: the Homoe and Tonga Isles: then the Wallis and Futuna.

At seven P.M.—In Oceania: the Viti Archipelago and New Zealand.

At eight P.M.—In Oceania: New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Philippines.

At nine P.M.—In Oceania: East Australia, Sydney Brisbane and Melbourne. Later, Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania.

At ten P.M.—In Oceania: Adelaide in South Australia; the Moluccas, Spice Islands and the Philippines. In Asia: Manchouria, Corea, and the Japanese Isle Dicon-Kieon.

At eleven P.M.—In Oceania: Perth, West Australia, and Batavia in West Malaysia. In Asia: Eastern China (Shanghai, Peking, Nankin). Later, Cochinchina and Tongkin.

It must be observed that in each of the places named there are resident priests and a Catholic population. This table shows us more eloquently than any words how true it is that the Savior loves to abide among the children of men. 'Delicite mense cum filiis hominum.' By following it, the clients of the Sacred Heart of Jesus may unite their intentions with the continual sacrifices that are being offered throughout the world.—*St. Louis Guardian*.

THE MYSTERIOUS PRESENT TO THE JUDGES.—No sooner had the carriage, which was drawn by four bay horses, turned out of the ordinary road to enter the courtyard than a man, described as respectably attired, deliberately stepped out of the crowd and thrust his way without interruption through the police and javelin men, holding up a something in

his hand, close to one of the carriage windows, which was closed. Instantly the window was lowered, the man put in his hand, and delivered into the hands of the carriage occupants a new patent lever watch. Instantly the stranger withdrew his hand and marched off with the utmost nonchalance, without let, hindrance, or question by anybody; while, at the same time, the carriage window was again closed and the vehicle passed into the courtyard. There was no interruption, the carriage at the same time proceeding at a very slow pace. The police and javelin men seemed altogether blind to what had been done, and thought the circumstance was something customary, or that some official message or other had been delivered to the judges by the stranger, who as suddenly disappeared as he appeared. But what is the meaning of so singular a proceeding? That is the question. Was it given as a warning that their lordships will need a 'watch,' or to 'watch' their 'Ur' does it mean that their 'time,' or somebody else's is come? I know not; and to the unspectating and verdant policeman I leave it for 'time' to declare. Mean it what it may, however it has caused among those to whom the facts are known a great deal of wonder and many thick coming fancies; which your readers are better able to imagine than I to describe, and I leave it to them. There are all sorts of alarm rumours flying about to-night that bands of Fenians are coming in from surrounding towns, and that something terrible is about to happen to us or in the midst of us. I don't believe in these ominous prophecies, but still I can't explain the 'watch story' I have above narrated. It reminds me forcibly of the 'parcasse' business which preceded the Indian revolt in 1856 '7, or '8; I forget which. It turned out that they pressed revolt, but I leave the 'watch' omen for time to unravel.—*Freeman Cor.*

TRIUMPHS OF THE GREAT CATHARTIC.—From all quarters now in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: 'They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are extolled with peculiar emphasis. They are rapidly superseding the old-fashioned drastic purgatives.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA 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, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens: Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame St., Montreal:—

Gentlemen.—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours gratefully, ALFRED TUCK, Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1863.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 535

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inextinguishable bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. Allcock & Co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF ORICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO.

Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs Allcock & Co.: Please send me a collar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD. Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs me he sold, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and CURED HER IN TWO DAYS of a most distressing pain in her back and loins. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1867. 1m

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS are now up again for adjustment, and the British government has expressed itself desirous of an arbitration. Among the claims pertinaciously pressed are those of the ever-present and active J. O. Ayer & Co., for the value of shipments of Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Pills in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Russian America destroyed on the Anna Schmidt off the coast of South America. So universal is the use of their remedies, that they are almost on almost every sea; and this firm is frequently caught between the upper and nether millstones of contending nations. But they are known to stand up for their rights, and to get them.—[Republican, Washington, D. C. November, 1867. 1m