

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

ITALY.

On the Assumption, his holiness assisted at Pontifical Mass at the Liboriam basilica, and gave his benediction to the people from the balcony. Some plot was dreaded, and there was talk about conspirators having intended to throw grenades of glass into his carriage. Some arrests were made in the evening, but nothing further transpired. Sunday, the 18th, was the Emperor of Austria's birthday, and the Austrian Ambassador went to the German church of *dell' Anima* to attend the Mass. The Republican riff-raff intended to give him a hissing, but were intimidated by a piquet of Roman Dragoons, who were in readiness. In the evening they provoked the French soldiers on the Piazza del Popolo, by applauding the music of a Roman regiment, so as to insult the strangers in a marked manner. The French officers, however, sent the mob scampering by a few blows of their canes.

The Archbishop of Rheims (Mgr. Gousset), the Archbishop of Toulouse (Mgr. d'Astros), and the Archbishop of Besancon (Mgr. Matthieu), have received formal notification, through the Nuncio Apostolic and the President of the Republic, that they are severally destined by the Holy See to the dignity of the Cardinalate.

Public attention at Rome continues to be absorbed with the affairs of Piedmont. The Siccardi Ministry have sent M. Pinelli, one of their members, to Rome to endeavor to negotiate. Azeoglio is for a conciliatory policy; Siccardi remains obstinate.

Cardinal Serra-Cassano, Archbishop of Capua, died on the 17th ult., in his diocese.

On the 20th of August, the anniversary of the death of Pius V., Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's, for the repose of the soul of that Pontiff. The Celebrant was Mgr. Gentilini, Archbishop of Siena *in partibus*, and Canon of St. Peter's. After the ceremony, Cardinal Riario-Sforza, *cammerlingo*, who had received the purple from the hands of Pius VII., returned thanks to the Cardinals invited by him, according to custom.

FRANCE.

ADDRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF BORDEAUX TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF TURIN.
The Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of Bordeaux, to the Venerable Archbishop of Turin, salutation in our Lord.

Bordeaux, July 29th, 1850.
Venerable Brother.—We should severally, long ere this, have expressed to you the deep feelings of our heart, unless the opportunity of the Council of Bordeaux had delayed this tribute of congratulation, in order that we might all, with one voice and heart, pay to you the due praises of that virtue which we admire in a brother and fellow-Bishop. For although we are not ignorant that there is a crown of justice laid up for him who has fought the good fight, and has so strenuously preserved the Faith, we should consider it almost a crime to be silent that our hearts have been refreshed by thee, brother. Indeed, our sadness was great, and continual grief was in our heart, when thou wert bound in the Lord; but we were not ashamed of your chains, because you were truly worthy to suffer reproach for the name of Jesus. But when God heard the prayers which, without intermission, were made by the Church for you, we sung a hymn unto the Lord, who looseth those that are bound.

And now we entreat you, Venerable Brother, by Our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the Charity of the Holy Spirit, that you aid us in your prayers. We also willingly and unceasingly will pray that you may grow in grace, and that God may fulfil all the desires of your heart; for we vehemently wish to be partakers with a Prelate who so fears God, and so generously confesses the Faith, that we also may be found blameless Ministers of Christ, and faithful dispensers of the mysteries of God.

And we very lovingly pray that Almighty God may long preserve you safe and mindful of us.

Venerable Brother, your most humble and devoted servants and brethren,

- FERDINAND, Archbishop of Bordeaux, Primate of Aquitaine.
 - CLÉMENT, Bishop of La Rochelle.
 - JOHN AMÉDEE, Bishop of Perigord.
 - RENEE, Bishop of Angouleme, Elect of Cambrai.
 - JOHN, Bishop of Agen.
 - JOHN-MARIE-JOSEPH, Bishop of Luson.
 - LOUIS-ÉDOUARD, Bishop of Poitou.
 - BERNARD, Bishop of Limoges.
 - ADOLPHE, Bishop of Algiers.
 - J. COUSSEAU, Elect of Angouleme.
- [Conformable to the original.]
FERDINAND, Archbishop of Bordeaux.

Louis Napoleon arrived at Metz on Sunday. On his first arrival he was but coolly received; but the population, by the following day, had warmed into enthusiasm. He arrived at Chalons on Tuesday, where he had an excellent reception. He was then to go to Rheims, thence to Eprenay, and to return to Paris about twelve o'clock on Wednesday night.

The Archbishop of Paris has just issued a Pastoral letter, in which he publishes a decree passed by the Provincial Council of Paris last year, regarding writers on ecclesiastical subjects. He remarks at great length, and in very stringent terms, on the indiscreet discussion of such subjects—proclaims the decree obligatory, and establishes a committee of examination of ecclesiastical writings, threatening those who publish without leave with the censure of the Church. Finally, he publishes an *avertissement* specially directed to the conduct of the *Univers* in this particular, and condemning that journal for its violent polemics on the late Education Bill, the controversy on the Inquisition, &c. It is a very severe and lengthy castigation. The *Univers* accepts the rebuke with respect, but intimates its intention of appealing to the Holy See.

INDIA.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Advices in anticipation of the India mail are from Bombay to the 24th, Calcutta the 13th, Madras the 16th of July.

The event of the past month has been the melancholy suicide of Colonel King, of the 14th Light Dragoons, at Wuzerabad, near Lahore, on the 6th July. The deceased commanded the 14th at Chillianwalla, where, from some cause or other, up to this day a mystery to the world, the corps retreated from before the enemy and got into momentary confusion, and overset

a couple of our own guns, thereby causing them to be captured by the Sikhs. Matters were smoothed over by Lord Gough, and in a short time probably all would have been forgotten, had not Sir C. Napier, in a speech to the corps some months back, alluded to the matter in a cutting way, by saying that such a corps as the 14th would go anywhere, or do anything, if properly commanded. This taunt acted powerfully on the over-sensitive mind of Col. King, who, however, is said at first not to have taken it to himself, till subsequent harshness made it but too apparent. From the time this conviction took possession of the unfortunate gentleman's mind, he became the prey of a settled melancholy, which he never seems to have been able to throw off. In June some of his men were taunted at the theatre by the artillerymen with being cowards, which was of course resented, and a row ensued. Shortly before this, a man of the corps, named McLean, was taken before Col. King for some crime, and on being sentenced to punishment, called him a coward. For this he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to corporal punishment, which he underwent on the 20th March: and the man, on being taken down from the halberts, walked towards Col. King and again called him a coward, using, at the same time, grossly abusive language. McLean had managed before coming out for punishment to get enough liquor to make him shortly after tipsy, hoping thereby to deaden his feelings to the cat-o'-nine-tails, and it was while under the influence of the liquor and the pain caused by the flogging, that he again committed himself as above narrated. He was now ordered to be tried by a general court-martial, which he accordingly was on the 3rd of June last.

The Court sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

Sir Charles Napier in revising this sentence, made the following remarks:—

1st.—The prisoner was allowed to get drunk in the guard-room of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons when under sentence of a court-martial.

2nd.—The prisoner was brought drunk to the parade.

3rd.—Assistant-Surgeon Fasson, whose business it was closely to have examined the state of the prisoner who was about to suffer corporal punishment, did not examine him, and did not perceive that he was intoxicated till drink and the pain of punishment had made him so furious, that the assistant-surgeon's own words are, 'I thought he must be either mad or drunk.'

4th.—The Adjutant, Lieut. Abthorp, equally observing with the assistant-surgeon, did not find out that the prisoner was drunk till after he had received punishment.

5th.—The consequence was that the soldier was flogged when in a state of intoxication, and all this took place in presence of Lieut.-Colonel King, the commanding officer of the regiment.

6th.—When freed from the triangles, the prisoner, infuriated by having drank nearly two bottles of arrack and some beer in the guard-room, as proved before the Court, became outrageous and abusive, as might have been foreseen.

7th.—I ask the Court, therefore, to reconsider and to mitigate its sentence, for, however disgraceful the conduct of the culprit may have been, it was certainly as much produced by the neglect of duty in others as by the drunkard himself. The sentence appears to me to be severe beyond all proportion to the crime, in the peculiar circumstances above stated.

The Court still adhered to its sentence, whereupon Sir Charles pardoned the criminal in the following terms:—

"I am sorry that the Court felt itself called upon to adhere to a sentence which I have no power to commute, and cannot, in the extraordinary circumstances of the case, execute! I have, therefore, no alternative but to pardon the prisoner—not excused by his drunkenness, but in facts stated in my remarks to the Court on its proceedings being revised: I assure the Court that great severity, without a due consideration being given to circumstances, is not justice, nor conducive to discipline.

"The prisoner is to return to his troop."

These remarks, simple as they appear, would seem to have caused the cup of Colonel King's bitterness to overflow—he felt his life a burden, and resolved to put an end to his misery by committing suicide.

There had been another explosion of a fleet of boats laden with gunpowder on the Ganges, above Dinapore, on the 10th July. These catastrophes would seem to be occasioned wilfully by some wretches employed for the purpose by those interested.

The Afreedies have re-commenced their annoyances.

OREGON.—THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE INDIAN MURDERS.

(From the New York Freeman's Journal.)

Our readers may remember a few weeks ago an account of a sneaking Methodist preacher who, after owing his life to a Catholic priest who risked his own thereby, afterwards reported that the priest had instigated the Indians to commit the murder. Though we have already refuted the story, the following letter may not be out of place.—We are indebted for it to our very kind and much esteemed Sacramento City correspondent "Philos":—

(From the Sacramento Daily Transcript.)

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.—A Mr. Field, of Oregon, gave us some items of news from that country a few weeks ago, in advance of the mail, which we published on his authority. Subsequent intelligence from Oregon, which we also published, showed that our informant was wrong in a very important particular. The following communication has appeared in the San Francisco papers, which we copy as an act of justice:—
To the Editors of the Alta California:—

Gentlemen,—In a number of your journal published in the first part of June last, you inserted an extract from the Sacramento Transcript, stating that nine murderers, including two Catholic priests, had been delivered up by the Cayuse Indians into the possession of the Governor of Oregon, and that it was thought they had been convicted and put to death. The extract is as follows:—

"In March last, he (Gov. Lane) formally demanded of the Indians the remainder of the murderers, and nine of them, including two Catholic priests, have been delivered into the possession of the government of Oregon. By proclamation of the Governor, the Legislature of the Territory was convened on the 18th of May, instant, at Oregon City, to give the prisoners a trial, and our informant thinks, that ere this, they have been convicted and put to death."

I am confident, gentlemen, that you will allow a

Catholic clergyman of Oregon to contradict, through your journal, that part of the assertion relative to the priests, and so to remove the injurious impression it has created in the public mind against the Catholic clergy.

I have just received from Oregon some authentic information on the whole affair. Five of the Indian murderers of Dr. Whitman and family, the only ones that remained alive out of eleven who had been accused of participating in the murder, were given up by the young chief to Gov. Lane, three of them some time at the close of last April, in the Cayuse country, and the remaining two early in May, at Oregon City, where they were all tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death in the latter part of May, and executed on the 3d of June last.

During the whole of the proceedings, not one of the priests were molested nor disturbed. Not a single word was said of them on the trial. The Indians themselves, under sentence of death, aware of the prejudices entertained by some persons against the Catholic clergy, declared that they never heard from any of them any thing that could have induced them to injure in any way Dr. Whitman or others.

And in spite of the numerous writings published in 1848, by a certain gentleman of Oregon, and his endeavors near the Legislature of the Territory in 1849 and 1850, to excite public feeling against the Catholic clergy, and make it appear to the public that they were accomplices in Dr. Whitman's murder—that they were dangerous to the safety, prosperity, and good order of the country, and they ought, all of them, to be banished from Oregon. In spite of all these efforts made against the priests by that gentleman, whom one of those priests, at the peril of his own life, had saved from an imminent and certain death, I am happy to say that the authorities and respectable and enlightened portion of the population of Oregon do the Catholic clergy justice, and in all circumstances show their confidence in them and treat them with respect and courtesy. It is with great pleasure that I feel bound here to acknowledge that there is in the high class of the American people a spirit of tolerance and liberality which enables them to despise the prejudices of narrow-minded sectarianism, and affords them an opportunity of judging with impartiality the facts and the persons, and of giving the right to whom it belongs.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

J. B. A. BROUILLET.

P. S.—The editors of the Sacramento Transcript, and of all the journals of California, are humbly requested to insert the above statement in their papers.
J. B. A. B.

San Francisco, 4th July, 1850.

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House,

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.
Montreal, 20th Sept., 1850.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner, (FROM BELFAST,)

No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel,

ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.
Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.

PATTON & MAHER,

Dealers in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c.,

ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment, takes this opportunity to inform the Printers of the British North American Provinces, that he continues to manufacture and has constantly on hand all things necessary to furnish a Printing Office in the very best style.

The great improvements lately introduced into this Foundry, both in workmanship and materials, will enable him to give perfect satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their orders.

Printers will find, in the Specimens just issued, a selection of Book Letter, Fancy Type, and Ornaments, suitable to the Canada Trade. Should their fancy carry them further, Mr. Palsgrave's connection with the most extensive manufacturing in the United States, enables him, at a short notice, to supply their wants; while the Agency in Toronto, under the management of Mr. FEEHAN, gives the Printers of Canada West every facility, a general assortment being kept there, for their convenience.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, without deduction, at fivepence per lb. Twenty per cent. advance is added on American Imports, to cover duties and charges.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE,

Corner of St. Helen and Lemoine Streets.
14th August, 1850.

EDWARD FEGAN,



Boot and Shoe Maker,

232 SAINT PAUL STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EASTERN HOTEL:

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support afforded him since his commencement in business, and also assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part, that attention, punctuality and a thorough knowledge of his business can effect, to merit their continued support.

On hand, a large and complete assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Low for Cash.

Aug. 15, 1850.

RYAN'S HOTEL,

(LATE FELLERS.)

No. 231, St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house.

THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be found wanting.

THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC,

AS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS,

And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE.

And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

M. P. RYAN.

Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

DRY GOODS.

"TO SAVE IS TO GAIN."

W. McMANAMY,

No. 204, Notre Dame Street, NEAR M'GILL STREET,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Citizens of Montreal and surrounding Country, that he has on sale a cheap and well-selected Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, which he is determined will be sold at the lowest remunerating price for Cash.

GENTLEMENS' SHIRTS, GENTLEMENS' COLLARS, BOYS' SHIRTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, (quite new styles.)

W. McM., availing himself of the advantage of Cash purchases, at auction, feels warranted in stating that he can sell his goods twenty per cent. below the ordinary prices.

N. B.—No Goods sold for anything but what they really are.

Wanted, an experienced young man, for the above business, who speaks both languages fluently.
Montreal, 20th August, 1850.

GROCERIES, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he still continues at the Old Stand,—

Corner of M'GILL and WILLIAM STREETS, where he has constantly on hand a general and well-selected assortment of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, consisting in part of:—

SUGARS—Refined Crushed and Muscovado TEAS—Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Hyson, Twankay and Twankay of various grades, Souchong, Pouchong and Congo

WINES—Maderia, Port and Sherry, of different qualities and various brands, in wood & bottle LIQUORS—Martell's and Hennessy's Brandies, De-Kuyper's Gin, in wood and cases, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Montreal Whiskey, London Porter and Leith Ale

FLOUR—Fine and Superfine, in bbls. SALT—Fine and Coarse, in bags

MACKAREL—Nos. 1 and 2, in bbls. and half-bbls. HERRINGS—Artichat, No. 1, and Newfoundland Cassia, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo, Copras, Blue, Starch, Mustard, Raisins, Macaroni, and Vermicelli

All of which will be disposed of cheap, for Cash.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.

August 16, 1850.

ATTENTION!!

Cheap Dry Goods & Groceries.

FRANCOIS BRAIS

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to keep on hand a large and well-assorted STOCK of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will dispose of at a moderate price, for Cash. He also continues his

EVENING AUCTION SALES,

Corner of St. PAUL & BONSECOURS STREETS, OPPOSITE THE BONSECOURS CHURCH.
23rd Aug., 1850.

R. TRUDEAU,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

No. 111 SAINT PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL:

HAS constantly on hand a general supply of MEDICINE and PERFUMERY of every description.
August 15, 1850.