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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



ATHOLIC HRONICLE

VOL. VIII.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARS OF DERBY. St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Feast of St. Leo, '58.

My LORD. — The striking contrast between sensitive virtue should have recoiled. These Irish nation. In justice, we are entitled to a the fate of your former and that of your present are things that have, it appears, sunk into the fair participation of both, and we will not fail to administration is a subject of just dismay to public mind, and of which their perpetrators, as some, of overweening confidence to others, and if they were the only strangers in Ireland, aped is not less felt among several of your early interests than the ebullitions of fanaticism in stanch adherents than among the numerous parliamentary recruits whom an utter despair of the with which Lord Derby's administration has of the great body of the people. effete fortunes of the three last governments is been luther to borne, but for the active support Of your lordship's disposition to do justice we effete fortunes of the three last governments is been hitherto borne, but for the active support gradually drawing round your banners. The recently given in several parts of Ireland to men, sudden blow, by many deemed a Providential one, which smote the last of these ministries that ley Liberals, and for no other reason but bestrove to disguise the deepest hatred of our faith cause they are resolved, in the face of the world, and nation by the small boons with which they to resent the perfidy with which they have been laboured to seduce some few easy Catholic gen- treated. These are strange things in Ireland, both, fell on them all with a withering influence. more strange and unaccountable they appear Still there was hope, and so sanguine were the members of the displaced government in their sity of the Irish people, or to the superficial, who expectation of a speedy restoration to power that the daily letters from beyond the Channel were in the habit of fixing the joyous advent with something of a mathematical precision. Never were the bulletins regarding the convalescence of lessons of treachery they have learned to their a royal patient issued with more regularity and cost, and that they will not again be duped by confidence than were the prophecies of the rcturning vitality of the fallen ministers to reassure the despondence of their followers; yet, like the same loyal but mendacious bulletins, "mieux, mueux, mort," they have ended in the assurance of the utter dissolution of that huge Whig fabric, which so many strange influences had so long kept together.

posed to be effects of a wide-spread agitation, the Considering the vast influence which Ireland others spring from the quiet and spontaneous has uniformly exercised on the councils of the convictions of the people. No magic wand has nation in forming, or dissolving, or modifying its been lately wielded to sway what is termed their wayward feelings. The iron dominion of a war administration was justly deemed unsuited to the successive ministries, and will continue to exercise, nothing appears to me more strange than the delusion of those political partizans who beconstitutional struggles which distinguish times lieved, or affected to believe, that the Catholic of peace. And yet the people of Ireland never appeared more enlightened, more discriminating, people would respond to those lamentations which so pathetically deplored the fall of the Whigs, more determined, or more disdainful and impaand as earnestly deprecated the misfortunes of tient of the schemes of political impostors than entrusting power to any other hands. Though at present-so much so, that if Stocknort were six long years have since elapsed, they seem to at present—so much so, that if Stockport were to be uttered at an election, it would find a have mistaken 1858 for 1852, and to imagine that the disastrous riots of Stockport are still as counter cry in some recent scenes equally tragic, that the disastrous riots of Stockport are suin as and its name would be drowned in the louder to the charities of after times if some of the men namely, to advance their commerce during the nent relief as they were when, through their multiplied echoes over Ireland, its people rose, resolved that your lordship's administration should be made the first constitutional victim for the in- longer the yoke of the treacherous Whigs and juries they suffered from it and the preceding their congenial allies affords a fine opportunity to occupants of power. The same Stockport riots. no less fatal to the stability of your lordshin's administration than they were to the best interests of the Catholics of Ireland, came as the most seasonable screen to intercept the recent misdeeds of the Russell ministry, and to create vacuum, has been filling some of the empty places an impression that all the execration which they out of which the machinery of penal laws had had evoked was chiefly owing to the enthusiastic forced the vitality of Catholic education. It confidence which your lordship's political opponets had commanded. Nothing was more at variance with the fact. The Catholic freeholders of Ireland, asserting their just rights, first broke the ranks of him who was supposed to inflict the latest and the keenest wrong ; and, had not the Stockport scenes been unfortunately leges, forbidden to flourish because struck with a acted, the Durham letter and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill would have been as loudly rung, and their doomed existence without any accessible as deeply echoed, and as traught with the legiti- substitutes to supply their place. But, above all, mate manifestations of the people's feelings the fruits of the tenant's labor, legally liable to against the Whigs as they happened to be against seizure, are still actually and unjustly seized withyour lordship's brief administration. The deep out compensation, and the use of the franchise, aversion which their cruel neglect of a starving destined to be his shield, turned into a construcpeople, and their hatred of the Catholic Hierarchy inspired, they dexterously sought to elude and awful religious solemnities are still exposed by a comparison with others, and by an artifice | to insult from men to whom, if lost to a sense of not uncommon, they would fain persuale us that, propriety, ordinary prudence should teach a lesbecause the Tories were hated, they themselves were loved. Such was your lordship's relative position in '52, and such were the difficulties with which you had to struggle, and which you found it impossible to subdue. But in '58 those comparative difficulties have vanished, or if aught of them is remembered, it is to bring the effects of scope for salutary legislation. contrast to your aid. If Stockport be yet a dark spot to comtemplate, the Liberals of the late ministries have furnished us with recollections dreary and humiliating beyond measure to Ireland and its confiding people; and in the varied annals of treachery by which nations remonstrances of their constituents. Like the throats of Europe, as partners in this conspiracy, have been deceived, and in the varied biogra- late Sir Robert Peel, your lordship is no doubt were congregated. Here, as in a political Hell, phics of public men who made violated pledges the ladder by which they rose to elevation, there bition, that disdains to give to the importunities want, treason, or assassination had expelled from is not to be found a more melancholy or instruc- of party what it owes to the wider interests of their own country : here, like the fallen spirits, tive episode or chapter than the record of that country and of mankind. But in doing so you they planned their fiendish stratagems, in de-sweeping system of flagitious deceit and imposi- must beware of the insidious influences that beset moniac council; and prepared, under given leadtion which has been flaunting before the world | his path, especially in legislating for Ireland .during those latter years, to the pecuniary ruin | The interested suggestions of a few, whose sole | surrounding countries, menaced several ancient of thousands, and to the utter depreciation of object is place at any price, are to be unheeded | thrones, and well-nigh ended in a general maspublic and private morality.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1858.

forth the general reprobation which they merited, in lieu of protection to the tenants and the eman-but many were found to glory in their shame, circular of our Hierarchy. From the Consercipation of our Hierarchy. From the Conserwith large measures of relief to the mass of the claims of the individual, and applies itself to redressing the wrongs and promoting the happiness

have already a pledge in the provision recently made for Catholic Chaplains in the army-a provision which, as long as they could flatter and of the sea; at another time they would state deceive by individual favors, the Whigs, or the false Liberals, would not grant to doomsday .--This is not a hazardous conjecture. It is found- out trial or judgment, to the Castle of St. Antlemen from the earnest and efficient service of and instructive as they are strange. But the ed on their own authentic testimony; and when gelo, there to be imprisoned during their lives, the poor Trish soldiers were pouring out their life-blood in the late war their Bishops received from the then Prime Minister the chilling assu- At one time these English Delegates have rerance of an utter indifference to the prayer of their memorial and the just claims of their own spiritual children. Such has long been our fate, ration of a graduated iniquity, and the Vatican and such still would it continue if a few Catholics who may flutter round the precincts of the Viceregal court were enabled to persuade its occupant that it is only necessary for the purpose of good government to comply with their selfish demands, and that in meeting them you satisfy all the just requirements of the distant provinces. ception your friends and those of the discarded | Yet this ministry, composed of several hostile sections, which disregarded the memorial of the Bishops, and denied to the dying soldier the consolations of his faith, was eulogised as most liberal and useful by the venal recipients of its pamixture, the hostile elements of the Aberdeen moral turpitude and criminal design has no pacabinet were converted into the most friendly government by their chemical amalgamation.

trust, will pass over without any suffering to your ministry. The month of July comes laden with many remembrances of a conflicting nature, and it should be the duty of a wise statesman to pluck the sting out of all such anniversaries.— The 1st and 12th of July, with their historical English Cabinets—the Whig Cabinets—had two events, would have brought no recollections fatal objects in view in this expensive conspiracywere not strangers to the spirit of of after times charity. If it were not for such recent sanguinary exhibitions as have periodically disturbed the suppression of Catholicity. the peace of the north of Ireland, the battle of the seventh century would do now but little harm. Suffer not, then, the repetition of the savage scenes of Belfast or Dolly's Brae to become a just apology for endangering the stability of your administration. With such contempt- throne of his uncle, presented Europe, in a few ible factions-become formidable only through hours, under a different aspect. It was a kind excessive indulgence-no wise or vigorous government should fear to grapple ; and if their unhallowed spirit were effectually laid, the names of affairs France at once resumed her original of the Boyne or of Aughrim would be as nowerless in arming against each other the children of the same soil as is now the name of Culloden in exciting to deadly conflict the peaceful borderers of England and of Scotland .--- I have the honor to be, your lordship's obedient servant. + JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

nevolent and protecting Providence had not in a vatives we got indifference to individual claims, favorable time defeated these execrable machinations, the most crimsoned page of European Irish nation. In justice, we are entitled to a history would have been written in the year '47. assert it; but if we are still, from a want of lies of these English Correspondents, in every union, doomed for a time to the alternative, wel- | department of foreign, religious and political hisof unqualified wonder to all. The surprise peared until now to be unconscious. These come the advent of that party, in preference to tory; in the every-day public transactions, and which your continued tenure of office has excit- scenes, far sadder in their influence on Catholic all others, which disregards the subordinate the domestic privacies of these various countries, are amongst the most singular moral phenomena of malignant, aggravated slander of which there of malignant, aggravated slander of which there is any known record in the whole world. At one time these hired writers would send a report to the *Times* that thousands were immured in the the *Times* that thousands were immured in the the Times that thousands were immured in the dungeons of Naples, several feet below the level that the Inquisitors at Rome seized, in the dead of night, several persons, and hurried them, withfor no other crime except for having had in their possession a copy of the Protestant Scriptures ! presented the Italian Nunneries as the seats of immorality, the College of Cardinals as a corpoas the centre of a hated, superstitious tyranny. Who has not read these daily articles in the London press? At another time the Queen of Spain is represented as giving an audience to her | days, therefore, England was the sole Arbiter of Ministers, while the very obscenities of language were outraged in expressing the indecencies of her own institutions were published without conthe Spanish Court. There is no epithet of ignorance, superstition, or despotism which has not been applied to the Emperor of Austria; and thus England, her Cabinets, her Correspondents, her Ambassadors, her hired Press have spread ex-Premiers, whose names appear at the head of over Europe, a calumnious literature and a revolutionary policy which has cost millions and tens tronage; and, like those substances separately lutionary policy which has cost millions and tens licy that new alliance with Catholic countries. poisonous, which become wholesome from their of millions of pounds sterling; and which for which is now the permanent basis of European rallel in the history of modern times. In the lish rampant bigotry and political perfidy, that midst of all this English calumny on Catholic Great Britain has earned that universal hatred There are certain days approaching near which, Europe, France always was represented as a which has already shaken her power, and which race-a mongrel race-of Atheists and fanatics, | in coming time is likely to utterly crush her inaa mixture of monarchy and Red Republicanism which only required one bold leader and a de-

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nhabitants were Roman Catholic; but now only avorable time deteated these execrable machi-ations, the most crimsoned page of European istory would have been written in the year '47. The palpable misrepresentations, the notorious present time, civilisation is seen to have advanced rapidly. Mr. Smith stated the pleasing fact that at the present moment there willions of the children of the country are in schools, and being well educated by the different sects. These would shortly be seat into the world, and others take their places, so that in a very short period it was anticipated that three ministered. There was a debt of ± 500 upon the place, and his object in visiting this country, in addition to giving information as to the state of fre-land, was to solicit *maney* to free his place from deby. A collection was made."

> So late even, as fifteen or twenty years ago, the Correspondence from the Continent, published in the Times and in other journals in England, were never copied into the Continental papers. The various countries and thrones which were then grossly maligned preferred to remain silent under the most iniquitous charges, rather than incur the displeasure of the British Ambassudors residing at their Courts, or to add to the agitation by which their respective Kingdoms were already too much distracted. In those the policy of Europe; her own statements of tradiction; and she appeared, from the laudations of her own Press, as the mistress of the world, the seat of liberty, and the centre of true Christianity. It was in those days that the two this article, necessitated by their disastrous posecurity; and it was during this period of Englicious pre-eminence.

How altered is her present position and name will become evident to any one who wishes to examine the present Continental journals. The lies of her Correspondents are now openly gibed in the daily Continental Press; her inilitary renown ridiculed; her social crimes are abhorred: her creed is lampooned : and her nower is scoffed. France asks where are the million of Bibles which Excter-hall asserts have been distributed throughout Gaul? Spain makes the same inquiry !? Naples demands a reply to the same question, and wishes to know where are the Converts to Anglicanism so often referred to in the Two Sicilies!? Austria rallies Hungary and Lombardy in bitter sarcasm, when she now asks the Hungarians where are the British men-o'war which were to cover the Grecian Archipelago in their support ? and again she makes Lombardy writhe in shame when she reminds the Italian rebels there of the promise which perfidious England made to them of blockading Venice and shutting up the Adriatic till the rebels defeated the Austrians! Where now, the Continent asks, is Palmerston ? where are the English fleets? where are the British armies? The answer to these cutting, wounding questions is plain. Palmerston is buried for ever in dishonored oblivion; and the British, Naval, and Military power is taxed to its utmost limit in endeavoring to recover the position amongst her own subjects, which she has lost through an insolent domestic tyranny and an insane bigotry. All Europe now asks-What has become of Palmerston's promises, and where are the English Bible Societies for reforming Southern Europe? and thus, in the course of about ten years, a loud shout of contemptuous defiance against England is heard from Algiers to Cherbourg, from the Tagus to the Wolga. Even poor Ircland asks in her turn what has happened to all the million tracts and Bibles scattered all over Erin during the last twentyfive years, as stated in the Rotunda, in the annual reports of the Bible Societies? The writer of this article asks, on this point only, one simple question, namely-" Has any one ever seen, taken in his hand and read, in any one Catholic house, cabin, or hovel in Ireland, at any time, year, or month, any one tract, Bible, or Protestant book said to be distributed by the soupers amongst the Catholic people of Ireland ?". If any one were to believe the annual statements of the speakers at the Rotunda, the millions of tracts and Bibles said to be distributed amongst the Catholics during the last thirty years would be sufficiently numerous to cover the territorial surface of all Ireland, to thatch the very cabins of the poor, and to have still a large supply for all spiritual purposes. Whereas I hereby now challenge any one (excepting the few perverted perjured soupers) to name one man, woman, or child in Catholic Ireland, who has ever received sionary twenty years since, and spent many years | even one copy of any one of these millions, tens

execration of that infamy which has been upon the land by political swindlers.

but many were found to glory in their shame,

and to encounter, with the reckless front of vi-

clous habits, the exposure from which a more

England, will account not only for the patience

the avowed opponents of Whigs, and such mot-

treated. These are strange things in Ireland,

to the selfish, who so long traded on the genero-

guage not the depth of the sagacity that lies un-

der the more impulsive qualities, the more it will

be evident to the disinterested and the discern-

ing that the Irish people are pondering over the

the names or pretensions of any particular politi-

cal faction. Had your lordship gone to the country, as it is called, there went some precur-

sors at the recent elections to annouce what re-

ministry would meet with. There is, too, this

other contrast between the two periods of '52 and

1858, that, whilst the results of the one were sup-

The impatience of the country to endure any any great statesman to inaugurate and develope an enlarged and beneficial scheme of policy.-The National system, unsound from the beginning, but which still found its way on the principle that air, however impure, must rush into a has, however, of late become so noisome in several localities that, like the waters of your own river, it is becoming unsupportable by threatening a general infection, and will require no less attention and energy than the Thames itself to effect its salutary purgation. The Queen's Colblighting interdict, drag on the brief term of tive crime to effect his ruin. Our most sacred son of quiet forbearance, and your Church Temporalities Bill is still imperfect whilst it leaves whole towns and cities, as is the case in Tuam, to languish under the incubus of the oppressive laws by which the enormous temporalities of the Establishment are supported. All those questions, intimately connected with the public weal as well as the public peace, will afford ample

To any wise enactments you may propose regarding those subjects you need not apprehend | cate to London, by a daily correspondence, the any obstruction from the faithful remnant of the Independent Opposition members, or from the land was the depot where sections of all the cutanimated with the impulse of an honorable am- were assembled all those whom social crime, in comparison to the manifest interests of the sacre. London was the head-quarters, whence But what considerably aggravated the evil mass of the people. From the Whigs we got, were issued the general orders for this sanguinary was, that not only did those practices not call in the shape of bribes, small places for the few, and infidel combination. The names of the lead-

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

All those who have taken the trouble of studying the political career of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, during the last twelve years, must recollect the remarkable diplomatic prophecy, published in reference to them, by several eminent statesmen-namely, that these two Ministers would involve Europe in universal insurrection ; and in the end that they would plunge their own country in inextricable ruin. The first part of this political vaticination has been literally fulfilled; and the accomplishment of the second part seems, under all the circumstances. not very far distant. Who does not remember the year 1847, when Naples, Rome, Florence, Paris, and Vienna were so many stations where English conspirators resided, as official rebels, to fan the flame of Revolution, and to communiprogress of the anti-Catholic scheme? Switzerers, the insurrections which afterwards shook the

ing political disorder and social and again to propagate their Biblical creed, by

The English anticipations, so nearly realised, were almost in one hour disappointed; the successful nomination of Napoleon as the President of the French Republic ; and again by his accession, by the coup de main, to the Imperial of national dissolving view which, in a moment, surprised all mankind. In this altered position imperial pre-eminence; the surrounding countries acquired strength and confidence from French central power; rebellion was crushed, order and religion lifted their drooping heads ; the English intrigue, defeated and exposed, shrunk back within Exeter Hall and St. Stephens, to expend in ineffectual invective and malice the feelings of that desperate conspiracy which she had planned for the political and moral subjugation of the neighboring states. Diplomatists, military men, tourists, Biblical emissaries were located in all the cities and towns of southern Europe; and by a malignant industry, which would now appear incredible, they filled the English mind, otherwise honestly and honorably disposed, with continued narratives of social, political, and religious statistics, every word of which was studied falsehood and opprobrious invention. As a specimen of the style with which these emissaries misrepresentated the Catholic Continent, I shall republish a singular morceaux written in the same spirit in reference to Ireland, and published in England by an itinerant Biblical from our own Kingstown. The stunning monstrous mis-statement of this paragraph has, I dare say, by its unblushing hurdihood of details, deceived the Leeds folk; but this kind of preaching, so far from doing an injury to Catholicity, advances it considerably; and that, too, in something of the same ratio by which it covers with contempt the declining cause of lying itinerant Souperism. I feel quite convinced that there is not even one respectable Protestant, lay or cleric, in Ireland, who will not blush in burning shame on reading the following part of a sermon at Leeds delivered there by our Kingstown Biblical :-

LECTURE ON IRELAND .- On Wednesday evening, lecture was delivered in Harrison-road (Indepen dent) chapel, 'On Ireland,' by the Rev. Denham Smith, of Kingstown. The Rev. J. C. Mc. Michael took the chair. The lecturer entered into a length-ened account of the Ireland of twenty years ago, in contrast with the Ireland of to-day. He himself was an Englishman ; but after study for the ministry, he entered on his labors as a Ohristian Protestant mis-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .--JULY 30, 1858.

millions, tens of thousands of millions, of publi- Napoleon the Third ! aye, an entente cordiale cations ! The only thing which can be said to between the French retreating cavalry and the be true in the history of these Bible Societies is, victorious English guards at Waterloo. The that more lies have been told, spoken, written, truest friend of our Queen is the subject which to deny or admit the correctness of Gloeson's stateand published in reference to this Biblical mania, warns her Majesty of this enormous power conthan ever have been spoken or written on any subject or subjects since Moses wrote the Pen- shores : and the best form of expressing alletateuch.

2

Perhaps the history of the world has never published anything like this Biblical swindle : and if an examination were made into the huge de- considering the English disaster in India, Great ception of this monstrous lie, the result would Britain is at present decidedly in the power of develop the working of a sytematic scheme, France + and that her Majesty must sleep rawhich, under the name of religion, has carried ther nervously, knowng that her bed is placed unsworn) depositions taken in Dublin Castle might out an imposition unequalled in the annals of hy-pocrasy and fraud. Let us read, on this point, could frame and frame and fraud. We therefore include the solution in the solution of the point. porrasy and fraud. Let us read, on this point, spark from accident or design may suddenly ex- Burke is still in safe custody, and that the Solicitora short extract from the Banner of Ulster of plode and bury her throne in ruin. Remarks General will not let him go until the affair shall last Tuesday-a friend to the Biblical cause :--

The schools of Mr. Dallas and those of the Irish Church Missions have suffered much in the Connemara district. In some instances, I was told, on making inquiry, that they closed, and industrial operations connected with them suspended. In Oughterard a large industrial establishment is shut up. It ought to be remembered, however, that the large funds connected with this mission enabled its friends to build houses and erect agencies which others were unable to do, and that now these institutions must remain while the population may have only drifted away from them, A simple economical agency is the one most fitting to Conuemara, and indeed to all Connaught-one which can shift about as the people do, and, persecuted in one place, can take refuge in another.

In spite of all the disasters which England has she has received, it is worth while to note the fatal blindness which still urges her to her ruin. the victorious enemy on her shores, or at her gates will yet silence her calumny in her defeat. ture to be delivered, in the Corn Exchange, in ridicule of Napoleon !! Only imagine " the authorities" of Versailles authorizing a public lec-ture in contempt of Queen Victoria ! The following placard, which will be read by the Emperor on next Saturday, and will certainly be published through France on next week, is found fixed on the walls of Wolverhampton, and carried through the streets of that town with, of thorities of that district :----

ROME : BRITAIN. THE BARON DE CAMIN (From the South of France, late Inquisitor of the Se cret Inquisition of the Order of St. Dominic), WILL (D. V.) DELIVER THREE LECTURES, In the Corn Exchange, Wolverhampton, On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 28, 29, and 30, 1858. Monday Evening, June 28. Part First :

THE JESUITS: THE SPIES OF THE POPE AND NAPOLEON THE LITTLE.

Their Secret Oath and their Secret Constitution, and the manner in which they carry on

ing her blood and treasures in a useless effort to repair the blunders of Cabinets, the bigotry, the vanity, the bloated insolence of Ministers ; while clared that there was nothing in it ! We sent a reshe is thus engaged in the work of national suicide, it is interesting to see what "little Napoleon" is doing. In his domain, and under his rule, we do not hear of any French Clerics ridiculing Protestantism : scattering lying tracts against the Anglican Parliamentary creed : against the British Religion Bill : gibing England for rejecting a man-Pope, while following and obeying a female Baby Pontiff in the cradle; throwing biting scorn in the teeth of their Church, for allowing every man the liberty of his own judg. ment in the interpretation of the Bible, yet bles Arthur and Kenny from Nenagh to Roscrea.succars him on the Thirty-Nine Articles. Napoleon " the little" is not guilty of any of these Biblical insanities in France. But he is engag-ed in a far different work. His Majesty would ed in a tar different work. His Majesty would not permit the smallest insult on any religious inquest that you didn't know who was there, and afdenomination in France ; and in the case of terwards swear their lives away? His reply to me Protestant Clergy, he grants a pension to the was, I was persecuted by every one, and then they Protestant Minister of $\pounds 120$ a year, while his to the they would transport me for life. Well, Protestant Minister of £120 a year, while his says I, are you sorry for what you done? I am, says he; I would not wish it for all I ever saw, and Parish Priests, have each only £80 per annum. I wouldn't do it again for the full of the car of mo-Besides this liberal conduct, he is also engaged ney; and if I told the truth the Cormacks would be in another work: he is preparing the harbour of Cherbourg to accommodate along the quay of one mile and a half in length—at one and the message to go up to Dublin. Constables Arthur and same time - not less than thirty steam line-of- Kenny were at the Castle; so was Burke. We were battle ships: and moreover, he can embark in brought into an office in the Castle. Three gentlesix hours a force of thirty thousand men in these war vessels. This is the work of "the little" We were not sworn. We were ordered out after we Emperor. Besides, he has completed three rail- were examined. We were then called together, and roads to this famous harbour ; and he can con- our evidence read over by one of the gentlemen .vey at any and the same time tens and hundreds The police heard Burke's evidence, in which he depot, whenever necessity demands the experiment. In addition to these noted works, he has go to walk, and asked the constables to go with him, constructed a permanent camp at Chalons, where and they refused to go with him. I didn't get a halfhe can lodge, feed, and exercise one hundred penny for my expenses. thousand men-such as scaled the Malakoff tower and conquered Gortschakoff and Liprandi. If private rumour can be relied on, his strategy seems to be, to construct the camp against be swore on the inquest that he didn't know who was Prussia, to build a harbour against England; and there. then to secure the alliance of Russia, to check any hostile feeling of Austria. He seems to challenge single-handed both England and Prus- for any information from the constables lest they sia (when necessity may demand the struggle); and there can be no doubt of the immediate probable alliance between France and Russia; and, as the report is, in order to check Austria, putation; Constable Arthur, who was better known should she dare to your England in the conflict. to his informants, being described as a particularly should she dare to join England in the conflict. should she dare to join England in the conflict. But there is, it is said, an *entent cordiale* be-tween the Court of Saint James and the Tuil-eries; aye, an *entente cordiale* between Sir Kenny was less known, he was believed to be an great demand for troops in India.

of millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of Hudson Lowe, the gaoler of Saint Helena and cqually conscientious man. We give the benefit of centered within seventy miles of the English giance to her person and her crown, is to reand I, therefore, follow an unsuspected example information about him." in repeating them in the present article. D. W. C.

Thursday, July 1, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CORMACKS-BURKE'S DECLARATION OF HIS PER-URY BEFORE THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.-We (Tablet) abridge the following important article from the Typperary Examiner :---"Mr. Attorney-Gen. White-side having, in his place in parliament, declined on behalf of the Irish government to lay before the House of Commons the notes of the examination of met; and in defiance of all the warnings which Burke before the Solicitor-General in Dublin Castle, we beg leave to supply some portion of the public demand which the right hon. gentleman has refused, fatal blindness which still urges her to her ruin. and to lay before the world plain evidence that Although the general press of France publishes Burke has retracted every word that he swore against daily articles censuring her attacks on the French the Cormacks on their trial-has declared himself a laws, on the French dynasty, and on the French perjurer-and said that he was frightened into committing the perjury! that he has deliberately signed Emperor, the old arrogance still seizes her; and she still pursues her old habit of slander and re-jesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland, and five other volution; and will always continue to do so till witnesses, and that that declaration, together with the evidence of three witnesses, is in the possession of the government! Unfortunately for themselves, gates will yet silence her calumny in her deleat. as well as for the cause of justice, the unlucky bro-Only think of the merchants, the magistrates, the thers Cormack were, it seems, but little known and authorities of Wolverhampton permitting a les- little liked among their neighbors. They were looked upon as the dependants and creatures of the Scotch bailiff, and were consequently shunned by those who, not unnaturally, hate the most remote connexions of those who devote themselves to clearing the land of the people whose industry has re-claimed it from the waste. Their trial was, therefore, viewed by the peasantry and farmers merely with intense curiosity to see if it should be proved that Ellis had fallen by the hands of those who depended on him for their daily bread; for it was thought to be as unlikely that the Cormacks would course, the official approbation of the public au- have shot Ellis as that Ellis would have shot his own employer. There was little or no public sympathy for the unfortunate men until after their trial and condemnation. It is to the circumstances at-HER POLICY AND CONSPIRACY WITH GREAT tending that memorable trial that the excitement, first of public sympathy for the condemned, and next of public astonishment, horror, and execration entirely is to be attributed. A more infamous falsehood was never coined and uttered than the allegation that the people of Tipperary have taken up the cause of the Cormacks out of sympathy with assassins, because they were assassins. The soundhearted, justice-loving people of Tipperary are indignant at an apparent outrage perpetrated in the name of law and justice, and they demand that a case shall be made clear by further examination, which was far from clear upon the trial, and which transactions that have come to light since the execution of the Cormacks have covered with suspicions of the very darkest dye. Our readers are aware that certain rumors have been afloat, respecting the accomplice who was not an accomplice, and that we have been for some weeks vainly inquiring of the government where is Burke? The whole world knows that the same inquiry has been made in par-And while England is thus employed ridicul-ing Courts and Creeds, irritating foreign peoples, and losing the allegiance of her own; expend-ing her blood and treasures in a unclose offert to House of Commons or the public, and has pooh-poohed Burke's retraction of his evidence, and deporter to Nenagh with directions to find the cardriver to whom Burke declared his perjury, and to ascertain, if possible, the precise facts. Our reporter found and had an interview with him last Friday evening. His name is Michael Gleeson, and his em-ployer is Mr. O'Meara, who keeps a posting establishment, and the following is a copy of the statement which our reporter took down as it was uttered, and which Gleeson-a remarkably intelligent mansigned, stating his readiness to verify it on oath if requisite at any time. STATEMENT OF MICHAEL GLEESON. "Michael Gleeson, car-driver, in the employment of Mr. O'Meara, says :-- 'I drove Burke and Consta-When I was going up the hill of Vinane we got off ther they were or not. Why did you swear at the vey at any and the same time tens and *numericals* in bolice head bolice in bolice in the bolice in walking about to-day, and they never would be hunged for it.' After we were examined Burke wanted to

this character of the constables to the government, in case the Attorney-General should think fit to offer their testimony in contradiction to, or explanation of Gleeson's, and we challenge the goverment either ment at once. We fully believe that the Solicitor-General caused Burke to be arrested in Liverpool, and brought back to Dublin for the purpose and with the full determination of prosecuting him for perjury. Mr. Whiteside's declaration in the House of Commons that he disapproved of the course adoptpeat the daily conversation with all classes at of Commons that he disapproved of the course adopt-present in the French capital---namely, that learned Solicitor-General explains the rest. The learned Solicitor's proceedings and intentions were checked. But however much or little the conviction of Burke for perjury might compromise various parties, the letting him go free after the signed (though similar to these were heretofore addressed to have either quite blown over, or been brought to a Sir John Burgoyne, by the Duke of Wellington : conclusion in some manner. Probably the Governor of Mountjoy Prison might be able to furnish some

A LAMENT .- The chosen mouthpiece of the Irish Orangemen pours forth the following lament upon the opening of the Parliamentary barriers for the admission of the Jews :- "Lord Derby, our Conservative Premier, hardly desires to be handed down to posterity as the executioner of the House of Lords and the destroyer of his order. Yet, we fear, this will be so. We hope good honest people will not mistake our meaning, because we say what other people think. We hold it to be our duty to utter a word of warning upon this topic; and, believing it to be a duty, we are not very much afraid of doing it. After a long opposition to the admission of Jews to Parliament the Lords, it is said, are about to give way to the Commons, Lord Derby being the leader of the party of compromise. Frankly, we tell the House of Lords that if they thus yield a vital principle after having so long contended for it, they seal their own death warrant, for men on all sides will ask before very long what is the use of a House of Lords. And what is the use of a House of Lords? Tens of thousands of honest men, who would have scorned to tondy a Marquis and who never were honoured by a nod of recognition from a Viscount, would have resisted every attempt to infringe upon the rights and dignities of the Peers, while they resisted attempts made to destroy the Protestantism and Christianity of the constitution. It cannot be wondered at that such honest meu will not kindle into any very great enthusiasm in behalf of the Lords if the House of Peers consents to become a mere registry-office for the Acts of the Commons. It cannot be wondered at that those honest Conservatives, who stood by the Lords while the Lords stood by principle, will turn coldly away, if the Lords adopt the liberal mazire of the day- ' Principle ! why, bless you, we haven't any! A revolution is being accomplished in the constitu-tion of England. All that was done in 1688 is being undone. Jesuits have not got a tyrant upon the throne, now, to make pretended Liberal measures the means of destroying the Protestant establishments, and institutions of the country. But they have got others to enter upon the same crusade Liberalism' and Jesuitism are leagued together, and if men go on as they are doing, nothing but a revo-lution will prevent 'the Protestant religion and the liberties of England' being laid in glorious William's grave !"

MIXED EDUCATION. - This question of mixed educa-tion is as much the material question of the day as investiture was seven or eight hundred years back. It is the battle-field on which the Devil kas elected to fight. It means proselytism, and proselytism to infidelity. It means that God is not to be openly denied and blasphemed, but that He is to be deposed from the first place, which is to be given to reading, writing, and arithmetic. It does not say, but it si-lently teaches, that the things of this world are to be attended to before those of the next. It practically denies, that, if we gain the things of this world d lose the promise of the next, we have lost the end and object of our creation, and that, if we lose the things of this world, but gain the salvation of our souls, we have won the fight. It means that the Devil is to reign under the promise of toleration to religion, which he has no objection to, provided God be robbed of His honor and glory, and deposed from the first place .- Cor. Tablet.

Speaking of the letter of His Grace the Archbi-

The Star, a Protestant paper, thus notices the appointment of Mr. Cecil Moore, a ci-devant Orangeman, to a Government situation in Ireland :-

We have very little confidence in Mr. Whiteside. We believe him to be one of the worst, if not the very worst, appointment to office that Lord Deby made. We admit his ability, his rude Titantic energy, his coarse but vehement eloquence. But he is a heated partisan, and as unscrupulous and reckless as the most violent of his party could wish. His impulses over-master his judgement, and they, in turn, are not always controlled by a sense of right, or of what is due to his position. The appointment of an Orangeman, therefore, or any other act that would be felt offensive by his opponents, whether in religion or politics, would not all surprise us. We cannot agree to treat the appointment of Orangemen, or of any secret society, to places of the trust under the Crown, with so much lightness as Mr. Whiteside does, and as we are sorry to say, Mr. Disraeli, following his subordinate's example, did also. It is, we think, the first duty of a Government to repress all such associations with a steady hand-to discourage them by every means in their power. This its enemies say, is especially to be done with the Orange Society, which, in the year 1830, was dis-solved with the brand of something very nearly approaching to treason stamped upon its memory. But, says Mr. Whiteside, the new Orange Association has nothing in common with the objectional features of the old one. It has no oath, no secret, no password. It is formed solely for the defence of the Throne and of the Protestant religion. We are not curious to inquire into the truth of the learned gentleman's assertion-we are willing to take the matter precisely as he puts it, and we say that, upon his own show-ing, the Government is bound to repress such a body. For what are those objects but a usurpation of the duties and functions of civil government?— What do we keep such an expensive machinery as gear for, but to hold the framework of society together, to maintain the constitution, and to preserve the peace? While they are in existence it is a pure piece of impertinence, or an insolent assumption of power, for any section of the community to arrogate that duty to themselves, and virtually to tell the constituted authorities that they must abdicate their functions, or exercise them under the control of their self-elected guardians."

Wednesday was chiefly devoted by the Commons to the discussion of Lord Bury's Bill to legalise marriage with a wife's sister. It is a just acknowledgment of the purity of the Irish people that, at the motion of Mr. Monsell, Ireland has been specially exempted from its operation. After some opposition the Bill passed the Committee. Its effect would be not only to legalise such marriages in future, but to make valid those already contracted. It is a striking admission of the violence of this proposal that Lord Bury proposes not to make valid any marriage, either party to which, knowing its entire and unquestionable invalidity, has already married some one else. So that all persons illegally married for the last quarter of a century, would now have their choice of having their marriages made legal or not as they please. Happily there is little chance that the Bill will be passed by the Peers .- Weekly Register.

The Dublin Corporation, after long debate, has voted its disapproval of the new Police Bill introduced by Lord Naas. In Belfast and Derry, the other places most affected by the Bill, there will probably be similar protests on exactly opposite valid objections to the details of the measure as regards Dublin, and we believe the apparent lightenng of taxation would be found delusive as far as the city is concerned. But certainly in Belfast some radical change in the police force is required, to get rid of Orange sympathisers. We observe the Lord Mayor of Dublin has called a public meeting of the citizens to consider the Bill.—Tablet.

THE ORANGE CONFEDERACY .- There is really much sound sense to be found in the subjoined rather long extract from a communication respecting the approaching July follies, which appears in the Evening Post. The writer is Mr. John Grey Porter, of Bellisle, in the county of Fermanagh, a convert from Orangeism, and who, as ex-grand master and heav-en knows what else, must be regarded as a competent authority upon the subject of which he treats : -"We are now," says Mr. Porter, "in the year 1858, and under the best Government in the world. How long will these follies last? How long will they disgrace Ulster, and disturb such good towns as Belshop of Tuam, to Lord Derby, which will be found fast, Derry, Enniskillen, &c.? How long will they on our first mage the Dublin Furning Poet a Whig continue to caricature the name and memory of the most liberal King of his day in Europe, William III? There are many matters too silly in themselves to testant community, if they abstained from making deserve serious notice, yet the possible cause of so by Government, which is responsible to the Queen sions of the heart. On the evening of the first of for the public peace. The fire which begins in a July Grange decorations were placed upon the steeple neglected hovel may consume every good house in and minurets of the church in this town." its neighborhood, and the riot which begins between REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY. - We a drunken Orangeman and a pugnacious Roman Catholic may end in the death of many innocent men. All statesmen-all leaders of all parties, have long since, and most strongly, condemued the continuance of this society; and, as is the case with all political movements, its dregs, its lowest orders, thus deserted, condemned, and neglected by their former leaders, are now, without good heads to guide them, more violent than ever, and ready for any mischief. In the name of religion and of common sense, what is the use now, on July 12, of hoisting flags, banners, &c., on churches-buildings which ought to be sacred to peace, and to commemorate victories 170 years ago, not over a foreign nation, but of one any great statesman to inaugurate and develope an | man's ancestors over his fellow-citizens' ancestors? We often hear that the great endowments of the Irish Church raises their hishops and clergymen above the necessity of stooping, like Roman Catholic priests, to please the popular mistakes of their established church-is now denounced in decided and flocks. Let them now show their independence by unqualified torms. The Queen's Colleges are des- condemning a custom which is a disgrace to our condemning a custom which is a disgrace to our civilization, and, besides their own conscience they will be supported and approved by all intelligent Protestants? It is a common mistake to suppose the Irish Protestants desire the continuance of the Orange Society. It is the Protestants in Belfast, Derry, Enniskillen, &c., who protect the Orangemen, not the Orangemen who protect the Protestants .-In our three southern provinces, where the Protestant families are few and scattered in the country, and might want asistance, there are no Orange lodges, no big drums; but the constant report of Orange meetings, &c., in the north runs through all Ireland, sets the Roman Catholic farmer against his Protestant neighbour in the same townland, and in many csses urges the Roman Catholics to form a similar exclusive sectarian political society on their side. The utter anachronism of this society now in Ireland cannot be more clearly seen than in the late manifesto of the Grand Lodge (Newry, May 26), whose best argument for its continuance now is that Parliament in 1695 approved a similar society. But the logical answer which any loyal man would draw from this piece of history is, that if Paliament in 1695 was able to give the best political advice in the circumstances of its own times, so its successor in 1835, and which represented not England only but Great Britain and Ireland, should be also supposed the 53rd, and was at the battle of Goojerat, for to give the best advice in its time, which was that which he received a medal; that his constitution this society should be wholly dissolved. For if gave way and he was sent home, being refused the Orangemen could now quote the opinions of Parliament in 1695 with reason, why should not Roman Catholics be allowed to go still further back and to quote acts of 1495 or 1395 in their favour as rules of right during former guidance in our different cir-cumstances? But the worst feature in this dying society is that it promotes so much political doubledealing, and destroys the old open, honest, straightforward character of the Ulster Protestants. Thus, the Orangemen in Enniskillen don't know whether their member, Mr. Whiteside, is an Orangeman or not. Some of them say that he has been privately remain for some days in Dublin.

made an Orangeman, but would lose his place if it were known, and is, therefore, obliged to conceal his scarf. Others say that he disapproves altogether of the society, but would lose votes if he spoke his mind. Thus we see a member of Parliament, and an active, clever, and useful man, either ashamed in public of what he joins in private, or afraid to condemn in public what he disapproves of in private, and quite silent on the most lively question in his town. So much for the spirit and independence of the present Orangemen, useful only before an election, and whose fathers would not have followed any leader who was ashamed to show his colours." As a high office-hearer in the Orange Society Mr. Porter might have known that the Irish Attorney General never belonged to the brotherhood, neither did his relative, the present Lord Chancellor, although the latter took some pains in the revision of the rules, &c., which were to govern the body on its reorganization after temporary extinction, and in obedience to the expressed wishes of the Monarch and both Houses of Parliament. As instances of the mischievous effects of those party displays, the Banner of Ulster mentions the following circumstances :--" The evil effects of the riots last year far exceeded common estimate. Many of the best customers of the wholesale traders in the town feared to venture within its boundaries, and instead of purchasing goods at the Belfast warehouses, they betook themselves to other seats of commerce. Nor did the dread of 'risking life' end with the mercantile community. A gentleman resident in the next county had invited several friends resident in one of the manufacturing districts in England to spend a few weeks at his seat in the autumn of last year. Such, however, was the state of feeling across the Channel relative to the social condition of Belfast that the promised visitors feared to encounter the dangers of landing at this port, and the gentleman received a letter from his friend, stating that although he himself would readily accept the invitation not a single member of his family would consent to accompany him."-From the Dub-lin Correspondent of the Times.

On the 1st of July, some very serious events took place at Loop, a small village in the townland of Ballyneal, and lying between Moneymore and Ballyronan. An Orange procession of persons belonging to various districts of that part of the country proceeded on the road to Ballyneal. The party wore the insignia of their order, carried fire-arms, colors, and drums. On their way, they encountered a small body of Catholics, who remonstrated with them on their conduct, and urged them to retrace their steps. This the processionists refused to do, and eventually fired at the Catholics, dangerously wounding four persons-one of them a woman, named O'Neill, who received a gun shot wound in the arm. Both parties were shortly afterwards reinforced by their friends, and the fighting continued for about two hours, and other persons received various injuries.

The Orange blackguards of Bandon have been celebrating" the 1st of July after their fashion. A continuous discharge of rockets and fire arms was kept up during the entire day, and Orange colors floated in various directions, but on the next day the annoyed and insulted Catholic population of the town, marched through the streets and let the Orangemen see their strength, and attempt hostilities if they dared. They very prudently, however, kept within doors. The authorities, we hope, will take steps to prevent the Orange rabble from repeating their insults on the approaching "anniversary." they do not the consequence may be deplorable.

The Fermanagh Mail gives the following sensible piece of advice to the Orangemen of Enniskillen :---"We hope that those who are charged with the su-perintendence and control of the various Lodges here and elsewhere, will show their good sense by admonishing the members to abstain from any display that could provoke the ill-will of those who differ from them in politics and religion. Such exhibitions are most uncalled for; and their effect would be detrimental to the peace and tranquillity of the neighborhood, by engendering bad feelings among the ignorant—for the wise only laugh at the folly of such absurdities-which, although not immediately in the view of military and police measures for restraining from violence, may hereafter, in isolated cases, evince the deep-rooted hatred of which they are productive. We could wish that here—the very focus of Orangeism—a more con-ciliatory spirit animated "the Brethren" than is manifested by foolishly decorating the "House of prayer for all nations" with banners bearing devices of a character which a large number of their fellowtownsmen look upon as an outrage upon their feel ings. We are sure that Orangemen would be nothing the less good Christians and members of the Protheir convictions a source of stirring up memories REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY. - We understand there is some probability that Mr. Lever, of this city, whose praiseworthy exertions to establish a line of steamers between Galway and the United States has recently occupied so much of public attention, will be invited to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of that city in parliament. It is con-ceived by many of the electors that Mr. Lever's determination to do his utmost to develope the mercantile resources of the west of Ireland points him out as a fit person to represent their interests in the House of Commons .- Manchester Examiner. THE POTATO .- According to the Clonnel Chronicle, the blight has actually made its appearance in several places in that locality, but, as often remarked, statements like these are of annual occurrence since the first appearance of the fatal scourge 12 years since, and for the last seven or eight seasons there has been happily little or no foundation for the alarm created by a few isolated cases of the old disease .--In a field (says the Chronicle) belonging to Mr-Richard O'Donnell, Ballymacarbery-lodge, it may be seen in an unmistakeable form, having attacked four or five ridges of pinkeyes, adjoining Lord Strad-broke's wood. These ridges present here and there stalks quite black about midway down, which, if slightly touched, suddenly snap in two. In one spot about 10 feet square the disease has been so virulent as to leave nothing but shrivelled stems, just as if a gush of burning wind had passed by. We are, however, exceeedingly pleased to find, from a report which we have received relative to the district comprised within an area extending to about five or six miles around Golden, that there is not the slightest appearance of the disease. On the contrary, everything, and especially the wheat crop, looks most promising. The farmers there anticipate a most abundant harvest." REWARD OF BRAVERY .- In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening Colonel French presented the following petition from the Chairman and Guardians of Strokestown Union :--" Patrick Byrne served for eight years in the 62d ; obtained a medal for the Sutlej campaign, but was obliged to go into hospital after the advance on Lahore from a severe injury received at the battle of Sobraon; that on his recovery, remained in the 62d, and given a temporary one, punishing him, in fact, for his bravery and services to his country, all of which statement will be substantiated by Lord Gough. That your petitioners cannot think that it accords with the dignity of the nation that this poor man, whose valour, good conduct, and services are unquestioned, shall be doomed to spend his few remaining days in the workhouse."

(Signed)

" MICHAEL GLESSON. "' Witness-Thomas Dorney.

"' The reason I asked Burke why he swore their lives away was because I saw in the newspapers that

" ' Witness-Thomas Dorney.'

"Our reporter had special instructions not to seek should be compromised with their superiors; but he made inquiries as to the characters borne generally by Constables Arthur and Kenny, and he was informed that they were both men of unblemished rc-

on our first page, the Dublin Evening Post, a Whig organ, expresses its regret as follows :-

"We look upon that letter, emanating from a distinguished Catholic Prelate, under existing circumstancs, as a political event calculated to produce more or less influence upon a considerable portion of the community, especially in the West of Ireland. Archbishop M'Hale has, in this address, announced his adhesion to the Derbyite Government, and has upon certain conditions promised his continued support and patronage to that Government. And this declaration of support and patronage is not made without some consideration of the antecedents of the Tories; for he states that ' the disastrous riots of Stockport are still as fresh and vivid, standing out in the same prominent relief as they were when, through their multiplied echoes over Ireland, its people rose, resolved that your Lordship's Administration should be made the first constitutional victim for the injuries they suffered from it and the preceding occupants of power.' His Grace intimates to Lord Derby that there is now 'a fine opportunity to enlarged and beneficial scheme of policy.' The National System of Education-against which, for many years after its establishment by Lord Derby, there had been a fierce fanatical outery among the ultras of the cribed as passing through 'the brief term of their doomed existence, without any accessible institutions to supply their place.' The state of the Landlord and Tenant question, allowing the fruits of the tenants' labour to be seized without compensation, the Franchise, the Irish Church Temporalities, and other measures requiring remedies, are referred to, as af-fording ample scope for selutary legislation. 'Large measures of relief to the mass of the Irish nation' are claimed by Archbishop M'Hale, and he looks upon the provision recently made for Catholic chaplains in the army' as a pledge of Lord Derby's disposition to do justice. We confess we are prevented by the antecedents of the Tories, and especially the Irish stow."

The sales of the Incumbered Estates Court, both last week and the week before, were very large .--Last week were sold portions of the estates of Lords Antrim and Portarlington. The former estate was advertised to be sold in twenty lots, and was set up in one, and sold to Mr. Edward Coey, Belfast, for the sum of £84,200, being nearly 26 years' purchase on the net rental of £3,265 per annum. The sales this weck include a great number of estates, in all excoeding £8,000 per annum, and 21,000 acres in extent.

The Royal Cork City Artillery will be called out for training on the 15th of July.

LIMERICK MILITIA ARTILLERY .- The Limerick Militia Artillery will be called out for training on the 15th July, and, no doubt, for permanent embodiment. -Limerick Reporter.

The Tyrone Militia Artillery has received an order for training at Moy. The day of assembly is fixed for

It is generally supposed that the militia now about being enrolled will be continued in consequence of the

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, will visit Ireland this month, (July) and will

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JULY 30, 1858.

CHURCH AND STATE .- The assault on the Political

THE GWEEDORE INQUIRY .- The Gweedore Committee sat to-day to consider their report, but I believe very little progress was made, and that, whatever may be the result of their deliberations, no report will be issued until after the approaching trial of the persons, now out on bail, charged with the destruction of the sheep. It is evident, from occasional re-marks which fell from the pro-landlord portion of the committee, that a vigorous attempt will be made to underrate, if not to ignore, the existence of dis-tress at all. It is quite clear that Mr. Dobbs, Sir John Yarde Buller, and Sir Edmund Hayes are prepared to pronounce a judgment dead against the people, and that, in their opinion, the Clergy of the district who signed the appeal have failed to make out a case. It was evident, from the manner in which Sir E. Hayes especially put several questions during Friday's inquiry, that he is of opinion that the peasantry of the Donegal mountains never were so well off in their lives, and one might as well look for destitution in Belgrave-square as in Gweedore !--The committe adjourned until Friday next .- Freeman

Mr. Dargan has purchased the quickest vessel on the Clyde, with the object of plying between Foynes and Kilrush, at a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Only one person has been arrested for drunkenness in Clonmel for the last seven days—a fact which speaks well for the good order and sobriety of the people .- Tipperary Free Press.

There is not a single bill of indictment to be sent before the city grand jury at the ensuing Limerick Assizes, consequently that body will be sworn formally before Baron Green, and discharged on Tuesday, 15th July.

There are only three prisoners for trial in the county at our assizes-one for murder, John Cullinan, who is charged with killing Mary Keatinge, when travelling from Abbeyfeule to Askeaton-the others are trivial assaults.-Limerick Chronicle.

SMITH O'BRIEN IN KILKENNY .- For the last few days our city has been honoured by the presence of the distinguished exile and patriot, Smith O'Brien.--On Friday evening he arrived in Kilkenny on a visit to Dr. Cane, and remained amongst us till Monday. visiting in the meantime all the institutions, such as the workhouse, the lunatic asylum, and the county prison-also the old and new cathedrals, and all the old historic ruins with which Kilkenny abounds.-He felt a particular interest in the old parliament house of the "Confederates," and the time-honoured ruins of "Wolfe's Arch." He also visited Jerpoint Abbey and Woodstock, and took his departure for Waterford, via Ross, on Monday, with the intention of making a tour of the south, and seeing the principal points of interest in southern scenery to " to love dear Ireland more."-Kilkenny, Journal. learn

DREADFUL SUICIDE .-- Great consternation was created this afternoon by the announcement that the Rev Dr. Sadleir, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, and Senior Dean for this year, had committed suicide last night, while on a visit at his brother's the Rev. Ralph Sadleir, rector of Castleknock, be-yond the Phcenix Park. The unfortunate gentleman left the dinner table about 6 o'clock, and, being missed as the evening wore on, search was made, and he was found at 10 o'clock suspended by a leather strap from a tree, which overhung a sunken fence. When cut down life was completely extinct. The deceased was elder son of the late Provost Sadleir, the immediate predecessor of the present Provost, the Rev. Dr. MacDonnell: he was about 50 years of age. The Rev. A. S. Hart, the Senior of the Junior Fellows, succeeds in turn to the seat at the Senior Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A correspondent of the Times cautions the public against receiving a programme for the "Reorganisa-tion of the Nation," sent under cover through the postoffice at Hamburg, at a cost for postage of 101d. This precious document, advocating universal equality, emancipating woman, abolishing marriage, and re-placing religion by philosophy, appears to be some what extensively circulated.

The annual report of the Emigration Commissioners, published to-day, states that the total emigration from the United Kingdom for the past year to have been 212,875, showing a moderate increase on the two preceding years, but still a falling off of 126,649 from the average of the four years from 1851 to 1854. This limitation of the outflow is apparently attributable partly to the improved condition of Ireland, partly to the demand for recruits for the army, and partly to the high wages and increased comforts obthe nonulation. The emihe oll gration to America has been extraordinarily healthy. According to a return obtained from Liverpool shipowners, out of 55,601 persons conveyed the mortality was only 100. It also appears that not a single accident attended with loss of life has occurred to any vessel which cleared under the Passenger Act, although the number was 645 ships, carrying as pas-sengers and crew 220,695 souls. The Dunbar and Catherine Adamson, which were wrecked off Sidney with a lamentable loss of life, and the Windsor, which was wrecked off the Cape Verds, were not passenger ships, and did not clear out under the Passenger Act. Numerous emigrants returned during the year from the United States, the total being 15,448, of whom 11,154 arrived in the last half of the year, when the commercial crisis was approaching, or in progress. The total emigration to Australia in 1857 was 61.248, of whom 24,762 were assisted, and the remainder unassisted, and the mortality on the 40,921 to Victoria, 10,379 New South Wales, 3,807 New Zealand, 3,646 South Australia, 2,113 Tasmania, and 382 Western Australia. The Passengers Act, which has now been two years and a half in operation, seems still to effect as much as could be hoped from it, although there are modes of evasion practised by American ships at Liverpool, which it is found impossible wholly to prevent. Steamships, on account of their having person on board possessing some mechanical knowledge, have been permitted to take a reduced allowance of water where they have had an apparatus for distilling sea water, and a new apparatus, which is said to require no mechanical skill, is about to be tried, which, it is hoped, will answer for sailing vessels. The Irish emigration of 1857 amounted to 40.51 per cent, of the whole emigration from The United Kingdom; but this is a great reduction from comparatively recent years, the proportion in 1851 having been 95.76 per cent. Of this Irish emigration during the past year about three-fourths went to the United States, and only about 5 per cent. to Canada and 18 per cent. to Australia. Last year the remittances from the United States by previous Irish emigrants to enable their relatives and friends to join them amounted only to £593,165 : but the average for the last 10 years has reached the extraordinary amount of about a million sterling per annum. In an appendix to the present report it is mentioned that the emigration for 1858 seems likely to be very limited. In the first three months it has amounted only to 19,146, being the smallest during the same period in any year since 1846. The recruiting for the army is considered to be the chief cause of this reduction .- London Times.

STATE OF THE THANKS .- The River Thames-at the present moment is in a state of general putrid formontation-a state which I can positively assert is a new state, and one which from observation over thirty years it has never exhibited before. While I write the whole river is nearly as opaque and black as ink, and is much more offensive than the majority of the sowers which enter into it, the animal matter of which has not yet undergone the putrid fermentation. Those who have lived in London have observed year by year a general deterioration of the water-a gradual diminution of the higher forms of animal life from a larger portion of the sewage being added to it. Year by year an additional unpleasant odour has been superadded to the usual odour of nearly all rivers in agitation ; but for the whole of the river to enter into the putrid fermentation is a new fact, the consequence of which we have no experience in London, nor probably in any other country. It must now be regarded as unsafe for man, woman, or child to venture upon our river, for no medical man can predict who may be affected, and we can only say that the putrid fermentation is liable in the highest degree to communicate its death-producing influence. Cholera is now absent. Were it epidemic, probably hundreds of thousands would fall victims, as the whole river is essentially worse than those sewers along which the population was decimated. This, however, is the most favourable time of the year for London-a powerful current of air sweeps up the valley of the Thames, and renders London one of the healthiest of towns. In August, however, and in the first week in September, the air is stagnant, and no such breeze refreshes the inhabitants. In all ages epidemics have then had their sway, and should this state continue, who will dare predict the consequences which may ensue ?- Letter from Dr. Alfred Smee, in the '' Times.'

"A hard-worked and nearly stifled M.P." graphically describes the way in which a committee of which he was a member tried to evade or block out the pestilential odours of the River; but all their efforts were useless. "The stench was omnipresent and irresistible. We could not expel it by any means; and so, with the stern apathy of Asialies, we sat at the feet of our conqueror, and fairly gave in." In conclusion, the hon. gentleman says :--" Is it possible that parliament can sit any longer in London if the Thames is not purified? Each year the cvil is growing worse, and, if the stench be infamous this year, what will it be the next? Unless the remedy be found and applied between this and next session men will not consent to peril their lives by sitting for days and nights by the side of a festering cesspool, and both houses of parliament will have to be removed to some salubrious locality-to Edinburgh. to Oxford, or to Dublin-where, I feel very certain, most ardent welcome would await them." On Wednesday a committee was driven out of its chamher, in a state of panic, by an inrush of intolerable odours.

On Monday, the 28th ult, a mountebank lecturer, calling himself ' Baron de Camin' who endeavours to eke out a livelihood by 'horror lectures' on Poperyoccasionally when he has fasted long, and the landlady claims a large arrear at a penny a night, trying the effect of announcing as subject 'Auricular Confession-Ludies cannot be admitted -- announced three lectures to be delivered in the Corn Exchange, the chief public building in Wolverhampton, on 'The Policy of Rome in Great Britain, Jesuit spies, Nans, Nunneries, &c,' But the Irish born residents in Wolverhampton had heard too much of such vile trash. and determined to tolerate it no longer. About seven in the evening a large concourse of the muscular and athletic sons of Erin moved with hurried tread and determined countenance towards the scene of action, in front of the Exchange. The crowd be-came more dense as the time for 'doors open' arrived, while with admirable skill, so as to defeat any lurking 'Saxon' the mode of attack was arranged in that 'language of the heart,' the Irish tongue. Halfpast seven arrived—the doors were opened—about forty of the Baron's supporters entered, and in an instant a multitude of Irishmen ascended the balcony and rushed towards the doors. It was the work of an instant to close them, and thus far, the first time, perhaps, were Englishmen besieged in the Wolverhamp-ton Corn Exchange by an Irish force ! Three or four magistrates, who were waiting in an ante-room to hear the lecture, looked through the windows in much astonishment. The Baron was nowhere to be seen, but the deficiency in the lecturing line was supplied by a few of our countrymen, who addressed the multitude from the balcony on subjects well cal-culated to stir the Celtic heart—the days of childhood 'mid the green fields of Erin, the man-made famine of '47 and the crowbar extermination of their kindred. Irishmen never lack of oratory ; and on this occasion, in place of mountebank Camin's obscurity and bigotry, the air of Wolverhampton rang with true Catholic Irish eloquence. About nine the multitude went to their homes peaceably and quietly, while the 'Baron' kept close in his garret, and, beneath his threadbare blanket, slept in ' soft oblivior.' -A correspondent of the Nation.

Services of the Establishment which Lord Stanhope has successfully led has been looked at from two different sides. John Bull takes the common-sense view of the matter. The "Church Prayer-book" expresses the will and belief of the nation. About the shades of distinction insisted on by the Bishop of Oxford, John cares not a button. Time has greatly modified our civil government. It is not wonderful, therefore, that some things in the "Church Prayer-book" were long ago settled by means which would now be irregular, or even illegal. That, however, matters nothing, except as an historical question. If there had been any practical doubt about their legality, it would have been brought long ago before the Courts of Law, and satisfactorily settled. What is really important, is that the Prayer-book, like the Church itself, is "by law established," and represents the national wi'l .--If anything requires alteration, it must be altered by the authorities of the Nation, the Parliament, and the Church; and though things need not always be altered as soon as they become obsolete, these Political Services must and shall. They embody only passions and disputes long gone by; their original bject was not to edify any one, but simply to torment Papists and Puritans. The passions which dictated them have now passed away, and it is high time to be rid of the Prayers themselves. All this s plain truth. The Established Church has no Divine or transcendental authority. It is purely a political body, swayed backwards and forwards, like other political bodies, by every storm of the political world, and, like other political institutions, it must be modifyed as politics change, and will be abolished whenever they demand its abolition. Man and his works are alike short lived; nothing en-dures from age to age except the works of the Almighty and Unchangeable. The inconsistency of John Bull's view is, that while he knows his own Church to be a human institution, as liable as any other to error and change, and imagines the same to be the case with all others, he does not doubt that his religion came by Divine revelation. He is no logician, and does not see that it implies a contradiction to speak of religion as coming direct from God, unless there is some Divine authority to say what that religion is. Hence he distinguishes widely between Churches (all which he fancies to come, like his own, merely from man), and Religion, which comes from God. Each man must make out what this last is for himself, as he best may; and if he finds it inconsistent with any existing Church, he must make a new one for himself, embodying it. John Bull, therefore, may modify, or, if necessary, abolish, what he calls his "Church," without mean-ing to alter his Religion; and hence the sweeping away of these Political Services, while it is a relief to him, is no scandal. He knows well enough that they were just as much authorized as anything else is in the "National Church :" that is, they had the authority of the nation. But they have that no more, and therefore have no authority at all. If John regards anything in the Prayer-book with more reverence (e.g., the Apostles' Creed), it is not because it is more authorized by his "Church," but because, on one ground or another, he considers it to be part of Revealed Religion, and would rever-ence it just as much if his Church had never received it at all. So much for the common sense of the case. The Ecclesiastical view taken by the Bishop of Oxford is widely different. He fancies that the "Church of England" has anthority to say what is true, and command what is right He thinks it a usurpation that the Civil Power should alter its doctrines or its prayers. In preaching he declares that "our Church" says whatever he finds in the Prayer-book. To such men it is gall and wormwood that they cannot give a Prayer-book to a schoolchild which does not contain four Services, the only authority for which is a Proclamation, signed J. Russell, in the name of her present Majesty. This is the real grievance which makes him and others so eager to be rid of what is really obsolete. It violates his great principle just as much as if it were really read year by year. If he had said what he meant, he would have told the Lords, These Services are a badge of State tyranny over the "Church :" they have not been imposed by any Ecclesiastical authority, and therefore ought to be taken away; and if any prayers are wanted for her Majesty's Ac-cession, the Clergy in Convocation should be asked to prepare them. But he is far to skilful at the game of Parliamentary tactics to run the risk of setting the whole House in a roar of mingled merriment and indignation by asserting any such Ecclesiastical authority. He did, therefore, the best that his position allowed—spoke generally and lightly about the distinction between these Services and the rest of the book, and let them be removed by men whose principles are contradictory to his, and who congratulated him all the while on his "liberality." But, alas! in doing this he was forced to make a real sacrifice of priciple. He knows well enough that though in their present form the four Services rest on the authority of Lord John Russell, the original Guy Fawkes prayers for November 5th were authorized by Convocation, and have never been al-If he dared, he would have proposed that "Convocation" should be allowed to repeal what it appointed; but, instead of that, he is compelled to join in an Address to the Queen, asking her to abolish a Service which he well knows the "Church" has positively authorized and commanded him to use .--Here is the difference between the two parties who joined in the act of last Monday : the Statesmen knew and were not ashamed to say what they were doing and what they intended; the Prelates dare not speak out, content with a protest which they knew their hearers would not understand It needs little experience to say which comes to the top of two parties, one of which has definite views, and avows and acts on them, while the other is afraid to speak out. The Bishop of Oxford is ten times more able than the men on the other side. In a good cause he would twist them all round his finger. But is hampered by his position-he is dancing in fet-ters. He has a theory which, if consistently carried out, could lead him only to Rome, but is forced, day by day, to do a thousand things inconsistent with it. The consequence is, that the removal of these four absurd and offensive Forms will practically be a triumph, not to him and those who think with him, but, as our able contemporary the Star shows, to a widely-different school :-- " It is not merely that this state of things will issue some day in a Parliamentary struggle for liturgical revision, but that thoughtful men, in and out of the Church, will occupy themselves with the incongruity of settling and resettling a Prayer-book as you do a civil statute .--Public opinion will inevitably be diverted from the conflict of rival theologians to the confusion of se-cular and religious functions. • • • The whole theory and system of the Church as by law established will come up for debate. The vote of last night is one of many indications that Churchmen and legislators will, ere long, be called upon, not to alter a creed or omit a prayer, but to justify their claim to regulate the faith and worship of the nation." No doubt, this is coming; and as the usurped authority of the State in religious matters is abolished, religious men will ask themselves whether there is not, somewhere or other, one better founded. What the answer is, we need not say .--Weekly Register. The Registrar General's return for the last week gives the number of deaths in London at 1,241, which is in excess of the average for the period, evidencing an unhealthy state of the metropolis. This is attributed to the impurity of the atmosphere arising from the absence of proper sanitary arrangethe ecclesiastical prince, adding, "Hang'em! do they think that I am going to do their dirty work for 'em? Not I, sir, not I." And so the exemplary ting a precedent which might lead them hereafter The number of births registered was 1,603. The number of births registered was 1,603.

MUBDER WILL OUT -- George Blewett, a farm laborer, was examined before the magistrates at Ilford Monday, on a charge of murder committed in 1846. The prisoner had undergone a previous examination, and was remanded to yesterday. The facts of this extraordinary case, most of which was given in evidence, are as follows :- In the summer of 1846 the dead body of a policeman named George Clarke, of the K division, stationed at Dagenham, Essex, was discovered among some stunding corn in a field on his beat. His head was nearly severed from his body, his leather stock being cut through, the back part of his skull battered in, and other marks of violence on Duncombe, an amiable man and an admirable rider. his body, which left no doubt that he had been foully and brutally murdered. The inquiries made by the police at the time to discover the murderers remained without effect, and a coroner's inquest held on the body returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown. Since that time, although suspicion had rested on several persons, nothing conclusive had transpired till within the last three weeks, when Sir R. Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, received information, acting on which he caused immediate steps to be taken to bring the matter before a magistrate for investigation. According to the information of a woman named Smith, the wife of a laboring man residing at Dagenham (her second husband), it appeared that she was first married to a man named William Page, who was implicated in the murder. On the evening of the 29th of June, 1846, her husband (Page), who resided at Dagenham, came home about 8 o'clock and had his tea, and told her that he, Wil-cocks, and Blewett, who is now in custody at Ilford Gaol, were going that night to steal some corn from Mr. Brettan, a farmer in whose employ Blewett was, who lived in a cottage adjoining the barn, and for whom also Page worked. He afterwards said he would not join them, and returned to rest about 10 o'clock, but she was awoke about 11 o'clock by her husband dressing himself, and in consequence of something she said to him he made her dress herself and accompany him to Blewett's cottage. They there met George Blewett, Ned Wood, and a man named George Chalk. They remained there till about 12 o'clock, when Blewett said to her husband, "It's time for us to be going," but before going out they said they should "serve out the policeman if he in-terfered with them." They all proceeded to the barn, Blewett having false keys, and the men went in, stationing her on the outside to give an alarm if she saw a policeman or any other person coming in that direction. After the men had been in the barn about five minutes she saw a policeman coming round the corner of the barn, when she ran to the door and gave an alarm, saying, "Bill, Bill, the policeman is coming." He immediately came out with a loaded stick, and asked the policeman what he was watching them for. The policeman replied that it was his business to do so, upon which her husband struck him several severe blows with the stick on the upper part of the body. He called out to George and the others that the policeman was there, when they all came out of the barn and surrounded him. Some of them had forks in their hands, and she was so frightened that she ran back to Blewett's cottage, where there was only a child, and thence to her own cottage. About 2 o'clock her husband came home, when they lit a fire and burnt his smockfrock and trousers, which were smeared with blood. He went out at 4 o'clock, giving her directions to state, if any one called, that he went to bed at 10 o'clock, and did not get up again till 4 o'clock in the morning .--On the Saturday, the day after the body was found. she, her husband, and Blewett, went to Romford in the evening, and on the roud Blewett said to her husband, "Who should have thought of seeing the po-liceman there?" Page replied, "No; but we well Blewett said, served him out for his trouble." Yes, but I never thought it would come to that."-Her husband was killed about 12 months after, and lately she had been much troubled in mind about it, and could not make up her mind to die without divulging what she knew of the matter. She impli-cates in her statements five persons besides herselfviz., her late husband, Wood, Blewett, Chalk, and Page, a small farmer, who was waiting for the stolen Chalk is supposed now to be in Australia corn. but the others, except Blewett, have met with violent deaths. Her first husband, as stated above, was accidentally killed, Wood hung himself, and Page poisoned himself about six years since. On these facts becoming known to the authorities of Scotland-yard, Sir. R. Mayne put the matter into the hands of Inspector Whicher, and he immediately laid the matter before Mr. O. Mashiter, the magistrate of the district, who granted a warrant for the apprehension of

Three divisions of the London dock warehouses were destroyed by fire on Tuesday week. Some accounts state the probable loss to be upwards of £150,000. The warehouses are covered by several large insurances effected in almost every fire office in the kingdom, and the merchandise was protected by floating policies. Some persons were injured, but no lives were lost One man died from excitement while drinking a cup of tea after the fire was over. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH .- The Deanship of York has been conferred on the Hon, and Rev. Augustus -Cor. of Duily News.

UNITED STATES.

A curious chapter in the history of crime is now being developed in the case of James Sutton Elliott, a senior military storekeeper of the British government at Weedon, who arrived in this country on the 5th of June last, and who, it is alleged, abscouded with £10,800 of government funds and a dashing young acress of some note. Since his arrival here he has been expending money with a lavish hand. Officer Bowye" has been in search of him for the last six weeks, and succeeded on Monday in securing him in prison. The incidents form altogether a most romantic story. James Sutton Elliott has been for over thirty-live years in the service of the English government, and had acquired so much the confidence of the authorities, that something over two years since, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the important military station at Weedon, which is mainly an army clothing establishment, he succeeded in getting the appointment in preference to a rival caudidate of unimpeachable reputation and proved ability, to a salary of £850 per annum. He was left unsuspected until about last September, when, from the disordered state of his accounts, an accountant was dispatched to straighten up the books, with the help of ten special clerks ; they worked until March last, when the force had to be doubled, and still later a commissary general and eight assistants were des-patched, and finally Mr. Elliott was transferred to Dublin, and the storekeeper at that point was despatched to Weedon, the former retaining, however, is saltry of £850, and the latter his of only £550. Yet, the defalcation was not discovered until recently, when it was found that the bird had flown. The investigation developed the fact that there were in the years 1856 and 1857 received at Weedon 800,000 pairs of boots for the army, of which 170,000 pairs were found to have been sold unlawfully, and only about 20,000 pairs of these could be traced. The boots cost the government about Ss. 6d. per pair, and it was found that a man named Levi had bought them for 5s. 5d. per pair, and sold them to a militia contractor, who had supplied five regiments with them at 12s, per pair. The "kits" which are supplied to the new recruits, and for which the sum of £3 is deducted from their pay, were found to be comparatively worthless, so that somebody had pocketed a nice little sum from this item. It was also shown that, whether for value received or not, several of the contractors for furnishing stores had been in the habit of paying money to the bank account of Superintendent Elliott, while the system of bribery which pervaded the whole institution enabled a contractor to pass almost any kind of supplies by the judicious distribution of regular payments to the underlings. With the same sagacity which had allowed these depredations to be carried on, the defaulter was allowed to take his departure unmolested, and he decamped on the 23rd of May, leaving his wife behind him, and taking with him a dashing actress of some repute, named Miss Sinclair. It was determined to trace him in this country, and if possible compel him to disgorge some of his alleged ill-gotten gains .-As it was believed that the accused could not be taken back to England under the extradition treaty, it was decided to have him arrested on a civil suit for the amount of the embezzlement and Mr Henry Whittaker, was authorised to prosecute. Mr. Whittaker thereupon employed Mr. W. Bowyer, the well known detective. Mr. Bowver was informed that Elliott arrived on the 5th of June at Boston, accompanied by a lady, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks. Mr. Efficit was described as a fine, portly Englishman, of about fitty years of age, five feet nine in beight, with venerable grey hair, including whisker and moustache, which were nearly white. With this description, and the wide United States hefore him, the officer started in pursuit. The first step was to proceed to Boston ; and after diligent enquiry, a Custom House officer, who had examined Elliott's his belief that he had started for ggage, Albany. To Albany the officer repaired, and found that Elliott had registered his own and the lady's name as Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, and both had created some astonishment by their brilliant display. The pair had remained at Albany until the 7th of June, when they took passage for New York. To New York Mr. Bowyer posted, and worked for several days, but could get no trace of them, and concluded that he must have been misinformed ; so he returned to Albany, and there learned that they had gone East, to Springfield, Mass., and had probably gone To Buffalo, Mr. Bowyer travelled, and there East. the fatal "E" in the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Ed-wards, of New York," on the books of the American House, identified the pair again. They had, stopped at the best botels, and enjoyed themselves amazingly. From there they were traced to the Syracuse where Elliott refused to give any name, alleging that he was tired, and " there were his live trunks and ten black bags to show that he was there and intended to stay." He left without leaving any trace of his destination. In vain did Mr. Bowyer search Suratoga, Baliston, and other watering places, and was on way to New York, when he learned that Elliott had left Albany on the 14th June for New York. To New York Mr. Bowyer travelled post haste, arriving on Sunday last, and to his joy he found that Mr. El-liott and lady were quartered at the St. Nicholas under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Elmsly." But what was his horror on taking up a copy of the Herald to find the following announcement :---Mr. Elliott surrendered at discretion, to the no little annoyance of his fair companion, who, though by profession an actress, regarded this scene in real ife as rather disagreeable.

The House of Lords have rejected the Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates by 187 votes to 36, on the 2nd inst. Lord Derby threw out hints of a compromise, but they are not likely to find favor with the Dissenters.

A LAZY PRELATE .- An old bishop of Durham, learned and lazy, lounged into the House of Lords, when, being the only member of the Episcopal bench present, he was called upon to perform the easy office of chaplain. The dignitary left the chamber in a "hufi," and an in-going peer could not help inquir-ing what annoyed him. " No young bishops in the house! No young bishops in the house! growled gentleman passed on.

The weary labor of the House of Commons is at last over. The India Bill has gone through com-mittee, and was read a third time and passed on Thursday the Sth inst.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .--- It is further to be considered that, as we are assured, even if this cable be successfully laid down more will be necessary. The transmission of messages by one cable will be too slow for the requirements of commerce. It may seem to many of our readers a mystery how people who have gone on so long without any telegraphic communication with the New World should suddenly require many channels. This is soon explained. If one man could send an instantaneous message across the Atlantic, he would speedily make his fortune at the expense of all the rest of the trade. Early intelligence is not enough. The earliest opportunity of sending messages and orders is not less necessary. Through the aid of our own columns every merchant in London might know the state of prices all over the United States, and, indeed, all over the whole American continent, every day, or every hour of the day; but that knowledge would be unavailing if the merchant had not also the means of sending to his correspondents orders founded upon it. Hundreds at both ends would be pressing not only to receive messages, but to send them; and no doubt the great bulk, perhaps 99-hundredths, of the messages transmitted would be of this private and uninteresting character. One cable would not do it. The Leviathan might be constantly employed at the work, till cables enough had been laid down for the demands of commerce. We make this suggestion in all sim plicity, and shall not be suspected of doing it in the interest of a private speculation, however meritorious, bowever unfortunate.-London Times.

BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS .- The tape in Witehall is increasing in redness. When the screw steamship Sarah Sands caught fire, 400 miles from the Mauritius, on her way to Calcutta, with the 54th Regiment on board, the men composing her crew distinguished themselves in a manner which induced the Board of Trade to apply to the brokers of the ship for their names. After much difficulty, and by sending to the other side of the globe, the names were obtained and forwarded to Whitehall. The Board has just written to Captain Castle that, "since making the request my lords have carefully considered the provisions of the Act which enables them to grant rewards for gallantry in saving life at sea, and they have come to the conclusion that, although they are most deeply impressed with the very unusual courage, energy, and good discipline evinced by yourself and others on the occassion in question, they doubt whether the Act of Parliament would justify into very great difficulties .-- Express.

George Blewett, the only person implicated now alive, who was apprehended on Friday by Inspector Whicher at work in a field belonging to Mr. Sea-brooke, in the parish of Dagenham. The body of the policeman was found above a quarter of a mile from the barn, and Mrs. Smith states that her then husband (Page) informed her that after they had knocked him down and murdered him they carried him to the spot where he was found, and that there Chalk beat in his skull with the heel of his boot.

TENANT RIGHT .--- The Marquis of Clanricarde begged to ask whether her Majesty's government had announced or formed an intention to introduce into parliament a bill to render compulsory by law the custom which prevailed in parts of Ireland commonly called Tenant Right? The noble marquis, after referring to what had occurred at the deputation which had waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject, said that it had been stated that the people of Ireland would be satisfied with a very moderate measure on the subject. The course which had been pursued on the question by the government of the noble carl in 1852 showed an anxiety on their part to settle the question. He was not at all afraid of any measure being carried through parliament embodying the principle of what was called Tenant Right. Since the rejection of the measure of 1853 Ireland had continued to increase in industry and prosperity, and he hoped their lordships would do nothing to interfere with that prosperity .- The Earl of Derby said, of what had passed at the deputation to his right hon friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which the noble marquis had alluded, he knew nothing; but if the noble marquis had referred, not to a report in an Irish newspaper of the proceedings at that deputation, but to a report of what had been said and done on the part of her Majesty's government in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, he would have ascertained what were the opinions of the government on the subject. The noble marquis was probably aware that the principle of that bill was rejected on the second reading by a large majority. Most undoubtedly his right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had never pledged himself or the government to introduce any measure of the kind referred to by the noble marquis-namely, to render compulsory the custom called Tenant Right, which prevailed in certain parts of Ireland. All that his right hon. friend had said, and all that he had pledged the government to do, was, that the government would, during the recess, take into consideration the existing state of the law relating to landlord and tenant ; and that, if they found it practicable, they would next session introduce a measure such as they might deem requisite for correcting the anomalies and inconveniencies in that law; and he (the Earl of Derby), having every reason to believe that the feeling which existed in 1852 on both sides on this question had very much diminished, and that there was now much more good sense and moderation exhibited on all hands with respect to it (hear, hear), was not without hope that it would be perfectly possible to introduce a measure which might have the effect of removing the existing blemishes in the law, and of giving satisfaction to all parties concerned (hear, hear); and as the noble marquis had already tried his hand upon the subject, if he had any advice or recommendation to offer in reference to it, it should receive the attentive consideration of the government.

Mr. Elliott was committed to answer, and an application for his discharge is yet to be considered by the Court.

ORDER OF ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Jonathan Peel, Principal Secretary of State for the War Department of Great Britain, vs. James Sutton. Elliott .- This was a civil suit brought by her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State against the defendant, in which an order for arrest was granted for Mr. Elliott. The suit is for \$10,800, alleged to have been embezzled by the defendant.

Here was a notification to the fugitive to keep out of the way. It seemed really too bad; and, ruminating on his ill luck, Mr. Bowyer passed out of the St. Nicholas, into Broadway, when to his surprise and gratification he met, but a few steps from the door, the fine, portly English gentleman who had pictured in his mind's eye as Mr. Elliott. Mr. Bowyer determined to keep watch on him until Monday, as a warrant for arrest on a civic suit could not be served on Sunday. The Deputy Sheriff was notified ; and just enough after 12 P.M. on Sunday to make it A.M. on Monday, the comfortably esconced oc-cupants of Mr. Elliot's rooms at the St. Nicholas were aroused by a loud knock at the door, and the following colloguy took plack :--Who's there?

I desire to see Mr. Elmslie.

A rustling of linen was heard, and in a few moments the door opened just ajar, and a ruffled head peeped out.

What do you want Sir?

Mr. Bowyer's boot was instantly inserted in the crack of the door, and he answered-I want James Sutton Elliott.

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-JULY 30, 1858. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

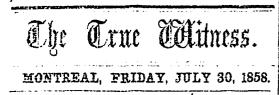
THE TRUE WITNESS

VND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the last steamer we have tidings of the safe arrival of the Agamemnon and Valorous at Queenstown on the 12th inst, and of the departure of the squadron on a final attempt to lay the cable on the Saturday following. Great doubts are entertained as to their ultimate success; and the prevalent opinion is that we must wait until the Great Eustern or Leviathan, is ready for sea, before we can hope to establish electrie communication betwixt the two Continents. Two conditions are requisite to ensure success. one that the whole cable be carried in one ship; another that it be coiled on rollers, otherwise it is apt to get into kinks when paid out. The Jew Bill having passed the Lords, it was expected that Parliament would shortly be prorogued. The Queen's visit to Cherbourg is officially announced for the 4th of August. The Times, pointing out that the works whose successful termination the Sovereign of Great Britain is invited to celebrate-projected by the great Vauban, commenced in the days of Louis XIV, continued by the first Emperor, and brought to a conclusion by the second-are a menace to the coasts of England, recommends that our Navy and Army be at once placed upon a war footing; and that our Gallic neighbors be in their turn invited to rejoice with us at the completeness of our military preparations against an invasion. Such compliments bode no good to the "entente cordiale." A frightful massacre of Christians by an infuriate Moslem population had occurred at Jeddah, and had excited much indignation in England. A squadron was about to be despatched to the spot to demand satisfaction for the outrage. The newly discovered gold regions on the Pacific, are to be erected into a separate colony under the name of New Caledonia, the governorship of which, it is said, is to be given to Sir Allan Macnab. From India we have little new to report. Our troops are still engaged in a harassing and apparently interminable conflict, in which they suffer more from the effects of the | that :-climate, than from casualties in the field. Fresh troubles seemed to be brewing in the Bombay ors, Kings, or secular Princes to heretics, or persons accused of heresy, "***it shall be lawful to the com-presidency. The war in China still lingers on, petent ecclesiastical judge to inquire into the error but it was expected that matters would soon be brought to an issue by a blow about to be struck in the North. Harvest prospects throughout Europe were looked upon as good, and provisions and bread-stuffs were reported dull.

the decree; wherein, it will be observed, not a word occurs to show that it was solely to a Safe-conduct accorded by the secular Power, that the Council refused to acknowledge any astical Courts :---

"The Holy Synod declares that no obstruction ought or can be offered to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, so that it may not be lawful, notwithstanding the said Safe-conduct-('not a word as to by whom given')-to examine and judge persons who hold errors * * although they may have come to the place of judgment relying on a Safe-conduct."

This is the translation the Christian Guardian offers to his readers; from whence no one, if ignorant of Latin, would for one moment suspect that the only right which the Council fair hearing-whilst the Protestants themselves claimed for itself, was the right as an Ecclesiastical Court to sit in judgment, and to pronounce points to its decision, and therefore availed themsentence, upon all persons accused of heresy, selves of every paltry quibble they could devise notwithstanding any Safe-conduct granted to to excuse themselves from attendance - the such persons, by Emperor, Kings, or other se- Council sought, by every form of words that cular Princes; a right so manifest that there could be devised, to allay the scruples, or pretendis not a body calling itself a Church in existence ed scruples, of the latter ; and engaged, in so at the present day, that does not arrogate to it- far as lay in its power, that safe-conducts grantself a similar privilege. Let us take a case pre- ed by the Emperor, or other secular authorities, cisely in point.

The Rev. Mr. Ryerson is, or was, a member of the Methodist community. Gross frauds have been proved against the man; and it has been shown that for years he has been in the babit of interest of monies, the property of the public.

A few weeks ago a Synod or Conference of the Methodist Ministers, was held in Montreal. Now, we ask, would the members of that body have felt themselves debarred, from taking ecclesiastical proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, and from inflicting upon him the highor Civil authority had pledged itself to him that, him stolen, no punishment should be inflicted upon him ? In other words, would a promise of pardon from the Governor General, or a pledge from the Law Authorities of Upper Canada, have been admitted as a valid plea on the part of the aforesaid reverend delinquent, why he should not be proceeded against in the ecclesiastical Court by his brother Ministers? There is, we think, but one answer that any same person will return to these questions. We are convinced that no one will besitate to admit, that no act of the Governor General, or of the Attorney General, no promise of pardon or immunity by them held out to the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, would have had the effect of preventing the Methodist Conference from summoning him to their bar ; trying him on the charge of fraud; and of dismissing him from their communion. Now, this is the very utmost that is claimed by the Council of Constance, for the ecclesiastical tribunals of the Catholic Church. It lays down the rule

"Notwithstanding any safe-conduct from Emperof such persons, to proceed against them, and if ne-

the passage quoted above, assented to by the Fathers; and we challenge the Christian Guardian to name the Session wherein was passed the obnoxious proposition which he cites. Till right to limit or control the acts of the Ecclesi- be shall have done this, we shall treat it as an unpudent Protestant forgery.

> But did not the Council of Trent virtually admit that the Council of Constance had taught the obnoxious doctrine,-seeing that it pledged itself, notwithstanding the decrees of the last named Council, to observe faithfully all safe-conducts granted to Protestants, but on this occasion only ? No, the Council of Trent made no such admission. Anxious to give Protestants a were anxious to avoid submitting the disputed should, in that particular case, be recognised by

the Council. We have shown from the words of the decree of the Council of Constance, that the sole principle therein laid down, was, that the Civil or secular Power could not of itself bind unlawfully appropriating to his private use the the Spiritual or Ecclesiastical. For the sake of persuading Protestants to attend its Sessions, the to be bound by the acts or engagements of the civil Magistrate.

Thus one by one, have we gone over the instances adduced by the Christian Guardian in support of the calumny, that the Catholic Church est punishment in their power, because the State teaches that " no faith is to be kept with heretics." We have shown that Protestants, in that if he would make restitution of the monies by they impose oaths upon Catholics, do not believe this charge against the Church; and that when pressed, they invariably change the terms of their indictment, thus admitting its falsity. We have shown, that it is one thing to assert that "no faith is to be kept with heretics," and another to lay down the rule that engagments entered into with heretics to the prejudice of the Catholic faith are not binding ; because, no one can bind himself to do that which is wrong; and because it is wrong to do anything prejudicial to the Catholic faith. We have shown that the law of medieval Europe, which recognised the principle that the subjects of heretical princes were by the heresy of their Sovereigns, released from their duty of allegiance, is paralleled by the law of Protestant England at the present day, which releases the subjects of Queen Victoria from their allegiance, should she be led by the Grace of God into the Catholic Church; and that, therefore, there is as good grounds for thence asserting that Protestants teach that " no faith is to be kent with Catholics"-as there is for assuming

from the oldfeudal law of Europe, that the Church taught that " no faith to be kept with heretics." We have analysed the quotations from Doctors, Theologians, Popes, and Councils; we

torney-Generals, who would hunt to the death a poor devil guilty of "unlawfully appropriating" a couple of dollars from his employer's till, will declare their perfect " belief in the innocence" of the wealthy delinquent's " intentions;" and justice in his case certainly fatally, because wilfully blind, will be perfectly satisfied with the mere restitution of the stolen goods.

That our readers may not suspect us of romancing, or of any desire to distort facts, we intend to lay before them an extract from a Ministerial organ-the Montreal Gazette-upon the subject of the " Ryerson Frauds." It will be remembered that the delinquent in this case had availed himself of his position as Chief Superinpropriate to his private use a sum of about \$6,000-the interest on public monies with which he had been very improperly entrusted. much shuffling and prevarication from the reverend delinquent, by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly; and we now learn from the him to disgorge his plunder, and give up his stolen goods. Would a poor rogue, a wretch convicted of some petty theft merely, be allowed to escape upon such easy terms ? We trow not-"THE REV. DR. RYERSON'S CASE .- Mr. Attorney-

General Macdonald stated in his place in the House on Tuesday evening, that the Rev. Dr. Ryerson had public! Is there then no independent member paid back to the Province the interest on public moneys in his charge, which he had unlawfully appropriated-amounting to £1,500, or there about.---The Attorney General expressed his belief in the innocence of Doctor Ryerson's intention; but we are bound to say that the evidence, so far as it has appeared in our belief, does not justify all the exculpatory re-marks made by Mr. Macdonald, as we see them reported in some of the papers. We have, however, no wish to press this case to the bitter end. Dr. Ryerson has made restitution of the money, and by that act has confessed the wrong. Undoubtedly he feels acutely the exposure and the comments of the press, which must have been painful to him because true. Here we are willing to leave the matter. If the offence was serious, the punishment has not perhaps been allogether inadequate. Had, however, rigorous justice een dealt out to him, he must have been dismissed."-Gazette. The Italics are our own.

Now the first question that naturally presents itself, seeing that :---

" ---- laws were made for every degree,

To check vice in others as well as in me," s-why was not "rigorous justice" dealt out to the Reverend Mr. Ryerson? To the poor, 1gnorant thief, impelled by want to the commission of some crime, " rigorous justice" is dealt out in our Courts of Law every day. Is it then because the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is neither a poor man, nor an uneducated man, that "rigorous justice" is not to be dealt out to him; that crime is to be allowed to stalk unpunished, and vice to hold its head erect, and mock at the laws, which in their rigor are applied only to the poor and ignorant? Is it because his thefts were on a large scalebecause his " swag"-(our readers will excuse us for employing the dialect of thieves when reverting to the frauds of the Rev. Chief Superintendent of Education)-because his " swag" or plunder was tolerably heavy, about \$6,000 that he is to be treated differently from the ordinary petty larceny rogue, whose thefts are limited to pence and halfpence? Or is it becauseas some are strongly inclined to suspect-the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, from his official position, is only too well acquainted with some other official delinquencies, which it is highly important to Ministers to keep dark; and because if rigorously dealt with, the said Rev. delinquent might ' spit upon his pais," or, in other words, divulge the rascalities of his accomplices ? We cannot | by Mr. Whiteside of a Mr. Cecil Moore-fortell; all we know is, that "rigorous justice" has not been dealt out to the Reverend Mr. Ryerson; or, as the Gazette tells us, "he must have been dismissed." " Rigorous justice" was dealt out but a few weeks ago to the criminals who were hung in front of the jail; why then, in the name of all that is wonderful, has not "rigorous justice" been dealt out to the Reverend Superintendent who " unlawfully appropriated" to his own private use, about \$6,000 of the public money? Do tell. And then the Attorney General, the stern Minister of justice, when only poor, ignorant, and unofficial scoundrels are concerned, must needs stand up in his place in Parliament, and -dear simple-minded man-protest his entire belief in the innocence of the fellow who had been convicted of " unlawfully appropriating" monies to which he had no right or title whatsoever, and which he has been compelled to disgorge ? In ordinary parlance the man who "unlawfully appropriates" that which does not belong to him, is a thief; unless indeed the "unlawful appropriation" is the consequence of gross and invincible ignorance, and a deficient moral sense ; in which case we treat the offender, not as a criminal, but as a moral idiot, and shut him up, not in prison, but in a lunatic asylum. Now taking even this, the most charitable view of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's unlawful appropriation of the public monies, it is evident that the man is altogether deficient in moral nerception; that his ideas of right and wrong, of meum" and " tuum" are as vague and undefined as those of a London pick-pocket, or "area Sneak." Is it meet, is it creditable to Canada, that such a man should be entrusted with the management of large sums of public money, and he permitted to control the education of the rising generation ? In either case, upon either bypothesis, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson should be dismissed from the situation he so unworthily holds. That he "unlawfully appropriated" to his own use monies to which he had no shadow of a title whatsoever, every body will admit .---the other will be apologised for by honorable ! If he did so knowingly, and with a consciousness -heaven save the mark !- by honorable gentle- of his crime, he is to all intents and purposes a called to the subject in '35 and '36, every suc-

men in the Legislative Assembly; Orange At- thief; and if he did so unnocently, that is ignorantly, as the Attorney General for Upper Canada pretends, then is he morally no better than a fool or idiot; and in either case morally unfit for the post of Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. In justice, however, to the Reverend delinquent, we must admit that we altogether discard the first hypothesis, and that we do not consider him either a fool or an idiot; but that on the contrary we look upon him as a very smart man of business, and an ex-

ceedingly sharp practitioner in money matters. At all events, we have the admission of the Gazette, a Ministerial organ-and, therefore, of an unprejudiced-witness against the Ministrythat so long as the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is not dismissed from his situation, so long "rigorous justice" will not have been dealt out to him .--We have no wish to press the unhappy man tendent of Education for Upper Canada, to ap- hard. If we thought that he was conscious of the ignominious position which he occupies as a convicted delinquent, and was really desirous to make atonement by a humble and unleigned repentance for his "unlawful appropriations" of This fact was elicited, after a long enquiry, and the public funds, we should be too glad to leave him in his obscurity. But so long as he persists in thrusting himself prominently upon our notice, so long as with his brazen face, he shows himself insensible to the scorn in which every honest Gazette that the only punishment that is to be man must hold him, so long shall we continue to inflicted upon the knavish official, is to compel protest against the scandal of retaining such a man in a place of high public trust. Is it not bad enough in all conscience that in the Imperial Parliament our Canadian Legislators should be spoken of as "disreputable persons," without giving our censors cause to point the linger of But let us see the Ministerial organ's explanation scorn at us, as entrusting the control over the Council of Trent agreed for once, pro has vice, of, and comments upon, this disgraceful business : education of our children to a man publicly convicted of having "unlawfully appropriated" to his own private use, monies the property of the of Parliament able and willing to force the at-tention of the Canadian Legislature to this disgracefu! fact.

We complain often, and with too good cause, of the hostility that prevails betwixt the different classes of society - betwixt the rich and the poor-the highly educated, and the ignorant, uneducated sons of toil. Let us beware then, let our rulers beware, how we, or how they, encourage, and keep alive this hostility, these jealousies of class against class. The surest way to do this, and to envenom the one against the other, is to foster the prevalent notion that the law is a respecter of persons ; or, in other words, that there is one law for the rich and educated, another for the poor and ignorant. By their lenient treatment of the Reverend delinquent in the case of the "Rycrson Frauds," by their refusal to deal out to him, the wealthy, welleducated government official, that measure of "rigorous justice" which, without fail, they would deal out in the case of the poor ignorant and friendless artisan or mechanic, the Ministry have done much, more we fear than they will ever undo, to confirm the impression that so unhappily obtains, as to the partial administration of the laws in Canada. Yes !- the poor have only too good reason to believe that for them there is one law, for their rich neighbors another; and that whilst to their offences a "rigorous justice" is invariably dealt out, the crimes, frauds, and malpractices of the wealthy and politically influential, are winked at, and allowed to pass with impunity. It is to this faith as much as to anything else, that we must attribute the growth of that democratic spirit now so rife throughout the world-that hatred of the privileged classes which has already caused such torrents of blood to flow, and which is yet destined to be the source of innumerable evils. Let us then beware how we encourage that dangerous faith in Canada ; and let us remember that. if the privileges of an Aristocracy have, on more than one occasion, provoked to civil strife, the pretended privileges of a "Snohocracy" are equally odious, equally intolerable.

EVANGELICAL FALSEHOODS.

Having shown by a comparison of dates that the Council of Constance violated no safe-conduct by it given to John Huss, with the object of inducing him to put bimself in its power-seeing that by the admission of Protestant historians, Huss arrived at Constance (November 3d.) whereas the Council itself was not constituted, and therefore could have performed no act of any kind whatsoever before the 5th of the same month-we have now to examine how far is true, the assertion of the Christian Guardian, that the Council taught, or laid down in its Canons, the doctrine that, "no faith is to be kept with beretics."

In support of this charge, our cotemporary gives a garbled extract from the proceedings of the Nineteenth Session of the Council; wherein that body laid down the rule that, obligations entered into by the Emperor, by Kings, or other sccular princes, with heretics, could not bind the authorities of the Church, and could not be allowed to interfere with the right of the competent ecclesiastical tribunals, to sit in judgment, and pass sentence, upon all heretics, and their heresies.

" Præsens Sancta Synodus ex quovis Salvo conductu per Imperatorem, reges, et alios saculi principes, hureticis, vel de hæresi diffamatis, putantes cosdem sic a suis erroribus revocare, quocumque vinculo se adstrinxerint, concesso, nullum fidei Catholicæ, vel jurisdictioni ecclesiastica, prajudicium generari vel impedimentum præstari posse, seu debere declarat, quo minus dicto salvo conductu non obstante, liceat judici compcienti et ecclesiastico de hujusmodi personarum erroribus inquirere, et alias contra cos debite procedere, eosdemque punire * • etiam si de Salvo-conductu confisi ad locam venerint jadicii."-Conc., Const., Sess., XIX.

Now, though the Christian Guardian typographical errors excepted — quotes the original of the above pretty correctly, yet when he proceeds to translate it into English for the benefit of his readers, he carefully perverts the sense, so as to make it appear that the Council repudiated, not merely being bound by the acts or Acts of the Council, for the verification of salary. The one will be treated as a criminal; of the secular Power, but by its own. For here bis pretended quotation. The reason is obvious. is the translation, as he calls it, by him given of In no Session of the Council of Constance was

cessary to punish them, although it was on the faith of the safe-conduct that they had come to the place of judgment."

that the ecclesiastical judge could inflict, were the Sacraments of the Church, degradation from the office of the Ministry, excommunication, or other ecclesiastical censures. Temporal punishments, or punishments involving loss of life, limb. or property, could only be inflicted by the secular Power; to whom alone it belonged to give civil effect, to the ecclesiastical censures of the Church.

Thus upon examination it is clear from the gelical. words of the Council that it only vindicated for itself the right of being supreme in its own domain; and that it asserted-not that " no faith is to be kept with heretics," but simply-that engagements entered into with heretics by Emperors, Kings, or other secular Princes, are not binding upon the Church, and cannot be pleaded in arrest of judgment in the ecclesiastical tribunals. Let us turn now to the second instance adduced by the Christian Guardian against the teachings of the Council of Constance.

He quotes again-but this time not from the Acts of the Council, but from M. L'Enfant's History of the Council-the following words :-" Nec aliqua sibi fides aut promisso de juro naturali divino, vel humano, fuerit in præjudicium Catholicæ fidei observanda. Noither the divine nor human law warranted their observance of any promise made (to Huss) to them to the prejudice of the Catholic reli-gion-; or as others translate it-By no law natural or divine is it obligatory to keep faith with heretics to the prejudice of the Catholic faith."--- Christian Guardian

Now the answer to this accusation is simply this-that the Council of Constance taught no such doctrine, laid down no such propositions, and that the entire of the above passage is an interpolation of Protestants. For instance, in his former extract the Christian Guardian found no difficulty in citing the very Session (the XIX.) wherein the decree, by him quoted, was to be found; but in his second extract he is obliged to content himself with referring us to the Protestant historian L'Enfant, and not to the Sessions, shown those quotations to be, sometimes forgeries. often garbled, always irrelevant; and though we

Be it remembered that the only punishments | cannot suppose that we have exhausted the subject, we fear that we have fully exhausted the ecclesiastical punishments, such as deprivation of patience of our readers. Here then we must stop ; and though we do not pretend to insinuate that our separated brethren, as a body, teach or hold the doctrine that all weapons, falsehood inclueded, are lawful against Popery, we think that we may boast that we have proved that that doctrine is, if not professed, at all events acted upon, by those who like the Christian Guardian arrogate to themselves the title of Evan-

THE RYERSON FRAUDS. "Him as prigs what is'nt his'n, When he's cotched must go to pris'n." —Old Song.

This rule, which holds true of the " prig" or thief in fustian, is not--in so far as Canada is concerned-applicable to the thief in broadcloth; more especially if the thefts of the latter should have been on an extensive scale, and should amount to several hundreds or thousands of pounds. A poor devil of a clerk, or messenger in one of our public offices, detected in robbing or swindling to the amount of a few dollars, would be summarily dismissed from his situation, and, in all probability, sent to hard labor for a term of years in the Penitentiary. To such a poor devil of a thief "rigorous justice" would most certainly be dealt.

Not so, however, with a thief or " prig" apon a large scale. For in this happy land, there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor : one measure of justice for the needy ignorant wretch who steals a loaf of bread to allay the pangs of hunger, or to hush the cries of wife and children crying for food; and another and very different measure, for the influential, clever and well educated knave-(especially if he be a zealous Protestant)-who avails himself of his official position, and the trust reposed in him, to rob the public of thousands of dollars, although he be in the receipt of a bandsome and regularly paid

ORANGE APPOINTMENTS .- The appointment merly an Orangeman, and secretary, or something or another, of an Orange Lodge-provoked an animated debate in the House of Commons on the 29th ult.; and though the motion of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald was negatived, yet the sense of the House as to the general impropriety of such appointments as those complained of was so unequivocally expressed, that Mr. Whiteside found himself obliged to defend the action of the Government towards Mr. Cecil Moore, by the assertion that the latter had withdrawn himself from all connection with the obnoxious society.

To us in Canada, where Orangemen hold in their hands the chief appointments under Government, and where to a notorious member of the Orange Society is entrusted the administration of the laws of the land, this debate is highly interesting; as showing the wide difference betwixt a British House of Commons, and a Canadian Legislative Assembly. In the latter, the insolent demand of the Orangemen for a formal recognition by an Act of Incorporation was barely rejected by a trifling majority; in the former, not a voice was raised to defend the institution, or to advocate its cause. Men of all parties agreed in condemning it, as impotent for good, powerful only for evil, and perpetuating strife.

In opening the debate, Mr. Fitzgerald rapidly reviewed the history of Orangeism, since its birth in 1796, to its suppression in 1836; and again, since its resuscitation, to the present day. He clearly showed that, despite of its hypocritical pretensions, Orangeism in 1858 is identical with Orangeism in 1798; that it has still the same objects as it had then-and still works by the same agencies. He showed too, how since the attention of the Imperial Government had been

cessive Ministry had been compelled to discountenance an organisation so fraught with peril to society, as is that of the Orangemen of Ireland. He quoted the speeches, and official letters, of members of different administrations, under William IV., and Queen Victoria, all breathing the same spirit, and expressing the same sentiments ; he showed that since the days of Lord Morpeth, ed. It is by Catholic members of Parliament, the fact of being connected with an Orange that the demands of Orangeism for a formal sanc-Lodge was looked upon as a disqualification for tion from the Legislature are supported ; and office; and that the Address of the House of unfortunately, so little of public spirit is there Commons in 1835 to the late King-praying " His Majosty to take such measures as His Majesty might deem most advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange Lodges, and generally of all political societies excluding persons of different religions, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches"has been accepted as embodying the policy which vate and pecuniary interests, to our rights as it behoves all British statesmen throughout the freemen, and to the honor and interests of the Empire, to adopt towards Orangeism, and towards Catholic Church of which we profess ourselves all secret politico-religious societies without ex- the children. ception. 'He proved, from their own documents, | and the archives of their own Lodges, that the Orangemen of to-day, as the Orangemen of fifty duce their Catholic fellow-citizens to a condition their fellow-members from the punishments due to their crimes. He showed that Magistrates and others, entrusted with the administration of duty upon Tonnage. This defeat, which is rejustice, were engaged in this foul conspiracy; presented by the "Ins" and their friends, as a to get themselves into difficulty by burning a Romish Mass House, cutting a Papist's throat, or taking a flying shot at a Popish widow; he quoted Lord Caledon, and Lord Gossford, to the effect that the result of the Orange institution was that Orange Magistrates, and Orange jurymen violated their oaths, and prostituted their functions to the vilest of purposes ; and that-in the words of Judge Fletcher-" the fountains of justice were polluted by it;" and finally he proved to the satisfaction of every impartial person that Orangeism is now, as it ever has been, a curse to society, a disgrace to the land where it is allowed to exist, and the absolute and exacting master of every Government that tolerates or encourages it.

Some allusions also he made to Orangeism in Canada; and to that notorious and disreputable supporter of our Orange administration, Mr. Ogle Gowan. Of this fellow, of infamous antecedents-and who, though he has been publicly branded as a "disreputable person" in the British House of Commons, is considered quite good enough for the Father of Canadian Orangeism, and the representative of an Upper Canada constituency-Mr. Fitzgerald delivered himself as follows :---

"But the evil was not confined to England and Ireland. It was proved in 1836 that the Duke of Cumberland gave an itinerant warrant to a disreputable person named Ogle Gowan, who had been dismissed from a Lodge in Ireland for gross misconduct, to proceed to Canada to organise a society there ; and from the Canadian papers of the present year it appeared that Gowan had managed to create in that colony the very discord which had produced such calamitous results in Ireland, had arrayed Protestant against Catholic, and Catholic against Protestant, and had instituted a society which had polluted the courts of justice and taken possession of the colonial Legislature. (Hear, hear.)-London Times.

unstatesmanlike conduct of Sir Edmund Head the English classes, and the remarkable success confidence and respect of all parties. man is the head, which numbers other members | lowing was the order observed in the examination, of the same odious institution in its ranks, and and the accompanying entertainment; it will give amongst whose chief supporters figures that " dis- | an idea of the number and variety of the branches reputable person" whose "gross misconduct" has been denounced in the British Parliamentwe have but followed the example set us by the dress; 3. Catechism; 4. Reading; 5. Parsing; best and wisest of all parties in the Old Country ; 6. Grammar ; 7. Song-" Du saint amour de la lic representatives are the supporters of Orangeism in Canada, it is at least a satisfaction, and we | metic ; 15. A piece about speaking the truth ; 16. may add, a duty that we owe to ourselves, to Hymn-" Lauda Sion;" 17. Arithmetic; 18. demned in England, denounced by the Imperial Parliament, and actively discouraged by 22. A dialogue-" The Founding of a new Cothe highest authority in the State. The most lony ;" 23. Philosophy and Astronomy ; 24. A rabid Örangeman in the British Isles at the present day, would not dare, would not have the impudence, to move in the House of Commons for leave to introduce a Bill for incorporating the obnoxious Society; and in that august assembly, we are sure that there is not one so vile, so utterly lost to every honorable and gentlemanly feeling, as to vote in favor of such a motion, even if there were to be found one impudent enough to bring it forward. It is only in a Canadian Parliament that we shall find Catholics supporting the avowed enemies of their race and faith. They manage these things, however, better in the Old World than in the New; and the Society which is denounced, and actively discouraged in Great Britain and Ireland, is warmly patronised in Canada-a fuct which is exciting much surprise and indignation on the other side of the Atlantic. "Why"-asks the Dublin Nation -- " why in Canada, is Orangeism Donlevy was, from the start, one of its founders, powerful, and Ogle Gowan"-(that 'disreputable person')—" great? Because Sir Edmund Head, the Whig Governor of Canada, is the their cause, and that of Reform through a series of avowed patron of the Canadian Orangemen ; and | years, and many a heartfelt aspiration for his eternal his Whig Masters at home have allowed him repose will follow the announcement of his sudden to insult the Colonists of French or Irish origin demise. The above melancholy event took place at as an 'inferior race.'" This is the truth no doubt, but not the whole truth. Sir Edmund Head is to blame, but not has been subject for many years back, was the cause alone to blame, for the rapid and formidable of his death. Deceased was in his 45th year.-Cagrowth of Orange influence in Canada. Wewe blush as we write it-we, the Catholics of Canada, are in this matter as culpable, to say the least, as the Whig official who is the patron of shall appear in our next.

the Orangemen in this Province. It is to our own want of courage, energy, and independence -to our servility, venality, and intense "Snobbery," or vulgar " toadyism" of Jack-in-Office, -as much as to the patronage of Sir Edmund Head, that the evil complained of by the Nation, must be attributed. It is by Catholic votes, and a venal Catholic press, that the Ministry in great part composed of Orangemen, is sustainleft amongst us, and so rife is the spirit of " place-begging," that we fawn upon the hands that strike us, and meckly bow down to kiss the foot that spurns us. No !--we have no right to complain of the insolence and aggressive spirit of Orangeism in Canada, so long as we continue to make ourselves vile by supporting a government of which an active Orangeman is the chief legal officer; and so long as we prefer our pri-

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

next, honorable members will be dismissed to their week was the defeat of the Ministry by a majority of two, upon the question of imposing a effect upon the Ministerialists, who will still continue to draw their quarterly salaries as heretofore.

We have much pleasure in making known to our readers that extensive preparations are being a grand Pic-Nic for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. It is to be under the patronage of the Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's congregation ; and we trust that this entertainment, having for its object the relief of so worthy a charity, and under such patronage as that of the Ladies above referred to, may be at-Nic Committee, which is composed of Sub-Commaking every exertion to render this the Pic-Nic of the season; and to this end they have in contem-plation a variety of amusements and novelties shameful blunder he committed in receiving the making every exertion to render this the Pic-Nic which will not fail to render it unusually attractive. but trust in our next to be able to give full particulars.

SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .-On Friday, the 23rd inst., the annual distribution took place in St. Bridget's chapel, Quebec Sub- legislators ? urbs, in presence of the Rev. Superior of the Se-Why do we mention these things ? and what minary, and several other clergymen. His Wor-

SHAME!-SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF THE French, Jrish, or British extraction-but which GOVERNOR-GENERAL-HIS RECALL FROM in an especial manner concerns the Catholics of CANADA.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Toronto, July 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR-When Almighty God determines to ounish the sins of a nation, He places over it perverse rulers. I fear those evil times, prognosticated by the uncrring Spirit of God, have now come upon the people of Canada. I allude to the shameful and scandalous conduct of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, towards Orangemen and Orange Associations. The press has doubtless by this time conveyed to you the announcement that the Representative of the British Empire in this country, while lately on his way to Goderich, tarried at Sarnia to receive Addresses from, and return suitable replies to, a secret sworn politico-religious Society-the inveterate enemy of all religious and civil liberty-the disturber of peace and harmony in this otherwise prosperous Province.

The conduct of Sir Edmund Head is unaccountable, and in direct contravention to all precedents both in the Old and New worlds. Not long since, an Orange deputation, headed by the Earl of Enniskillen, and other stars of the aristocratical party, attempted to obtrude an Address on the Earls of Charendon and Carlyle. The impudence of the heroes of the Boyne met with a stern rebuil from the indignant Irish Viceroys. Not many years ago, one of our Governors in Canada, hearing that a gang of the sons of William III, were approaching his residence in order to present him with an Address, ordered the windows The long and dreary Session is at last drawing should be polluted by the hateful exhibition of the years ago, are united in a confederacy to re- to an end, and it is reported that on Wednesday accursed fraternity. Self-respect, and due regard to their high station, compelled English Lords to treat of social and political inferiority, and to screen respective homes. The chief event of the past with deserved contempt an illegal confederation which is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Sir Edmund Ilead seems to be governed by different principles. An Association which is repudiated in the old country as illegal, and as entirely antagonistic to the fundamental principles of the Constitutionthat large sums of money are constantly con-tributed by the different Lodges to defend their "Dear Brothers" who have had the misfortune IIcad—and by the "Outs" as tantamount to a vote of " want of confidence-"has not had any in this Province. The Parliament of England, after strict inquiry into the constitution and practices of mies. Orangeism, declares it a mischievous confederation : Sir Edmund Head sneers at this act of the Imperial Government. The broken windows of our Cathedrals, the blood of Catholics poured out on Canadian soil the insults daily offered by the "Brethren" to the Catholic Priesthood and every thing pertaining to our readers that extensive preparations are being the Church-these, and many other outrages pro-made for holding, about the middle of next month, claim the fiendish spirit which animates this anti-Christian and anti-social organisation. An impure brood of vile reptiles, which glories in the appellation of "The Lambton Lodge, No. 671," crouching at the feet of His Excellency when on his way to Goderich, presumes to invoke in the name of outraged liberty, the sacred motto of "Religious and Civil Freedom." Instead of flinging back into their faces the insulting Address, Sir Edmund Head betended with the success it deserves; and, judging from the large sum realized by the St. Patrick's Society at the late Pic-Nic, it is not too much to expect that our best wishes in that respect may be of human beings, become logal subjects of Her Mafully realized. We may also state that the Pic-Nic Committee, which is composed of Sub-Com-Queen Victoria in Canada passes a verdict of acmittees from the St. Patrick's Society and the quittal upon the bloody authors of nearly all the Temperance Society, which have united with commendable zeal for the charitable object, are last ten years, and more.

Orangemen on the 12th of July, 1856? Has he lost As the arrangements are not quite completed, we are not at liberty to speak more fully of them now; jects in Canada, at the insult offered to them on that memorable occasion, when he condescended to receive in his official capacity the sworn enemies of their religion? Can it be possible that he has already forgotten the useful and practical lesson given to him but a few weeks since by the Legislative Assembly of Canada-the Representative of the people -when the Orange Incorporation Bill was ignoof prizes for the English classes of these schools miniously flung out of the House by our indignant

legislators? In presence of the above facts, I do not hesitate to say that a remonstrance, expressive of the double grievance committed by our deluded Governor, ought, without loss of time, to be sent to the Home Govern-without loss of time, to be sent to the Home Govern-to the transformation of the Sovereign, who has Why do we mention these times : and what minary, and several other We reply, that our object is to show that-in highly creditable, both to the teachers and their thus, twice in succession, insulted fifteen hundred the stand that we have taken against Orangeism pupils. We noticed with pleasure a decided im-in our condemnation of the ungentlemanly and provement in the course of studies marked out for led the trust confided to him, and is unworthy of the Feeble though my voice may be, I raise it with a in July 1856-in our opposition to an adminis- which appears this year to have crowned the la- feeling of unutterable indignation, to call upon the in July 1856-in our opposition to an adminis-tration of which an active and notorious Orange-lowing was the order observed in the examination. I could be a state of the providence of the pro Her Majesty's Government to recall Sir Edmund Head ; and to send in his stead a Governor who will know how to respect the sacred rights of conscience, and put an end to religious dissensions by checking the audacity of the enemics of all laws-divine and human. I call noon you, noble defender of Catholi-city in North America, to lend the aid of your powerful pen to vindicate our rights, trampled under foot by the champion of Orangeism. The man who, despite of his high office and station, presumes to foster the elements of discord and dissension, is unworthy to preside over the destinies of this flourishing Province. He has acted the part of a partizan -he has called into his councils men who are themselves members of this illegal association, oathshow that the institution has been formally con- Algebra; 19. A dialogue-" Alexander and the bound with secret signs-he has, as far as in his power lay, shown his undying love of Orangeism, by berality-he has violated the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which recognizes no exclusive dialogue-" Willy and his Brother ; 25. " Grand privileges, and places every British subject on a footing of perfect equality-and he has insulted officially fifteen hundred thousand of Her Majesty's loyal sub-jects. In a word, Sir Edmund Head has forfeited the confidence of every liberal aud enlightened citizen dressed the assembly at some length, and gave of this Province. Let the whole country, from the shores of Lake Superior, to the farthest castern boundary, petition for the recall of the disgraced Goverto the occasion. He advised the parents to leave their children longer at the schools than they is the earnest hope of the indigoant subscriber to JUSTTIA. We need scarcely tell our readers how warmly we sympathise with, how ardently we re-echo the sentiments of our respected correspondent; but the Catholics of Upper Canada must move first in this matter. In 1856, when Sir Edmund Head perpetrated his former outrage upon decency, we then called-but alas ! called in vain -upon our co-religionists, to mark their sense of the insult offered to them, by petitioning the Imperial Government for the recall of a Governor who had shown himself so unworthy of his post. Here in Montreal indeed, but in Montreal only, that call was responded to, but throughout Upper Canada other counsels prevailed; and the Catholics of the Province tamely submitted to an insult and outrage, the grossest that was ever offered to freemen by an official, or submitted to by a Catholic community. It cannot, therefore, be expected that we in the Lower Province shall again take the initiative in a matter which indeed concerns us all-whether of Upper or Lower Canada, whether of

then, in laying our grievances before the Imperial Government, give us but little encourage-Oilice."

For it must be remembered that however much the conduct of Sir Edmund Head, in giving an official sanction to Orangeism, may be to blame, that of his responsible advisors is at least 1 as worthy of censure; and that it is impossible to attack the acts of the Governor, without denouncing those of the Governor's Ministry, by another shipment, as ordered in my letter of June whose advice, it is to be supposed, that he has hast. acted. So long, then, as the " place-begging" fever, and the mania for fawning upon the dispensers of official good things, are rife amongst our Catholic population, it is worse than useless for us to attempt to resent the ill-treatment and insults to which we are daily subjected. Dirty dogs," says the proverb, "must eat dirty puddings;" and so long as we continue to barter our support of an Orange Administration, for Ministerial patronage in the shape of Government appointments, and Government advertisements, we must make up our minds to "eat dirt." Had we shown ourselves true to ourselves in 1856-had

the policy then insisted upon by the TRUE WIT-NESS, been carried out--we should not now have to record fresh insults from our Orange ene-

EXAMINATION OF THE PERTH CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Perth, 27th July, 1858.

Sig-The examination of the female department of this School took place on Thursday the 22nd inst., in presence of a very large and respectable audience composed of the parents and friends of the children —the Very Rev. J. H. M'Donagh presiding. The pupils acquitted themselves in a manner that

was highly creditable both to themselves and their teacher-Miss Daly. The examination commenced at 1 o'clock P.M., and lasted till 5. The exercises opened with an address to their very Rev. Pastor, expressive of their gratitude for his kindness and "Examination Day at a Convent," was gone through, the performance of which elicited the greatest praise from all present; each of the pupils enacting her part admirably. This was written by Miss Daley ; as was also a geographical voyage, or tour, through part of Canada and the Eastern States. The places through which "Les Voyageurs" passed were traced on the map, and very accurately described ; but the most interesting of all was the thorough knowledge evinced by the pupils throughout the entire examination.

There was none of that backwardness or stammering so common at such places : each of the young ladies seemed to have full confidence in herself, and answered in a manner that was truly surprising. The whole concluded with another drama, entitled, "The Trials of an Orphan," which called forth rapturous applause.

There was a meeting of the supporters of the school in the afternoon, called by the Trustees, which was opened by a very elequent speech from the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Richmond, compliment-ary to the teacher and pupils. The Rev. gentleman said that he had been at several examinations at

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION .in an especial manner concerns the Catholics of At a meeting of this body held yesterday, they rethe Upper Province. That the Catholics of solved personally to visit the different streets and Lower Canada will heartily co-operate with their obstructions to health they should discover. The brethren of Canada West in any course of action duty is not a very agreeable one, but it has been which the latter may inaugurate, is our sincere forced upon them. Complaints are pouring in, fast wards of the city, and report upon the nuisances and wish; but we must candidly conless, that the manner in which they tamely submitted to the offered to they in 1556 by Sir Edmund committee of the Council, it has been looked upon insult offered to them in 1856 by Sir Edmund | generally as a merely nominal one, and though it has Head, and their refusal to co-operate with us great and responsible duties to perform, it got an appropriation much less than was granted to the City Hall Committee. We understand an advertisement perial Government, give us but little encourage-ment to take the initiative in a similar movement those who have nuisances to complain of, to forward in 1858. We are now but reaping the fruits their complaints to the City Clerk. We trust this of our former venality, and servility to " Jack-m- will not be lost sight of by those who have grievances to complain of, and desire to have them imme-diately redressed.— Transcript Taesday.

5

P. K.

The call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch

J. L. CAERAU, Calentia, E. I. Mr. Perry Davis-Sir: i have used, in my family, your medicine called " Pain Killer," for many pur-poses, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

Bey, HENRY CLARK. Sometime in December last, my children were taken down with searlet fever, or canker rash-my only medicine was Davis' Pain Killer and Castor Oil, the Pain Killer operating to a charm in outting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered. CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG,

Saratoga Springs.

Having used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family during the winter past, I would urge its general use for the purposes for which the inventor has recommended it. I think it invaluable, and would not like to be deprived of its advantages.

E. G. POMEROY, St. Louis. Lyman, Savage, & Co.; and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal; Wholesale Agents.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 24 August, st EIGHT o'clock.

By order, RICHARD M'SHANE, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

July 29.

AT the next MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY the Names of all Members two years and over in arrears will be read, and at the following meeting will be ERASED from the list of Membership, if such arrears be not previously paid up. By Order,

R. McSHANE, Rec. Secretary

MONTREAL ACADEMY, BONAVENTURE BUILDING.

Montreal, July 16, 1858.

low Graduate of the Meath Diocesan Seminary for the Royal College, Maynooth.) The Course of Instruction embraces :---



taught in the Christian Brothers' Schools :---

1. " Vivat Pastor Bonus ;" 2. The Opening Ad-13. Orthography and Writing ; 14. Mental Arith-Robber ;" 20. Mensuration ; 21. " Memorare :" March," executed by the pupils ; 26. Distribution of Prizes.

At the conclusion, His Worship the Mayor adsome excellent advice to the pupils. The Hop. M. Chauveau also made a few remarks incidental usually do, in justice to the Brothers as well as this letter. themselves; and also spoke of the utility and advantages of sending their boys to French schools.

DEATH OF CHARLES DONLEVY, ESQ. PROPRIETOR OF THE " MIRBOR."-It is with sincere regret we learn, just as we go to press, the death of Charles Donlevy, Esq, the Proprietor of the Toronto Mirror, and for nearly a quarter of a century an industrious, respected, and widely known citizen of Toronto. The Mirror was originally established in 1837, and Mr. and for a number of years past its sole proprietor .--The name of Charles Donlevy is familiar to every his residence, Richmond Street, on Thursday, 22nd inst., about noon, whilst conversing with his wife.

We learn that endersy-to which Mr. Donleyy nadian Freeman 23rd inst.

CF Several communications crowded out, but

respect was substantial, they voted her an increase

of \$60 to her present salary. A Pic-Nic, composed of the children of the school, was held on the grounds of the Very Rev. J. H. M'Donagh, at which he presided. A great con-course of the most respectable of our citizens was present.

The St. Patrick's Brass Band attended ; and the highest praise is due to them for their exertions .--Several addresses were delivered, all tending to show the high respect in which our beloved Pastor is held. On the whole, it was gratifying to see what a little exertion can do; and this day gave evidence enough to prove that the Catholics of Perth are a progressive and a God-fearing people.

The children attending the Separate Schools in this city went through a very creditable examination before several of the Trustees during this week. The schools are all in a flourishing condition, and the proficiency of the scholars in the several branches of study reflects credit on the Teachers .- Ottawa Tribune.

We hear but one report from all who use Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and that is, that its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled.

The Hair .- The " Persian Balm" is a most valuable addition to the toilet, as a Hair Tonic. It nourishes and invigorates the hair, and imparts to it a beautiful gloss; effectually removes all dandruff and diseases from the scalp, and as a Champoo, is positively unequalled. Apply to the head clear, rub thoroughly and add a little soft water. Persons dressing the hair with the Persian Balm, will require no oils or pomades.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

| 1 | July | 27, | 1858. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|--------|
| Flour, per quintal | \$2,4 | 0 to | \$2,50 |
| Oatmeal, per do | | 0 | 2,40 |
| Wheat, per minot | | ο | 1,00 |
| Oats, do., | 4 | 0 | 45 |
| Barley, do., | 6 | ο | 65 |
| Peas, do., | 8 | 0 | 85 |
| Peas, do., Beans, do., | 1,6 | 0 | 1,70 |
| Buckwheat, do., | 5 | 0 | 60 |
| Indian Corn, do., | | 0 | 90 |
| Flax Seed, do., | 1,4 | 0 | 1,45 |
| Oniona, do., | 0 | 0 | 00 |
| Potatoes, per bag, | 90 | 0 | 1,00 |
| Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass). | |) | 8,09 |
| Butter, Fresh, per lb., | 1 | 5 | 16 |
| " Salt, per lb., | | 3 | 14 |
| Eggs, per doz., | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Cheese, per lb., | 10 | D | 13 |
| Turkeys, per couple, | - 1,4(|) | 1,50 |
| Geese, do., | 9(| э | 1,00 |
| Fowls, do., | 5 |) | 60 |
| Hay, per 100 bdls., | 10,00 | 0 | 12,50 |
| Straw, do., | 5,00 | 0 | 6,50 |
| Ashes-Pois, per cwt | 6,5 | D | 0,00 |
| " Pearls, per do., | | 0 | 0,00 |
| • | | | • |

English in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics ; the French Language ; Ancient and Modern History ; Arithmetic, (Theoretical and Mental); Book-keeping; Mathematics, (Pure and Mix-ed); the Use of the Globes, and the Natural Sciences.

HOURS OF ATTEDANCE .- From 9 o'clock till 12, A. M., and from 14 till 4, P. M.

Terms made known on application at the School Rooms.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Rishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st. 1858.

WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had four years' experience under the Board of Education, in Ireland, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity. Address "G.," TRUE WITNESS.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Laxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the " Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing ; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled. No Traveller should be without this beautiful pre-

paration; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet Try this geat " Home Luxury." S. S. ELODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAMPLACH & CAMPBELL

(Wholesale Agents),

Montreal.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .= JULY 30. 1858.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

6

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria will visit Louis Napoleon at Cherbourg, on the 4th of August.

The accounts of the crops are favorable-but Bread Stuffs are firm.

There are rumors of another plot having been discovered. The parties implicated in it are Italians.

The Journal des Debats makes the following remarks on the announced visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg :---

"The news of the approaching visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg has circulated for some days past in Paris ; it is now confirmed, and we need not say that in our opinion it is a most favorable piece of intelligence, since it will completely dissipate the mistrust created for some time past by the language of certain journals. This unreasonable mistrust had unhappily crossed our frontiers, and it was by no means rare to hear our neighbors speak of a rupture with France as a deplorable event, near at hand. More than one enlightened Englishman, from continually observing the insinuations thrown out by certain journals that France supports impatiently the English alliance, and that it requires all the firmness of Government to maintain that alliance, had ended by believing this statement without understanding it. Certainly, if the honor or the interests of France were seriously menaced, she would be as ready to defend them against England as against any other Power, while the recollection of the past terrible struggles of the two countries would doubtless inspire France with extraordinary energy. But an immense difference exists between this very natural and legitimate sentiment and the insane desire of a rupture without a cause, or this blind and unjust hatred which certain journals are often pleased to attribute to the French nation. Their language is an insult to the nation. We admit that there exist among us individuals who believe that their birth or aristocratic pretensions command to feel the disasters of Cressy, Pottiers, and Agincourt more actively than the remainder of the nation, and to exhibit a great desire to avenge them; we also possess zealous Catholics who consider a war with Protestant England as the first of duties. But the nation, which must be consulted on a point of such importance, does not in the least share these eccentric opinions, and it would require better reasons in order to be convinced that a rupture with England would be otherwise than a fault and a calamity."

The Gazette de France has the following reflections on the same subject :---

"Should this visit take place, it will excite a deep sensation in France and Europe, for the presence of Queen Victoria on our territory, after the dissensions produced by the disloyal conduct of our ally, would have an immense signification. It would be considered as the pledge of a new alliance, founded either on an oblivion policy hostile to the development of our commerce and political influence."

Paris accused the Abbe Deguerry, the Cure of measure of emancipation does not effect the the Madeleine, of having had three Englishmen turned out of the church while quietly witness- to have excited them the more, and what they letter from the Abbe, in which he says :--had passed near them in proceeding to receive the body at the door of the church, they never rose, but kept in the same strange position. I hoped on our return, sweing us come in procession before the body of the deceased, they would do out of respect to the body and the mourners who followed it. They, however, did not move, but remained seated, with their arms thrown carelessly over the backs of their chairs. I then considered it my duty to oblige them, not to leave the church, but to place themselves at a the body was about to be placed.

Piazza Sora and that neighborhood, where expectant crows were collected in hopes of wit- pathy of nations, of the populations? nessing a battle; but with the exception of a

skirmish in the Via del Caronari, the presence of the numerous officers and the strong patrols prevented any serious conflict. As the most tremendous consequences might result from this feud if allowed to continue, General de Goyon has put forth a very energetic ordrc de jour, in which, after alluding to his duties as Commanderin-Chief, he insists upon eight companies of each regiment, French or indigenous, being detained in barracks ready to act in case of need, and to furnish the necessary patrols, each of which is to be headed by an officer. All military rioters are to be tried by court-martial immediately, and civilians taking any part in a contest between soldiers are to be arrested and taken to the prisons of Monte Citoria; but if the Roman authorities refuse to take cognizance of the matter, the General gives directions for such prisoners to be conveyed to the Castle of St. Angelo .--The regiment of Roman infantry now in garrison here, the 1st of the line, has lately arrived from Bologna, and does not entertain very friendly feelings towards the French, who on their part are accused of having very irritating manners to the native troops.

The Piedmontese Gazette states that on the 24th instant, about seven in the evening, the galley-slaves in the bagnio of Genoa broke out into open revolt. The military, being called in, were obliged to use their fire arms; several of the convicts were killed, and others wounded .---One of the turnkeys was also injured, but it is not stated whether by the convicts, or by the military. Order was eventually restored.

The Union says that letters from Italy announce fresh acts of clemency. Pope Pius IX has thrown open the doors of their country to two men who played a prominent part in the scenes of 1848 and 1849: one is the advocate Sturbinetti, ex-president of the soi-disant Roman Constituent; and the other the advocate Galeotti, Minister of Justice under the Republic. Several commutations of punishment have also been made and amongst others the twenty-five years' imprisonment to which the architect Stramazzi had been condemned for conspiracy, has been changed into exile. The King of Naples, on his side, has granted a pardon to the Duke della Verdura, who was excepted from the last annesty and to M L Scalla, who was the Commissioner in London of the insurrectional Government of Sicily.

RUSSIA.

We have now received more accurate accounts of the outbreak of the peasantry in Esthonia, the importance of which can hardly be overrated, particularly on account of the neighbourhood of that province to St. Petersburg .-of the past, or on a desertion by England of a It is to be observed that serfdom proper was put an end to in Esthonia, and in the rest of the Baltic provinces of Russia, more than forty The Nord of Brussels having in a letter from vears ago, under Alexander 1. The present Esthonian peasants at all. But this seems only ing a funeral service, the Univers publishes a now claim is free possession of the land which they at present hold on hereditary tenure from "Three Englishmen were seated, not in a proper the nobility. The rising is general all along the manner, but with their elbows on the top of their coast, and has compelled the nobility to seek chairs to the right of the catafalque. When we refuge in the Reval. The engagement mentioned yesterday took place between part of the at the rebels at all. In the jungle they move easily garrison of Reval and a body of peasants, about and are always on the alert, and if our force comes 1,000 strong, who are moving to and fro and encouraging the others to revolt. They as yet have no other arms than sticks and clubs, pitchat least have taken a better position, even if they forks and sharpened poles, but they are so exdid not stand up, which they were called upon to | cited that they were not afraid at all of the soldiery, whose numbers, it is true, were but small. The soldiers were soon overnowered by the larger numbers of the peasants, and left altogether fifteen men, four officers among them, killed ; while of the peasantry about forty men were killed. The chief seat of the insurrecgreater distance from the ceremony. I did not tionary movement seems to be very near Reval order them to be turned out of the church, but itself, but even at Dorpat, which is situated in to be placed beyond the chapel, opposite to which the northern part of Livonia, and which is likewise neopled by the Esthonian race, symptoms of an approaching outbreak have been. The Russian journals for some time past have published almost daily articles on England, on her policy, and her influence in the world. One of them, the Russian Gazette, in its number of the 22nd ult., has an article which maintains has assumed a more threatening aspect from an that England, by entering into an alliance with Austria and Turkey, has lost her prestige in to take a share in the frays, which are renewed the eyes of nations, and is preparing her own ruin. After referring to the encouragement given by England to 'nationalities' on various occasions, and asserting that, in spite of her professed liberalism, she is actuated solely by mean selfishness, it says :----Her alliance with Austria crowns all that she has done. Is it not, in fact, edifying to see liberal England dragged at the tail of Austria and Turkey, and descend to the rank of a mere instrument. She places herself on the side of Austria against Italy, and in the question of the Danubian Principalities, makes herself a Turk against the Christian population. She thus, for the love of Austria and Turkey, risks her future prospects, her consideration in the world, and her power : and uniting herself with ruins, she turns aside from all that is full of life! Great perspicacity is not needed to see that this change of policy will be fatal to England, for a nation cannot with impunity place herself in opposition to all the living strength of Europe. If general peace be maintained, England will only, it is true, stake her ancient renown; but if, contrary to all expectation, a conflict should arise, if a general insurrection of the Christians of Turkey should arise for that power the question of life or death, if Italy should rise anew, against Austria, raged adversaries along the Via Sacra and the and if France, seeing the present instability of Roman Forum, up to the steep ascent to the the existing state of things, imposes on herself Capitol, which aucient stronghold afforded no the task of establishing the equilibrium of Euprotection to the retreating forces, and the chase | rope on more solid bases, what part could Engwas continued until the narrow lanes on the other land pay, especially as she cannot yet see how side received the fugitives in detail and puzzled the revolt in India will end ? There are events all ranks; there is a return of 20,227 men; these Deccan capital for Jaulna in a few days. The cause in your face, and ask your permission to eat you

the pursuers. Several wounded French brought traced out in advance; but if prudence does up the rear en route for the hospital last night not counsel that they should be hastened on, before the rappel called the soldiers to their bar- | they must not be opposed when they are brought racks. Hostile bands were biting their thumbs on by the force of circumstances. And, be-at each other on the Bridge at St. Angelo. the side, who can oppose the justice, force, and conviction of governments, and the unanimous sym-

INDIA.

Sir Colin Campbell was still at Futtegbur. The Calpee rebels were advancing on Gwalior, and a British column was marching in pursuit. Scindia is reported to have been been beaten by

the rebels. The rebels are again becoming troublesome in Central India, and are re-occupying many posts from which they had been driven.

GENERAL ABPECT OF AFFAIRS-CALCUTTA, MAY 21. --The rebellion is chronic, and Sir Colin has now before him the prospect of a series of wild-goose chases which, as was long since prognosticated, an enemy skilled to perfection in the art of flight will infallibly lead him. It is becoming painfully apparent that neither temporary defeat nor impatient pursuit will subdue an enemy whose forte is guerilla warfare, and that defensive tactics until a more fitting season should, if our army is to be again in the field in the cold weather, be at once adopted. The North-West Provinces above Benares are literally overrun by banditti, horse and foot. From the walls of Allahabad may be seen daily, on the opposite side of the river, bodies of rebels, green-coated and greenturbaned, marching past as if in bravado, with cavalry and guns fully equipped. The murder of Major Waterfield, on the high road to Agra, is a foretaste of what may be expected. This officer had been appointed to command at Allyghur, and set out to join his appointment, accomplaid by Capt. Fanshawe, of the invalids. About six miles from Ferozabad the travellers were aroused from their slumbers by the cries of their coachman, who had been wounded. They found themselves surrounded by mounted rebels, and fired at from all quarters.-A sword cut and two balls in the head killed Major Waterfield, though not before he laid several of his assailants low with his revolver. Captain Fanshawe, sword in hand, now leaped amongst the re-bels, and succeeded, aided by the darkaess of the night, in effecting his escape into some jungle. The rebels burnt Major Waterfield's body in the carriage

in which he had been travelling. From the present aspect of affairs, it would almost appear that we are doomed to play a serious game at battledore and shuttlecock between Robileund and Oude with the rebel forces. There is very earnest uneasiness felt respecting Lucknow ; the rebels are gathering in such forces around it that it seems futed to undergo a second siege. The garrison are suffering not only from the heavy duties to which they are necessarily subjected, but are also suffering severely from sickness. There are twelve hundred in hospital, and this out of a force but little over three thousand. The hot weather is severely trying not only the columns in the field, but the troops in all our garrison. The Sepoys are now wearing out our strength without perceptibly reducing their own. Be assured that the numbers reported to have been killed in action, or taken and hanged, have been greatly exaggerated. Not unfrequently where numbers have been stated it must have been impossible to have made the necessary calculation, and many of the statements respecting these "slaughters" have emanated from individuals engaged in the struggle, but who could have only had a very limited view of the results. Some of these reports, if carefully examined, are found to carry with them internal evidence of exaggeration, often without any intention to deceive.

Private letters from Arrah, dated the 18th instant, tend to show that the force collected by the late rebel zemindar Kooer Singh has by no means been so completely dispersed as some accounts have repre-sented it to be. On the contrary, it is said that General Lugard, who is now nearly in the same spot where Uaptain Le Grand and the men of her Majesty's 35th Regiment met with their reverse, is quite unable to gain any decided advantage over the rebels, although he has a force with him little short, including all arms, of two thousand men, with the Sasseram column nearly a thousand strong, and the force at Arrah itself consisting of half that number, to act as supports. The jungle within which the rebels have established themselves is so extensive and so dense, and the people of the country are so tho-roughly unfriendly to us, that it is impossible to get up with them, they suddenly appear in such numbers that our troops are surrounded and have to cut their way out again. Both Sir Colin Campbell and General Mansfield have knocked up their Aides-de-Camp completely. Sir D. Baird is ill of a fever. Captain Alison is just recovering from smallpox, and both of them shared my hasty flight from the doolies at Bareilly, and rode away almost equally destitute of covering from the charge of the Sowars. Murray has gone to the hills quite done up and exhausted, and only Hope Johnstone still struggles on, with a wet towel round his head, writing memos, amidst an army of "punkah-wallahs." From all sides we hear of casualities caused by the heat. Sir Edward Luggard writes that his men have suffered severly in Rose's attack on the enemy at Koonch; eight men fell dead in the ranks, and upwards of 20 officers and men had to be carried from the field through the heat of the sun and 19 of our casualities at Bareilly, ten of which were fatal, were caused in the same way. In fact, every march henceforth after 10 o'clock in the morning must be attended with loss of life, and under such circumstances the prolongation of operations in the field becomes a very serious question for the Commander-in-Chief, who is exceedingly anxious to get the men under cover before the rains commence. as soon as it can be done consistently with the public service. If you could look into head-quarters camp between 12 and 4 o'clock, and visit the various tents, you would see Sir Colin perhaps busied with maps and papers; General Mansfield equally occupi-cd; the indefatigable Adjutant-General Major Norman struggling with a mound of returns; Colonel Pakenham, with a mild expression of endurance, contending with red tape and General Orders, the Quarter-master General M'Pherson sharply interrogating his emissaries and spies; and Captain Goldsworthy incessantly arranging his commissary returns. But a peep into most of the other tents would discover many of the Head-quarters Staff panting on their charpoys, in the nearest possible approach to Adamite costume, and gasping for breath like carp on the banks of a moat. It may readily be imagined if officers, each of whom has a tent to himself, with "kuskus tatties" and punkahs, and similar appliances, to reduce the temperature, suffer so much from heat, what the men endure, packed 10 or 12 in a tent, or in some regiments 18 and 20, without such resources, and without change of light clothing, and how heavily picket duty, outlying and inlying, pres-ses upon them. But as yet the army is singularly healthy. The fever which prevails is of a light type, and most of our casualties are caused by the direct action of the sun; but this cannot last, and we must expect great mortality if the troops are much longer exposed at this season of the year.

men are receiving pay, and, more than that, they are paralyzing the action of a certain number of British oldiers; for instance, there are upwards of 3,000 Sepoys, of the 2nd, 19th, 32nd, 34th, and 43rd regiments Native Infantry at Barisokpore who require the attention of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment and of a detachment of sailors. There are others at Cal-cutta under similar surveillance; the 63d Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry are watched by part of the 35th at Berhampore ; at Benaros the disarmed Sepoys of the 17th, 25th, 37th, and 50th Native Infantry require the care of part of Her Majesty's 97th. At Jullundur, 1,056 disarmed Sepoys of the 6th Light Cavalry, the 33rd, 36th, and 61st Native Infantry, are watched by Her Majesty's 52d, a Punjab regiment, and a troop of Horse Artillery : and 2,140 of the 16th Cavalry, 26th, and 49th Native Infantry, require the presence of Her Majesty s 7th Fusileers, and strong detachments of artillery, &c., at Labore, At Mooltan there are 1,504 of the 62d and 69th Na tive Infantry in the same case; and at Umritzir 1,707 of the 35th and 59th Native Infantry are under the wing of a light field battery, a Punjab regiment, and a part of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment. The 30th Native Infantry, 766 strong, encumber Dera Ismail Khan; 779 of the 53d Native Infantry are stationed, with part of Her Majesty's 24th and Her Majesty's 87th Regiments, and a battery, at Rawul Pindec; the 5th Light Cavalry and the 64th Native Infantry, numbering 1,327 men, are protected, poor fellows! by 1,660 of Her Majesty's Sist and of the 8th Punjab Infantry, at Noosherah; and 1,577 of the 4th and 27th Native Infantry are stationed, in presence of an overwhelming force of Europeans and Punjabces, at Peshawur. Without reckoning the troops employed in the various field forces and moveable columns, there are no less than 107 military posts and stations in the Presidency of Bengal among which English regiments are stationed. Some notion may be formed from this statement of the node in which an English army is absorbed in India. and of the cause which diminishes the active force in the field to numbers so insignificant when compared with the troops sent out from England. I fear t is only the truth, that if we had 30,000 additional English soldiers landed in India by the last week in September, we should have ample employment for very man of them -- Times Special correspondent.

EFFECTS OF "SUN-STROKE."-Upwards of 30 rank and file of the 79th fell out in marching to and through the city. The 60th Rifles, accustomed tho' they be to Indian warfare, were deprived of the services of upwards of 40 men from sun-stroke. It was pitiable, I am told, to see the poor fellows lying in their doolies, gasping their last. The veins of the arm were opened, and leeches applied to the temdes, but notwithstanding every care the greater number of the cases were fatal almost immediately, and even among the cases of those who recovered there are few who are fit for active service again, except after a long interval of rest. Among the former were the Bugle-Sergeant-Major of the Rifles, a fine old soldier, whose loss is much regretted. What s the exact reason of this terrible visitation? Is it apoplexy or not? Before I left England a military surgeon of some experience in India told me that he had opened the heads of seven or eight men who had died from sunstroke; that he had invariably found the vessels empty, besides being contracted and flaccid, and all the appearances indicative of the re-verse of congestion. The external aspect of those cases I have seen would lead me to a conclusion different from that of my smart professional friend .len so seized become purple in the face, the breathing is stertorious, and the eyes are fixed and staring. The surgeons, indeed, here call the attack solar apo The head of an artillery horse which fell plexy. The head of an artillery horse which lead dead at its picket ropes was opened by the surgeons and the veins were found to be gorged with clotted blood. Whatever the exact nature of the attack may be, it is evident that the best preventive must be found in protecting the head and body from the sun, and I own I am distressed when I see the 60th Rifles dressed in dark green tunics, which absorb the heat almost as much as if they were made of black cloth, and their cloth forage caps poorly covered with a few folds of dark cotton. What shall we say of the 79th Highlanders, who still wear that picturesque and extraordinary headdress, with the addition of a flap of gray cloth over the ears? If it were white perhaps it would afford some protection against the sun, but, as it is, this mass of black feathers is surely not the headdress that would be chosen by any one, except a foolish fantastic savage, for the plains of India. The most decisive argument against t, however, is afforded by the objection of the men,

of this movement has not transpired. It is a small force, and, without artillery, can effect but little good in the way of fighting. The authorities may, how ever, know where game is to be found, and intend to lay their hands upon it quietly. It is just possible that Jaulna is not the destination of this flyng detachment at all, as we cannot perceive what such a small force can be required for in that direction. The name of the field officer who is to command this little brigade has not transpired, and we understand a good deal of mystery is attached to the whole af-fair. It would not at all surprise us to hear that Government had received intelligence of the flight of the Nana Sahib, and that this column was about to be despatched to intercept him on the frontier. We have always been of opinion that he would ultimately shape his flight in the direction of the Mah-ratta capital. It was the home of the family which he by adoption represents, his friends and relations are numerous in the place, and if he could only once hoist his flag from the palace of the Peishwas, even were it not allowed to flatter in the breeze for an hour, its moral effect would be tremendous. Greater vigilance is required at the present time in Poonah, than during any previous period of the crisis. The emissaries of the Nana Sahib are to be found in every Deccan village. Maharastra is filled with them, ; and their representations are as specious as they are false. The Sawant brothers are not the most dangerous malcontents in the southern Mahratta country. It is the chiefs who ought to be watched; and the travelling Brahmins of Poonah and Sat-tara. At the latter place the snake is scotched, not killed; and although the decision and vigilance of Rose have managed to keep down disaffection with a strong hand, yet the dying embers might still be blown into a flame. Our perils are not past.—Bombay Telegraph and Courier.

CHINA

The allied fleet were at anchor off the mouth of the Peihs, on the 20th of April. A French transport, with 900 marines had arriv

It was expected that in a few days, the first blow in the North would be struck, by the capture of the forts at the mouth.

THE MONEY-LENDER.

(By Douglas Jerrold.)

We have painted one Money-Lender-not the mere sordid muckworm of a century ago, but the man eater of the present day. There are, however, many varieties. There is the fashionable Money-Lender, who wriggles himself into parties; calls a broken lord or two his friend; gets himself enrolled at a small club, and dubs himself a gentleman. He has great taste for the fine arts, visits the opera, and thinks Bellini a most magnificent fellow. Two or three popular authors are, if you will believe him, his most intimate acquaintances; and the leading actor, whoever he may be, dines with him once a week. He is, moreover, a liberal in his opinion : at least, he was, until Reform became vulgar, and a mild Whiggism was voted the genteel thing. He is a man, in his own word, of the very best society for he is, every season, one of the seven hundred who feed at the Honorable Mr. Rougepot's, the oriental dowager's. It is at his club, and at such parties, that he makes friends, and enlarges his connections; it is there that he spins his web, and catches the "gilded flies" of fortune.

The legal Money-Lender is a harpy of the longest claws; he has no more heart than a drum; no more blood than a cricket. He is, notwithstanding, a most respectable solicitor ; as chary of his reputation as a housewife of a favourite piece of cracked china ; and resents the slightest insinuation of his infamy with even alarming vigour. Now and then he is, poor man, grossly libelled by the press; whereupon, he becomes one of a society for the better protection of morals. Though steeped from head to sole in rascality-though a moral Ethiop, under the benign protection of the law of libel, he is the purest of the pure; yea one of the fairest of the sons of men. It is ten to one that he has married prosperously-has caught a rich and inexperienced client-perhaps one of three orphan sisters; and is, thereby, the friend and legal adviser of the unprotected. As such, he absorbs the whole of their substance, enmeshes them in the nots of this craft, and-the process is rapidthey are beggars. That the children of affluence should have nothing to remind them of their past condition-that nothing tangible should remain to hem to awaken recollections of happier days, the money-lending lawyer has been known to remove from them every painful momento, even though it were a barp or a piano. He is, nevertheless, a most respectable man; has very handsome chambers, keeps a score of clerks, and lends money from eighty to cent per cent. His face we draw from the life-would be inexpressive as a stale muffin were it not for the two cat-like eyes, and thin, cruel lips, that redeem it from utter blankness. He moves stealthily as an ogre : as though haunted by the memory of a thousand acts that have written him down in the private memoranda of Lucifer. He, the Attorney Money-Lender, is admirably fitted to display the wisdom and philanthropy of the English laws. Had he lived in Spain, he would have made an excelling familiar of the Inquisition ; would, with demoniacal complacency have applied the thxmscrew, the burning pincers, and the molten lead. Born in England, bred an attorney, and adding to his professional cares the anxieties of Money-Lender, he is yet enabled to satisfy his natural and acquired lust of evil, and he therefore gets up costs. He has never stood at the bar of a police office, and yet his hands are dyed with the blood of broken hearts. Under cover of the law, armed with its curious weapons, he lives a life of rapine, hoards wealth, passes for a most respectable man-for be never had a bill protested, and owes no man a shilling—and, when he dies, a tombstone will record his apocryphal virtues for the example of a future generation. Yet is not the wretched Money-Lender all to blame; his iniquity, base as it is, is assisted by bad laws. The wisdom of the legislature has made poverty punishable ; and, putting the scourge, iniquitous costs, into the hands of the attorney, he wields the knout for his own especial benefit, to the tion! Is it possible that so respectable a man as-Quite possible : worse, quite true. Our hero, softspoken as a maid, and sleek-looking as a beaver, has dabbled in blood, but only in the way of the law .-The bow-string is unknown in free and happy England ; but, be sure of it, innocent reader, red laps has its daily victims.

ITALY.

A correspondent of the Daily News writes from Rome as follows, under date June 26 :---

"The peace of the Eternal City has been disturbed for some days by sanguinary conflicts between French and Roman soldiery, and the feud apparent disposition on the part of the populace in different quarters of the city, with an auxiliary brickbat or two in aid of the national troops .--On Saturday last a Roman artillerymen was mortaily wounded by the French, and some other fatal consequences on both sides are said to have arisen from this hostile state of affairs. Courts martial are held by the French authorities; and if the offending parties can be caught and identified, condemnation to the hulks usually follows the row in a few days. The Colosseum was the aptly selected locality for these gladiatorial performances on Thursday last, which day, being the festival of St. John, afforded a good number of unoccupied umpires and spectators of the fight. The wooded gardens on the Cœlian Hill, were skirmished through with varied success, hard blows being given and taken on both sides. and the missile style of warfare was much resorted to on account of the penalty of death awaiting the first military rioter who draws his sword, the French general being determined, if possible, to put a stop to so dangerous a kind of amusement. The French warriors were fortunate enough to get reinforcements in the course of the engagement, and the Romans, in consequence, were considerably outnumbered. so that they were put to flight and pursued by their en-

By the last return of our effective strength the British army in India presented a total of 48,571 officers and men ; of whom 44,514 were effective, and 4,057, or less than 10 per cent., were sick. Our artillery numbered 355 pieces effective; and you will be surprised to hear that the grand total of native troops mustered no less than 121,906 non-commissioned officers and men, being in the proportion of about three to one of the European troops; but there is a still more striking item in the strength of our force, under the head of disarmed native troops of Irish, and one company of Natives, are to leave the called upon to blush for another party, he will look

who say they would much rather be without the bonnet. Can the most learned antiquaries ascertain the period when the trade in ostrich plumes between Africa and the Highlands was so brisk as to afford material for this national military headdress ? I regret to say, indeed, that in some points our soldiers here are not so well provided for as they might be. At home you will be surpreed, and perhaps disgust-ed, to hear that many of the men of the Highland regiments are without stockings to their feet, and that their shoes are worn through and through, nor can they get any others.

You can readily imagine what it must be to march over these burning plains equipped in such a fashion. But there is another consideration still more important,-the Enfield ammunition of some regiments is to bad, so infamously made, that it almost destroys the utility of the weapon. When will the authorities have the courage to hang a fraudulent contractor? Imagine the men of the 79th being obliged to ham-mer down their cartridges by striking the head of the ramrod against a stone in the wall, and, even when loaded after this fashion, the weapon is rendered useless by the rim of the bullet sticking in the breach. It is but right to say that this ammunition appears to have been made up in India, and that it does not bear the Enfield mark. It seems, indeed, do what we will and pay what we will, that a hopeless blight hangs over some of our arrangements .--The men of the 35th at Arrah were left without food on the day they attacked the enemy from the previous evening, and they were marched out under an Indian sun with their thick cloth coatees and leathern stocks-in fact, they were prepared expressly Some officers use as a offering to coup de soleil. their brains and save their men's lives.

The Times' correspondent gives the following ac count of a narrow escape of Sir C. Campbell in the aused some casualties among Tomb's artillery .--One of their shots very nearly deprived us of our Commander-in-Ohief. Sir Colin is a very cool and cautious leader; he is chary of the lives of his men almost to a fault; but, amid the noise of the captains and the shoutings, he is careless to a fault of his own life. I would not wish to do so gallant and so brave soldier an injustice, but it is felt by those about him that on the day of battle the Commander-in-Chief does not sufficiently appreciate the value of his own existence. At Bareilly he was almost among a crowd of fanatics Who swept through the ranks of the 42nd. A sabre cut might have destroyed for ever the delicate web of combinations the key of which is in his possession alone. To-day a round shot passed so close to him and the chief of the staff striking the earth at their feet, that those of the staff who were near thought an escape scarcely possible. WHERE ARE THE CHIEFS OF THE INDIAN REVOLT

-Amid all the surprises, captures, and successful attacks made by our troops the Nana Sahib still manages to preserve his liberty. A lac of rupees has been set upon his head, yet native cupidity has remained unassailable. He has now, we are told managed to escape the "flying columns" of Oude, and, it is said, is on his way to the Deccan. Should such be the case, he might manage to do a good deal of mischief; and we can only hope that the Poonah people will be upon their guard. Two squadrons of the 17th Lancers, two companies of the 18th Royal

Then, there is the benevolent Money-Leader. The mimal that, whilst he devours his man, drops crocodile tears; and, in the act to pounce upon his victim -to feed at his very throat-looks blandly in his face and cries, "What can I do?"

There is the humorous Money-Lender. The frank, jovial, companionable, fellow, who asks sixtyseventy—a hundred per cent. with a horse-laugh, and thinks the hardest usury the finest joke.

The bacchanal Money-Lender is a common animal. He lends half in gold, and half in poison : so many pounds sterling, and so much bad vinegar, that, having been kept near port, must, as he conceives, have a vincus flavour.

There is the military Money Lender. He is a captain, whose name and rank have never appeared in "The Army List." Nevertheless, he is a man of most refined honour, and robs with the highest sense of a gentleman. He has a country-house somewhere ; where it will sometimes unfortunately happen he has either just been, or just coming, or where he will not return for many days, as circumstances may direct. He is very often the jackal, the mere hunter for the greater carnivora; and, as an "agent" is not

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with eye unblenched, and check untinged. He has great connexions; and it is, therefore, a condescen-sion in him to pillage what he denominates a comsion in him to prilage what he denominates a com-mon person; he has however, if strongly pressed, no invincible repugnance to make a meal of a trades-man, though his fare, when he can choose it is ge-nerally noblemen in their minority. Nothing so succulent as a poer under age, to be esten in due time with post ebit sauce.

Reader i starve, beg, or-no, we must not say, rob -but, whatever you do, eschow the Money-Lendor. He who is bound in his bills, though he may think himself a man, is, indeed, only a pigeon, a guinea-pig, a rabbit—with a torpid boa.

FINE CHANCES TO MARRY .--- One of the ministers, says the Princess Belgiojoso, in her Eastern travels in very good circumstances, had three daughters.-The minister perceived that no one made them an offer, and thought it advisable to wait no longer.— One Sunday he preached on matrimony. The text: "Increase and multiply," declaring to his congregation that it was a command, and not merely a counsel. He dilated with eloquence and warmth on the chaste pleasures of wedlock, and ended his sermon by offering his three daughters to any per-sons that were willing to marry them. He added that, after the sermon, he would receive the names of the offerers, and that his choice would fall on those who possessed the best moral character. A facetious Irishman who was present did not await the moment indicated by the priest to raise his voice : be requested that his name should be placed on the list for two.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

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Or to the Undersigned, JAMES J. MALLON, Publisher. JAMES G. MOYLAN, Editor. TOBONTO, 23rd June, 1858.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MICHAEL DALEY, a native of the city of Cork, Ireland. When last heard from, (two years sgo,) he was in Toronto. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Julia Daley, addressed to this office.

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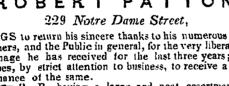
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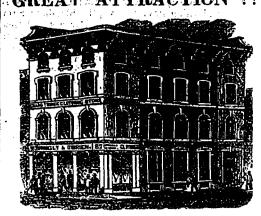
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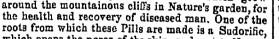
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The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intes-tines are literally overflowing with the corrupted tines are interally overnowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate case and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days. OAUTION.-Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious.

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