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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856. NO. 49.

TENTH LETTER OF DR. CAHILL TO THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

Victoria Hotel, Cork, June 18, 1856.

My Lord—With the most profound respect I beg to call your Excellency's attention to the conduct of the Soupers in Dublin and Clare, giving to the Catholics public insult in the streets, profaning the tombs of our dead, exciting us to a breach of the peace, and decidedly bringing her Majesty's Government, as far as they can do it, into public distrust and contempt.

In the first week of June, a Souper named (I think) Murphy, addressed a Catholic in the streets, and said to him, "there is no blood spilled in the Mass," after some other words, which irritated the Catholic, he summoned Murphy before the Police Magistrate—for street annoyance and insult—the worthy magistrate, Mr. Porter, who has long earned and won the admiration and respect of his fellow-citizens, for his ability, rectitude, and impartiality, decided and dismissed the charge.

The Freeman's Journal, of the 12th inst., reports another Police case, where a Catholic girl, named Eliza Connolly, was tried for an assault on a Souper girl, called Catherine Slane. The Catholic stated that this Souper "had repeatedly given her gross abuse and insults, and was always ridiculing the Catholic Religion and the Blessed Mother."

This decision is, of course, the rigid law: and I feel quite impartially administered: but from this case, I conceive, it will be admitted that this Souper abuse of our religion in the streets not only tends to provoke a breach of the peace, but actually, as in this case, has led to a breach of the peace.

The next case to which I wish to call the attention of your Excellency is a Souper case at Carrigaholt, County Clare. The Souper in this case is a person called Denny "the Dicer" (from his reputation as a card-player): he insulted three poor girls, by ridiculing Purgatory and gibing the Priests of the parish; the girls retaliated, and the result has been that he summoned them before the magistrates of the district, who dismissed the case.

presently see the position in which he has placed the character of the Police and the dignity of the Administration:—

KILRUSH PETTY SESSIONS—Monday. (From the Limerick Reporter.)

THE SOUPERS IN KILRUSH.

From an early hour this Morning a large number of the Police force, under Sub-Inspectors Blennerhasset, Trant, and Parkinson, and Head Constables Griffin and Corregan, were concentrated in the town; in all 150 men. There was also a "Naval Brigade," under the command of Captain Austen, R.N., who presented a striking picture of "Jack ashore." These occupied the Police barrack, while the Police paraded the town.

The Court sat at twenty minutes past one o'clock; and during the trial of the parties charged with rioting the house was crowded almost to suffocation.

The Magistrates present were—Admiral Studdert, H. S. Barton, R. Studdert, and John McCullagh, Esqrs.

M. Cullinan, Esq., Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosecution; and Messrs. Doyle, Bunton, Kelly, and Purcell for the defence.

Mr. Bunton—May I ask if Admiral Studdert is on the bench?

Admiral Studdert—I am the man. Mr. Bunton—Then, Sir, with all possible respect, I object to your sitting on the bench in a magisterial capacity.

Admiral Studdert—May I know the reason?

Mr. Bunton—I hold in my hand a copy of a newspaper of the 31st ult., in which a letter appeared, signed, "John Fitzgerald Studdert," bearing on the subject of the riot. Admiral Studdert—That letter is mine. I wrote from a religious view of the case, and not with any reference to the trial in hand. I love religion for its own sake; and if a like occasion should again occur, I think I would write even stronger than that, if possible.

Mr. Bunton—I have done my duty in objecting.

Mr. Cullinan opened the proceedings by stating that he appeared on behalf of the Crown, and if he was rightly informed (and he had sworn evidence to prove the fact) a most serious assault had been made on Mr. Blennerhasset, and the party of police under his command, on the 19th of May ult. The police were a most respectable body of men, as the character of each man was fully inquired into before he was appointed; but no matter how respectable the men it could not be expected that they would suffer their brains to be knocked out, with arms in their hands. But it was not the wish of the Government, nor his wish, to have any man suffer undeserved punishment; and, therefore, every case should have the fairest possible hearing.

Mr. Blennerhasset, Sub-Inspector, sworn—Recollects the 19th ult.; had Denny under protection to and from the Court-house on that day; Mary Moran, now at the bar, said to him in the morning, "Mr. Blennerhasset, don't be seen in the Souper's company to-day;" on returning from the court with Denny there was great shouting of "Souper," and such words; there were stones thrown; they were small; they were only pebbles; they were intended for Denny; they were evidently not intended to hurt; at the bank corner there were a few stones vigorously thrown; when at the barrack, many of the townspeople said, "Mr. Blennerhasset, don't be concerned—nothing will occur."

Mr. McCullagh, R.M., said that he was called on by his brother magistrates to give the decision of the bench. He said this business would not occupy their time that day if his advice had been taken. On the 9th April, the Rev. Mr. Meehan summoned Denny, the Scripture Reader, to this court. We regretted, both collectively and individually, every one of the magistrates that day on this bench, that the law was lax, and that it did not reach the case. From the fair and clear statement made that day in open court, I saw what Denny was. I cautioned the Rev. Mr. Fawcett, the Protestant clergyman, whose assistant this Denny is, to dismiss him. But it was not done; and the consequence was, that on the 19th of May last, the Rev. Mr. Hannan was brought here, at the suit of Denny, for an assault; which suit the bench unanimously dismissed, for that no case whatever was made out. Mr. McCullagh then ordered the immediate discharge of some of the accused, and said whether or not the others would ultimately be liberated, the magistrates considered there was a sufficient amount of prima facie evidence to send the issues to a jury, where it was the order of Government to send all cases connected with either politics or religion.

In this case, my lord, your Excellency sees, according to the Government prosecution, that they think a breach of the peace has been committed. I therefore submit that this street preaching, and this public insult, can no longer be defended, on the ground that it is a harmless proceeding, seeing that it will lead to a breach of the peace. You perceive, my lord, I am making no personal remark on this wretched creature, or on the language of the gallant Admiral, who agrees with Denny and loves religion for itself, that is, Denny's mode of teaching. How long do you think, my lord, will Ireland submit to this most shameful conduct of the Bible Society?—how long will the police endure it? The Government prosecutor has most honorably reprobated it, and the stipendiary magistrate has, like Mr. Curtis, in Kilkenny, impartially done his duty. I should regret, that such a low creature as this Denny (as the magistrate has designated him) should be the means of collecting the marine and the police force in such numbers to protect a palpable lie; and I trust the authorities will soon learn the truth expressed by every foreigner who visits Ireland, namely, "that

the parsons, and their lies will, unless checked, bring ruin on the Church of the country." A gentleman from Kells, in the county Meath, assured me (as it was he who paid the money), that ten guineas were expended at each Petty Sessions, defending the poor people from the aggression of the Soupers during the short time they infested that neighborhood. My next case, my lord, is a case of the Dublin Soupers again.

In the first week of the present month of June, small fly-sheets have been scattered through every part of the city, pushed under the doors of the poor Catholics, and sometimes handed to the passengers in the streets. These sheets are headed:—

"IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS."

The sheets of the month of June, 1856, to which I refer your Excellency, propose three subjects, for three Sermons, to be preached in St. Luke's Church, St. Thomas' Church, and Mission Building. The three subjects referred to are:—

The Pretension of Roman Catholic Priestly Absolution.

The Wonders of the Breviary, &c., &c.; do the Priests believe what they are obliged to read?

Purgatory.

These three Sermons were to be preached by three Protestant clergymen, namely—Rev. R. Ryder, Rev. C. F. McCarthy, A.M., and Rev. John Vickers, A.B.

On the fly-sheet, containing the announcement for the Sermon on Purgatory, the reverend preacher made the following remarks, viz:—

Why was High Mass said on Tuesday (Feb. 26th) in Marlborough street, for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Murray?

How many years, and how many High Masses, will it take to procure for him repose from his Purgatorial torments? Why should not the High Masses be said every month, or every week, or every day, till he be relieved and at rest?

How much benefit was conferred on the departed of St. Michan's Parish by the High Mass and Offices of Missioners Furlong and Vilas in North Anne street, Friday, (Feb. 29)?

Now, my lord, if I were to wish for the extirpation of this society, I could not desire a more speedy or a more efficient plan for its banishment than to continue this savage insult and flagrant outrage on common decency in the public streets of our city at noon day; and if I wished (which I do not) to excite public indignation against the law and the magistrates, and to raise a universal outcry against the administration of the Earl of Carlisle (which I certainly do not desire) I could not cite a more burning topic for popular malediction and just popular pbenzy, than to point out the inactivity of the magistrates, and the apathy of the Lord Lieutenant in permitting the pampered ministers of the Protestant Church to parade the streets in open day, raking up, in a truculent, cruel jibe, the ashes of the venerated dead; scandalously lampooning the memory of a beloved, saintly Archbishop, and brutally trampling on the agonised feelings of the living parents and relatives of the departed and adored young priest of St. Michan's. No class of men in the whole world could be guilty of this flagitious mockery of the honored ashes of the dead except the opprobrious agents of the Bible Society; and no nation on the face of the earth except England; and no Government of civilised men, except our Penal Laws, could encourage, sanction, or permit a hired band of apostate and infuriate men, to insult with impunity the feelings of the living, and to hold up in ferocious mirth the sacred ashes of the illustrious dead. It is not enough that these mistaken men erect a marketplace on Calvary, where they sell the blood of Christ (at a yearly salary) as a commercial speculation: where they employ degraded apostates to calumniate the Saviour for wages of five shillings a week: where they bribe the starving mother and the naked child to hold up the vinegar-sponge to the lips of the Saviour for a sod of turf and a halfpenny candle, and where they infidelize their hearers, by making God's Gospel the instrument of social discord and national revenge.

And is there no law, my lord, to reach this disgraceful street conduct—this utter perversion of Christianity? Are the ministers of the Protestant Church justified in publishing in street ballads the sentiments referred to; and does English law protect them? I think it will be admitted by every Protestant gentleman in Dublin that neither the ancient Comet newspaper, nor the Salmagundi, nor Paddy Kelly, nor the French Charivari, ever outraged the public feeling so much as the fly-sheets and the personal insults of the Souper Irish Society.—And it appears there is no remedy: they may call the Catholics by the name of idolaters, perjurers, image-worshippers, rebels; they may ridicule our prayers, gibe our devotions; laugh at our most solemn worship; they may stop us in the street; force their ballads into our hands; follow us; mock us; and we have no remedy! If we summon them before a worthy magistrate, he can do nothing; his reply is,

it is the law of England. But if we, under the most exciting provocation, under the most torturing aggression, under the most grievous persevering insult; give the slightest involuntary push, offer the least personal resistance, the poor Catholic is then declared a Popish savage, a rebellious ribbonman, a lawless miscreant; and he is sent, to appease the indignant majesty of the law, to be imprisoned for months, and to be kept to hard labor. These are facts which are of daily occurrence in our police-offices: for which facts I should be very sorry indeed to hold the magistrates accountable; but for which I hold the law to be partial: holding out an incentive to Catholic insult, and then, beyond all doubt, protecting the Protestant offender.

How long do you think, my lord, will the patience of Catholics submit to this now daily annoyance?—If the law, my lord, continues to uphold this flagitious system, this disgraceful plan of insulting us in the streets—and if the Catholic, from an over-insulted indignation, should retaliate and spill blood in the streets, can the Executive, I ask, plead "not guilty" in this case? Your Excellency may tell me that the Protestant church only claims liberty to preach the word of God. I humbly reply, that this statement of your Excellency is not the fact; and I assert that they only pretend to preach; but under cover of this pretence they utter palpable political lies and naked insult. If you would again condescend to reply to me and say, "How are you or the magistrates to detect the pretext, and thus punish the insult?" I answer precisely in the same manner as the police would detect the pretext of a man, insisting on accompanying your Excellency to Church, in order to steal your watch while at your prayers; or insisting on singing psalms at your hall-door in the Phoenix Park, in order to rob the Viceregal Lodge.

There is not a man or woman, or I may say child, in Dublin, who does not know their street-preaching is a mere pretext to insult the unoffending Catholics; and surely if a police magistrate ought to know what every one else in the city knows, he ought to know this most shameful street opprobrium, and put an end to it, by a firm but not an offensive decision.—The very men who advocate this street-preaching are palpably guilty of deceit; and I beg to assure your Excellency, with most humble but with a firm conviction, that the Catholics of Ireland will not endure this conduct much longer. Depend upon it, my lord, England is losing in character on the Continent of Europe by these Soupers more than she can ever gain by their deceit, their hypocrisy, and their lies.

There can no longer be introduced the plea that these Souper hypocrites do not tend to a breach of the peace; the Government can no longer contradict itself; Kilrush is a testimony, an evidence to prove the falsity of the plea heretofore resorted to; and if the Government admit that this street conduct leads to a breach of the peace, surely the police should be instructed to remove the illegal nuisance. And if one desired to have a case of ridicule against the Protestant Church surely it is now presented in the most exaggerated form, in employing Denny the Dicer, an apostate, a diaper-weaver of nineteen years of age, to be a preacher, an apostle, a man of God; playing cards and praying; pointing to heaven with one hand and throwing the shuttle with the other: praising God in one sentence, and in the next calling two young girls "tips employed by the priest to resist him." This idea, my lord, is infinitely more ludicrous than to employ blacksmiths to teach surgery, ploughmen to lecture on astronomy, or blind men to discuss the perfection of color in Angelo's masterpieces of painting. If the Protestant church cannot fill her vacant seats, except by the aid of disturbers, naval cannon, powder and ball, and bayonets, the sooner she is extinct the better; and if she cannot defend her doctrines except by lies and insult, no man of principle or even taste should remain one hour in her despicable communion.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, Your Excellency's obedient servant, D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

LECTURE BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN, ON THE VATICAN.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture on Monday, 16th June, in London, on behalf of the excellent Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The subject chosen by His Eminence was one in which every lover of art and of antiquity must ever take a deep interest—namely, "The Vatican"—which, is scarcely necessary for us to say, was treated in that lucid and brilliant style by which His Eminence is distinguished. The room was filled by a fashionable audience; and amongst those present we observed:—The Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Lord Bishop of Troy, the Right Rev. Mgr. Talbot, Very Rev. Canon Maguire, D. D., V. G.; Rev. J. Cotter,

J. L. Patterson, H. Heneage, &c., Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady E. Petre, Lady Gerard, Hon. Mrs. Standish, Lady Fitzgerald, Lady Doughty, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lady Radcliffe, Lady Bedingfield, Lady Hailes, Dowager Lady Mostyn, the Countess of Torrington, Viscountess Fielding, Viscountess Campden, Sir Robert and Miss Throckmorton, Mr. and Lady Harriet Searle, the Hon. Mr. Townley, Mr. H. Arundel, Mr. R. Arundel, Mr. Tegart, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tempest, Major Forbes, Mr. G. Blount, Mr. E. Gorman, &c.

His Eminence, who, on rising was greeted with hearty applause, commenced by remarking that almost every great capital had one characteristic spot in which would be found, collected and condensed, those features by which it was specially distinguished—one place to which a friend would lead a stranger in order to make him acquainted, at a glance, with what he considered the special prerogative of the country, and hold it up to his admiration. For instance, in Paris one would naturally take a friend to that magnificent square, the Place de la Concorde, where all was brilliant, gay, cheerful, and beautiful; show him the palace and the gardens; the Champs Elysees, full of carriages; and the avenue, filled with all sorts of resources for innocent pastimes, ended by the grand triumphal arch with the obelisk in the centre, and the gilded balustrades—one would naturally show all this to his friend as characteristic of a city that aspired to be the leader of fashion, and of modern art. If in London one desired to show a friend what he thought was peculiar to this immense empire, he would very likely refer him to one of the most striking points in the metropolis—that part where he was surrounded by the Bank, the Exchange, and the Mansion House; and point them out to him, not merely as specimens of modern English architecture, but as symbolical of all that the people of this country prided themselves in: he would point to that building wherein was stored immense wealth, which was poured forth to the ends of the earth in commerce; to that other building wherein, in the course of a day, by the interchange of a few words, millions changed hands; and then to that other grand pile, the work of our merchants, wherein their annual king, elected by themselves, sat in the morning, dispensing justice, and in the evening dispensing solid hospitality (loud applause.) In Rome, if he met a stranger on the road, took him by the hand, and wished to show him the striking and peculiar characteristics of that city, he might take two or three positions from which to view it, according to the disposition of the visitor's mind, or the influence he desired to produce. If he were a lover of antiquity and classic reminiscences, he might take him to the Capitol, and describe its ancient grandeur—tell him what those mounds of earth signified, what temples were buried beneath them—or, perchance, pointing to a column or pillar, convey a more vivid idea of what the original buildings were to his mind; in short, he would take him just where an ancient Roman would have taken him; to show him what he considered peculiar and characteristic of the city. But if he wished to show him what Rome was under its present and more beneficent sway—if his mind were given to religious thought, and he wished to see the grandeur, the beauty, and the glory of Modern Rome—he would lead him without hesitation to the Vatican. They might, perhaps expect, from the nature of the subject he had chosen, an ecclesiastical or religious address—they might expect a description of that magnificent church which had never yet been rivalled, of the paintings which adorned it, and of the relics of the Apostles it contained—they might expect an account of the Chair of St. Peter; and a description of the splendid ceremonials that from time to time took place in that glorious building; in fine, they might perhaps expect a description of the Vatican as the seat of ecclesiastical power, where dwelt the supreme ruler of the Church, Christ's Vicar and successor on earth; but not so—he felt that that would be out of place; and while, speaking as a Catholic, he could not repress his feelings on these topics (loud applause), he would at once explain that his lecture would not be a religious one—that his object was to speak of Rome as a great city, a metropolis, and its character, in that respect. And here he would remark, that he had no expectation the lecture would be as interesting as it ought to be: the subject was a large one, and would require much time to treat it adequately; besides there were many present who knew as much about it as he did. His plan would be to condense and throw together an account of the real advantages this favored spot presented. In the Vatican, the stranger found in reality everything he had gone to Italy to see: he did not find merely what he went to see in Rome, nor in the Papal States, but in all Italy: whether he went to learn or to teach, that was the place where he found everything in perfection. He would begin by stating what was to be found in Rome peculiar to it—which was to be found nowhere else. First, there was the most splendid church, whether as regarded materials, workmanship, or works of art, the world had ever seen; secondly, the most complete and perfect collection of ancient sculpture in the world; thirdly, the most complete collection of ancient inscriptions; fourthly, the finest collection of Etruscan antiquities that existed; fifthly, the best and most complete Christian museum; sixthly, a library that was unrivalled for the possession of rare and rich works; seventhly, a picture gallery, that was unequalled in Europe, not so far as the number of pictures was concerned, but for merit; eighthly, the finest collection of fresco paintings in the world, many of them by Michael Angelo and Raffaele; ninthly, the most beautiful mosaics, altar pieces, &c., to be found any where; and the unrivalled paintings on the dome of the Basilika; tenthly, the most extensive collection of historical documents—old was in the Pontifical archives; eleventh-

ly, an unique Egyptian museum, containing specimens of Egyptian art from the time of Adrian; till plundered (for he was sorry to say one of the evils that had befallen Rome in modern days was the plundering of this collection) an extensive and most complete collection of medals; and thirteenthly, the most beautiful specimens of tapestry in the world, the designs being taken from cartoons by Raffaele. Here were thirteen objects of beauty and art, that were absolutely unrivalled. They might go through all the capitals of Europe, and in some of them they might find an excellent collection in some one particular department of art, but they could not find one that could be put in comparison with that at Rome. If Italy was the land of art, Rome was the heart of Italy; and, if so, then she was the heart of the whole world of art. Taking single objects he had no hesitation in saying that the Vatican contained—first, the best statue and group of sculpture that had come down from ancient antiquity; secondly, the best painting of ancient times; third, the best picture from the best painter the world ever knew—"The Transfiguration"; fourth, the grandest war picture that was ever produced; fifth, one of the most ancient and most valuable Biblical manuscripts that has been preserved; and sixth, the two most ancient illustrated classical manuscripts known to exist—those of Virgil and Terence. Surely now they might allow him to say, that there was no place in the world that could excite so much reverence, honor, and admiration as the Vatican. But its great charm was not in the collections of antiquity, of art, of taste, of the beautiful, however extensive; these were not arranged in a mere gallery; they were placed in apartments forming a portion of the palace of the sovereign—they were adjuncts adding to its grandeur, its beauty, its magnificence. To give them some idea of the Vatican, let them pick out thirty or forty of the best pictures in the National Gallery—the masterpieces—for that was about the number in the Vatican collection, though they occupied as much room as the whole Gallery here, every picture being placed in the light where it could be best seen; then let them go to the British Museum, and, throwing aside the department of natural history, let them take the statues, the Assyrian antiquities, the collection of medals, and library; let them then bring Hampton Court—not the cartoons, but the building—and add all to Buckingham Palace; they would then have a gallery of paintings, a collection of objects of antiquity, and of medals, and of statues, and a library, all in one building: in other words, they would have something like the Vatican (applause). Then the poorest person in Rome could see all this, and take the same interest in it as the lord of all (applause); there was no sentinel to stop and challenge him; he was free to look about him as he pleased, and, very probably, going up the staircase he might meet the Pontiff coming down, but not a word was said to him, nor was the slightest obstruction thrown in his way (loud applause). In fact, it was the people's palace, while it was the Sovereign's home (loud applause.) But what about the church? Take St. Paul's—the structure by which they could best have any idea of it—there was not one object of art in it that a stranger would love to dwell on; contrast St. Paul's Churchyard with the shops around it, with the magnificent vestibule by which they approached the Basilika of the Apostles; there was the sublime obelisk in the centre, the two beautiful fountains at the side, the portico of ninety columns, and upwards of 300 statues, all in the open air. This was not all. Besides the palace of the sovereign, the Vatican contained apartments for the Secretary of State, the Prefect of the Apostolical palace, and all the great officers of the household—one of whom (Monsignor Talbot) he had the honor of having at his right hand—with coach-houses, stables, and all the other appendages requisite in the establishment of the Pontiff. All these were connected edifices under one roof; if he had wished to go beyond the walls, he would have mentioned the Mint, where the splendid medals of Cherini were struck off. Of course, they must conclude that the palace occupied vast dimensions. One person had spent sixteen years in examining it, and he had measured the size of every room, and counted the number of apartments. From what this person stated, he would give them some idea of its extent. The length of the palace, without the church, was 1,500 feet, and the width 1,000 feet. Including the gardens, it covered an area of 24 acres; it contained 22 courts, 12 halls, (2 of them chapels—one, 100 feet by 38; the Clementine Hall, 80 feet by 60; and the Sistine Chapel, 135 feet by 43); there were twenty great staircases, and 200 smaller ones, and 11,000 rooms, galleries not being counted. To go through all these would be an endless work, and he would endeavor to group the principal features together, so as to convey to them some idea of what the palace was like. The front was narrow, but majestic; and, looking at it, they would not imagine what was contained within it. The approach was from the portico already described, by a gradual ascent; and then they entered a court, or huge quadrangle, in which the buildings were raised a floor, or story, above the level of the street. This quadrangle was surrounded on three sides by buildings, ornamented with two series of pilasters, and then an open balcony with pillars.—This was the Court of St. Damascus. Opposite to you, as you entered, the building was almost entirely occupied as offices for the transaction of ecclesiastical affairs. From that there projected an immense oblong quadrangle or parallelogram. On the left hand side of the first quadrangle the openings between the pillars were some time ago glazed. For three hundred years the beautiful frescoes of Raffaele were exposed to the weather; and, of course, sustained much injury; but, first, the left side, and more recently, the other sides, had been enclosed. They were lighted with gas from the outside, and the Pope's Government was doing the utmost it could to restore the works of that great master. The left hand side was appropriated to the department of art. Entering, they found themselves in a gallery of immense length, of extreme interest to the antiquary; for it contained a series of inscriptions, both Christian and Pagan, classified and arranged. There were, on one side, under such heads as "Consuls," "Emperors," "Tribunes," and so forth, inscriptions in bold characters, as if to last forever, made during the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, Adrian, and on down to Dioclesian—recording the triumphs they had gained, the conquests they had made, the sacrifices they had offered, and the great deeds they had wrought, as if it seemed

they thought the empire would be eternal. On the other side, there were poor, scratched inscriptions, on fragments of marble, which were perhaps picked up by the roadside, which set forth, in some instances, that they had been set up as "a monument to a most sweet wife," or "a dear daughter," a son, and sometimes to a father or mother, occasionally giving a little of their history. One side treated of war—the other of the arts that flourished in peace; and though the names in the latter case might be recorded in the history of the world, as were those on the other, whose names were engraved as if they thought their empire was to be everlasting, yet they proceeded from an impulse which was the beginning of a power that the gates of hell could not overthrow. Passing by the massive door of the library, on the left hand, they proceeded to the gallery of statues. When Rome was rebuilt, as the men turned up the soil, they came on statues, parts of statues, altars, inscriptions, and other relics of the ancient city; and the person who was making the excavation took possession of them. If the Pope was one of the Farnesian family, they were taken into the Farnesian Palace; if he belonged to the Medici they were taken to the palace of the Medici. If they went into the Tribune at Florence, or into the Farnese Palace at Naples, they would see only fragments of Rome in the splendid works of art they would there behold. If Rome had its right, these many works of art in the Louvre, and not a few in this country would be restored to her; but still it was clear, that, apart from what she possessed, she was rich enough to give gems to nearly all Europe (applause). His Eminence then proceeded to describe the different apartments in the Vatican, which, he said, could not be termed galleries, but were, in reality, so many temples of art—the adjuncts of every room (that is, the mosaic in the flooring, the coloring of the walls, the shape of the apartments, the frescoes and the paintings on the ceiling) being in perfect harmony with the objects it contained, so as to exhibit them under the most favorable aspect. His descriptions were interspersed with appropriate remarks on the effects light and color had in producing a cheerful frame of mind, and thus enhancing the spectator's enjoyment in surveying the glorious works of art that enrich the Vatican: he also enlarged on the value of the collections in improving the taste of visitors and artists, and thus spreading a taste for the beautiful throughout all nations. He said that, even if the Vatican were stripped of its treasures, it would be worth while to go and see the walls and apartments only, they were so beautiful. He then described the Etruscan Museum, which occupied ten rooms; and which was the most valuable and extensive collection of Etruscan antiquities in the world, affording the means of studying the habits and customs of that ancient people; thence he passed to the Egyptian Museum, the Sistine Chapel, the Library, the Christian Museum, and the Pagan Museum, of all of which he gave lucid and graphic descriptions. On entering the library one was astonished, for he saw no sign of books, the valuable manuscripts being all enclosed in cupboards; but, on getting to the end of the room, they came upon another crossing it, 1,100 feet long, filled with books. The number of original manuscripts in it was 30,940; of translations of manuscripts, 26,717; and of books, about 150,000—not so large a number as some other great libraries contained; but then the books were of the rarest and most valuable editions. He next gave an account of the labors of Cardinal Mai, the late librarian of the Vatican, in deciphering re-written manuscripts, by which several valuable ancient works, including one of Cicero's, had been brought to light. Thence he passed on to, and described the Pope's private apartments, consisting only of three rooms, a reception room, a bed-room, and a dining-room, all furnished in the plainest style, and of small dimensions compared with the other apartments. Looking at the glorious works of art which everywhere met their view in the Vatican, he could have wished to dwell in detail on the circumstances connected with their history, and to have seen and conversed with their great authors. There were, however, two pictures on which he would dilate for a few moments. That was the 16th of June, 1856; on the 18th of June, 1155, seven centuries ago all but two days—a remarkable and most interesting scene occurred—Frederick the First coming and asking to be crowned. He had approached within a short distance of the walls of Rome, and, accompanied by a few followers, he met the Pope, and went into the Basilika of St. Peter's. Going into St. Mary of the Tower, he took the oath of obedience; and thence passing to the altar of St. Peter, he was anointed and crowned. At that time the people of Rome were in a state of disaffection; and, taking umbrage at Frederick's being crowned without first having asked their permission, they assailed him and his retainers as they were leaving the church. They killed some of them, and so pressed upon the Pope, who was endeavoring to shield the Emperor, that he was on the point of being crushed to death, when suddenly a gigantic form appeared, cleaving down all before him; cutting his way through the multitude, and rescuing the Pope from his perilous position. Who was that Pope? One Nicholas Brakespear, formerly a poor clerk, who had to beg his bread at St. Alban's, but who was then seated on the Pontiff's chair (applause); and the stalwart warrior was Henry Guelph, better known as the Lion of Bavaria, who, by the marriage of his descendants, was the lineal ancestor of the sovereign of this State (loud applause). He had not explained the meaning of the word "Vatican" to them. There was a variety of meanings given to it, but perhaps the simplest and most satisfactory was, that it was built on the site of an ancient Etruscan city called Vatica. Nero had planted the Vatican Gardens, and there he had built an immense circus, in the centre of which, as if to perpetuate his name to all posterity, a huge obelisk of granite, brought from Egypt, was to stand. He looked upon it with complacency as the monument that was to tell posterity of his extended dominion, which stretched to the ends of the earth. There was another hill that overlooked the Vatican, and, looking up at it, another symbol was to be seen—a wooden cross, by the side of which stood a poor fisherman of Gallilee. He was surrounded by a vile crowd, who kept shouting out, "Get thee up on the accursed tree." The man in purple and gold on the hill below heard the cry, and in his heart uttered the familiar execration; while he of the gaberline looked down upon him with a smile. Which of these two symbols was destined to last—the granite obelisk or the wooden cross? Look at St. Peter's at Rome. There they find the cross 614 feet long on the floor; and they would find that cross, forming the ground plan of the building, trampling and treading on the ruins of the tyrant's circus, and

that very granite obelisk had become a guide to the pilgrims to the Vatican (great applause). He had given them a true history of the Vatican. Revolutions might spring up again, and fierce men might strip it of its treasures, but neither they nor all the powers on earth could rend its perpetuity, or do away with the seal of its everlasting charter (loud and prolonged applause.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL SYNOD.—A general meeting specially convened, of the Irish Prelates was held June 22d, at the Presbytery, Marlborough-street Dublin. The following Prelates were present:—The Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Raphoe, the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Bishop of Kilmore, the Bishop of Ardagh, the Bishop of Meath, the Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore, the Bishop of Kildare, and Leighlin, the Bishop of Ossory, the Bishop of Ferns, the Bishop of Cork, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Coadjutor Bishop of Kerry, the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Cloyne, the Bishop of Ross, the Bishop of Clonfert, the Bishop of Achonry, the Bishop of Elphin, the Bishop of Kilmacduagh, the Bishop of Galway, the Bishop of Killala. The Archbishop of Cashel was represented by the Rev. Dr. Leahy, Vice Rector of the Catholic University. The Archbishop of Dublin presided as apostolic delegate.—*Freeman of 24th ult.*

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. R. ST. LEGER, S. J.—We regret to have to announce the death of the above distinguished member of the order of Jesuits, which took place on Sunday morning last after a painful illness. The solemn requiem office and high mass will take place in the church of St. Francis Xavier, Upper Gardner-street, on this day at 11 o'clock. The funeral will proceed to Glasnevin immediately after.—*R.I.P.*

THE IRISH PRELATES.—THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.—The Catholic Bishops of Ireland have entered into a subscription for the relief of the distressed districts in France, thus wishing to show their gratitude for the generosity with which the French people aided in relieving our poor countrymen in the past famine. We subjoin a list of the subscriptions:—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, £10; the Bishop of Meath, £10 each; the Bishop of Ardagh, £7; His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Raphoe, the Bishop of Kilmore, the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Ossory, the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Cork, the Bishop of Cloyne, the Bishop of Ross, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Elphin, the Bishop of Achonry, the Bishop of Kilmacduagh, £5 each; the Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore, the Coadjutor Bishop of Raphoe, the Bishop of Ferns, the Bishop of Clonfert, Very Rev. Dr. Roche, Vicar Capitular of Galway, Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, Secretary of the Episcopal Meeting, £3 each; the Coadjutor Bishop of Kerry, the Bishop of Killala, £2 each. The Bishops have announced that they themselves or their Vicars will be ready to receive further subscriptions for the same purpose. The Archbishop of Dublin has received £5 from the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Halifax, and £10 from the Most Reverend Dr. Yore.

On Saturday last, Miss Eliza Sexton, of Castle-street, in this city, was solemnly professed as a religious in the Convent of Mercy, Kinsale.—*Limerick Reporter.*

In the beginning of last week a female school was opened in the building at the East Bridge known as "The Nunnery." It is under six ladies of the order of Mercy, and already numbers more than 200 girls.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

The new church of Fedamore, Limerick, was solemnly consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, on Sunday, the 8th ult., on which occasion a sum of £94 was collected for St. John's New Catholic Cathedral.

DONEGAL.—A new and splendid organ was inaugurated in the Catholic Church of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, on Sunday, under the auspices of the newly consecrated prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. McGettigan.

The sum of near 50l. has been lately presented to their young curate, Rev. Mr. Roche, by several kind friends in the united parishes of Ballingurry and Grana.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Messrs. Todd & Co., Limerick, have received £10 restitution money, through the Rev. H. Harbison, one of the Redemptorist Fathers.

DECLARATION OF THE PRIESTS OF CONNEMARA.—The Catholic clergy of the deanery of Clifden, in conference assembled at the Monastery of St. Francis, on the 12th of June, issued a declaration, signed by them all, that they would reorganize their parishes and take immediate part with the Tenant League. And resolved to withhold support from any future candidates for parliamentary representation unless they will unequivocally pledge themselves to oppose, "on all occasions," every ministry that will refuse to make Tenant Right and the entire disendowment of all churches in Ireland cabinet measures.

The Maynooth Bill was discussed all Wednesday 25th of June. There is nothing for us to say about it. Mr. Maguire made an able and effective speech, not much about Maynooth, but that was no fault of his. He defended what is attacked, and the attack is not against St. Patrick's College; but against the Church and, indirectly, against the Priests and people of Ireland. The House rejected the proposal to throw out the measure, evidently because the members dared not allow their names to be recorded in the division against it. The day ended with an adjournment, and as all the world knew it could not be carried. Mr. Spooner is for the present content, and has withdrawn his bantering. He will bring it in the first notice day of next session, if he is alive, he declares. But there is another contingency—if we have not a general election in the meantime; for if we have, the fear of meeting their constituents will not, as it now does, prevent honorable members from consulting their own sense and their own consciences rather than the bigotry of Exeter Hall.—*Weekly Register.*

Mr. John Carden, who is at present in prison for attempting to carry off a wealthy English heiress, is a candidate for the seat in parliament of James Sadler, who, it is supposed, must resign from his proved connection with his brother's frauds.

AGRICULTURE.—The crops are looking fine. Some wheat is already shot into ear in this district. The potato crop promises to be very superior.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

A correspondent writing from Kilkenny says:—"I have wheat in ear, and never witnessed a greater promise of plenty. Potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, and meadows, all are most luxuriant.

The only apprehension now arises from too rich vegetation, and indeed the height now attained by the wheat and oats justifies some such fear—a return of dry weather, however, would soon put all things to rights.—*Roscommon Messenger*.

The crops of all descriptions look very healthy all over this neighborhood. Oats, wheat, barley, and the potato crop are flourishing to a degree not surpassed in any season within our recollection. The growth of grass has been so abundant and rapid as to materially influence the prices of stock of every description in our local fairs.—*Tuam Herald*.

Though the weather of late has been unsettled, the crops have, in no degree, suffered, but, on the contrary, look not only promising but most luxuriant. In several districts the wheat has shot out. On a farm in the neighborhood of Castleown, Mr. Price's suggestion as regards the sowing of wheat was adopted—namely, that of scattering the seed sparingly, and giving it ample scope and verge for developing itself into growth. The consequence is that the crop promises to be rich and heavy, and, in its present stage, far surpasses any crop which we have seen. We would recommend the farmers of the county to go and see it, and judge by the evidence of their own senses. We should remark that the ground was dug up with the patent pronged forks. The oat and barley crops look in excellent condition; and as for the potatoes, they remind us of the olden day, when they were the poor man's sole reliance for food and rent.—*Newry Examiner*.

The Longford property of the Earl of Portarlington has been disposed of under the Incumbered Estates Court.

The Commissioners have sold the property of the assignees of Richard S. Guinness, in Wexford, to Mr. J. R. Berwick for £5,225. Also, the property of Robert H. E. White, and the Rev. Robert H. Maunsell, Tipperary, for £7,765. Also, part of the property of Andrew Roe Walsh, of Tullamore, for £3,920.

The *Western Star* says:—During the last week a large number of emigrants left (Ballinasloe) for America. The spirit of emigration is still as rife as ever. The lower classes, though unusually prosperous, are still discontented.

We are to have direct steam communication with Glasgow, thus affording another vent from this port to the trade of the south of Ireland.—*Waterford Mail*.

The depot of the 18th Royal Irish regiment arrived lately in Dublin, under the command of that most distinguished officer, Major Freeman Armstrong, who served all through the Crimean and Burmese wars, and who lately returned from the Crimea.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.—The following copy of a friendly address from the citizens of Dublin to the citizens of New York is in course of signature in Dublin. It is already signed by the Lord Mayor, Members of the Corporation, and several of the most influential merchants and traders of Dublin:—"We, the undersigned citizens of Dublin, desire to express our deep regret that differences have arisen between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, which have been made a source of public irritation. We wish to express to our brethren in New York our entire disapprobation of the inconsiderate language in connection with this subject which has been used in both countries by some persons. We would assure our American friends of our sincere good will and earnest desire for the preservation of those amicable relations which have existed between us for so many years, and which we had hoped were becoming increasingly secure, although the political views, which have of late been popular in the United States, have produced a coolness towards foreigners, and towards Irishmen in particular, we cannot forget how many of our countrymen have found a welcome among you, scope for their energies and reward for their toil. Nor do we think of your overflowing generosity in the season of our dire necessity scarcely ten years ago. England and Scotland have transmitted friendly addresses to your shore; we believe the feelings of Ireland towards the United States, and towards New York in particular, should exceed in affectionate regard the sentiments of either of these kingdoms. The rumors of war fill us with distress; religious and social duties combine to urge us to promote peace, and to avoid all agency likely to cause harsh feelings, to stir up the martial spirit. We cannot but believe that you, as well as we, must deprecate in the highest degree the barest possibility of a war between England and America; and we trust your desires for peace are as ardent as our own. We would therefore entreat you to unite your influence with ours in endeavours to prevent so great an evil, and we call upon you to let your weight be felt in the right direction. Begging your acceptance of this manifestation of regard, we are your friends."

FRENCH WAR MEDALS.—MORE HONOR TO WEXFORD MEN.—We have just seen a letter from Colonel Waddy, C. B., of the 50th (Queen's Own), in which he relates circumstances connected with the interesting ceremony of investing with the French decoration the heroes of the British army who had most distinguished themselves by their deeds of valor in the late campaign. The ground selected was that over which our light cavalry made their memorable but disastrous charge in October, 1854—the plain of Balaklava. On the Queen's Own (50th) being paraded, Colonel Waddy states that he had the pride and pleasure of selecting as the most distinguished soldier in his fighting regiment Private Cooney, of Johnstreet, Wexford, who received on one occasion no less than six bayonet wounds, one of which traversed a considerable space over his left lung. This hero's brother lost his life pierced with bayonets, whilst fighting over the body of Colonel Frampton.—*Wexford Independent*.

The officers of the Bank of Ireland at Tipperary are giving great satisfaction to the public, and business is daily increasing. The directors intend to erect a new bank-house in the town.

A letter has been found from the late John Sadlier, to his brother James, which will implicate in their transactions parties whose names have not yet been mentioned, in connection with the Tipperary Bank robbery.

EFFECTS OF SOUPERISM IN THE GLENS.—On the night of Saturday, 14th instant, a most wanton and sacrilegious outrage was perpetrated on the Catholic chapel of Cusendall by some miscreants as yet undiscovered. About fifty panes of glass were broken, or shattered by stones thrown at the windows. This is, no doubt, one of the good results arising from the teaching of the Souper missionaries who infest the neighborhood. It is to be hoped the government will take steps to discover the guilty parties and bring them to justice, otherwise the people, who are greatly excited at this attack on the house of God, will, it is to be feared, retaliate in a manner that will lead to very disagreeable consequences.—*Ulsterman*.

The *Cork Examiner* relates a curious evidence of the utter ignorance of British officials in Ireland. It says that Mr. Horsman the chief-secretary for Ireland, to some allusion made in the House of Commons to the peaceable state of the King's County, on the discussion of the Arms Act, triumphantly replied by referring to the murder of Miss Hinds, which he said was committed in that county. This was greeted with a roar of laughter, and cries of "no, no." Then, he said, it was the murder of Mrs. Kelly. The second blunder was received of course with a still greater roar. "And yet," says the *Examiner*, "this is the gentleman who is considered fit to be entrusted with the practical direction of the whole Irish Government, and who thinks himself qualified to pronounce on the necessity of an Arms Act from the state of a country, of which he does not even know one county from another. Could there be a more powerful commentary on the way Ireland is governed than such a piece of ignorance?"

THE IRISH MILITIA.—Lord Donoughmore inquired in Parliament as to the disembodiment of the Irish militia, and expressed a hope that it would not take place till harvest operations commenced. Of the 17,000 comprising the Irish militia, it was probable that if disembodied at the present time, 10,000 would go over to America, and considering the present state of our relations with the United States, much danger was to be apprehended from such a proceeding. Lord Panmure said it was intended to take the same measure in regard to the disembodiment of the Irish militia as to that of the English and Scotch. He had no apprehension that the Irish militiamen, when disembodied, would go in such large numbers as the noble lord stated to America, and turn the discipline which they had gained here against their own country.

A harbor band is being formed in Belfast by subscription for the amusement of the working men, employed at the docks, and to keep them from the public houses.

CONVICTION OF THE DUBLIN FORGER OF RAILWAY TRANSFER DEEDS.—At ten o'clock on Saturday night, James Knighting was convicted of forging transfer deeds on the Great Southern Railway, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION.—We understand that that active officer, Lieutenant Bromel, and his party of the revenue police force stationed at Plum-bridge, have been most successful in making seizures lately in the Glenny mountains, where, in the course of fourteen hours, on Sunday last, he made no less than five seizures, among which were three vessels, sunk fully three feet under the surface of the mountain roads; and seven vessels and one mash kieve, found concealed in the mountains, containing upwards of three hundred and fifty gallons of potale. Lieutenant Bromel had also several chases after fellows seen leaving the still houses, but from the signals and assistance given to them by the country people, it was impossible for such a small party to capture them. We understand the party were very successful during the winter in keeping the smugglers of that district in check.—*Tyrone Constitution*.

Within the last forty years 96 families, residing in the city of Limerick, many of them in the first society, are totally extinct—root or branch not remaining.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is with the greatest regret we (*Weekly Register*) announce the death of the Very Rev. John Moore, D.D., Canon of the Chapter and Vicar Foran for Warwickshire. This sad event took place on Saturday the 21st inst., at Handsworth, near Birmingham. He was a devoted admirer of the Gothic art, and contributed much to the success of the late distinguished architect, Mr. Pugin. His loss will be deeply deplored by the Catholic body, throughout England.

CONFIRMATION AT HAWICK SCOTLAND.—On Sunday, 15th the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Mary's and St. David's Catholic Church, Hawick, to 220 persons, 40 of whom were converts to our holy faith, and were received at Hawick within the last five years, by the Rev. Patrick Taggart, pastor of the congregation.

Orders have been forwarded to the commanding officers of the newly-raised 3d battalions of the 60th Royal Rifle Regiment and the Rifle Brigade to hold their respective battalions in readiness for foreign service. These battalions are forthwith to be increased to 1,600 rank and file. This number will include four depot companies of 80 men each, leaving the strength of the service companies of each battalion 1,280 rifles. One of these battalions is understood to be destined for Canada, and the other for the Cape of Good Hope.

On Tuesday 260 rank and file, and ten officers of the 62d Regiment, and 150 and five officers of the 63d, went on board the transport *Empress Eugenie*, at Queenstown, which sailed on Wednesday for Nova Scotia.

HER MAJESTY'S AFFECTIONATE INTEREST FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.—The kindly and untiring sympathy evinced by their Queen in the desire to possess the portraits of those soldiers who signalled themselves in the East, is unabated, while the more important exercise of the royal beneficence, in restoring to the disabled the use of limbs, has touched a spring of heartfelt gratitude throughout the ranks which no other mode of distinction could have elicited. Her Majesty takes a lively interest in each instance of deprivation, and special contrivances are commanded and resorted to by Mr. Bigg, of Leicester square, in every case which calls for the resources of this, the highest order of surgical mechanics. How great must be the delight of her Majesty, and of those around her, in whom is thus inculcated the exercise of similar labors of unselfish love, when dismissing many of these maimed warriors to their native villages almost as capable of

the enjoyments of active life as ever! Nor can the feelings of the men be less, whose devotion for their royal mistress is, if possible, increased, from the knowledge that they leave behind them faithful portraits of their weather-beaten selves, forming at once a memorial and acknowledgment of the mighty deeds of valour in which they have so nobly shared, and a pictorial embellishment for the future history of their country's prowess.—*Globe*.

THE FOMOURD DOWRY FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—A letter on this subject has emanated from the Liverpool Reform Association. It is addressed to J. C. Ewart, Esq., M.P., and W. Brown, Esq., M.P. It says:—"On behalf of the council of the Financial Reform Association, I beg leave to call your attention, and through you, that of the public generally, to the common report that her Majesty's ministers intend to propose to parliament that an annuity of £70,000 per annum shall be settled on the Princess Royal on her marriage with the Prince of Prussia. On the policy of that marriage I offer no opinion. Perhaps the alliance with the heir to a powerful kingdom may be an improvement on the system which has hitherto confined the selection of husbands and wives for the royal progeny of England to the petty princes and princesses of Germany, with territories less extensive and less productive than the estate of many an English country squire. But the proposed dowry is so preposterously extravagant, that the first mention of it conveys the impression that, in this, as in many other instances, common report must be a common deceiver. £70,000 per annum! It is the interest of a million and a half of money; it is £20,000 more than was thought sufficient by an unreformed parliament, in the days of King George III., when all the expenses of living were much higher than they are now, for the husband of the Princess Charlotte, the heiress to the throne of England. The personal income of the parents of this young lady, from all sources, cannot fall very much short of £200,000 per annum. Whatever the amount really is, it may be regarded as their pocket money only, for they are furnished, in addition, with palaces, parks, and gardens for residence and recreation, with horses, carriages, and yachts, for locomotion, with most numerous establishments for their service, and with provisions of every kind for their maintenance, the actual cost of all which goes far beyond the £385,000, forming the imaginary boundary of civil list expenses. Why, then should they not, like other parents, provide dowries for their children?"

The refusal of the subordinate officials at the Palace to admit a distinguished American visitor to the Levee, as not wearing the required dress, has filled the papers for the last two days. The facts have been much exaggerated on both sides—the gentleman being in what he states to be a uniform, and orders for his admission having been sent, which had not been received till he had left the Palace, accompanied by Mr. Dallas, by whom he was to have been presented. The *Post* states that an apology has been tendered by Mr. Dallas, and favorably received. A good deal too much has been made on both sides of a very unimportant affair.—*Weekly Register*.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.—Notwithstanding the somewhat threatening aspect of the weather a large multitude of persons assembled in Regent's Park last Sunday afternoon. The music (under the able conductorship of Mr. James Weaner) consisted of selections from Donizetti, Bellini, Benedict, and other favorite composers.

A PILGRIMAGE FROM THE GALLOWGATE TO THE GALLOWAYS.—We are told that three youths from the Gallowgate district went amissing about ten days ago, having left home, no one know whither, to the great anxiety of their relatives. One of the youths, a mere lad, has returned home, and states that he had walked all the way from Glasgow to Stafford and back for the purpose of witnessing Palmer's execution! Whether the devotion of this pilgrim to the gallows was repaid by a sight of the event we have not ascertained. The other two boys have not yet cast up, and the returned lad denies knowing anything of their movements.—*Glasgow Mail*.

TOMB OF WILLIAM COBBET.—Over the slab which has hitherto covered the grave of Wm. Cobbet, in the churchyard of Farnham, Surrey, a tomb has just been erected by Mr. Thomas Milnes, the sculptor, who executed the statue of Nelson recently put up in Norwich. The tomb is made of a durable stone, from the quarry at Roch Abbey, in Yorkshire. It stands near the porch of the church, is of solid workmanship, oblong in form, and in style following the plainest old English architecture. On one panel the inscription, copied from the slab, is "William Cobbet, son of George and Ann Cobbet; born in the parish of Farnham, 9th of March, 1762. Enlisted into the 54th Regiment of Foot in 1784, of which regiment he became sergeant-major in 1785, and obtained his discharge in 1791. In 1794 he became a political writer. In 1832 was returned to parliament for the borough of Oldham, and represented it till his death, which took place at Normandy Farm, in the adjoining parish of Ash, on the 18th of June, 1835." On the panel opposite: "Anne Cobbet, daughter of Thomas and Anne Reid, and wife of William Cobbet; born at Chatham, 25th of March, 1774; married at Woolwich, 5th of February, 1792; died in London, 19th of July, 1849." Farnham Church is within a mile of Waverly Abbey, and of Moor Park (once the residence of Sir Wm. Temple), about two miles from Aldershot. It has undergone much alteration since the present Vicar came to the parish, being greatly repaired and beautified, and rendered more commodious.

A SINGULAR SCENE AT A WEDDING.—The *Gateshead Observer* records the following singular and affecting—aye, terrible scene at a wedding:—"At a recent marriage in Thorne, Yorkshire, a girl joined the procession to church, marching in front, her person indicating that she must shortly become a mother. She muttered maledictions on the match, and when the knot was tied, she rejoined the "happy couple," and read the 109th Psalm, containing the words, "Let his days be few, and let another take his office. Let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow. Let his children be continually vagabonds, and beg. Let them seek their bread, also, out of their desolate places. Let the extortioner catch all that he hath, and let the stranger spoil his labor. Let there be none to extend mercy unto him; neither let there be any to favor his fatherless children." Let his prosperity be cut off; and in the generation following their name be blotted out." And so she went on with the psalmist invoking curses on her betrayer and his offspring, and when she had done, she three times crossed his path, and then departed with her shame.

UNITED STATES.

On Thursday, the 3d inst., a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Pawtucket, for the late Bishop O'Reilly.—*Pilot*.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.—There are some important matters which have recently transpired at Washington that seem to require more than a mere passing notice. The trial of Brooks for the dastardly assault upon Senator Sumner has resulted, as we fully expected it would, in the mere mockery of justice being meted out to the offender. A paltry fine of \$300 was imposed for an assault of the most aggravated character! It is idle to speak of this sentence as a punishment. Mr. Brooks is a wealthy man and would throw away double the amount of his fine upon a champagne supper without feeling the expenditure. If the fine had been \$3,000 instead of \$300, his admiring constituents would have raised the amount and presented it to him as a token of their approval of his chivalry. Nothing short of imprisonment would have been a punishment at all commensurate with the magnitude of the offence, but this the court had not the courage or independence to inflict. It is thus that the courts at Washington partake of the prevailing demoralization. Great offenders go "unwhipped of justice." Crimes are committed in high places with impunity, and those scenes are tolerated if not encouraged, which have made our national Legislature a reproach at home and abroad, and a disgrace to the nation.—*Boston Journal*.

The Havana correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, writing on the 25th of June, states that dispatches of an important character had been forwarded to the fleet at Vera Cruz. It was generally thought in Havana, that if Comofort did not pay the cash, a bombardment would be immediately commenced, in pursuance of a plan hatched in Europe.

RIOT AT THE FILLMORE DEMONSTRATION AT WASHINGTON.—During the Fillmore demonstration in Washington on the 30th ult., Mayor Magruder, while endeavoring to suppress a disturbance among a crowd of young men in the vicinity of the meeting, most of whom were under the excitement of liquor, was by them surrounded and attacked. The police and several members of the old night watch, including Capt. Burch, formed as a body guard for the protection of the Mayor. He was struck with a brick and slung-shot, but is not very seriously injured. The mob followed him and those who were trying to protect him for half a mile, crying "Kill him, kill him!" &c. Magruder at last was persuaded to enter the Kirkwood House, and the mob, after many entreaties to do so, finally dispersed. A man with a slung-shot was arrested by Magruder. The mob was mostly confined to boys.

The widow of Keating, the servant at Willard's Hotel, Washington, who was shot down by Mr. Herbert, the representative in Congress from California, is dead, leaving behind her several orphan children. The shock of her husband's death, and the preying of grief at his loss, have hurried her into an untimely grave.—*Exchange Paper*.

THE INCOMING HARVEST.—The gathering of the cereal crops has already commenced in several States, and the accounts are very favorable for large crops. The *Charleston Standard* reports that, through the whole tract of country including Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and the Upper districts of South Carolina, the wheat harvesting is going on finely, and there is every promise of an abundant crop. The weather has been fine, and the wheat will be garnered in the best possible condition. This is the first year that the Southern States adjacent to Charleston have raised wheat for market.

BOSTON, JULY 10.—DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—At Brighton, about 1 o'clock this morning, a keg of powder was placed in the kitchen of the house of Thomas Wilhesen butcher, and set on fire. The explosion nearly demolished the whole of the lower part of the house, setting it on fire and breaking the furniture in the parlor into fragments. The houses adjoining were shaken as if by an earthquake. Twelve persons sleeping in the upper part of the house escaped injury. No trace of the perpetrators could be found.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the neighboring cities with the usual demonstrations of enthusiasm.—*N. Y. Citizen*.

The United States Treasurer reports that on the 23rd ult., there were in the various United States Treasuries, subject to draft, \$24,634,224.

Kendall, late Postmaster of New Orleans assaulted M. McKay the District Attorney savagely last week for something connected with the recent trial of Kendall for mail-robbery. Kendall has been arrested.

PRIZE FIGHT.—EIGHTY ROUNDS.—One of those brutal exhibitions known as a prize fight, came off at Riker's Island this morning, at sunrise, between Barney Aaron, an Englishman, and a man named Robinson. At one o'clock this morning, the steamboat Neptune, and two sloops chartered for the occasion, left this city from the foot of Delancy street, and returned at half-past nine this forenoon, with the parties and some six or seven hundred persons on board. Eighty rounds were fought, when Robinson gave out, and Aaron was declared the victor. They were both beaten in a most shocking manner.—*N. Y. Post*.

Fifty families from Virginia, of the denomination called "United Brethren," all in favor of Freedom, have, through their ministers, selected a settlement six miles south of Lawrence, on the Santa Fe road, in Kansas, and are now preparing to emigrate.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT ROCKPORT.—We learn from the *Gloucester Telegraph* that there was a great excitement at Rockport, on Tuesday. There have been lately opened several places where intoxicating liquors were sold, and the evil increasing, the ladies of the town took the matter in hand. On Tuesday morning, a company of about seventy-five women, headed by an American flag, carried by a stout sailor, paraded through the streets, and proceeding from place to place, destroyed all the liquor they could lay their hands on; Demijohns and decanters were smashed, and barrels of rum, gin and brandy were rolled into the streets and their heads knocked in. Whenever any of the "critter" was found, loud shouts would resound from the assembled ladies, and the job was thoroughly done in a short time.

The women of Moscow, in Clermont Co., Ohio, to the number of forty, formed themselves into a company on Saturday last, and proceeding to the premises of every grog-seller in the town, with great violence destroyed all the liquor they could get into their possession.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London. The Bank of Ireland, Dublin. The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacramento Street. Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Niagara, with dates to the 5th instant, arrived at Boston yesterday. Her news is generally uninteresting. The American difficulty seems in a fair way of settlement, should no unexpected difficulties occur. It was expected that the British Parliament would be prorogued about the end of the month. The weather was fine; harvest prospects excellent, and the tendency of breadstuffs downwards.

From France the accounts are favorable. A meeting betwixt the Emperors of France and Austria is fixed for the end of July. The state of Italy is very precarious, and it is said that the French government has addressed a note to Sardinia, recommending a less revolutionary policy to the latter. From the Crimea we learn that the embarkation of the troops continues with all possible speed.

"POLITICS AND CLERGYMEN."—Under this caption, the Montreal Herald of Monday last, favors us with some remarks upon the duties of clergymen in general, and of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, in particular, with respect to politics. As he evidently looks upon it as highly indecorous on the part of a Catholic Prelate to condemn, or visit with spiritual censures, the public acts of any of our Canadian statesmen, we will offer to the consideration of our cotemporary one or two suggestions, which may, we trust, have the effect of inducing him, if not to modify, at least to suspend his judgment, until all the facts of the case are before him. As it is, he has heard only one side of the story.

Our cotemporary will, we suppose, admit that the civil ruler, or legislator, is as much responsible to God for his public, as for his private acts; and if so, he must admit that it is as much the bounden duty of God's duly appointed Ministers to denounce, and visit with spiritual censures, the former, as the latter. Clergymen, we may be told, have no right to meddle with politics, and should strictly confine themselves to the discussion of spiritual subjects. But when politicians interfere with religion, when their public acts involve serious moral and religious consequences, it is high time that the priest should interfere to restrain the politician. The former however will never take up arms against the civil ruler, unless it be to repel the aggressions of the politician upon the sacred domain of religion.

Thus it is in the matter of the School or Educational question; a question which, we think, no one will venture to deny does involve many and most serious religious and moral consequences. But if involving such consequences, then has the priest the right, and it is his bounden duty, to interfere therein; and as God's Minister, speaking in His Name, to denounce and visit with spiritual censures all those who, from corrupt or evil motives, exercise their political privileges in such a manner as to jeopardise the interests of morality and religion, of which the priest is the divinely appointed guardian. Now, according to the showing even of the Herald, the Bishop of Toronto has done no more than this; and if so, he has done no more than what his duty compelled him to do—than what he could not have failed in doing without being guilty of treason to the Lord Who has made him ruler over His household.

It is to the manner, however, in which His Lordship of Toronto has performed this duty, that the Montreal Herald chiefly objects. Contrasting the language and demeanor of the Catholic Prelate, with that of the Protestant minister, our cotemporary finds that, whilst the latter contents himself, in analogous circumstances, with seeking to persuade, convince and influence his hearers—the other, the Bishop of the Catholic Church, speaks as one having authority, and not as the scribes. This, in the judgment of the Herald, constitutes the gravamen of the charge preferred against Mgr. Charbonnel.

"But here"—says the Herald—"arises a distinction which widely distinguishes the exhortation of Mr. Tyng—an American Protestant minister, who has distinguished himself by his political sermons upon the 'Slavery' and 'Free Soil' Questions which now agitate the neighboring Republic—from the denunciation of Bishop Charbonnel. The first was an appeal to the intelligence, the hearts, and the consciences of the hearers. The latter, the announcement of a condemnation in which the intelligence of the hearers had no part. Mr. Tyng's discourse could have no effect unless the judgment of his congregation went with the preacher. Bishop Charbonnel seems to have made no appeal to any judgment; but that which his deputy pronounced 'ex cathedra.'"

This is very true; and it is so, because the functions of a Protestant minister, and of a Catholic Bishop, are essentially different. Not to say it profanely, the one is at the best, but a kind of special pleader against the devil; and his hearers are, as it

were, the jury from whom it is his business, if possible, to get a verdict, with damages for his client.—Not so however with the priest or Bishop of the Catholic Church. He appears in Court, not as a pleader, whose business it is to convince, but as the judge, whose duty it is to pass sentence and to pronounce judgment. He propounds the law, finally and without appeal; for to him has this been committed by God Himself. He needs not to "appeal to any judgment," of his bearers; for it is his duty to lay down the law; theirs to accept it from him. And this is so, because the one—the Catholic priest—derives his power from God; the other—the Protestant minister—from his congregation, or from man.—That therefore which on the part of Mr. Tyng may have been highly decorous, and a laudable mark of modesty, would, on the part of the Bishop of Toronto, have been simply ridiculous, and utterly inconsistent with his pretensions as a Priest of the Catholic Church, to whom Christ has left power, not only to absolve sinners from their sins, but to retain the sins of the hardened and impenitent.

"The difference"—continues our cotemporary—"of these two modes of clerical interference under any popular government is almost too obvious to point out. In the first case, the influence is exercised like any other influence in swaying the decision of the person addressed, who may, after all, reject the advice tendered to him. In the other case, if the denunciation have any meaning at all, the person addressed must be the mere tool of the party who denounces him. This, if allowed, must, so far as Catholics are concerned, at once hand the whole government of the State over to the clerical class. Upon whatever subject churchmen may please to assume that religion is concerned, upon that they will be bound not to advise but to decide, and order their decisions to be carried out on pain of those spiritual penalties which they claim the right to inflict. A similar pretension, as we all know, was made in Piedmont, where a prime minister was denied the last ordinances of his Church, because he had refused to sacrifice what he considered the good of his country to Episcopal dictation."

The Italics are our own. In other words, the action, or interference of the Catholic priest, is a reality; that of the Protestant minister, a sham, like everything else connected with Protestantism. Our cotemporary would moreover, appear to insinuate, that the action of the former should be prevented, or disallowed; and seems to recommend the tyrannical conduct of the infamous Government of Piedmont as worthy of imitation in Canada. How, may we be permitted to ask, would our cotemporary set to work to effect his object? or by what legal process would he enforce the administration of the Sacraments to one whom the Church deemed unworthy of them? Before embarking upon the stormy sea of persecution, our cotemporary would do well to ponder these questions; and to remember that as the only weapons which the Church employs are purely spiritual, it is in vain for the State, which has no such weapons at its command, to expect victory in such an unequal contest.

AN ORANGE GOVERNOR.

From the British Colonist of the 14th instant, we learn that the Orangemen of Toronto marched in procession on the 12th instant to the Government House; and that they presented an Orange address to His Excellency the Governor-General, which was by him graciously received and replied to.

That Orangemen would never hesitate at offering any insult to their fellow citizens we never doubted; but we did not believe that an English gentleman, holding the important office of Governor-General of Canada, would so far forget, what was due to himself, to Her Majesty's faithful Catholic subjects, and to His Royal Mistress herself, as to countenance any such unseemly proceedings. In our simplicity we deemed that the Governor General, as the Representative of our Sovereign, was the Governor—not of a political party merely, not of any particular religious denomination—but of all Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of creed or origin. We were mistaken however. Sir Edmund Head has by his unworthy conduct deceived us; and henceforward we must look upon him as a mere partisan; as the Governor of a faction only—of a faction composed of the bloodthirsty and brutal enemies of Irishmen in particular, and of Catholics in general. We see in him, no longer the Representative of our Queen whom we delight to honor, but the unprincipled and unscrupulous adversary of all that we most love and most deeply venerate, and one therefore who has no longer any claims to our respect.

And if thus we speak of the Governor, what shall we say of his responsible advisers? or what language can we find strong enough to express our disgust at the vile truckling of the Ministers, who to propitiate an infamous secret society, abhorred by all good Christians, and an object of loathing to every high minded gentleman, could counsel His Excellency to become a party to the insulting proceedings of an Orange procession on the twelfth of July? For it must be remembered that this thing was not done without due deliberation; and that in giving audience to, and in replying to the address of the Toronto Orangemen, Sir Edmund Head was but acting in accordance with the advice tendered to him by the members of his cabinet. If the conduct of Sir Edmund was unbecoming an English gentleman, a British statesman, and the Queen's Representative, that of our Canadian ministers has been, to say the least, unconstitutional, and will we trust not be allowed to escape without due censure at the next meeting of Parliament.

But where is this to end? If to-day the Governor-General receives a body of Orangemen, why should he not receive to-morrow, and reply to, a body of Ribbonmen, or of any other infamous secret society? In their address to be sure the Orangemen make a lying boast of their loyalty! forsooth—as if history did not record that they owe their origin to a successful rebellion and treason against their lawful sovereign; and that the chief events which they commemorate are, the degradation and subjugation of

their native land by foreign mercenaries; and two centuries of injustice and oppression towards their fellow-citizens of a different creed—who, because they were faithful to their God, were also, in the hour of his distress, faithful to their earthly sovereign; who, because they were not apostates in religion, were honest in their politics; and who, because they were good Catholics, were also loyal subjects and true patriots.

Sir Edmund Head has, we say, deliberately and wantonly insulted all her Majesty's Catholic subjects in Canada; he has proved himself unworthy to occupy the high position in which he has been placed; he has shown himself ignorant of the duties of a statesman, and sadly wanting in the feelings of a gentleman; he has lent himself to be the tool of a vile party, and prostituted the authority with which he has been invested, to the interests of a hateful and bigoted faction—whose boasted loyalty is a lie, and whose policy—as it once led them to goad their French Canadian fellow-citizens into insurrection, in order that they might have an excuse for pillage and bloodshed—so now it induces them to court annexation with the Yankees, as the last resource for regaining in Canada that ascendancy over Catholics, which they have long brutally exercised in unhappy Ireland. What then is our duty as Catholics? Shall we tamely, and like dogs, submit to this unworthy conduct on the part of the Governor?—or shall we not assert our right as freemen, and our loyalty as British subjects, by respectfully petitioning our Gracious Sovereign to remove from amongst us one who has proved himself so unworthy both of Her Majesty's confidence, and of the respect of Her Majesty's Canadian Catholic subjects, as has this Orange Governor, Sir Edmund Head?

ORANGEISM.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce that in the Lower Province the Twelfth passed off quietly. At Leeds there was a procession of a few ragamuffins, towards which we are happy to say that the Catholic Irish behaved with great forbearance. There was no procession at St. Sylvester.

At Rawdon some young puppies were visible occasionally, strutting about with an Orange lily, or ribbon in their hats, but there was no display. Some very irreverent persons got hold of an old sow, and tried to make a "Worshipful Grand Master" of the creature, by affixing Orange decorations to its neck and tail. The unclean beast, however, stoutly resisted the proffered honors, grunting and squeaking in a manner truly awful—and spurned indignantly the disgraceful badge which it was attempted to fix upon it; thus setting an example which it would be well if swine and other Orangemen were more generally disposed to imitate.

Our cotemporary, the Citizen of Toronto will, we trust, acquit us of any ill will towards him; and will, we are certain, credit us when we assure him that we should be well pleased to drop all further controversy with him, and together once more to make head against our common enemies. We regret to see Catholics fritter away their strength, by fighting with one another.

But our cotemporary must pardon us, if we assure him also, that—whilst we cheerfully acknowledge his talents, and former services—he has, in the opinion, not of the Mirror of Toronto only, not of the TRUE WITNESS of Montreal, alone—but of most sincere Catholics endowed with ordinary penetration, laid himself open to the most injurious suspicions, which we, for one, should be most happy to see cleared up.

Is it not a fact, for instance, that the Citizen, though still calling himself Catholic, is a staunch supporter of the present Ministry?

Has not the said Ministry, during the last session of Parliament, distinguished itself by its anti-Catholic policy? Has it not—not only done nothing for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada in the matter of Separate Schools—but did it not support Mr. Drummond's most insulting "General Corporations Bill"?

By its sins of omission and of commission, has not the said Ministry forfeited the confidence of the Catholic Prelates of the Upper Province, and therefore of all honest Catholic laymen?

And if to the above questions the Citizen must perforce give an answer in the affirmative—if he is a supporter and an apologist, of such a Ministry, and their measures—must we do not conclude that certain influences—which we need not particularise—have been brought to bear upon our talented and once respected and independent cotemporary? 'Tis true—'tis pity—'Pity 'tis 'tis true.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT HOAX.—Some of our Quebec cotemporaries seem very indignant at the late action of the Legislative Council in the matter of the grant of £50,000 for the Government buildings at Quebec. It is indeed impossible—or nearly so—to believe that there is any one in Canada silly enough to believe that our Ministers were in earnest in recommending the appropriation of such a sum for such a purpose; or to doubt that the rejection of the proposed grant had been certainly anticipated, most probably arranged, and was undoubtedly thankfully accepted, by M. Cauchon & Co., as a means of extricating themselves from a very unpleasant position. We have seen enough of the conduct of these gentry during the past session to know that there is no act of duplicity or cunning to which they would not stoop, if thereby they might secure themselves for a space in the pleasant places which they now so unworthily occupy. Well well!—We trust the Catholic electors of Lower Canada will do themselves justice at the next elections.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE CONGREGATION OF OUR LADY.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., the annual distribution of prizes took place in the Montreal branch of this institution. A large number of clergymen were present on the occasion, as also a numerous attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. Many of the young ladies distinguished themselves in the various branches of education; so many, indeed, that it would be invidious to mention the names of any in particular. The musical and other performances were as good as we have ever seen them, even in the same institution; and fully sustained its high reputation.—We were first favored with a grand march, executed by twelve young ladies; then followed some very fine vocal music, chiefly sacred; and after that came the French and English compositions of the more advanced pupils, embracing a great variety of subjects, and all of them remarkable for the elegance and purity of their style. Then followed a very pretty musical drama in French, founded on some incidents in the early history of Canada. This was a novelty, and contributed no little to the entertainment of the audience. The musical part was executed with much taste and sweetness. Various other pieces of music were afterwards performed on harps and pianos; concluding with a grand chorus of vocal music. After the distribution of prizes amongst the several classes, the prizes for excellence were bestowed on some four or five young ladies belonging to the upper classes. The gold medal was presented to Mademoiselle Trudel, who is, we are happy to learn, about to join the community, and thus devote her talents and accomplishments to Him Who gave them.

After the distribution, the visitors were introduced to another apartment, hung round with specimens of drawing and painting, many of them of rare merit, with the names of the young artists appended. Numerous pieces of plain and fancy needlework were also laid out on tables for the inspection of the company. From these specimens we were glad to see that the useful was attended to as well as the ornamental.

MARIA VILLA (LATE MONKLANDS.)

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., we had the pleasure of assisting—writes a friend—at the distribution of prizes at Maria Villa. So early as eight o'clock, A.M., the reception room was crowded with the parents and other relatives of the young ladies, all anxious to see what progress they had made during the past year. All was joyous bustle, and preparation; and at half-past eight o'clock, when the noble saloon was thrown open for our reception, the scene was pleasing in the extreme. Tears and smiles were strangely mingled on the faces of the pupils, as is usual on such occasions, for some had just completed their school career, and were about to bid a long farewell to the calm and blissful retreat wherein they had spent so many days, months, and years. Yet even with these, of course, it was not all grief, for they were about to return to the homes of their youth and to the society of tender parents.

The visitors were first shown into the exhibition rooms to examine the drawing, painting, and needlework, some of which was of surpassing beauty, and all of exquisite neatness and finish.

Then followed the instrumental music—pianos, harps, and guitars; in which all praise was due to the young performers, as well as to the devoted teachers who had trained them to such perfection. Valedictory addresses were then read both in French and English, many of them indicating a high degree of mental cultivation, together with the purest and most fervent piety. There were two dramas performed—one in French and the other in English—in both of which the young ladies acquitted themselves with ease and grace. Some of the performers really surprised the audience by their eloquence and good address.

Where so many young ladies were distinguished for various kinds and degrees of merit, we cannot pretend to particularise. The gold medal for excellence in all branches was awarded to Miss Thompson, a young lady from the United States, who has been several years a pupil of the Ladies of the Congregation.

A visit to Maria Villa is, at any time, pleasant, owing to the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the charming situation of the house itself, embosomed as it is in thick foliage, and commanding an unrivalled prospect. Nothing can exceed the salubrity of the air in that elevated position; and all around the villa is one continuous scene of grace and beauty. Flowers, and fruit, and shade, are there on every side, and all the countless variety of foliage which makes the Canadian woods, so grateful to the eye. As an educational establishment, we know of none to exceed Maria Villa; and no Catholic parent can pay it a visit without receiving the same impression.

THE KEATING MURDER.—The trial of the Honorable Mr. Herbert for the brutal murder of the Irishman Thomas Keating commenced on the 9th inst. The facts elicited on the trial, and fully established by the evidence of several eye witnesses, are already well known to the public. It was clearly proved that Herbert, irritated by the delay in bringing up his breakfast, commenced abusing the servants, and accosted the deceased as a "d—d Irish son of a bitch." To this mode of address the deceased Keating, objected; whereupon, Herbert rushed upon him, and holding a pistol to his breast shot his victim through the heart. As the murdered man was a mere Popish Paddy, and his murderer a free-born Yankee, it was of course certain that a Yankee Protestant jury would never find a verdict of Guilty. If Irishmen will persist in taking up their abode in the model republic, they must learn to be very quiet, and must be content to eat "humble pie."

FRENCH MOUNTAINEER SINGERS.—These charming artists gave their second concert on Wednesday evening to a crowded audience; and we are happy to say will give another this evening, to which we would earnestly recommend the attention of our readers.—It is not as highly accomplished artists alone, that these Minstrels claim our respect, but as good Christians, and as ardent patriots. Their talents are devoted to the service of Him from whom they received them; and it is in the cause of sacred charity that their noblest efforts are made. Go and hear them, then, would we say to all our readers; and thereby you will not only gain a rare treat for yourselves, but you will do a good and a charitable act at the same time.

IRISH PIC-NIC.—This pleasant trip came off on Wednesday last under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, and, as are all Irish pleasure parties, was eminently successful. Some two or three thousand persons were present, and the three steamboats which carried them to Lavaltrie were positively crowded. Dancing was commenced early in the day, continued in the pleasant woods of Lavaltrie, and was prolonged until the return of the excursionists to town. Great credit is due to the Committee of Management for the excellence of their arrangements.

Upon this occasion, the Fourth Company of Volunteers turned out for the first time in their new uniform. This fine Company, composed of Irishmen looked remarkably well, and presented a fine military appearance.

INSTALLATION OF HIS LORDSHIP DR. PINSONNEAULT, FIRST BISHOP OF LONDON, C.W.

To the Editor of the Toronto Mirror.

The 29th ult., Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, was a great day in our thriving city of New London, and long to be remembered by its inhabitants. The faithful flock of this newly erected see witnessed the installation of their first pastor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Pinsonneault. His Lordship's arrival was preceded by that of Rt. Rev. Bishop DeCharbonnel, who reached this place, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Muzart, on the 26th ult., with a view to make the necessary preparations. On the following day, His Lordship Bishop Pinsonneault, in company with several clergymen arrived in London by the nine o'clock train. Several respectable Catholics stood ready to welcome His Lordship in their midst, and to offer him the kindest hospitality. Lodgings had been prepared in different Catholic families for the Bishop's accommodation and that of the clergy who accompanied him. On the 29th, Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the installation of the new Bishop was to take place. At the appointed time, the clergy, with several of the most respectable citizens of the city, assembled in the episcopal residence. On this occasion, the Apostolical Letters announcing the erection of the new See of London, to consist of nine counties, were read before Apostolical Notaries.

This being over, the procession of the clergy having been formed, began to move in regular order towards the Cathedral. At the entrance, the following address to His Lordship was delivered by Patrick Smyth, Esq., on behalf of his fellow Catholics:—

To the Right Rev. Dr. PINSONNEAULT, BISHOP OF LONDON, C.W.

My Lord,—On behalf of the Catholics of London, we beg leave to approach your Lordship with feelings of the profoundest veneration, and esteem of your sacred character and person, to offer you a hearty welcome to your Episcopal City.

Whilst we cannot but rejoice that our Holy Father the Pope, with that paternal solicitude for which he is so remarkable, has seen fit to appoint a Chief Pastor to have special charge of that portion of his flock confined within the limits of the new Diocese of London; we shall not attempt to conceal our gratification, that one so richly endowed as your Lordship, with all the eminent qualities that dignify and adorn the Episcopate, has been selected as the first Bishop of the new See.

That portion of the country of which the Diocese of London consists, has been very aptly termed in a material sense the "Garden" of Canada; and we confidently trust, that under your Lordship's able government, the same term will ere long be equally applicable in a religious sense. For, we hail your arrival amongst us, as the dawning of a new era; and we fondly hope and pray, that with the blessing of Divine Providence on your Lordship's Apostolical labors, this new Diocese may soon be known as the "Garden of the Church" in Canada.

For our part we beg to assure your Lordship of our zealous co-operation in carrying out such measures as to your wisdom, may seem necessary for the welfare of your people. Indeed our constant aim shall be, to afford you the consolation of guiding a flock ever docile and submissive to your voice; strict in the performance of their religious duties; and alive to the necessity of giving a cordial support to all your undertakings for the good of religion.

In the diocese of London we can boast of no splendid churches; no wealthy congregations; and but few religious houses. But in the towns and villages, and even in the dense forest, your Lordship will not fail to find numerous congregations of poor but devout Catholics—poor in the goods of this world, but rich in their attachment to the Faith—worshipping in such humble buildings as their scanty means have allowed them to erect. But to be enabled to approach regularly the Holy Sacraments, and to assist at the offering of the adorable Sacrifice under ever so humble a roof, are blessings which every Catholic knows how to appreciate. And for these and many other advantages, the Catholics of this Diocese are indebted, under God, to the self-sacrificing and untiring zeal of your Lordship's venerated predecessor, the beloved Bishop of Toronto; and to the unceasing care and vigilance of our respected local Pastor, the Very Reverend Dean Kirwin. And we cannot allow this fitting opportunity to pass, without giving expression to our feelings of gratitude and affection towards those to whom we owe such inestimable blessings.

Again tendering your Lordship a hearty welcome to your Diocese, and praying that the Divine blessing may ever accompany your labors in the Apostolate: wishing you a long and prosperous career in the service of God and His Church, and that every happiness may attend you here and hereafter,

We are your Lordship's

Most dutiful children in Christ,

PATRICK SMYTH, Chairman.

THOMAS COLLISON, Secretary.

The reply of His Lordship was short but most appropriate. I regret it was not taken down by some one, as it was honorable both to the flock and to the Pastor. This part of the ceremony was followed by the recitation of anthems, verses and prayers. His Lordship was then conducted to the seat prepared for the occasion. Having sat himself, he received the customary homage of the clergy and of the committee of the Address, each one advancing towards His Lordship and kissing his hand.—This was followed by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass performed by His Lordship Bishop Farrell of Hamilton, attended by

Rev. Messrs. Kirwan and Muzart. The choir prepared for the occasion, (an excellent one) was presided over by Rev. Mr. Bayard, senior. A Protestant gentleman had kindly volunteered his services to play and sing on this solemn occasion. Rev. Mr. Bayard, junior, acted as master of ceremonies. Well did the gentleman perform his office, as every one present could testify. The new Bishop of London was assisted by Very Rev. Father Huss, Provincial of the Society of Jesus in this Province.

The Gospel having been sung, His Lordship Bishop De Charbonnel, of Toronto, addressed the large audience which filled the church almost to overflowing. He insisted chiefly on the motives they had of being grateful to God and to the Holy See for the boon conferred on them on this solemn day. After Communion, the new Bishop of London appeared before his flock, and addressed them from the text of his Patron Saint: "In verbo autem tuo laxaborete." This first discourse of His Lordship, gave at once an unmistakable evidence of the heart and head of our first Pastor. Short, though it was, it has left, I have no doubt, an impression which will not be soon forgotten. At the close of Mass, the clergy formed themselves into procession and began to move slowly through a crowded assemblage of people kneeling on both sides to receive their Bishop's blessing. The pious zeal of a devoted flock which was witnessed on this occasion, the joy which was diffused on every countenance, testified to every beholder how the good Catholics of London know how to appreciate the favor bestowed on them on that solemn day.

At the evening service, we were favored with an eloquent address from His Lordship, Bishop Farrell of Hamilton. Thus ended in New London a solemnity long anticipated and which will be, no doubt, a source of many other blessings for this city and the Diocese at large. A zealous and talented Pastor has been placed over a large and devoted flock. That we may never forget the duties of love, obedience, and respect we owe to our worthy Bishop, is the earnest wish and sincere prayer of

A LONDONER.

THE OTTAWA COUNTRY.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

The great basin or region drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries lies in the heart of the united Province of Canada, and occupies nearly one quarter of its whole extent; having an area of nearly 80,000 superficial miles, exclusive of the Island of Montreal, which is situated between the mouths of the Ottawa. It is called the Ottawa country from the head of that Island upwards.

Although the Ottawa country is the chief seat of the Lumber Trade, and contributes very largely to the supply of the principal staple of Canadian exports, and notwithstanding its commercial importance, it is but little known in Canada, and is almost wholly unnoticed, even in the recent geographical and statistical works published in Great Britain.

That it should be so, is not very surprising, when we consider that the current of emigration does not pass this way, and that of this vast region one-eight part only has been surveyed and organized into Townships and Seigniories, which are yet very thinly settled; and that another eighth added to that would include all the extent over which lumbering operations are carried on,—leaving three-fourths wholly unoccupied, except by a few hundred families of the aboriginal inhabitants; and of this there is an extent nearly equal to England, which is quite unknown, except to the solitary agents of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The chief object of interest in the country we have to describe is the great River from which it derives its name and its importance.

The circuit of the water-shed of the Ottawa is about twelve hundred miles, and its basin is nearly square in form.

Its utmost length of course is probably seven hundred and eighty miles,—about fifty miles shorter than the Rhine. From its source, which is supposed to be a little above Lat. 49° N., and nearly 76° W., long., it winds in a general South-West course thro' a country almost unknown; and after receiving several tributaries from the height of land, which separates its waters from those of Hudson's Bay, and passing through several lakes, (one of which is said to be eighty miles in length,) at upwards of three hundred miles from its source, and four hundred and thirty from its mouth, it enters the long, narrow lake Temiscamingue, which turning at a right angle, extended sixty-seven miles, South by East.

From its entrance into Lake Temiscamingue downwards, the course of the Ottawa has been surveyed, and is well known.

At the head of that lake the River Blanche falls in, coming about ninety miles from the North. Thirty-four miles farther down the lake, it receives the Montreal River, which extends about two hundred miles in a north-westerly direction, and is the canoe route from the Ottawa to Hudson's Bay. Six miles lower, on the east side, it receives the Keepawa, a river exceeding in volume the largest rivers in Great Britain. In its descent from lake Keepawa to lake Temiscamingue, it presents in the distance of six miles a magnificent series of cascades, amounting together to about one hundred and fifty feet in height.

Though the middle course of this river above lake Keepawa, which is forty or fifty miles in length, is unknown, its commencement, if such it can be called, has been surveyed, and it is extraordinary in its nature. Ninety miles above its mouth it was found flowing slowly, but very deep, and nearly three hundred feet in width, from the west side of lake "Du Moine." Out of the southern extremity of the same lake, the river Du Moine, (which enters the Ottawa a hundred miles below the Keepawa,) is also found flowing swiftly and very deep, and a hundred and fifty feet in width: thus presenting a phenomenon similar to the connection of the Rio Negro and the Orinoco.

From the Longue Sault, at the foot of lake Temiscamingue, two hundred and thirty-three miles above the City of Ottawa (which is 130 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa below Montreal, down to Des Joachim Rapids, at the head of Deep River,—that is, for eighty-nine miles—the Ottawa, with the exception of seventeen miles below the Longue Sault, and some other similar intervals, is broken by rapids, and is unnavigable except for canoes.

Besides other tributaries in the interval of 197 miles from the City of Ottawa, it receives on the west side, the Mattawan, which is the highway for canoes going to Lake Huron by Lake Nipissing. From the Mattawan the Ottawa flows east by south to the head of Deep River reach, nine miles above which it receives the River Du Moine from the north.

From the head of Deep River, as this part of the Ottawa is appropriately called, to the foot of Upper Allumettes Lake—two miles below the Village of Pembroke—is an uninterrupted reach of navigable water, forty-three miles in length.

The general direction of the river in this distance is south-east, and its breadth varies from half a mile, the common width of the Ottawa, to two miles.

The mountains along the north side of Deep River are upwards of a thousand feet in height, and the many wooded islands of Allumettes Lake render the scenery of this part of the Ottawa magnificent and exceedingly picturesque—far surpassing the celebrated Lake of the Thousand Islands, on the St. Lawrence, combining with the beauty of the latter the grandeur of the Saguenay.

Passing the short rapid of Allumettes, and turning northward round the lower end of Allumettes Island, which is fourteen miles long, and eight at its greatest

The true mouth of the Ottawa is at "Bout de L'Isle," below Montreal.

width, and turning down south east through Coulouge Lake, and passing behind the nearly similar Islands of Calumet; to the head of the Calumet Falls, it presents, with the exception of one slight rapid, a reach of fifty miles of navigable water.

The mountains on the north side of Coulouge Lake, which rise apparently to the elevation of fifteen hundred feet, add a degree of grandeur to the scenery, which is otherwise beautiful and varied.

In the upper Allumettes Lake, at 115 miles above the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa river receives from the west the Petewawe, one of its largest tributaries, about 140 miles in length, draining an area of 2,200 square miles; and at Pembroke, nine miles lower on the same side, the Indian river, an inferior stream.

At the head of Lake Coulouge, seventy-nine miles above the City of Ottawa, it receives from the North the Black River, 130 miles in length, draining an area of 1,120 square miles; and at nine miles lower on the same side, the River Coulouge, which is probably 160 miles in length, with a valley of 1800 square miles.

From the head of Calumet Falls to Portage du Fort—the head of steamboat navigation—eight miles—there are impassable rapids.

At fifty miles above the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa receives on the West, the Bonnechere 110 miles in length, draining an area of 980 miles. At eleven miles lower it receives the Madawaska, one of its greatest feeders, 210 miles in length, and draining 4,100 square miles. At twenty-six miles from the City of Ottawa it receives the Mississippi, 110 miles in length, draining a valley of 1,120 square miles.

At thirty-seven miles above the City of Ottawa there is an interruption in the navigation of three miles of rapids and falls, past which a Railroad has been made.

At the foot of the rapids the Ottawa divides among islands, into numerous channels, presenting a most imposing array of separate falls; from which downwards there is a reach of twenty-eight miles of navigable water.

At six miles above the City of Ottawa the rapids terminating at the Chaudiere Falls, which, though inferior in impressive magnitude to the Falls of Niagara, are perhaps more permanently interesting, as presenting greater variety.

The greatest height of the Chaudiere Falls is about 40 feet. Arrayed in every imaginable variety of form—in vast dark masses—in graceful cascades or in tumbling spray—they have been well described as "a hundred rivers struggling for a passage."

Not the least interesting feature they present the last Chaudiere, where a large body of water is quietly sucked down and disappears under ground.

At the City of Ottawa the Ottawa receives the Rideau from the West, with a course of 116 miles, and draining an area of 1,350 miles.

A mile lower it receives from the North its greatest tributary, the Gatineau, which with a course of probably 350 miles, draining an area of 10,000 square miles. Its extreme sources and those of its upper tributaries are in the unknown northern country. At the farthest point surveyed, 260 miles from its mouth, it is still a powerful stream.

At eighteen miles lower the Riviere du Lievre enters from the north—about 260 miles in length—draining an area of 4,100 square miles. Fifteen miles below it, the Ottawa receives the North and South Nation Rivers on either side, the former 95 and the latter 100 miles in length. Twenty-two miles farther the River Rouge, 30 miles long, enters from the North.

At twenty-one miles lower the River du Nord, 100 miles in length, comes in on the same side, and lastly, just above its mouth it receives the River Assomption, which has a course of 130 miles.

From the City of Ottawa downwards, the River Ottawa is navigable to Grenville, 58 miles. The rapids that occur in the following distance of twelve miles are avoided by a succession of canals. At St. Anne's, twenty-three miles lower, at one of the mouths of the Ottawa, a single lock, to avoid a slight rapid, gives a passage into Lake St. Louis, on the St. Lawrence, above Montreal.

The remaining half the Ottawa waters find their way to the St. Lawrence, by passing in two channels behind the Island of Montreal and Isle Jesus, by a course of 31 miles. They are obstructed by rapids, still it is by one of these that nearly all the Ottawa lumber passes to market.

At Bout de L'Isle, the foot of the Island of Montreal, the Ottawa is finally merged in the St. Lawrence; at one hundred and thirty miles below the City of Ottawa.

The most prominent characteristic of the Ottawa is its great volume. Even above the City of Ottawa, where it has yet to receive tributaries equal to the Hudson, the Shannon, the Thames, the Tweed, the Spey, and the Clyde; it displays, where unconfined, a width of half a mile of strong boiling rapid; and when at the highest, while the "North Waters" are passing, the volume, by calculated approximation, is fully equal to that passing Niagara—that is double the volume of the Ganges.

Taking the bird's eye view of the Valley of the Ottawa, we see spread out before us a country equal to eight times the extent of the State of Vermont, or ten times the extent of Massachusetts; with its great artery, the Ottawa, curving through it, resembling the Rhine in length of course but exceeding it in magnitude.

This immense region overlies a variety of geological formation, and presents all their characteristic features, from the level uniform surface of the Silurian system; which prevails along a great extent of the South Shore of the Ottawa, to the rugged and romantic ridges in the metamorphic and primitive formations, which stretch far away into the North and North-west.

As far as our knowledge of the country extends, we find the greater part of it covered with a luxuriant growth of white and red pine timber, making it the most valuable timber forest in the world; abundantly intersected with large rivers to convey the lumber to market when manufactured.

The remaining portion of it, if not so valuably wooded, presents a very advantageous and extensive field for settlement.

Apart from the numerous townships already surveyed, and partly settled, and the large tracts of good land interspersed throughout the timber country, the great region on the upper course of the western tributaries of the Ottawa, behind the Red Pine country, exceeds the State of New Hampshire in extent, with an equal climate and superior soil.

It is generally a beautiful undulating country, wooded with a rich growth of maple, beech, birch, elm, &c., and watered with lakes and streams, affording numerous mill sites, and abounding in fish.

Flanking the lumber country on the one side, which presents an excellent market for produce, and adjoining Lake Huron on the other, the situation of this tract though comparatively inland, is highly advantageous.

In the diversity of resources, the Ottawa country presents unusual inducements alike to agricultural industry and commercial enterprise. The operations of the lumberers give an unusual value to the produce of the most distant settlers, by the great demand they create on the spot: while the profits of lumber yield those engaged in it a command of wealth which otherwise could not be had in the country.

The value of the resources of their forest, to the inhabitants of the Ottawa country will be evident in comparing the value of their exports with those of other countries.

Take, for instance, the State of Maine, as American enterprise is so much talked of, with all its commercial advantages, and the enterprising character of its people,—when the population was upwards of five hundred thousand, its exports amounted in value to \$1,078,633; but the value of exports of the Ottawa country amounts to double that sum, with less than one-third the population.

If such be the case now, how much more will it be so when, in addition to the more extensive possession of agriculture, the unlimited water power which the Ottawa and its tributaries afford is brought into operation, if even partially applied to general manufactures, as well as that of deals.

It is almost impossible to conceive the idea of an unlimited water-power presented in a more available form than that which the Ottawa offers in its many divided falls. While she lavishes invitingly unparalleled power to manufacture them, she offers her broad bosom to bring the cotton of the South and the timber of the North together.

Nor are the mineral resources of the Ottawa country to be overlooked, and here the Gatineau offers its services, with an unlimited supply of excellent iron within a mile of its navigable water, close to its lowest falls, affording unlimited water power, and abundance of timber for fuel; and there are equal advantages for such works on other parts of the Ottawa. The Plumbago, Lead, and Copper, the Marble and the Ochres of the Ottawa country, will yet become of commercial importance.

To judge of the importance of the Ottawa country, we should consider the population which her varied agricultural and commercial resources may ultimately support. Taking the present condition of New Hampshire as data—without noticing its great commercial advantages,—the Ottawa country, when equally advanced which is not much to say, should maintain three millions of inhabitants. But taking Scotland as our data, which the Ottawa country surely equals in soil, and might, with its peculiar advantages, resemble in commerce and manufactures, the Valley of the Ottawa should ultimately maintain a population of eight millions of souls.

The preceding observations were very hurriedly thrown together some years ago, and published in this paper with the view of partially supplying in a condensed form, some such information as was then wanted, respecting the Ottawa country,—and which the writer, from being Crown Timber Agent for the Ottawa, had the means of furnishing. The extensive use that has since been made of it by the authors of Prize Essays on the Province, and other writers, has seemingly given this imperfect article a greater value than the writer by any means contemplated; and has induced him again to offer it for publication, with some slight corrections, for the use of such writers as may have occasion to make use of it.

It would be trespassing alike on the patience of the readers of this paper, and on the extremely limited leisure which official duties leave the writer, were he to enter into any detail as to the results of the returns, surveys, and explorations that have since been performed in the interior of the Ottawa country.

It may be sufficient to say that in addition to those previously in his possession, they fully confirm what was anticipated as to the extensive tracts of land favorable for settlement, and the advantageous sites for towns and villages, and mills, on the head waters of the western tributaries of the Ottawa, and the upper courses of the rivers flowing into Lake Huron, especially in the vicinity of Lake Nipissing and the upper part of French River, while they establish the practicability of finding an advantageous line of Railway from the Ottawa to Lake Huron, through favorable regions for settlement and trade.

To explain the suitability of the Ottawa country for settlement, it may be sufficient to mention that fall wheat, which for the same labor yields one-third more than spring wheat, is successfully cultivated in all its settlements; and that the summer is one month longer than in the Eastern part of the Province.

As to the proposed line of navigation by the Ottawa and French River to Lake Huron, so much has been justly said of the facilities which the route presents, it remains only for the writer to add that the details of returns of surveys, so far as they bear on the subject, are altogether favorable.

A. J. RUSSELL.

LAYAL UNIVERSITY.—The following young gentlemen received, on Wednesday last, their diplomas of Bachelor of Arts:—Messrs. Pierre Audet, Honored Lecours, Hugh Gale Murray, Comte Morriset.—*Herald, Monday.*

RIVAL STEAMERS.—Monday morning, when the steamer *Montreal* arrived from Quebec, she took possession of that portion of the wharf usually occupied by the *John Munn*. This morning the ropes of the *Montreal* were cut, and it was tried to remove her, but without success: fresh ropes were put down, and these in turn were cut. A heavy iron cable was then laid down, as were also two anchors.—At the time we go to press, workmen are employed cutting these chains under the direction of the Harbor Master. The affair is causing a good deal of excitement, and the wharf is crowded with curious spectators.—*Pilot.*

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man was found floating in the St. Lawrence, on Friday. It was picked up by the steamer *St. Maurice*, and brought to Three Rivers. He is supposed to be one of the Maillots, drowned some days ago near St. Helen's Island. He is about five feet six inches in height, black hair, and had on light brown casimere trousers, and striped cotton shirt.

THE CORRIGAN MURDER.—We learned by telegraph from Quebec, last night, that James Hagan, the only untried Corrigan murderer, was arrested by Major Johnston, on Sunday, and lodged in goal there yesterday afternoon.—*Herald of Tuesday.*

The jury in the Herbert case at Washington for the murder of poor Keating, could not agree to a verdict—there were 10 for an acquittal, and 2 for a conviction.

A CARD.

THE LADIES OF CHARITY OF ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION have great pleasure in announcing that the proceeds of the late Concert for the benefit of the ORPHANS amount to SIXTY-FIVE POUNDS. The expenses were hardly worth mentioning, owing to the kindness of the various parties concerned, to each of whom the Ladies return their sincere thanks on behalf of the Orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum.

In the first place, the Ladies beg to thank His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation for the gratuitous use of the City Concert Hall, brilliantly lighted for the evening. To Mr. Ferguson they are deeply indebted for having unsolicited, proposed this Concert for the Orphans, and for his valuable services on the occasion. To Mr. H. Prince and his Band, they are also under many obligations for their efficient and gratuitous aid; and for the cheerful, generous spirit in which it was given.

The Ladies have also to thank the following papers both for gratuitous advertising and for notices of the Concert: *The True Witness, Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Argus, Minerve and Le Pays.*

They have also to thank Messrs. Garrick and O'Hara, for their gratuitous services as door-keepers; and Mr. Sibbery, who posted the placards, as each of them refused to accept payment. To each and all of these parties the Ladies once more return their heartfelt thanks, commending them to the care of Him who is the Father of the fatherless.

TEACHERS WANTED ON THE OTTAWA.

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J. J. RONEY,

Inspector of Schools, Aylmer.

Aylmer, July 14, 1858.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has caused a project of law to be presented, allowing to each of the Princesses, daughters of Louis Philippe, an annuity of 200,000f. Among the property of the Orleans family confiscated some time since, was a portion, representing 12,000,000f., which had been set aside as the dowry of those Princesses, and was consequently inalienable. The 600,000f. now proposed to be paid yearly to them is the interest on that sum of twelve millions; and it is stated that the Orleans Princes have already drawn up a protest against the motives on which this project of law is based.

It is generally stated and believed that the Princes of the Orleans family intend taking the opportunity afforded by the late law, to protest, if they have not already done so, against the Decree of Confiscation of January, 1852. The present law they consider as an admission on the part of the Emperor of the illegality of that decree—as an admission that the confiscation to the State of the property in question was an act of violation of all the rights of property. It is not said, however, that the parties benefited by the law will decline availing themselves of it. It appears that the grant was arranged between the Prince de Chimay and M. Dupin, the executor to the will of the late King Louis Philippe and the law adviser of the family. The Duke of Nemours has, it appears, written to M. Dupin a letter couched in very strong terms on the impropriety of his having concluded the arrangement without consulting him as the head of the family.

Cardinal Patrizi yesterday morning, at half-past 8, was present in the chapel of the Lazarists, rue de Sévres, at a grand meeting of the members of all the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris. The chapel was crowded, and the altar was dressed out with great magnificence. The splendid reliquary of massive silver, containing the body of St. Vincent de Paul, was uncovered on the occasion. His Eminence celebrated mass, and then administered the holy sacrament during three-quarters of an hour. After the sacred ceremony a special meeting took place, and M. Baudouin, the President of the Association, delivered an address, showing how the work in which they were all so deeply interested was gradually extending its limits, the total conferences of St. Vincent de Paul in every part of the world being at present 2,046. After a suitable reply from the Legate, the proceedings terminated; and his Eminence, at 11 o'clock, partook of a breakfast which had been prepared for him.

The taking of the quinquennial census in Paris has been terminated, and it appears from it that the population, including the soldiers, the sick in the hospitals, and the occupants of the prisons, exceeds 1,200,000 souls within the octroi walls, and 1,800,000 within the fortifications.

The administration of the Bank of France have declared a dividend of 137f. for the first six months of 1856, payable on the 1st July.

The Post's Paris correspondent writes that, according to despatches received on Tuesday, it appears that there is no longer any fear of fresh inundations. The Monteur publishes the return of custom duties upon the principal merchandise imported into France during the first five months of 1856, which show a decrease of 2,815,000f. compared with those of 1855.

ITALY.

Private letters from Milan of the 21st mention that a movement on a large scale, indeed on the whole line of the Italian Peninsula, is in course of preparation. This movement is attributed to Mazzinian agency, in order to anticipate another movement of a more constitutional character. The Mazzinian party fear no doubt, that Italy will be taken out of their hands, if the moderate leaders, who look up to Sardinia for the liberation of their country, act before them; and they seem determined to strike a blow at once in their usual fashion. Copies of incendiary proclamations, exciting to pillage and assassination, are circulated throughout Italy.

A letter from Rome in the Risorgimento of Turin says:—"A subscription had been opened at Rome to strike and present a medal to Count Cavour, to testify the gratitude of the Romans for the dignified and energetic manner in which he maintained the cause of Italy at the Congress of Paris. The subscription list was soon filled up, counting among the names many of the Roman nobles.

A Paris correspondent of the Independance Belge says:—"The publication of a pamphlet by Count de Montalambert on the affairs of Italy is announced. This pamphlet is said to have been written at the request of the Holy Father. Most important and precious documents are stated to have been placed in the hands of the Count for his work."

NEW CARDINALS.—The Pope nominated his six new Cardinals last week, of whom only three are Italians. The others are—Michael Lewicki, Archbishop of Leobold-Lemberg (Gallicia) and Kamenetv (Poland) George Kaulik, Archbishop of Zagabria, in Croatia; and Alexandre Barnabo, Secretary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, a Frenchman. The Italians are—the Nuncio to Portugal (a Roman); Grassellini, lately Prolegate at Bologna (a Sicilian); and Medici d'Ottaviano, his Holiness's Master of the Household (a Neapolitan).

TURKEY.

The Times' Constantinople correspondent states that a political crisis is approaching in Turkey, and that wherever one looks nothing is seen but confusion and difficulties, which increase every day. In this crisis the popular voice points to Redschid Pasha as the only man capable of extricating the Empire out of the chaos into which it has been thrown by the recklessness of the present administration.

We learn from the Principalities that all the principal inhabitants of Jassy, nobles and others, have agreed on a representation to the Allied Commissioners, demanding—

1. The union of the Principalities under a Prince of one of the reigning families of Europe (not of the neighboring States); and

2. The establishment of a capital in the centre of the new State.

The Porte is also reported to have addressed a Note on the subject to the Powers interested in the matter, stating—

"That the union of the two provinces under one Sovereign would endanger the suzerainty of the Porte over them; and that whilst the instructions of the Turkish Commissioners are to assist in everything that can benefit the Principalities and their people, they are equally firm in forbidding them to consent to anything that may weaken the Porte's suzerainty."

AUSTRIA.

It is said that an interview will take place at no remote period between the Emperors of France and Austria. We know that the former of these sovereigns is going to Plombieres; and it is asserted that on leaving he will visit the castle of Arenenberg, in Switzerland, where he was brought up, and from thence will proceed to a frontier town, where he will meet with Francis Joseph. This is but rumour, but there is no doubt as to the constantly increasing intimacy between the governments of France and Austria.

A letter from Vienna of the 21st, in the Monteur, says:—"The ceremony of Baron de Bourquency presenting to the Emperor his letters of credence as French Ambassador at this court was attended with great pomp. For the first time, the carriages of the Emperor were sent to fetch an ambassador, and this departure from established usage evinced a wish to give unusual éclat to the reception. The crowd assembled hailed with acclamations this manifestation of the friendly relations now established between the sovereigns of France and Austria. The reception of the Baroness de Bourquency by the Empress is postponed until after the accouchement of Her Majesty."

King Otho, of Greece, was expected at Vienna on the 24th.

RUSSIA.

The Austrian Correspondenz learns that Odessa is not to be a regular free port. The weather at Odessa was beautiful, and alternate rain and sunshine gave promise of a good harvest.

The Cologne Gazette has the following from St Petersburg, dated June the 12th:—"The development of the Russian navy, interdicted in the Black Sea, is to be carried out in the Pacific. The Amoor, Sitke, Ochotsk, and Petropaulovsk have with this view become the special objects of attention and care on the part of the Russian admiralty. The wooded district of the Lene, and the rich iron and copper mines of Nertchinsk, will furnish the materials for ship-building. The Government is sending out a number of officers, seamen, engineers, and workmen to those parts, and Vice-Admiral Putiatine has been appointed to superintend and carry out the great scheme. The extraordinary activity of the local administration on the Amoor and the acquisitions they have made there of territory are well known. But it is not merely in that distant region that vessels are to be constructed; numerous steamers will be also built in the White Sea, the Baltic, on the Don, Boug, and Dnieper, on the Caspian Sea, the Lake of Aral, on the Oxus and Jaxartes, while flotillas of screw gunboats are to protect both Russian trade with Asia generally, and increase her influence as well as power in Persia and Turan, that is, in Bokhara, China, and Kokhand."

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle of Friday says—"It is very probable that the little territories of Monaco and Menton will now be united to Piedmont. The late Prince was the main obstacle to the arrangement. The people of Monaco are not friendly to the annexation, as their taxation would very possibly be increased."

THE CRIMEA.

The Times' correspondent's letters to the 14th June have arrived. The French evidently were greatly pleased with the Order of the Bath. Lieut.-Col. Maxwell was hurt, and several men of the 88th killed and wounded on board ship, by an accident in weighing anchor. Orders were given to abandon all attempts to remove huts. The sirocco was still blowing.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Times of 27th has the following:—"We have received the following telegraphic despatch from Trieste:—"Trieste, June 26. Public works in India are stopped. The Santals are again quiet. An insurrection is on foot near Vizagapatam. The King of Oude had arrived at Calcutta. A band of rebels was approaching Foochow, eighty miles distant from Shanghai."

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy having paid a visit to Sydney, where he has been received with even a more enthusiastic reception than greeted him in Melbourne, has finally taken up his residence in this city. A meeting was held some weeks since to raise a subscription to present him with a qualification—£2,000 in value—for a seat in the new Legislative Assembly. Over £400 were subscribed on the spot, and we believe that nearly the total amount has already been collected in various parts of the colony. Mr. Duffy's career in Victoria cannot fail to be both useful and brilliant.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

(From the Nation.)

The simple substance of the American Question to the present point is—that the United States have offered to England every possible species of affront, and have succeeded in placing her in a most helplessly and hopelessly false and wrong position; and that England is submitting, knocking under, and eating dirt. We—even we—can afford to pity England with her maniacal injustice to our dearest sentiments and most vital interests, at the very time when we, Irish of the Irish, are the vanguard of both sides of this battle, and in all human probability destined to be its arbiter. In the lowest depths of debasement to which Ireland has ever fallen, we do not believe it would be possible for our nation to be actuated by the

same spirit of unmitigated poltroquery that breathes from every expression of opinion—ministerial, diplomatic, parliamentary, or popular—in Great Britain at present. Most miserably mistaken are they, if they imagine that it deceives or propitiates for a second a people so quick-witted, so insolent, and so exacting as the American. Their soft words are not of the sort that turn away wrath. They have been insulting and braggart as long as they dared. Now their breath is bated, and we shall live to see what they gain by proving craven at the end.

The excuse that has been offered for submitting to the insult of Mr. Crampton's dismissal—an insult unparalleled in diplomatic history—without any attempt at retaliation, is that Mr. Dallas has been specially empowered, not with the mere authority of a Legation, but with peculiar faculties of arbitration and powers to end this quarrel. Such is not the case. There is no mystery in Mr. Marcy's instructions to his Excellency. The American government, again most distinctly reiterates in them their determination not to arbitrate the construction of the Treaty as to whether England has, or can have, any authority to occupy, fortify or colonize, or exercise dominion in Central America. They will arbitrate nothing until England has indicated her intention of unconditionally evacuating Ruatan and the Bay Islands, and the territory upon which she has unlawfully planted her flag along the Mosquito Coast. But as England has a right of cutting logwood at Belize, the question of her exact forest range there may be referred to the decision of some distinguished geographer—such as Humboldt—as well as the question to whom she is to make restitution of the other territory she has unlawfully occupied. Such an offer is, in fact, the greatest insult of all. It proceeds upon the assumption that England is willing to admit herself absolutely and indefinitely in the wrong—and so concede, under compulsion, claims which her statesmen have again and again solemnly advanced and asserted, and declared their determination to maintain by force. There can be no question of this, that Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon have both in the most clear and positive terms declared that to be British territory which it is now insisted they shall surrender at discretion.

The Russian War was said to be a war of statesmen—an American War is likely to be characterised as a War of the Press. Among the chief causes which the historian will assign for the unhappy position into which England has got, we believe the Times newspaper is likely to occupy a foremost place. We do not now refer to the continually insulting and acrimonious tone in which it has for years delighted to insult the institutions and libel the ambition of the United States. We refer to its conduct since the present dangerous questions have arisen; and venture to say that it has pursued a course of policy the most injurious to England and the most irritating to America that ever was possible for any organ of public opinion. It is now some seven or eight months ago, since we were startled by the announcement that a fleet had been sent towards the West Indies to encounter a filibustering expedition to the shores of Ireland. No such expedition was contemplated at the time. We ventured to say so at once. It was probably a clumsy attempt to conceal from France and Russia the existence of a quarrel of which they were otherwise well enough informed, we may be certain. So perfectly transparent as it was, it rendered the demonstration of force at once insolent and impotent. Every article that has since appeared upon the quarrel has, in our mind, being an additional and very great aggravation of it. It is one of England's peculiar misfortunes that abroad the great mass of her public opinion is represented by the Times—especially to America. And with what result in this instance? So long as the quarrel might have admitted of easy settlement, the Times deliberately misrepresented its causes and aggravated the anger of the Americans by every species of ridiculous insolence. Not a week has since elapsed that it has not been obliged to abandon the ground that it took the week before. It was a long time before its writers could be induced to admit that there was any difficulty about Central America at all. It has changed its position upon the Enlistment Question a dozen different times, and ends by declaring that Mr. Crampton deserves to be sacrificed, a day or two after a very doughty declaration that he must be upheld at all hazards. What can this bring upon British public opinion but contempt and enmity? At last a lower tone is struck than ever before sounded in England's name in an argument of war. Within the last fortnight the Times has admitted, in terms that grovel, and a style that crawls, that England has been humiliated and dare not resent, has been insolently in the wrong, and must yield everything that may be demanded of her with servile humility. And yet this actually represents public opinion in England—in nothing is the Times more true to the sentiment of the British nation than in the alternate insolence, envy, and terror with which it speaks of the United States.

As soon as Lord Clarendon's despatch in reply to Mr. Marcy is produced, Mr. Moore brings forward his motion—probably upon Monday or Tuesday next.—The situation is a most critical and momentous one, and one upon which an Irish Member speaks with peculiar authority. He speaks in the name of a race which is equally divided between the territories of the two Governments that are going to war—in a quarrel of which the principal promoters, from the English Premier and the American President that is to be, down to the mass of private soldiers upon both sides, are Irish by birth or extraction—and in which every Irishman, be his politics what they may, must see that Ireland has an interest, a sympathy, and a policy distinctly different from England's.

(From the Assemblée Nationale, June 15.)

The insult offered to Mr. Crampton will be felt in England, but in one way or another, a policy of temporizing will be adopted. If the same fact happened in Naples, in Greece, or in some small republic of the New World, we know very well what would occur and what would be the attitude which Lord Palmerston would assume; but towards the United States the question has quite another bearing. Whatever may be the means of aggression which England possesses, and how little she may have to fear—speaking in a military way—from a war with the United States, she has too many interests engaged there to engage in such a struggle, or to enter upon it, except compelled by absolute necessity.

The same journal in its next issue has the following: For the present we will simply state that the government of the United States seems not so much inclined as it had been announced at first to accept an arbitration upon the Central American affairs. It

does not reject this proposition in an absolute manner, but it would prefer a direct negotiation, which may bring up again that which was decided in 1850, and may amend the engagements entered into on that occasion.

IRELAND AND ITALY.

(From the Northern Times.)

Our rulers and leaders of public opinion have long been reviling Austrian "repression" in Italy, and declaiming about the oppression of the police in Naples or in Rome. That the police have legitimate functions in Italy is plain from recent assassinations by the disciples of Mazzini, against which a protest has lately been issued by his friend M. Manin. But there are police in Ireland not less than in Italy, and it should seem with not less oppression (to say the least)—to the people in the one country than in the other. Looking to the recent reports of magisterial proceedings in Ireland, it appears that the police are agents in a system of ingenious persecution. Wealthy Protestant societies, assisted to the utmost by wealthy Protestant prelates—and sanctioned by the Government—send hired and infamous emissaries among the people; to provoke them by offensive placards, reflecting upon their pastors or reviling their faith; and when the poor people are by these means roused to any manifestation of feeling, the police, acting upon their instructions, seize any one who is detected in uttering a cry or throwing a stone at the wretched hirelings who insult them, and hurry them to jail as offenders against law. When the culprits are before the magistrates, these functionaries—where the police choose to swear to the most preposterous prima facie case of breach of the peace—acting under stringent instructions from the Government, send the poor creatures for trial—which means that they may (whatever becomes of them there) be locked up in prison until the assizes. Now this is surely far worse than anything imputed, truly or falsely, to Roman or Neapolitan police! However it is pretended that they repress the risings of the people it cannot be denied that they provoke them. To sanction paid agents of a rival faith in insulting and outraging the feelings of the people, and then to drag to jail any person who may resent these outrages and insults, is a touch of tyranny beyond the reach of any one absolutism or Neapolitan despotism. It is simply diabolical. Yet that it is so, any one who has read a report of recent proceedings at the sessions of Kilsrush, in Ireland, will see to be true. There, not only men, but women and boys, are seized and cast into jail, for showing by the most innocuous outward acts disgust and indignation at the outrages offered to their religion. The police could only as to one woman swear that she ran violently; of another that her mouth was open; and the worst that was done was throwing of stones, although there were only 6 police among 2000 persons! This is brought before a bench of magistrates among whom sits a party implicated (by sanctioning the provocation systematically offered to the people); and they consider this a case of breach of the peace, and commit the poor creatures for trial at the Assizes! This is a specimen of Protestant government in free and enlightened Great Britain. Now the rulers and leaders of public opinion, who permit such atrocities, affect a hypocritical horror at the idea of police in Milan, in Naples, or in Rome! Police are employed in Ireland to enforce submission to degrading insults; in Italy, to keep down revolutionists, anarchists, and assassins. The Protestant rulers of Ireland require their Catholic subjects to be so oppressed as to receive, without any outward sign of annoyance or anger, all the outrages which bigotry can devise. For this is the land of liberty; and where would be the value of it to Protestants if bigotry had no licence? How grateful the people of Ireland ought to be for living under English instead of Austrian rule! Were they under an Austrian Government their bishops would be recognised, their churches restored, and their religion respected. But all this would be no consolation for the loss of "English institutions." Yet the price they pay is rather dear for those benefits. They are subjected to the lowest degradation possible to humanity; the vilest and basest of their race are paid to hunt, to harass, and to insult them; and myriads of Government are ready to drag to a prison any who shall dare to allow the feelings of outraged human nature to find any expression! The representative of their Sovereign seems to sanction this shameful system, and those who resent it are, by his orders, "sent to the Assizes." Yet the Lord Lieutenant is a very liberal nobleman of strictly evangelical principles. The Earl of Carlisle is an accomplished nobleman, and it is a pity that he should thus adopt the persecuting policy of Calvin. Persecution it is in reality; and in effect; and it is heaping insult upon insult to profess to vindicate an offensive and intrusive system of provocation, under the plea of proselytism. People are not likely to be proselytised by being provoked; and an ingenious system of perpetual provocation is in itself a severe species of persecution. To have their religion gibbeted to scorn in public placards, and have the lowest wretches hired to dog their steps and assail them with ignominious insults—this is the depth of humiliation to which the Catholics of Ireland are reduced under the "liberal and enlightened" rule of an evangelical Whig. It is the more to be lamented, since Lord Carlisle has visited Italy, and written a book in which he has incorporated the usual Protestant platitudes about liberty and persecution. The Austrian Government does not thus insult its Protestant subjects; and there is no country in the world in which religious bigotry would be allowed such scandalous license under the protection of the Pope, as in unhappy Ireland. To repress any tendency to impatience under this shameful system of oppression, a Coercion Act is passing through Parliament under the auspices of the very statesmen who complain before Europe of "Austrian repression." Earl Carlisle will go far to make the Catholics of Ireland envy it. If the Austrian police represses political revolution, it also represses scurrilous ridicule of the Catholic religion, and permits no religious community to have their feelings outraged by hired wretches under its sanction and protection.

A CRADLE PEACE.—Marshal Pelissier tells his soldiers that peace has been "signed at the cradle of an imperial infant." How long does this allow ere peace shall be wanted? Signed at a cradle, peace may have all sorts of nursery vicissitudes. Peace may have the measles, the hooping-cough, and the scarlet fever. Any way, in France, for some time peace will be very like the infant aforesaid; namely a peace in arms.

MR. GAVAN DUFFY IN MELBOURNE.—At the festival of the St. Patrick Society in Melbourne, Mr. Gavan Duffy made a long speech, in which he thus adverted to the attachment of the colonists to the old country. He said, "he was rejoiced to meet them at such a festival, because he thought it a wise and generous practice to keep alive the memories that bound men to their native land. It was good for their new country that they should not forget their old one. Perhaps there was not in that whole assembly one man born in Australia; and there was but a handful among the ninety thousand inhabitants of this city, or the 300,000 inhabitants of the State, who could claim it as their native soil. However loyal and affectionate citizens they might be of Australia, they could not have felt that first mysterious love a man feels towards his mother country. It did not contain the bones of their fathers, or the graves of their martyrs or heroes, nor the homes of their childhood, nor the altar where they first knelt at prayer, nor the scenes of early friendship or love. A man can have but one mother and one mother country. But men go forth from their first home and marry. They had married Australia; and they would be faithful till death doth them part; but God forbid they should forget their dear mother, Ireland! He would make but an indifferent husband who denied the breast at which he was nourished. In a country where the tender and endearing ties of nationality have not yet sprung up, a wise statesman would rejoice to see the same sentiment preserved by the citizens towards their parent State, as one of the best guarantees for a generous and noble life" (cheers).

A PRINTER TARRED AND FEATHERED.—J. E. Cummings writes from Topeka, Kansas, to the Chicago Tribune, that on his way to that territory in May last, he was forcibly dragged from the steamer at Lexington by a mob, led into the woods, questioned as to his principles, and on avowing that he was in favor of making Kansas a free State, he was stripped, and tarred and feathered. He was also severely beaten, and left by the road side. He walked in the following night fifteen miles to a wood yard, where he took the first boat for St. Louis, and made a successful attempt, a few days after, to get to Kansas, where he arrived safe, and still remains.

BATTLE BETWEEN A SNAKE AND WEASEL.—On Saturday a gentleman visiting a spring, in Rochester, heard a slight squeaking, and on searching for the cause, saw a black snake and a weasel in a sharp contest. When discovered the snake was coiled around the weasel, giving the animal rather a hard squeeze, but finally the weasel slipped through the snake's coil, and then turned and took the "varmint" by the throat and killed it almost instantly. "Pop goes the weasel."

A country schoolmaster happening to be reading of a curious skin of an elephant, asked one of his pupils if he ever saw an elephant's skin. "Yes, sir, I have," shouted the little six year old. "Where?" asked the teacher, quite amused at the little boy's earnestness. "On the elephant," replied the youngster.

Jenny—Well, Annie, how did you get along with that stupid fool of a lover of yours? Did you succeed in getting rid of him? Annie—Oh, yes, I got rid of him very easily. I married him; and have no lover now.

TASTE.—We should always distinguish between taste and fancy. One is a perception of some manifestation of a principle in nature; the other a mere predilection for works of art. One is founded on the soul, as seen through its outward covering; the other contemplates only the exterior dress. True taste is a love of the sublime, the beautiful, and the true. Talent is the ability to give these qualities expression in work of art. The man of genius combines taste and talent, and presents the images of truth, beauty, and sublimity, in poetry, painting, sculpture, music, &c. He does not create the principles, but simply embodies them in images of the material world!

THE DEVIL'S MARKS.—The Belfast Mercury tells a story of a woman in the parish of Rasharkin, who was very fond of paying visits to a certain black bottle, and one day retired to take a nap. On awaking she was horrified to find that her forehead, nose and cheeks were regularly tattooed with the most fantastic of all imaginary marks in black, red and blue. Her terror knew no bounds when, after washing with soap, scrubbing with sand, and using every possible effort to remove the signals of disgrace, they retained their position in spite of all her efforts, and their traces are still manifestly visible up to the present day! The victim herself, and every other old woman in the neighborhood, is quite persuaded that the devil had something to do with the affair. Since the date of this very extraordinary event, a greater number of black bottles have been deliberately smashed in the parish of Rasharkin than in any period of time within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant."

MLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. MLane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.
Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.
Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.
Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Ia. writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. MLane's Vermifuge.
Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind. happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.
Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. MLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
Directions for Use.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.
For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.
For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing will to the inventor.
For Sores these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; you will apply the Ointment freely, but do not rub it in.
For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—
ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.
Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum.

BOUDREAU FRERE
HAVE the honor to intimate to the public generally that they have opened a RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in the House formerly occupied by Boudreau, Herard & Co. They beg leave to call the attention of the numerous customers of that old house to visit their New Establishment, which will be kept on as good and as respectable a footing as any house in the city in the same line. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottons, Linens, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Small Wares.
—ALSO—
Grapes, Merinos, Cobourgs, Paramata, and all sorts of Black Goods for Mourning.
Which they will sell cheap for cash only.
Prices marked in plain figures, and no second price.
BOUDREAU FRERE,
No. 200 Notre Dame Street.
June 26.

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE,
No. 44, McGill Street,
(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET),
MONTREAL,
BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK;
which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable terms. She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, having enlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice.
Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to
CLEAN AND TURN,
To the latest Style,
Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.
Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES, of every style and price.
Mrs. MacI. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy.
Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years.
June 13, 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED,
OF DANIEL LENAHAN, who left Montreal about nine months ago; and is supposed to be in or about Kingston. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, James Lenahan, at Addy & Co.'s, St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF IRELAND.

BY THE
REV. THOMAS WALSH.
THIS Work embraces the Annals of the Irish Church, from the earliest period of Ireland's conversion, to the doctrines of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic faith;—the succession of the Irish Hierarchy to the present time; the labors of Irish Saints and Missionaries in foreign countries;—the Monastic establishments of each County—the plunder of the same; the persecutions of Ireland under the Danes; and finally, those of England; with brief notices of the Bishops and Clergy, who suffered death in defence of the ancient religion.
The Rev. Author will wait in person, and solicit the names of subscribers to the work.
The present will be the only opportunity of procuring the volume, as the stereotype will be transferred to Ireland in a short period, and as it is not given to the trade.
Montreal, June 25.

CAREY, BROTHERS,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,
24 St. John Street, Quebec.

BEG to call attention to the following new and standard CATHOLIC WORKS:


All for Jesus; or, The Easy Ways of Divine Love. By the Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D.	2 6
Growth in Holiness; or, The Progress of the Spiritual Life. By the same Author.	2 6
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Mooney's History of the Antiquities, Men, Music, Literature, and Architecture of Ireland.	17 6
The Complete Works of the Right Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston.	50 0
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History of the Catholic Missions. By J. G. Shea, Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for Re-calling my Subscription to the Royal Supremacy. By the Rev. R. J. Wilberforce, M.A.	3 9
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Lectures and Letters of Rev. Dr. Cahill.	2 6
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Life of St. Ignatius Loyola. By Father Daniel Bartoli. 2 vols.	10 0
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The Cross and the Shamrock.	2 6
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The Bakes and Flannagans.	3 9
Life and Times of St. Bernard.	5 0
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Travels in England, France, Italy, and Ireland. By the Rev. G. H. Haskins.	2 6

Besides a general and well assorted Stock of Bibles, Prayer Books, Doctrinal and Controversial Works.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just published, with the permission of His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec,
A PRACTICAL CATECHISM OF THE SUNDAYS, FEASTS, AND FASTS,
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
200 pages. Price 9d. Sent, free of Post, on receipt of the price in Postage stamps.
CAREY, BROTHERS,
Catholic Bookstore,
24 St. John Street, Quebec.
May 7th, 1856.

PATRICK DOYLE,
AGENT FOR
"BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"
AND
"THE METROPOLITAN,"
TORONTO,
WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.
P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS.
Toronto, March 26, 1854.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,
BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)


WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.
—N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers that.
A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

DONNELLY & CO.,
GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
No. 48, McGill Street, Montreal.

DONNELLY & CO.,
BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in the

Ready-Made Clothing Line,
in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 48, McGill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Order, under the direction of

FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS,
at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City.
An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.
All Orders punctually attended to.
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

CENTRE OF FASHION!
MONTREAL
CLOTHING STORE,
85 McGill Street, 85
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
D. CAREY

IS NOW RECEIVING, and will continue to receive, a splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of BROAD, BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS.

Constantly for sale, an extensive and general stock of **FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,** Of every description, which cannot, in point of advantage to the buyer, be surpassed by that of any house in the trade Also—Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, &c. &c.


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