# THESTRUE WITNESS\_AND CAMHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- OGROBER 3149 1859.17

## FORZACIESTE TO THE FULL OF BUILDING BUI

are certain facts, however, which must not be over-

kept informed, the English Government being, we

several times referred to in your columns-namely,

the great activity observable in the French dock-

mentation of the French navy. The maintenance

not only of peace, but of that good understanding,

without which peace would always he liable to be

imperilled on slight grounds between the two greatest

nations in Europe, is of such immense importance,

and is so ardently desired by all rational and right-

thinking men in both countries, that one touches

with regret on a topic calculated to awaken a feeling

of antagonism or to provoke an approach to irrita-ting controversy. I should be loth to advance facts

which might have that tendency, unless I had them,

could not mistrust. The increase now going on in

one that the Government which orders them contem-

the truth, exaggerations, or repetitions of each other,

I will confine myself to information that has reached

me from purely French sources, and on which I can-

that I am misinformed. I am assured that there are

now building, or under orders to be built, in the

French dockyards 20 ships-of-the-line, 10 of the very

various steges of forwardness; some are not yet

estimated that the whole of them will assuredly be

completed (barring counter-orders) within 18 months

from this time. All these ships are strictly vaisseaur.

de combut, fighting ships, steel-plated, and provided

with iron beaks or prows. The vast establishment

of Creuzot (forges, caunon founderies, and great

iron works), in the department of the Saone et Loire,

and that of Guerigny, in the department of the Nie-

vre, are hard at work, executing, I understand (es-

pecially the latter), immense orders for the blindage.

or steel plates, and other ironwork required for this

formidable fleet, now in embryo, but which, owing

The Siccle has an article, one of series headed Les

Travaux de la Paix, in which it sketches, availing

itself of English official documents, the comparative

strength of the English and French navies at dif-

ferent epochs of the last 70 years, showing that up

to 1850 the navy of the former country was general-

ly about double the strength of that of the latter, but

that since the conversion of sailing vessels into

steamers the proportion has greatly chauged. The

comparative equalisation of forces which has since

ensued has atoned for, says the Siecle, in English

opinion, by the superiority of our mercantile marine

and of the number of our seafaring men, which would

enable us, in the event of a protracted war, to find

sailors for our fleets when the French store of sea-

to the rapid operations of modern science, will so

soon be fit to take the sea. - Times Cor.

5 6

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 31 .- At the present moment when we are told that the wind sets from the quarter of conciliation and peace-when, many are, hopeful of affairs. an approaching settlement of the Italian question,

such as should satisfy all reasonable parties concernhis wife's native country. He is reported to have consent to the settlement of the Modenese and Tased-when the expected co-operation of the English been charged with an official mission to examine, can questions by a European Congress, nor employ and French arms in China is hailed as a promise of into the state and efficiency of the Spanish army, of force in order to effect the restoration of the two which he is understood to have formed a very fa- Dukes. Austrian statesmen are of opinion that there the tightening of amicable bonds between the two countries-it may seem invidious to bring forward vourable opinion. Notwithstanding the extensive will soon be a reaction in Central Italy, and are constatements involving hostile anticipations. There military preparations making on the south const of | tent to bide their time. In some of his more recent Spain, and the fact that a considerable portion of letters your Florence correspondent says that the looked, and of which the English people ought to be over to Africa, the opinion here seems to be that a than they did a few weeks ago, and some English serious war between Spain and Morocco will be travellers who have recently passed through this are bound to presume, already aware of them); and serious war between Spain and Morocco will be prominent among these is one that has already been averted, owing probably, it is affirmed, to the amicable intervention of Great Britain. yards, and the steps taking for a considerable aug-

dently affirmed here that war is not so inevitable as the change of masters. The dislike of the Milanese it has been thought to be. It is said that the expe- | to the Austrian Government is as great as ever, but dition will be sent out, but not for the immediate and unconditional commencement of hostilities; likely to suffer severely by the separation of Lomthat it will have the Ambassadors with it, and that, should these be received, and proper and ample satisfaction given for the Peiho affair, a conflict may sent to this city, but in future the demand for Lom-be avoided. M. de Bourboulon's recall is, I be- bard goods will be much less, as they will have to be avoided. M. de Bourboulon's recall is, I believe, beyond a doubt, and it is reported that he will be replaced in his mission by a military man.-Much will probably depend on the intelligence as in the present instance, on authority which I brought by the next mail from China, and upon the nians into their places. The measure gave the attitude and conduct of the Chinese since the action of the 25th of June.

the French navy is on a scale and of a nature inex-The Monitcur and most of the other Paris papers plicable by any supposition except the unpleasant to-day contain a letter from M. Hua, one of the judges of the Tribunal of First Instance, plates as not very remote a struggle with some great by which he offers a reward of 10,000 francs for maritime Power. Now, there are in Europe but three maritime Powers of any importance-England, France the restitution of his infant child, two months nione assured its readers that many of them might which was stolen on the 16th inst., in the and Russia, which rank in the order in which I have old. middle of the day, from the garden of the Tuileries. placed their names. The second of those Powers seem now to be laboring actively so to increase her The circumstance of the crime were rather sinaggressive capabilities as to be caabled at a given galar. The nurse was accosted by a young and moment to occupy the first place. There have lately well-dressed woman, apparently belonging to the been various reports in the newspapers concerning upper classes of society, who asked if that was French naval armaments, frigates that were ordered M. Hua's child, and, on being told that it was, to be built, and others that were to be blindees, or joyfully exclaimed that it was her nephew, whom she provided with the steel protective plating. Without had not yet seen, took it in her arms and caressed examining how far these reports ware consistent with it, and at last told the nurse, whom she had put completely off her guard, that she would accompany her home, and requested her to fetch her parasol, which she had left in one of the summer-houses, a short distance off. The nurse went, and on her re-turn the protended aunt had disappeared. The not but rely. All the better if it should be proved police and telegraphs have been set to work, but up to last night no tidings of the stolen child had been obtained.

largest size, the other 10 of a smaller calibre. The It has been stated in Paris this afternoon that the Magenta, of which I the other day informed you that Emperor Napoleon has requested the King of Piedthe keel had been laid down at Brest, and which will mont to vary his formula of reply when addressed be the largest vessel in the French navy, is one of the former class, and is to have a companion ship, by the deputation from the Legations, and to give, to be called the Solferino. The hulls of four of these not an evasive answer, but a categorical refusal, to their request for the annexation of those provinces. vessels are nearly or quite completed ; others are in

PARIS, September 24.

commenced, but only planned or ordered; but it is Besides the fortifications of the north and west coasts of France, great preparations are said to be making for similar defensive precautions in the Mediterranean. The batteries on the Provencal and Corsican shores are to be re-established, and Algeria is to be fortified from LaCalle to Nemours. It seems expected that reinforcements will shortly be sent to Algeria, and there is some rumor of a general expedition against the Morocco frontier tribes. Several regiments of the army of Lyons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for departure. A number of army surgeons are arriving at Marseilles from Italy, sent for by telegraph, and at Marseilles they receive orders to embark for Algeria -The question has been asked whether there is a project on foot of combined operations between the French and Spanish forces in Africa, each attacking at their own part of the Morocco frontier. The only grounds that I am aware of for such a report are the seeming probability and a statement that has reached Paris in letters from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish expedition had been the subject of a long conversation between the Duke de Malakhoff and been mentioned for the embassy to China, but it is number of wounded not stated. thought more probable that to him will be allotted the command of the troops to be landed --- a sort of

You will remember that he commanded the troops that were to have been landed on the coast but for the convention of Villafranca. A journai says that the corps to be sent to China will consist of picked troops, in order to give the Celestials a high idea of the military power of France. The Paris Correspondent of the London Spectafor says, there is still a hitch in the peace negotiations. Austria persists in keeping the Austrian army in Venetia, when this difficulty has been surmounted the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and Congress will be held at Brussels. The London Herald's Paris correspondent says, the report of France and Austria alone signing the treaty, of Pence is corroborated by private despatches, and unless orders to the contrary are received from Biarritz, the facts no doubt will be officially made known before many days. It is announced that the French force for China will consist of 5000 troops of the line, 1500 marines, first class and 6 second class gun-boats; another authority says the expedition will number from 10,-000 to 12,000 men.

ed, it is possible that the absence of any certain in rought to the incorporated, with Sardinle unter the integration of original (is related that Lord J. Russell strongly urges the tors of rumors. It is thought that when the interviews French Government to agree to the aniexation of at Biarritz are over, the sluggish Zurich Conference ; the Papal Legations to Sardinia; but the report can' does not educate !! It is thus that we are swindled will again set to work, and that then, if not sconer, ; hardly be correct on his Logitic and the report can' does not educate !! It is thus that we are swindled will again set to work, and that then, if not sooner, hardly be correct, as his Lordship must be well all round! Give us this proportion of the State, some light will be thrown upon the true situation of aware that Louis Napoleon, as a devout. Oatholic, school fund, to which, we are by every law of justice,

city on their way from Central and Northern Italy tell the same tale. Even in Lombardy people begin

With respect to Chinese affairs it is pretty couff- to think that they have lost rather than gained by they already see that their material interests are bardy from the empire. The greater part of the produce of the rich plains of Lombardy was formerly The Sardinian pay duty on passing the frontier. Government has dismissed almost all the Lombards who were in the service of Austria, and put Sardigreater offence to the Lombards, as the Turin Cabinet was aware that few, if any, of the Austro-Ita-lian employes sympathized with the Imperial Government. Before the outbreak of the war the Turin papers declared that the Austrian institutions in Lombardy were execrable, but a few days ago the Opiwith advantage be introduced into Piedmont. In

#### information has just been sent me that the order for its abolition was issued this morning. SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

my letter of the 13th it was stated that the state of

siege in Venice would soon be done away with, and

The Madrid Gazette of the 15th Sept. contains an announcement of new attacks having been made on the Spaniards by the Moors at Ceuta on the 12th and 13th, and of the Moors having been repulsed. The combat, it is said, cost the Moors thirty-two killed and 40 wounded. A telegraphic despatch from Algesiras, of the 15th, in the semi-official Correspondencia Autografa, says that on that day General Echague, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the projected expedition against the Moors had embarked in the Isabel II., to sail for Africa, and that a regiment was being embarked for the same destination. The Minister of Marine having left Madrid to inspect the ports of Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena. Marshal O'Donnell is by Roya! decree charged with the ad interim administration of the department left vacant. The Duke de Malakhoff, on passing in review the troops, announced by tele-) graph, was in plain clothes, but wore the riband of the Spanish order of San Fernando. He afterwards examined the rifled guns and projectiles of the artillery. The Minister of France had given a grand banquet to him and the Duchess, and they had the honor of being received by the Queen.

## CHINA.

The China mail dated Hong Kong, Aug. 10th, reached London. Nothing of any moment occurred since the affair at the mouth of the Peiho. Two gunboats and a steamer has remained in the Gulf of Pecheli. The rest of the defeated squadron being at anchor, principally off the entrance of the Ningpore River, one of the mouths of the Hong Kong. The newspapers state that Ward, the American Plenipo-The tentiary, was still on board his ship, and is as little likely to obtain ratification of his treaty as the English Minister.

Another journal speaks of the probability of his having gone on to Pekin, and a Russian despatch published at St. Petersburg says, he had arrived at Pekin, but was kept in confinement. The Russian authority also states that the loss of the Chinese Marshal O'Donnell. General Wimpfen's name has in the affair at Peiho forts was 1,000 killed; the

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says the repuise of the British had not proservice of which he has a considerable experience. duced any change in the relations with the Chinese. It is stated some of the wounded were in the hands of the Chinese, and were well treated. Canton. Admiral Hope's state of health was serious.

It to the Common Schools, the School-Board will de-he mand from the State the funds for between six and iffairs. In his recent journey to Spain, Marshall Pelissier of her patrimony. If the information which has to educate the Catholic youth of the city in a style to educate the Catholic youth of the city in a style is said not to have had for his sole object a visit to ; reached me be correct, this Government will neither | which cannot be surpassed. Let the State show the same liberality to us which is shown to Protestaut schools in Austria, Belgium, France. But far from it. Our country is too free to be just. People are too fond of reading the Bible with a sectarian bias to observe the golden rule of doing to others what they would wish others to do unto them in like circumstances. Not content with taxing us to support the corps of projected operations has already crossed | Tuscans appear to care less for the national cause | schools from which we can derive no benefit, it now proposes to tax the schools and charitable institutions which at a heavy cost we have erected for ourselves!! If this be not tyranny we know not the meaning of the word. And there thousands of honest Protestants who think as we do on this subject, but they are afraid to say so publicly. A blue book lately published by order of Parliament, shows that there is more respect paid to the rights of conscience in England than in Ohio. From this it appears that thirty-three Catholic schools in England and Scotland have received from the Hon. Privy Council forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty pounds sterling. In this list those schools only are mentioned which have received more than one thousand pounds .- Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

We have the freedom of Catholic worship, barring occasional mobs, incendiarisms, tarring and feathering of priests, and other popular eccentricities; but not the Freedom of Catholic Education. True, we are at liberty to have Catholic Schools for our children; but only on condition that we pay our full quota for the support of non-Catholic and often anti-Catholic schools in addition. This is equivalent to a fine on every Catholic. A fine? It is simple robbery. It is as gross a violation of the rights of Catholics as the imposition of the English church on the Catholic people of Ireland. The Irish Catholics are compelled by the government to support churches then cannot conscientiously attend : American Catholics are made to pay their proportion for the support of schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children.-Boston Pilot.

THE DAY OF GREAT THINGS .--- Mr. Lowe's Aerial Ship, City of New-York, rivals the Great Eastern in magnitude. With it he confidently expects to make the trip from New-York to Europe in 48 hours. It is nearly five times larger than the largest balloon ever before built. Six thousand yards of twilled cloth have been used in the construction of the envelope. Reduced to feet, the actual measurement of this material is 54,000 leet, or nearly 11 miles .-Six of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines were employed twelve days to connect the pieces. The upper extremity of the envelope, intended to receive the gas-valve, is of triple thickness, strengthened with heavy brown linen, and sewed in triple seams. The pressure being greatest at this point, extraordinary power of resistance is requisite. It is asserted that 100 women, sewing constantly for two years, could not have accomplished this work, which measures by miles. The material is stout, and the stitching stouter.

CHEAP LIGHT .- A large number of persons were lately invited by the Gas Company of Wilmington, Delaware, to witness the making of gas from water. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribunc, writing from Philadelphia, gives some details of the operation, and the process through which the water has to pass before being converted into gas. The discovery is one of great importance, and if generally adopted -which is reasonable to suppose it will be-is calculated to produce a revolution in gas-making. The Tribune's correspondent says :-- I witnessed the lighting up of Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday evening, with a new gas produced from water, by Mr. Sanders of Ohio- The coal gas was stopped off from the works, the water gas turned in, and presently the whole city was illuminated far more bril-liantly than ever. Many scientific strangers were also there on purpose to witness the feat, including representatives and superintendents of gas companies. This gas is produced by the decomposition of water by passing it over red-hot charcoal, and combining it with the vapor of rosin decomposed simultaneously .- The light produced is whiter and stronger than that from carburated hydrogen, while the cost is said to be only half a dollar per 1,000 feet,

peasantry, are for these sordid tricksters and traders only so much material by which to turn a shilling in the corrupt market of Anglo Irisb politics.

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For example, there is that truculent ukase of the English absentee, "Scorpion Stanley," who decrees the extermination of the tenantry on one of his Irish the extermination of the newspaper mercenaries who estates. How have the newspaper mercenaries who keep up the fight of English factions here dealt with this atrocity?" Have they denounced it as the latest abomination of landlordism in Ireland? Have they preached to the people the lesson it inculcates of undying resistance to alien misrulo? Have they quot. ed it as further evidence that there is no hope for the Irish peasantry but in the independent nationality of their country?

No: true to their base instincts, these "liberal" West-British hirelings have turned even this iniquity to the purposes of faction, and held up Lord Derby's misconduct as an argument for the Whigs and little Lord John Russell | In their unclean hands, the extermination of the peasantry of Doon is only a proof of the wickedness of Toryism and the heaven-born goodness of unadulterated Whiggery-as if the country had forgotten the still greater outrages upon the neople committed so short a time ago on the Munster Estates of the octogenarian leader of the Whigs, Lord Lansdowne : as if all these Englishmen-resident or non-resident-inheritors of estates wrested from the native Irish race by force and fraud, by treachery and murder-were not still (in fidelity to their hereditary instincts) all alike, whether Whig or Tory, the deadly enemies of the Irish nation.

But fortunately the blunt brutslity of the genuine 'Anglo-Sazon" furnishes us with a grim answer to the small rascalities of these Irish haugers-on of English Whiggery. For the official organ of the Whigs, the Globe itselt, has taken up the cause of the "Scorpion,' and champions his raid upon the outraged Tipperary peasants with characteristic An-glo-Saxon logic. "Lord Derby's remedy," says the Globe-mark the delicacy of the phrase-"is a sharp one." But it is "only the application of the sound. est old Saxon principle"-and-we beg attention to this strengthening point-"the same principle pre-vails in Japan !" That is, inasmuch as a murder has been committed in a certain district, it is good morality, Saxon and Japanese - only not Curistian, which makes no difference-that the peasantry of that district should be all exterminated ! So enamored is the Globe of this " principle" that it calls on all the other Irish landlords to rally round Lord Derby and follow his " courageous" example ! We heartily thank the Whig organ for this honest confession of the unanimous hatred with which all the English factions regard the Irish peasantry, and their unanimous wish for the extermination of our people. We commend this manly out-speaking to the sordid Whig jackals at the Irish press.

Nevertheless, we venture to offer a word or two to the great Anglo-Saxon journalist in deprecation of his wrath. The Globe tells us, for our edification, that the reason why the Irish deserve extermination is that they never help to arrest murderers, whilst the English people always assist the officer of the law to hunt down the aggressor. To which statement we give an utter denial; regretting our conviction that the writer of it must have known he was publishing a falsehood.

First of all, the English do not help the police to hunt down offenders. It is not very long since an assassin murdered a man in his own shop in a London street. The murderer was seen to run away after committing the crime: yet not one of the crowd who beheld him raised a hand to stop him .-In Leeds, about six weeks ago, or more, an unfortunate woman was brutally kicked to death by the ironheeled clogs of two or three drunken savages. There was no provocation for the crime : it was merely the freak of a couple of ruflians of brutal passions. Some twenty or more working-men-genuine "Anglo-Saxons"-were looking on : they did not stretch out a hand to save the hapless woman : they did not move an inch to arrest the murderers. These two cases are examples from a hundred : the most atrocious crimes, assaults, violations, murders without provocation, are daily committed in England, in the face of lookers-on; and the enlightened Anglo-Saxon lets the criminals go by. Iniquities like these are unknown in Ireland; in our libelled country they may be said simply to be impossible -- so utterly opposed are they to the character of the people.

In this island (signally free from crime) the one 'stain" is this offence of agrarian murder. But the occasional occurrence of that crime is the result of infamous laws and the sufferings of a peasantry often in the hands and even less. This trial of the new gas, now that maddened by outrage : a peasantry for whom rack-All quiet in it has been so apparently successful, has made a renting and extermination may be said to be their normal condition. The peasantry of Ireland-a race the most grateful and affectionate in creationare deliberately left by English laws, specially framed for the purpose, at the mercy of the very worst landlord class by which a country was ever carsed .-What wonder that such a people, oppressed, plundered, libelled, and persecuted, should sometimes. maddened beyond endurance, seek a terrible retribution in the "wild justice of revenge?" The atrocious proceedings of my Lord Derby-expremier of English Tories-and the championing of is deeds by the Globe, official organ of English Whigs" are equally typical of the "Anglo-Saxon" system. The outraged peasant sees no remedy but that "sharp one," his grim rifle-practice from the road-side hedge : we see a truer and more effective remedy in (please God) the approaching overthrow of the whole murderous system on whose ruins Ireland shall rise to the dignity of an independent nation.

men would be exhausted. The Siecle does not touch upon the necessity of our devising means to induce sailors to serve in men-of-war, since we have not the resource of the conscription, but proceeds to make the following remarks and admissions :-

"From all this the English infer that, in the first moment of a struggle, they might have the disadvantage, but that in the long run the advantage would be theirs, since they have, in sailors and in people familiar with the sea, resources which we have not. They reckon also on the fact that the spirit of the nation with them is essentially maritime, and that ours is much less so.

"It is true that steam has notably modified the conditions of the manning of a military fleet. There is no longer need, as formerly, of sailors exercised in the thousand manceuvres of a sailing ship ; good engineers, good gunners, -- these are what are especially wanted.

"The cause of the superiority of the English does not the less subsist : they have a larger maritime population than we have; the sea is more their natural domain. They have habits, usages, institutions, necessities, which lead them more than us towards the ocean, towards great exterior enterprises, and towards all that accompanies an immense colo nial empire. All our governments have been struck by this difference, and, by protecting maritime enterprises and distant fisheries, have sought more or less to modify and reduce it. For our part, our idea on this subject has long since been fixed."

The idea of the Siecle is, that it is essential, above all things, to popularise the navy in France by suitable institutions. Notwithstanding railways, facilitating communication between the inland provinces and the seaboard, it believes that at least two-thirds of the French untion are entirely alien to every maritime notion. The efforts of literature have been unable to impart maritime tastes to the present generation, and the navy has not had opportunities to fix upon it, by brilliant victories, that attention which the world has given to the land army. The Siecle then insists, as most important for the development of the naval spirit, and for the future of France, upon an idea which it has on former occasions put forward, and which amounts to nothing less than the formation of a great ship canal from Paris to the sea; an idea which it admits must at first appear not very practicable, but which has nevertheless received the attention of several men of ability, who have made it a subject of study, and proposed plans for its realisation. The French mind, it says, is at work on this subject, and it predicts that a project, which may at present appear eccentric, and even ridiculous, will soon become practicable in the eyes of all.

The report I yesterday mentioned to you as current here of the settlement of the Italian question. by placing a son of King Leopold on the Tuscan throne, and the Archduke Maximilian on that of the Duchies, seems to have its origin there where it was chiefly talked of - namely, at the Bourse. At any rate, I can trace it to no more authentic source. It shows, however, considerable tenacity of existence, and it is repeated to-day, although with an important variation. It is now said that the Count of Flanders is to have the three Duchies, and the Archduke Maximilian Venetia, with a separate constitution. This report is thought more probable than the preceeding one, and there are persons who put faith in its being well founded. The opinion that the Italian question is settled scems very general; as to the way in which that desirable end has been obtain-

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 19 .- My efforts to obtain precise information respecting Prince Metternich's mission have failed, but a few facts have come to my knowledge which will enable me to give you some little insight into the actual state of the Italian question. About ten days ago Prince Metternich arrived here with propositions from the Emperor Napoleon, and it is known that they bore reference to the Duchies as well as to hombardy. The proposals of the French Monarch were immediately taken into consideration by this Cabinet, but it was not until Thursday last that a reply was given to them. On the day mentioned His Majesty the Emperor remained in town until a later hour than usual in order that he might be able to see the fair copy of Count Rechberg's despatch, which is said to have undergone some important emendations at the very last moment. In financial circles it is related that some of the propositions made by the Emperor Napoleon have been rejected, and others only conditionally accepted and there is reason to believe that such is really the case. The Austrian Government still insists on Sardinia's paying the share of Lombardy in the National Debt, and on her fulfilling "the other condi-tions made at Villafranca." No explanation was given me of what was meant by " other conditions ;' but it would appear that when the Emperor Francis Joseph ceded Lombardy to the Emperor Napoleon the latter made certain promises in the name of the King of Sardinia. At present Austria is not willing to renew her quarrel either with France or Sardinia, but you may be sure that she will not consider the cession of Lombardy binding unless all the stipulations made at Villafrance are fulfilled. By the foregoing sentence I mean that Austria would not hesitate, as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself, to re-take Lombardy, if Sardinia should decline to fulfil the engagements which were entered into in her name by the Emperor Napoleon. The question of the Duchies is likely to remain unsettled for many a long day, as the views of France and England in regard to them are divergent. The Emperor of the French, who does not wish to have a a person in each ward of the city to take the school Sovereign of his own choice but the British number of pupils. Now as the Catholic parents of of their wretched political intrigues. The deepest This is the simplest and least artistic form of adver-Government is of opinion that all the Duchies the city cannot conscientiously send their children wrongs of their country, the direct miseries of the tising literature.

There had been a serious emeute at Shangai, in which several foreigners had been killed and others wounded. Amongst them was Mr. Interpreter Fay, who is in a precarious state. The riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of Coolies for a French vessel, but the master of the vessel asserts that the Chinese on board attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire in defence The French Minister ordered the Coolie ship into part for strict investigation.

## UNITED STATES.

CONVERSION .- We learn from the columns of the N. O. Catholic Standard, and private sources, that in the early part of this month Mrs. Cornelia E. Da Ponte, was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church in New Orleans. She is the widow of the late Lorenzo Da Ponte, and mother of the editor of the Picayune. Her brother is a distinguished lawyer, and at present a candidate for the Attorney Generalship of Louisiana. She was herself, at one time regarded in the literary circles of this country, as among the most polished and gifted of its female Her contributions to the Democratic Review, pocts. in particular, during the period when it was edited by our present Minister to Portugal, gave her a wide celebrity. Genius never appears brighter than when it bows to Faith, and Faith never more beavenly than when it receives the homage of genius .- Catholic Mirror.

We (Metropolitan Record) understand that the Rev. John Quinlan, of Cincinnati, has been appointed by the Holy See to the Bishopric of Mobile, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. M. Portier.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The Rev. P. Beban, of the Diocese of Little Rock, Arkansas, departed this life on Sunday last, at the house of his friend, the Rev. P. O'Neill, St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Behan was a native of Ireland, was ordained in this country, and was a useful and exemplary priest in Arkansas. He came to this city some weeks ago with Bishop Byrne, intending to sail with him to Europe. Failing health forced him to suspend his journey. He was but little over thirty years old at the time of his decease. -R. I. P. -N. Y. Freeman. DEPAUTURE OF FATHER BAPST, S. J., FROM MAINE. The Catholics of Bangor, and of Maine, have mot with a great loss. The celebrated Father Bapst has been recalled by his Provincial. The Boston Pilol says :--- "Futher Bapst has taken his fical departure from Maine. His has been an eventful mission. He it was who was tarred and feathered by a pack of infuriate pagans in Ellsworth some years ago. But he survived their demoniac fury, went to Bangor, where he crected a splendid church, and where he gained the affection and good will of the citizens of that city of every denomination. We know not where the Rev. Father may be stationed, but wherever be is, religion will flourish under his ministrations. We understand that Rev. Father Gillin, of Eastport succeeds Father Bapst.'

The Committee of the School-Board has appointed very powerful neighbour in Italy, would fain unite census. The object of this, as our readers know, is Tuscany and Modena, and place them under a to draw from the State funds in proportion to the

great sensation in certain circles, and you may exbect to hear more about it. If it should turn out all that is claimed for it, your citizens would save millions per annum by using it. You now pay \$2,50 for gas-this could be afforded for \$1.

Fanny Fern has been travelling this summer .---She went to Lake George, and on the way, upon the steamboat, was very much annoyed by the tobacco smoke on the deck. She says some non seem to regard the beautiful Hudson only in the light of an enormous spittoon, and writes to the Ledger that " the only place where one is really in no danger of this nuisance at present is in church ; though I am expecting every Sunday to see boots on the tops of pews and lighted cigars behind them."

Four colored men are imprisoned at Washington, N. C., on a charge of abducting a slave. They are to be tried in October, and the penalty for the offence is death. These men are three of them citizens of Massachussets, and shipped from Boston in August. They say they are innocent, but they are destitute of money, and have no means to employ counsel.

THE IRISH PRESERTERIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES .- The fact is, that the "Reformers' have come here merely to follow their "well-to-do" young mon, and get money from them. No people keep a more sharp look-out for the finances than the , Kirkmen," and most members of the great" Sederunt" of Belfast read the "Money Article" of a newspaper long before they look at its "Religious Intelligence." Hence, when they were depressed by the financial crisis of 1857 they gathered the "Revival" idea from our papers, took it up as a profitable dodge. and added the " Popish Reformation" clause to it, in order to make it pay. It has been carried out for some months in and around Belfast and Ballymenn, in Ireland, but although the nervous and overworked factory and sewing girls make excellent "hysterical" mediums for the "new light," they have little money; so, having exhausted all the home supplies, the "Kirk" thought well to send its deputation over here for more. They will do a little, as we have said, in this city and the neighboring towns ; but the "Revival" excitement is dead and gone with us, and we have other business to attend to besides talking of the "bogus" conversion of Connaught. Little arguments, very exciting in Fintona or Faughauvale, cannot engage the minds of our citizens. Wo are now looking after affairs in China, Australia, Japan, Vancouver's Island, and Utah; canvassing the next Presidential contest; building up cities and towns by the dozen, clearing away the forests, and chasing up the English at Sau Juan with a sharp stick. What leisure, or right, have we, therefore, to set out to convert Ireland, working too with men unknown in its three largest provinces? None at all. We therefore advise the Reverend gentlemen to stay a time in New York in order to "see life," and then go home .-- N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

## SAXON "JUSTICE" IN IRELAND.

#### (From the Belfast Irishman.)

There are-God help us-creatures in Ireland-'leaders" in the press and on the platform-who would prostitute the holiest things to the furtherance

ADVERTISING LITERATURE .- Perhaps the rudest form of advertising Literature is that which endea-vours to fasten the puffing of a particular pair of boots, upon some great contemporaneous political event. This form was popular in London during the carly days of cheap clothing : but it has now given way in obedience to a more advanced artistic taste. The provinces still cling to it, as being the best and latest style they knew, like our metropolitan dressmakers, who are content to copy the garments which Paris has worn the year before. In Scotland we find an energetic address to the people, containing, amongst heaps of similar matter, the following rousing phrases, set forth with all the art of large and varied type :- " The Disastrous War between France and Austrial Fifty thousand human beings destroy-ed to no purpose. Thousands upon thousands of disfigured, bloated corpses choking the magnificent serpentine rivers, and fattening the fertile plains of Lombardy. Despots, tyrants, are you man or beasts? Humbug peace; it cannot last-pily if it should! Treachery to the cause of Italian independance! the This is all professed objects of the war overlooked." very stirring political writing-sufficiently stirring to stand no admission into France-but why it is ilustrated with the picture of an ordinary beaver hat? Further on you may read half a long column about the late Italian War, the French alliance, and " Italy the garden of the east | lovely, romantic Italy ! left by a deceptive peace in a worse, because more precarious position, than when the war commenced ;" but still the shadow of that hateful, commonplace, every day black hat hangs over all this English composition and dims its fire. When you get to the end of the article you find that you have been listening to the not altogether disinterested outpourings of an advertising hatter, who informs you that his stock is very large at present, that he has splendid sutin hais light and durable for six shillings and sixpence, and a delicious production at eighteen shillings. What would not such an enterprising tradesman with literary tastes have given if Burns had sucg in this strain ?---

Scots wha ha' with Wallace bled ---Scots wham Bruce has often led-If you want a graceful head Go to Ross, the hatter.