

ITALY.

THE PRINCE DI GONZAGA-MONTOVA.

[We hasten to insert the following important letter, contradicting an article which has been going the round of the London papers, and taken from the *Giornale Romano*, and which, we are sorry to say, was given in the *Tablet* last week, inadvertently, and without the knowledge of the Editor. We rejoice so very soon to be enabled to supply the explanation, and especially the fact that it was not headed *Partie Officielle*.—Ed. *Tab.*—]

To the Editor of the *Tablet*.

Rome, July 30th, 1850.

"In the *Giornale di Roma* of the 27th July, 1850, is inserted an article against the rights of his Serene Highness Prince di Gonzaga-Montova. As the article is not headed with the words *Partie Officielle*, and, moreover, no official article is inserted in that day's paper, it is more than probable that the insertion was made without the approbation of the Government at Rome; and, also, the signature of the Austrian Minister does not exist at the conclusion of the article.

"In the usual order of things, such an insertion can only be considered as anonymous, and a calumnious libel consequently—not meriting any consideration, and totally unworthy of an answer.

"Notwithstanding, the Prince di Gonzaga-Mantova, Prince di Castiglione (delle Stiviera), Prince of the Roman Empire, Duc de Solferino, Marquis of Medole, Count of Murzynowsky, &c., &c., declares formally against the authors of this defamatory article, also against the one cited to have appeared on the 12th April, 1844, in the *Austrian Observer*, No. 103, to which an immediate reply was made in the *Sun* of the 25th of April, 1844, which was reproduced in seventeen of the principal journals in Germany.

"The Prince di Gonzaga had already offered the 23rd April, 1843, to present, in a *reunion* of the Ministers of the Powers, Signatories of the treaties of Vienna, his incontestable documents. He adds, that his father, his Serene Highness Prince Joseph Louis di Gonzaga, Mantova Castiglione, Comte di Murzynowsky, &c., &c., was born in England; and the Prince Alexander, attacked so unwarrantably in the said *Giornale di Roma*, is not obliged in any way to render an account of his individuality to the Austrian Government, for this matter concerns exclusively the English Government, inasmuch as his personal rights are in question.

"Finally, who ever is blessed with common sense, on reading so illegal an article, and knowing that a positive prohibition has been made on the part of the Austrian Government for the Prince to be allowed to reply, must infallibly judge on which side lies the true right, and on which side the infamy.

"Also, they will see, on the contrary, a still more convincing argument to prove the legitimate descent of the claimant from the illustrious House of Gonzaga, as he can demonstrate by much more convincing proofs than those given in a journal.

"His circular is to be considered, now and in future, as a challenge against the calumnies of the Austrian Government and its emissaries.

"Besides, his Serene Highness the Prince di Gonzaga-Mantova declares again that he is ready to present his documents, showing his right to the legitimate possessions of his ancestors to a council, established expressly for this purpose in London, composed of the Ministers of the different Courts of Europe, as also of Austria, and then it will be easy to divine why the Prince Alexander, and also his father and grandfather, have been so long the objects of the secret intrigues of the Austrian Government.

(Signed) "PRINCE ALEXANDER DI GONZAGA, Duke of Montova.

We read in the *Ami* that Father Ventura has been writing to the *Opinion Publique*, contradicting a report that he had taken part in the Siccardi subscription. "Not only," says he, "did I not take part in this subscription, but I disapproved and condemned strongly, both by word of mouth and writing, all that has been done at Turin against the rights and liberties of the Church?" and he goes on to regret that the Sardinian Government, which had always been so wise and so Catholic, had allowed itself to be influenced by this Voltarian spirit.

The committee appointed to carry out the financial measures determined by the Government of his Holiness are Cardinal Marini, President; Mgr. Antinori, Auditor of the Rota; the Princes Orsini and Rospigliosi; the Chevalier Righetti, Secretary to the late Count Rossi; the rich Baron Grazioli, and some others. Mgr. Hilderbrand Ruffini is to be Prefect of Police, and he is considered an excellent appointment.

The Holy Father has founded a Mass to be said daily, for ever, in the Church of St. Louis, at Rome, for the souls of those who died in the late expedition. This foundation was to begin with the 1st July, the anniversary of the entry of the French into Rome, and is to be said every day at ten o'clock, and on Sundays and holidays at eleven.

By a Ducal decree, dated July 24th, the Jesuits are recalled into the Duchy of Modena, and will open, on the 1st of next November, the schools entrusted to their care in Modena, Reggio, and Massa.

A Papal Bull, dated July 16th, raises the city of Modigliana into an Episcopal See, suffragan to that of Florence. The new Bishopric is composed of the territory of Modigliana, and of the Tuscan parishes hitherto submitted to the spiritual jurisdiction of the adjoining Bishoprics of Forti, Sarsina, and Bettinoro, pertaining to the Pontifical State.

The *Times* gives the following gossip from the *Risorgimento* of Turin, quoting a letter from Civita Vecchia of the 21st ult., to the effect "that the Spanish Ambassador at Rome had made serious representations to the Ecclesiastical Court for having so suddenly conceded the dispensations required for the marriage of Count Montemolin with his cousin; but that Cardinal Orsini answered that the affair was not submitted at all to the Court, but was settled in a private interview between his Holiness and the Countess of Spain. The same letter states that the Chapter of the Order of Dominican Friars having assembled to elect their general, his Holiness unexpectedly stopped the proceedings, and by his own authority, contrary to the statutes of the Order, named Father Jeandel, a French Dominican, now living in France. It is believed his Holiness intends remodelling the constitutions of the Religious Orders, and to do away with the system of election, as being too democratic."

Private letters from Turin of the 7th inst., state that much agitation existed the previous night in consequence of the refusal of the clergy to administer the Last Sacrament to M. Santa Rosa, Minister of Commerce, on his death-bed. The Archbishop has been

committed to the fortress of Fenestrelles, for giving this order. The funeral cortege was most numerous on the next day.

FRANCE.

The commerce of Paris still continues to progress favorably. The manufacturers of objects of luxury have received an immense number of orders from Spain since the change of tariff in that country, by which the prohibitive system has been abandoned, and a fixed duty imposed. The number of handsome carriages now being built in Paris for Spanish noblemen, and the quantity of expensive furniture now being prepared for the destination, is almost incredible. The new Emperor of Hayti has been likewise a good customer. There is at this moment to be seen in the warehouses of a celebrated goldsmith a crown, a sceptre, a wand of justice, and a sword of state, manufactured expressly for his sable Majesty at a cost of nearly £20,000 sterling. He has, moreover, commanded for his coronation a sky-blue velvet mantle, embroidered with bees and richly bound with gold lace. He has further ordered a Court dress of scarlet velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with the most expensive point lace, and most valuable ornaments to match.

At six o'clock on Monday morning the President of the Republic left the Palace of the Elysee for the Lyons Railway Station, on his visit to the departments, escorted by a detachment of Hussars. Little is talked of but this visit, and Louis Napoleon's imperial pretensions appear to meet with daily increasing acceptance.

M. Thiers has been appointed Vice-President of the Council of Education. The members of the permanent section of that Council have been also named by the President of the Republic. They consist of M. M. Thénard, Orfila, St. Marc, Girardin, Dubois, Poinsnet, Cousin, Giraud, and l'Abbé Daniel.

SPAIN.

It is said that a note of the great powers recommends the Pope to grant a constitution to the States of the Church on the model of that which Austria has given to the Lombard Venetian Kingdom.

For fourteen years past, the Franciscan Nuns, expelled from their convent, had found an asylum with the Discalced Carmelites of the Royal Monastery. They have just re-entered the locality in which they promised to God to live and die. It is said to be the Duke of Ossuna, proprietor of the Convent of St. Paschal, who is restoring to its original destination, and placing himself at the head of the benefactors, to whom these poor Nuns owe the termination of an exile, in the course of which twelve of them had paid the debt of nature. The Archbishop of Toledo presided at the ceremony. Before the gates were closed, strangers were allowed to visit the cells, and receive edification from the sight of such rigorous poverty. The persons invited, as also the Religious, partook of the splendid refreshments prepared by order of the Duke of Ossuna.

AUSTRIA.

The Court of Vienna appears to be struggling hard to gain a preponderance in German affairs, but as yet without success. The butcher Haynau has retired from the Austrian dominions to join the traitor Georgy in his exile.

MALTA.

A letter dated "Malta, July 25," in the *Gazette de Lyons*, says:—

"Mr. More O'Ferrall, an Irishman and a Catholic, has completely met the wishes of the Maltese. He opened the asylums of the Floriana, the convents of Caspina, and even the villa of Sant' Antonio, formerly a convent under the Grand-Masters, to the Jesuits driven from Naples, Sicily, and Piedmont. The people of Malta and Gozo have a particular affection for the religious orders; in fact, everything here speaks to their eyes, and reminds us of the greatness and the benefits of the Order of St. John. The Metropolitan Church, where are the sepulchres and the statues of the most famous Grand-Masters, the Coloners, the Rohans, the Pintos, the Manuels; that Church, the frescoes of whose vaulting represent the exploits of the religion of St. John; in fine, the embellishments of the city, the acqueducts—all recall the benefits of the Order. But whilst the revolutionary and Protestant parties had their public papers—the *Mediterranean*, the *Portafoglio Maltese*, the *Malta Times*, the *Malta Mail*—the religious party, for want of a public organ, often saw facts misrepresented. Mr. More O'Ferrall has therefore accepted with pleasure the patronage of a religious and political paper, the *Tempo di Malta*. It is under the direction of an Italian writer, M. Muccia-relli, who has visited the countries of the Levant, the Holy Land, and Egypt, and who, perhaps, may thus succeed in rendering himself the organ of the demands of the Christians in this country."—*Univers*.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The fate that turned the battle of Idstedt against the Holsteiners seems determined to pursue them with other and minor calamities. On the 7th, an accidental explosion took place at the artillery station, Rendsburg, by which 80 lives were lost, and much damage done.

ENGAGEMENT AT SORGBRUCK.—Another engagement between the Holstein and Danish armies took place on the 8th to the north-west of Rendsburg. The Danes had, on the previous day, occupied Friedrichstadt, which commands the lower part of the Eider; and from that point, and from Husum, appear to be advancing on Rendsburg at the same time that the main body of their force by Kropp is moving south. The main attack was a Sorbbrück, on the little stream of that name, one of the tributaries of the Eider, where a cannonade was begun at eight o'clock, a.m., which continued till eleven o'clock, when it was suspended. At noon the action had become general along the whole line, and was more severe on the right and left wings than in the centre. The result was not decisive.

GREECE.

The *Times* advises from Athens, of the 28th ult., state the King Otto has signed the Convention of London for the settlement of the English claims upon Greece; and the money held in deposit, till Don Pacifico's demands upon Portugal might be acquired into, has been returned to the Greek treasury. This deplorable question is now, therefore, at an end. Omar Pa-

sha has completely reduced the Albanian and Bulgarian provinces to order, and has forwarded positive advice to Constantinople that the movement may be considered at an end, "notwithstanding that it had been supported by combined foreign elements."

UNITED STATES.

EXECUTION OF DR. WEBSTER.

(From the *Boston Transcript* 31st Aug.)

At a quarter past nine the religious services commenced in the cell, in the presence of Sheriff Eveleth, the jail officers, the legal witnesses summoned for the occasion, and the reporters of the press.

The prisoner knelt before a chair in the centre of the cell; Dr. Putnam standing in the door-way, and addressing the throne of grace. The prayer occupied seven minutes. After a brief but touching allusion to the solemn and melancholy character of the occasion, he prayed fervently for the prisoner, commending him to the mercy of an all-wise and beneficent God. He expressed his belief that the prisoner was prepared, so far as sincere contrition for his offence and prostration of soul in humble supplications for forgiveness, and reliance upon the Saviour's promises, could qualify him for his departure.

Mr. Putnam then prayed fervently for the family, that the same grace and mercy might sustain them in their great affliction, and enable them to support it with resignation and humble hope. He prayed that this terrible example might have a salutary effect on the whole community, in teaching them the danger of unrestrained passion, and inspiring humility and self-distrust.

The officers of the land, whose duty it would be to carry the sentence of the law into effect, were also remembered in his prayer; and he asked, that while they might perform their painful functions with firmness, it would also be in a spirit of tenderness and compassion for their fellow-being, who was about to pass before a higher tribunal, whose justice would be sure to be tempered with mercy; and he hoped that some of the spirit, which would preside in that higher court might shed its benign influence to aid them on this trying occasion.

After again fervently commending the prisoner to divine mercy, the services were concluded without further ceremonies, and the company retired from the building.

THE SPECTATORS.

The gallows was surrounded by some 150 persons, including several sheriffs and deputies from abroad and a large police force. But few members of the bar or of the medical profession were present. The windows of the surrounding houses, with the exception named, were crowded by persons of both sexes and all ages. The tops of the adjacent buildings, the sheds, out-houses, and every available point of view were occupied. The rear windows of the houses on Lowell street, the houses on Leverett and Wall streets, all had their eager throngs of spectators. Probably there numbered about a thousand. There was some slight disturbance in the crowd at one time, and the reading of the death warrant was interrupted by shouts and the crowdings of those solicited to see the appalling spectacle.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

At 25 minutes past 9, Sheriff Eveleth, and his deputies, Messrs. Coburn, Freeman and Rugg, mounted the steps of the scaffold, in the jail yard, followed by the prisoner, supported by Dr. Putnam, and by jailer Andrews, and Mr. Holmes, a turnkey.

The prisoner took his stand upon the trap-door, or drop, and immediately under the rope which depended from the top of the gallows frame. He was dressed in a black frock coat, buttoned up in front, black pants and shoes, without any neckcloth, and only a portion of the shirt-bosom visible. He immediately entered into conversation with his spiritual adviser, which he continued as long as practicable, and with apparent calmness and composure.

Deputy Sheriff Coburn called the attention of the witnesses, &c., to the reading of the Executive death warrant, which was next done in an audible manner by the Sheriff—who, with his officers and the assembly, generally with uncovered heads during the reading, with the exception of the prisoner.

The prisoner was then seated, while Mr. Andrews proceeded to confine his elbows by a strap, which also passed around the body and tied the hands crosswise in front. Another strap was bound around the legs, just above the knees.

After the prisoner had again risen upon his feet, the rope was drawn down, and adjusted around his neck by Deputy Sheriff Rugg. The knot was placed a little behind the right ear; and the rope being by accident drawn too closely, the culprit's countenance became flushed, and his eyes filled with tears, when the noose was instantly slackened.

The black cap was drawn over the head by Messrs. Rugg and Holmes; thus shutting out forever from the prisoner's mortal vision the beautiful sunlight and blue sky of this fair summer day.

The flushed appearance of the prisoner's face continued as the cap was descending; and to the last moment, he turned his eyes sideways upon Dr. Putnam, who stood at the left, leaning upon the railing, and much affected.

Sheriff Eveleth announced, that in the name of the Commonwealth, he should now proceed to carry into effect the sentence of the law, and immediately placing his foot upon the drop, the prisoner fell some seven feet and a half; and his mortal career was at an end. This took place at 25 minutes before 10 o'clock.

The body swayed slightly to and fro; and, in a few seconds after the fall, there was a spasmodic "drawing up" of the legs, once or twice. Beyond this there was no observable struggle; nor was there any subsequent agitation or quivering of the body.

After hanging thirty minutes the body was examined by Doctor Henry G. Clark, City-Physician, and by Dr. Charles H. Stedman, of the Lunatic Hospital, South Boston; and they informed the Sheriff that life was extinct.

The Sheriff then announced the fact to the assembly, and after thanking the witnesses for their prompt attendance, he dismissed them from further service. The body was taken in charge by Mr. John Peak, undertaker, placed in a black coffin, and conveyed to the cell recently occupied by the prisoner.

Professor Webster left no special communication for the public; nor did he retract to the last any statement made in his confession to Mr. Putnam.

He has, however, left a number of letters, addressed to various parties; and some of them may be hereafter communicated for publication.

The Countess of Alcoy, Lady of the Governor of Cuba, with her family, was among the passengers for Europe in the steamer of Wednesday. A number of the first citizens of New York paid their respects to her ladyship on board the steamer.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*, Aug. 31.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.—The cholera has entirely disappeared from Pittsburg, and the city is pronounced healthy.

The *Union-town* (Pa.) *Democrat* says that three more cases of cholera appeared in that town on Sunday last, but they readily yielded to medical treatment. Two negroes had also died of it within the previous few days.

At Columbus, Ohio, there were 38 deaths of cholera during the week ending on Monday last.

At Gerardstown, Berkley county, Va., Mr. Michael Crowl, wife, and son, died of cholera during the last week. They were from Harper's Ferry.

Nathan Conrad died of cholera near Hillsborough, Va., on the 12th instant.

Mr. Isaac Stine died in Smithfield, Va., on Thursday week last. A colored woman died in Charles-town, Va., and three cases proved fatal on a farm in its vicinity.

In Harper's Ferry the scourge has so nearly disappeared as to warrant the belief that its ravages are about to cease. Very few cases have occurred during the last week.

At New Castle, Ky., there had been six deaths during Sunday and Monday last, and there were five or six cases under treatment. Mr. Mitchell, Clerk of Henry Circuit Court, and the wife of John Rodman, Esq., were among the victims.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The gravel train on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, was thrown from the track in Cumberland, Me., killing four men and severely injuring several others—some so badly as to leave no hopes of their recovery. The accident was caused by timber and stone being maliciously placed upon the track by some persons unknown. We did not learn the names.—*Boston Pilot*.

CONGRESSMAN FROM BOSTON.—Samuel A. Eliot, the Whig candidate, was elected in Boston by a large majority over his two Free-soil and Democratic competitors, a member of the House of Representatives, to supply the place of Mr. Winthrop, resigned.—This result is the more gratifying, as Mr. Eliot was the first signer of the address from Boston approving of Mr. Webster's course on the Territorial bills; and we regard his triumphant election as the ratification by the patriotic city of Boston both of Mr. Webster's course and Mr. Eliot's approval of it.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

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. 206, Notre Dame 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.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, GENTLEMEN'S 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.