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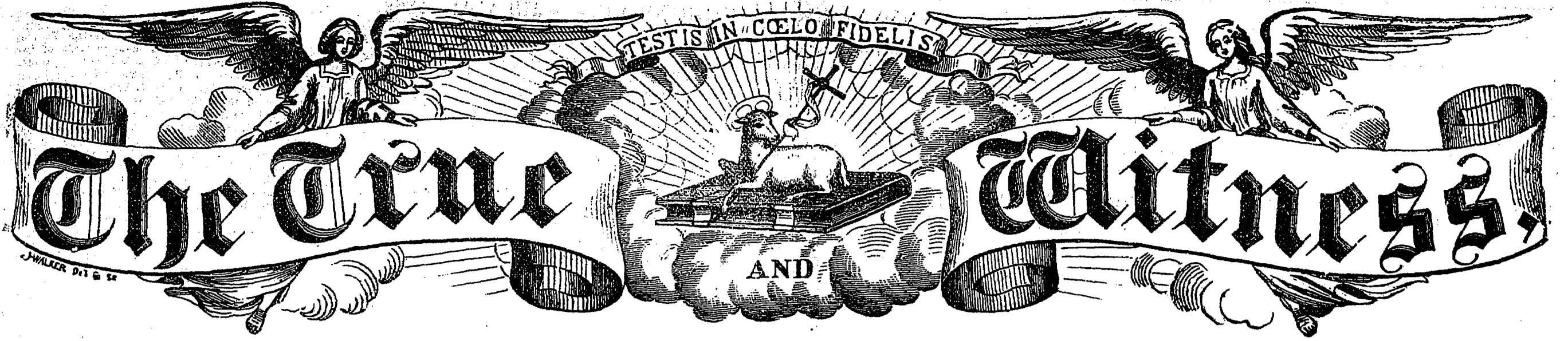
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THE CANONISATION.

(From the London Tablet.)

The 8th of June, 1862, the anniversary consecrated by the Church to the celebration of Pentecost, is henceforth one of the most memorable dates in the Ecclesiastical Fasti of the nineteenth century.

Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., surrounded by the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and by Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops, and Bishops, who had flocked from the East and from the West, surrounded by his Court, in presence of an innumerable multitude of the Faithful, and close to the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles, between the joy of heaven and the gladness of earth, has decreed that the Universal Church should pay the honors of Sanctity to the Blessed Peter Baptist and his twenty-two companions of the Order of Minors of St. Francis, to Paul Miki and his two companions of the Society of Jesus, all Martyrs and to Michael De Sanctis, Confessor, professed Priest of the Reform of the Discaled Trinitarians of the Redemption of Captives.

The dawn of a splendid day had scarcely lit the sky greeted by salvos of artillery from the Castle of St. Angelo, and by the display of the Standard Church, than the people descended from the Seven Hills, making their way through thousands of carriages which obstructed their passage, and flowed like great waves of a high tide, into the Vatican Basilica, of which they filled both the interior and the piazza.

The Basilica was decorated with a magnificence worthy of the august ceremony of which it was to be theatre, and had added to the trophies of St. Peter those of the heroes whom his successor was about to crown with all the plenitude of glory promised to those members of the Church Militant who have followed the ways of the Saviour.

The facade of the Basilica was adorned with the images of those glorious champions who Jesu- perised life in order to offer it as a holocaust to the Lord. On a large banner appended to the Grand Loggia they were depicted seated upon clouds, already raised above this low world, and transported to heaven, there to be inebriated in the abundance of the house of God, and to drink of the torrent of celestial delights.

This banner served as an introduction to a series of artistically-conceived designs, representing an entire epic of heroic actions, for which the spectator cannot refrain from rendering thanks to God, who raised these twenty-seven of his elect to such an elevation.

Neither tribulation, nor anguish, nor hunger, nor nakedness, nor peril, nor persecution, could separate their souls from the charity of Christ; and their greatness shines conspicuous, not in the delusive externals of worldly wisdom, but in the manifestation of the spirit of virtue.

Above the principal door of the temple are to be seen attached to the cross the twenty-three children of the Saint of Assisi. On their bodies, nailed to this tree of pain, no contortion of suffering is visible. They still preach to the astonished crowd that Jesus, who, in dying on the Cross, converted ignominy into honor. On the right, over the next door, are the three disciples of Loyola. They, too, were crucified and crowned with the glories of the Faith, amid the humiliations of the world. At their feet are prostrated the venerable Bishop of Japan, the King of Arima, and the Sovereign of Omura, with their courtiers, all entreating the Martyrs to remember them in the abodes of bliss into which they were about to enter. On the left, above the third door, the Faithful behold Jesus Christ, placing with infinite bounty his divine heart in the bosom of his pious servant, Michael de Sanctis. Short Latin inscriptions arranged between the doors of the Atrium, explain the meaning of the solemnity, and the dispositions with which the Faithful should assist at it.

The concourse of the Faithful of all ranks, and of all nations, who crowded the Basilica to share in the emotions of this solemn Feast, was extraordinary, and beyond all expectation. In the separate Tribunals were to be seen their Majesties the King and Queen of the Two Sicilies, Her Majesty the Queen Widow of Naples, their R.R.H.H. the Prince and Princesses, their children, their R.R.H.H. the Count and Countess of Trani, the Count and Countess of Trapani, and her R.H. Dona Isabella Maria, Infanta of Portugal. The Diplomatic Corps, and the Roman and foreign notabilities were also in the Tribunes.

The ceremonies ended at one o'clock p.m., and the rest of the day was spent in joy and recollection. In the evening the churches of the Franciscans, of the Jesuits, and of the Trinitarians were brilliantly illuminated, as well as other places, particularly the Bridge of St. Angelo, the piles of which were covered with torches and lamps, reflected in the waters of the Tiber.

On June 9, His Holiness Pope Pius IX. held a Consistory, at which, besides the most eminent Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, there assisted the Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops, and

Bishops met in Rome for the solemn Canonisation of the Holy Martyrs in Japan, and of Michael de Sanctis.

His Holiness delivered the following Allocution:—

Venerable Brethren—Exceedingly great, of a truth, was Our joy, Venerable Brethren, at being able yesterday by the help of God, to decree the honors and the worship of Saints to twenty-seven invincible heroes of Our Divine Religion, and this while We had at Our side you, who by the splendid piety and virtue with which you are endowed, called as you are to a share of Our solicitude, and stoutly warring for the House of Israel, are, in these perverse times, a sovereign solace and consolation to Us. Yet, would to God, that while We are filled with this joy, We were afflicted by no other cause of mortification and grief. Still We cannot but grieve and be greatly distressed at seeing the most grievous and never sufficiently to be deplored injuries and losses with which, to the great detriment of souls, both the Catholic Church and civil society itself are oppressed and persecuted. You well know, Venerable Brethren, the implacable war against the Catholic cause, which is waged by those men, who being enemies of the Cross of Christ, intolerant of sound doctrine, linked together in a nefarious conspiracy, blaspheme what they know not, and with every kind of wicked arts strive to shake the foundations of Our most Holy Religion, and of human society, and try if it were possible, completely to subvert them, to inebriate the souls and minds of every one with most pernicious errors to corrupt them, and snatch them from the Catholic religion.

And, indeed, these most cunning artificers of fraud and fabricators of falsehood, dragging from darkness the portentous monsters of ancient errors, already confuted and vanquished by the wisest writings, and condemned by the solemn judgment of the Church, do not cease to exaggerate them with new and most insidious forms and words, and to disseminate them everywhere and in every manner. With this most fatal and diabolical cunning, they sully and defile all science, they diffuse a mortal poison to the ruin of souls, they foment an unbridled licentiousness of life, and every base passion; they invert religious and social order, they try to quench every idea of justice, truth, right, honesty, and religion; they mock, despise, and attack the most sacred dogmas and the teaching of Christ. The mind recoils full of horror and dread from touching even lightly the chief among these pestiferous errors, in which men of this description, in these wretched times, confound all things, human and divine.

No one of you is ignorant, Venerable Brethren, that these men seek to utterly destroy that necessary connection which, by the will of God, unites the natural with the supernatural order, and to change, subvert, and abolish the proper, true, and genuine character of the Divine Revelation, as well as the authority, constitution, and power of the Church. And they go to such lengths in their rashness, that they do not fear to deny most audaciously every truth, every law, every power, and right of Divine origin. They do not blush to assert that the science of philosophy, and of morals, and that the civil law can and ought to be independent of the Divine Revelation, and of the authority of the Church; that the Church is not a true, perfect, and entirely free society, and does not possess her own proper and constant rights which her Divine Founder conferred on her, but that it belongs to the civil power to define what are the rights of the Church, and the limits within which those rights can be exercised by her. Hence they perversely conclude that the civil power can interfere in that which concerns religion, morals, and spiritual government, and even can hinder the free and mutual communication of the Bishops and the Faithful with the Roman Pontiff, divinely constituted the Supreme Pastor of the whole Church; so as to cause a complete rupture of those necessary and close ties, by which the members of the mystical body of Christ by the Divine institution of Christ our Lord himself, ought to be united to their honored Head. Moreover, they do not fear to disseminate among the vulgar, with all sorts of fallacies and deceits, that the members of the Church and the Roman Pontiff ought to be excluded from every right and dominion over Temporal affairs.

Moreover, with extreme shamefulness they do not hesitate to assert that Divine revelation, not only is of no use, but even is injurious to the perfection of man; and that Divine revelation itself is imperfect, and therefore subject to a continual and indefinite progress to correspond with the progress of human reason. Further, they are not ashamed to boast that the prophecies and miracles, set forth and narrated in the Sacred writings, are the fables of poets; that the Sacred Mysteries of Our Divine faith are a body of philosophical investigations; that in the Divine Books of both Testaments are contained mythical inventions, and that our Lord Jesus Christ himself

—horrible to tell—is a mythical fiction. Wherefore, these turbulent adepts of perverse doctrines, prate that moral laws require no Divine sanction; that there is no need that human laws should conform to the law of nature, or should receive from God the power of binding; and, therefore, they assert that no Divine law exists. Moreover, they dare to deny all action of God on men, or on the world, and rashly assert that human reason, without any reference to God, is the sole arbiter of true and false, of good and evil; that this human reason is a law unto itself, and by its own natural powers suffices to procure the good of men and of nations.

And as they presume perversely to derive all the truths of Religion from the native force of human reason, they attribute to every man a sort of primordial right by which he may think and speak about Religion as he pleases, and pay to God that honor and that worship which he thinks the best according to his own caprice.

Nay, they reach that pitch of impiety and impudence, that they strive to scale heaven and do away with God Himself. For with signal wickedness and equal folly they do not fear to assert that there exists no Supreme, most wise, and most provident Divine Being distinct from the universality of things, and that God is identical with nature and therefore subject to change—that God in reality has His Being in man and in the world, that all things are God and have the very substance of God, and that God is one and the same thing with the world, and therefore that Spirit is one and the same thing with matter, necessity with liberty, the true with the false, the good with evil, and the just with the unjust.—Then which surely nothing more mad, more impious, more repugnant to reason itself can be devised or thought. As to authority and law, they talk so rashly as impudently to say that authority is nothing else than numbers and the sum of material forces, that law consists in the material fact, that all the duties of man are an empty phrase, and that all human facts have the force of law.

Further, heaping falsehoods on falsehoods, and ravings on ravings, and trampling on all legitimate authority, and on all legitimate rights, obligations, and duties, they do not hesitate to substitute in the place of true and legitimate law, the false and lying law of force, and to subject the order of moral things to the order of material things. They recognise no other forces than those which reside in matter, and they place all morality and honor in the accumulation and increase of wealth by any means, and in the gratification of every depraved desire. By these nefarious and abominable principles they foster, nourish, and extol the reprobate sense of the flesh in rebellion against the spirit, they attribute to it natural properties and rights which they say are trampled on by the Catholic Doctrine, utterly despising the warning of the Apostle when he cries, "If you live according to the flesh, you shall die, but if by the spirit you mortify the deeds of the flesh, you shall live." (Ad Rom. c. 9, v. 23.) Moreover they strive to invade and destroy the rights of all legitimate property, and they perversely feign and imagine a sort of unlimited right, which belongs to the State, which they rashly think is the origin and source of all rights.

But, while We rapidly and sadly review these leading errors of our most unhappy age, We omit to enumerate, venerable Brethren, many other almost innumerable frauds and falsities well known to you, by which the enemies of God and man endeavor to disturb and subvert both religion and society.

We pass in silence the grave and multiplied insults, calumnies, and outrages with which they do not cease to lacerate and persecute the members of the Church and the Apostolic See.

We say nothing of the iniquitous hypocrisy with which, especially in Italy, the leaders and satellites of a fatal sedition and revolution proclaim that they wish the Church to enjoy her liberty, while with sacrilegious daring they daily more and more trample on all the rights and laws of the Church herself, plunder her property, harass in every way, and fling into prison her Bishops and Ecclesiastics, nobly discharging their duty; violently drive from their cells and rob of their property, the disciples of the Religious and Virgins consecrated to God; and leave nothing undone to oppress the Church, and to reduce her to a shameful slavery. While We derive singular pleasure from your most welcome presence, you yourselves see what liberty your Venerable Brethren the Bishops of Italy now have, who, fighting strenuously and with constancy, the battles of the Lord, were, by the work of the adversary prevented, to Our great grief, from coming to Us, and from meeting you, a thing which they most ardently desire, as the Archbishops and Bishops of unhappy Italy have signified to Us by their letters, full of the greatest love and reverence for Us and the Apostolic See. You perceive, that not one of the Bishops of Portugal is here present, at which We must

grieve, considering the nature of the difficulties which prevented them from being able to undertake the journey to Rome.

Also, We forbear from enumerating many other sad and horrid things which are perpetrated by these followers of perverse doctrines, to the incredible grief of Us and of you and of all good men. We say nothing of the impious conspiracy and wicked schemes of all kinds, and the deceit by which they seek utterly to overthrow and destroy the Temporal Sovereignty of this Apostolic See. We prefer to dwell on the wondrous unanimity with which you and Our Venerable Brethren, the Bishops of the whole Catholic world have never ceased, both by letters to Us and by Pastoral to the Faithful, to detect and refute these deceits, and to teach that this Temporal Sovereignty of the Holy See was given to the Roman Pontiff by a special design of Divine Providence; and that it is necessary, in order that the Roman Pontiff, not being ever the subject of any sovereign, or civil power, may exercise with fullest freedom throughout the Universal Church the Supreme Power and authority directly received from Christ: Our Lord Himself of feeding and governing the Universal flock of the Lord, and in order that he may be able to provide for the greater good of the Church, and of the Faithful, and for their advantage and wants.

These things, which We have till now deplored, Venerable Brethren, present indeed a mournful spectacle. For who does not see that by the wickedness of so many depraved doctrines—by so many iniquitous follies, and machinations, the Christian people are from day to day more and more miserably corrupted and driven to destruction, and that the Catholic Church and her salutary teaching and venerable rights and laws, and sacred Ministers are attacked, and therefore, that all crimes and vices spread and grow inveterate; and that society itself is convulsed.

For Ourselves, mindful of Our Apostolic office and solicitous for the good and salvation of all nations, a charge divinely entrusted to Us, since to use the words of our holy predecessor Leo, "We cannot otherwise govern those committed to us unless we pursue with the zeal of the Faith of the Lord those who pervert others and are perverted, and with what severity we can, cut off the plague from healthy souls, lest it spread more widely" (Ep. VII ad. Episc. per Ital. c. 2. Edit. Balzer), raising Our Apostolic voice in this your most illustrious assembly, we reprobate, proscrib, and condemn all the aforesaid errors as utterly repugnant and opposed not only to the Divine and Ecclesiastical laws, but also to eternal and natural law, and justice and right reason.

For you, Venerable Brethren, who are the salt of the earth, and the Guardians and Pastors of the Lord's flock, We again and again exhort and beseech you that, as becomes your distinguished virtue and Episcopal zeal, you will continue as to the great glory of your Order you have already done, to keep from these poisoned pastures with all cares, sedulousness, and zeal the Faithful entrusted to you, and to repel and refute by word of mouth, and by writing, these monstrous and perverse opinions. For you know well that the highest interests are at stake, as it involves the cause of our most Holy Faith, and of the Catholic Church, and of her teaching, the salvation of nations, and the prosperity and peace of human society. Therefore, as far as in you lies, never cease from averting from the Faithful the contagion of so dire a pestilence, i. e., from removing from their eyes and hands pernicious books and newspapers, from assiduously teaching and imbuing the Faithful with the precepts of our august religion, from teaching and instructing them to fly from those masters of iniquity as from the sight of a serpent. Continue to apply all your cares and thoughts to this, that the Clergy may be piously and learnedly instructed and may shine with all virtues, that the youth of either sex may be sedulously trained to morality, piety, and every virtue, and that their course of studies may be healthful. Watch most diligently, lest in teaching literature and the higher branches, anything may creep in opposed to faith, to religion, or to morals. Strive vigorously, Venerable Brethren, and never lose heart in these troublous and wicked days, but trusting all to the Divine help, "taking in all things the invincible shield of justice and of faith, and assuming the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God," never desist from opposing the attempts of all the enemies of the Catholic Church and of the Apostolic See, from breaking their darts and repelling their assaults.

Meanwhile, day and night, with eyes raised to heaven, let us not cease, Venerable Brethren, in the humility of our hearts with most fervent prayers, from continually beseeching and imploring the most clement Father of Mercies and God of all consolation, who maketh light to shine from darkness, and who is able out of the stones to raise up children to Abraham, that by the merits of His only begotten Son our Lord Jesus

Christ he may deign to stretch a helping hand to Church and State, to dispel all error and impiety to illumine the minds of all wanderers by the light of His Divine Grace, and to recall them and convert them to Himself, in order that His Holy Church may obtain the peace she longs for, may from day to day everywhere increase more and more, and may bloom and flourish. That we may more easily obtain what we ask and seek, do not let us cease, first to bring as our intercessor with God the Immaculate and most Holy Virgin Mary Mother of God, and most merciful and loving Mother of us all, who always destroys all heresies, and than whose no patronage is more efficacious with God. Let us also seek the suffrages of St. Joseph, the Spouse of the Virgin, and of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul and all Heaven, and especially of those whom We honor and reverence as having just been inscribed in the Fasti of the Saints.

But, before concluding, We cannot forbear from again testifying and confirming that we experience the greatest consolation in the most welcome company of you all, Venerable Brethren who, with so much fidelity, piety, respect, firmly attached to us and to the See of Peter, and fulfilling your ministry, glory in procuring with all zeal the greater glory of God and the salvation of souls, who with the greatest unanimity, and with admirable zeal and love, together with Our other Venerable Brethren, the Bishops of the whole Catholic world, and the Faithful committed to your care and theirs, cease not in every way to soothe and lighten Our heavy affliction and trials. Wherefore now again, openly and publicly, and in the strongest terms, We declare Our most gratefully and affectionate feelings to you, and all our other Venerable Brethren, and to the Faithful themselves. And we ask of you, that when you return to your Diocese you will please to announce in Our name to the Faithful entrusted to your vigilance, these Our feelings, and inform them of Our paternal love for them, and of the Apostolic Benediction, which from the bottom of Our heart, and with a wish for every true happiness, we exceedingly rejoice in bestowing upon you yourselves Venerable Brethren, and upon the Faithful.

When the Allocution was ended, His Eminence Cardinal Mattei, Dean of the Sacred College, accompanied by sundry members of the Episcopate, approached the throne of His Holiness, and in the name of all the Episcopate present in Rome, humbly offered to the Holy Father the following address:—

MOST BLESSED FATHER.—Since the Apostles of Jesus Christ on the sacred day of Pentecost, united in Prayer with Peter the Head of the Church, received the Holy Spirit, and urged by His Divine impulse announced the wonderful power of God to the men of almost all nations gathered together in the Holy City, to each in his own tongue, never, as we believe, till this day have so many of their heirs, on the occurrence of his feast, surrounded the Venerable Successor of Peter, to assist at his prayers, to listen to his decrees, to fortify his rule. And as to the Apostles, amid the perils of the nascent Church, nothing could be more pleasing than to surround the first Vicar of Christ on earth, when recently inspired by the Divine Spirit, so to us, amid the present straits of Holy Church, nothing could be more dear or sacred than to lay at the feet of Your Beatitude all that our breasts contain of veneration and piety towards Your Holiness, and unanimously to declare, with what admiration we contemplate the brilliant virtues for which our Supreme Pontiff is eminent; and with what zeal we adhere to those things which he, another Peter, hath taught, or which he has so firmly resolved and decided.

A new ardor inflames our hearts; a more vivid light of Faith illumines our minds; a hotter love takes possession of our souls. We feel our tongues vibrating with the flames of that sacred fire which, in the most gentle heart of Mary, with whom the Apostles were, kindled a more ardent desire for the salvation of men, and drove forth the Apostles themselves to preach the mighty works of God. Offering, then, many thanks to Your Beatitude for having allowed us in these difficult times, to approach your Pontifical throne to solace your affliction, and to declare the feelings of the Clergy and people entrusted to our care, with one voice and with one mind we utter our acclamations, invoking on you every blessing and all good. Long life, Holy Father, and strength to govern the Catholic Church. Continue, as you do now, to guard her by your strength, to direct her by your prudence to adore her by your virtues. Lead us like a good example, feed with heavenly food both sheep and lambs, refresh them with the waters of heavenly wisdom. For you are the Master of sound doctrine to us—you are the centre of Unity. You are to the nations the unextinguishable light prepared by the Divine Wisdom.—You are the Rock, and the foundation of the Church Herself against which the gates of hell shall not prevail for ever. When you speak, we

hear Peter. When you decree, we obey Jesus Christ. We gaze on you with admiration, and so many troubles and so many storms, with a serene brow and an unshaken mind accomplishing the duties of your Sacred Office, unconquered and unbowed.

But while in these things we have most just reasons for exultation, we cannot forbear at the same time from turning our eyes upon sad spectacles. For, from all quarters there present themselves to our mind the frightful crimes of those who miserably ravage the lovely land of Italy, of which you, most Blessed Father, are the pillar and the pride; and who are striving to overthrow and to destroy your and the Holy See's sovereignty, from which all things that are excellent in Civil Society have flowed, as from their fountain.

For neither the perennial rights of ages, nor the long peaceful possession of power nor treaties sanctioned and confirmed by the authority of all Europe have been able to prevent all things from being turned upside down, in contempt of all the laws which were till now the props upon which empires stood. But to come closer to our own concerns, we behold you, Most Blessed Father, by a nefarious conspiracy of usurpers, who only use liberty as a cloak for their malice, plundered of those provinces by means of which provision was most equitably made, both for the dignity of the Holy See and for the administration of the whole Church.

And for that Your Holiness has resisted their unjust violence with most invincible courage, it is our judgment that most hearty thanks ought to be offered to you in the name of all Catholics. For we recognise the Temporal Sovereignty of the Holy See as a necessary thing, and manifestly instituted by the Providence of God. Nor do we hesitate to declare, in the present condition of human things, that this Temporal Sovereignty is absolutely required for the good and free government of the Church, and of men's souls.

It was clearly necessary that the Roman Pontiff, the Head of the whole Church, should not be the subject of any sovereign, nay, for the greatest of any, but that, established in his own dominions and kingdom, he should be his own master, and in noble, peaceful and gentle liberty should defend and protect the Catholic Faith, and rule and govern the whole Christian Commonwealth.

Who can deny that in this conflict of human interests, opinions, and institutions, it is necessary that there should be preserved in Europe between the three continents of the old world, a sort of sacred spot and most august seat, whence princes and to peoples in their turns, there might come a great voice and powerful, the voice of justice and of truth, showing undue favor to no one, following the will of no one, which no one could either hurt by terror or deceive by cunning.

How could it have happened even now that the Bishops of the Church could come hither from the whole globe in security, in order to treat of gravest matters with Your Holiness, journeying from so many, and such different regions and nations they had had to find some sovereign reigning over these coasts, by whom either their sovereigns were suspected, or who, being himself suspected, was their enemy. For the Christian and the citizen have each their own duties—not, indeed, inconsistent, but different; and how could these be fulfilled by Bishops unless there continued at Rome a Temporal Sovereignty such as that of the Pontiffs, free from all foreign power, a centre of universal harmony, with no aspirations of human ambition, and framing no plots for earthly domination.

Therefore, to the free Pontiff King we have come being free ourselves, paying just and due regard to the interest of the Church as Pastors, and to the interests of our country as citizens, neglecting the duties neither of the Pastor nor of the citizen. This being so, who dare, to attack a sovereignty so ancient, founded on such a force of necessity? What other sovereignty can be compared to it, if even that human law be respected, on which the security of rulers and the liberty of nations depend? What monarchy or republic either in early or recent times, can boast of rights so august, so ancient and so inviolable? If all these things were to be once disregarded and trampled under foot, in the case of this Holy See, what Sovereign could be secure of his kingdom, what Republic of its territories?—Wherefore, Most Holy Father, it is for religion, without doubt, but it is also for justice and for those rights, which, among nations, are the foundations of human affairs, that you are struggling and contending.

But it scarcely becomes us to speak longer on this weighty matter, we, who have often heard you, not arguing, but teaching concerning it.—For your voice like a sacerdotal trumpet, has proclaimed, ringing through the world, that "It has come to pass by the special design of Divine Providence, that the Roman Pontiff, whom Christ constituted Head and Centre of His whole Church, should obtain Temporal Sovereignty." (Lit. Ap. xxvi Mar. 1860, p. 3, 5; Allocution, xx Jun. 1859, p. 6; Encyc. xix Jun. 1860, p. 4; Allocutio, xvii Dec. 1860.) Therefore by us all it is to be held as most certain that this Temporal Sovereignty did not come to the Holy See fortuitously, but has been bestowed upon it by special Divine disposition, and fortified and preserved by a long series of years, by the unanimous consent of all kingdoms and empires, and almost by a miracle.

You have also declared in lofty and solemn strain, "That you were resolved constantly to defend and preserve whole and inviolate the Temporal Sovereignty of the Roman Church, and its Temporal Possessions and rights, which belong to the whole Catholic world. Moreover, that the defence of the Sovereignty of the Holy See and of the Patronage of the Blessed Peter, was the concern of all Catholics; and that you were prepared rather to lay down your life than in any manner to desert this, the cause of God of the Church, and of justice." (Epist. Encyc. xix. Jan. 1860, p. 7, 8.) To these magnificent words, with acclamation and applause we answer that we are ready to go with you to prison and to death; and we humbly beseech you to remain unmoved in this constancy and firm resolve, a spectacle to men and angels, of invincible spirit and

of supreme courage. This, too, the Church of Christ asks of you, for the more happy government of which the Temporal Sovereignty was most providentially bestowed upon the Roman Pontiffs, and which so deeply felt that the defence of it was her concern, that formerly when the Apostolic See was vacant, in most difficult times, all the Fathers of the Council of Constance administered in common the Temporal Possessions of the Roman Church, as is shown by public documents.

This, too, the Faithful of Christ, ask, dispersed over all parts of the world, who desire to have free access to you, and freely to take care of their own consciences. Lastly, all civil society demands it of you, which at the overthrow of your sovereignty feels its own foundations totter. But what need of more? You have already, condemning by a just judgment those wretched men, the robbers of the property of the Church, proclaimed that all that they have perpetrated is "null and void." (Allocutio, xxvi. Sept. 1859 p. 7.) You have decreed that all the acts attempted by them are "utterly unlawful and sacrilegious." (Allocutio, xx June, 1859, p. 8.) and you have rightly and deservedly, declared those guilty of these crimes to be liable to Ecclesiastical penalties and censures.

These so weighty words from your mouth, and these so admirable acts, it is our duty to receive with reverence, and to renew our full assent to them. For, as the body suffers always with the head to which it is joined by its members and by one life, so it is necessary that we should sympathise with you. To you, in all this your most bitter affliction, we are so united, that whatever you have to suffer, we, by the sympathy of love, suffer the same. Meanwhile, we supplicate God to put an end to these unjust troubles, and to restore to her pristine honor and freedom the Church, His Son's Spouse, which is so miserably robbed and oppressed.

But it does not surprise us that the rights of the Apostolic See are attacked so bitterly and implacably. For already, for some years, the madness of some men has reached to such lengths that they no longer try to reject, or to throw doubt on individual doctrines of the Church, but they propose to themselves utterly to destroy Christian truth, and the Christian Commonwealth.

Hence, the impious attempt of vain science and of false learning against the doctrines of the Sacred Writings, and against their inspiration.—Hence, the unhealthy craving to imbue youth with the errors of the age by withdrawing them from the tutelage of their mother the Church, or more frequently by depriving them of all religious education. Hence, those new and most pernicious theories on the social, political, and religious order of things, which are everywhere propagated with impunity. Hence, the habit familiar to many, especially in these centuries, of spurning the authority of the Church, of usurping her rights, trampling on her precepts, insulting her Ministers, deriding her rites, and praising and glorifying errors concerning religion, and even Ecclesiastics, miserably straying in the paths of perdition.

Venerable Bishops and Priests of God are deposited, are driven into exile, or flung into prison. Even for their constancy, in performing their sacred office, they are contumeliously brought before Temporal Courts. There is mourning among the Spouses of Christ, who are expelled from their homes and almost dead of want, or soon about to die. Monks are compelled against their will to re-enter the world. Violent hands grasp the Sacred Patrimony of the Church, a host of detestable books, newspapers and pictures, wage a fierce and continual war against Faith, morality, and truth, and against modesty itself.

But those who do these things, know well that in the Holy See, as an impregnable fortress, there dwells all the strength of truth and justice, by which the attacks of the enemy are repelled; that there is the watch-tower from which the watchful eye of the Chief Sentinel beholds afar the snares laid, and which He denounces to his fellow-soldiers. Hence, the implacable hatred, hence the incurable malice, hence the continuous efforts of bad men to depress the Holy Roman Church and its See, and, if such could ever be the case, to destroy it utterly.

Who could refrain from tears, Most Blessed Mother, who saw these things or even only heard them told? Seized, therefore, with a just grief, we lift our hearts and hands to heaven, imploring with our whole heart and soul the Divine Spirit, that He who of old on this day, under the reign of Peter, sanctified and confirmed the nascent Church, may defend, increase, and glorify her now that you are her shepherd and her leader.

May Mary be a witness of our vows, who was glorified by you in this very place the title of Immaculate. May the sacred ashes which we venerate, of the Holy Patrons of the Roman Church—Peter and Paul—be our witnesses. May the venerable relics of so many Pontiffs, Martyrs, and Confessors, who made holy this very ground on which we tread, be our witnesses. And especially may those Saints be witnesses, who on this very day by thy Supreme decision being added to the heavenly array, are going to undertake the defence of the Church under a new title, and from their own altars to offer up their first prayers to the Omnipotent God for your safety.

Therefore, we Bishops, lest impiety should either feign not to know it, or should dare to deny it, condemn the errors which you have condemned, detest and reject the new and strange doctrines which are everywhere published, to the injury of Christ's Church, and reprobate and condemn the sacrilegious robberies and violations of Ecclesiastical immunities, and other crimes committed against the Church and against the See of Peter.

And this protestation which we beg may be inscribed in the public records of the Church, we confidently put forth in the name of our absent brethren, whether of those who in this distress being detained at home by force, weep in silence, or who being hindered by weighty business, or by ill health, were unable to be present with us.

Moreover, we join with us our faithful Clergy and people, who animated by the same love towards you as we ourselves, and by the same pious

reverence, have most clearly proved their affection for you, both by unremitting prayer, and by contributions of money toward the Peter's Pence, offered for the most part with wonderful generosity, well knowing that by their sacrifices, this too is effected, that, while the wants of the Supreme Pastor are assisted his liberty also is preserved.

Would that all nations would combine to place in safety this common cause of the whole Christian world and of all social order.

Would that Kings and the Powers of this world would understand and learn that the Pontiff's cause is the cause of all rulers and kingdoms, and whether the nefarious endeavors of its enemies lead, and would at length look forward to the end!

Would that those few unhappy Ecclesiastics and Monks would return to wisdom, who, un mindful of their vocation, denying the obedience due to the Bishops of the Church, and rashly usurping the very government of the Church, have gone astray upon the paths of perdition.

Mixing our tears with yours, Most Blessed Father, we earnestly, and from our hearts, implore this of the Lord, and prostrate at your sacred feet, we ask from you that Heavenly strength which your Apostolic and Paternal Benediction is able to impart. Let it be copious, and flow freely from the inmost depths of your heart, that it may flow not on us, but on our loved and absent brethren, and on the Faithful committed to us. Let it be one that will soothe and assuage our sorrows, and those of the whole world, that it may raise our weakness, fertilise our pains, and labor, and at length hasten the arrival of happier times for the Holy Church of God.

Given at Rome on the 7th day of the month of June, A.D. 1862.

The Holy Father replied as follows:—

"The sentiments which you have expressed to Us, Venerable Brethren and Beloved Sons, have caused Us, deep joy. They are pledges of your love to the Holy See, and are still more a striking and magnificent proof of that bond of charity which so closely unites the Pastors of the Catholic Church, not only with one another, but with this Chair of Truth; from which it is manifest that God is with Us, who is the Author of peace and charity; and if God is with us who shall be against us? Praise, therefore, honor and glory to God! Peace, blessings, and joy to you!—Peace to your hearts! Blessings to the faithful Christians committed to your cares! Joy to you and them, that you may exult with the Saints, singing a new Canticle in the House of the Lord for ages and ages.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH BISHOPS IN ROME.—The following extract from a letter from the Rev. J. Roche, P.P. of Wexford, to the Rev. Father Hogan, was printed in the *Wexford People*:—

"All the Irish Bishops now in Rome, I believe twelve in number, and all the Irish priests, twelve in number also, were invited to an interview with the Pope on Friday last, for half-past ten o'clock on Saturday. The Bishops were all called in first, then the twelve Priests but the Bishops remained whilst we were received by the Holy Father. When I was kissing the instep and the ring, Dr. Cullen, who stood at the Pope's left hand, said: 'This Parish Priest erected two Churches in Wexford.' The Pope then said to me, 'You, sir, can say with the Psalmist 'Domine, dilexi decorem domus tue et locum habitationis, &c.'—'Lord I have loved the beauty of thy house and the place of thy habitation.' The Pope then said he hoped to meet all the Priests who came for the Canonisation from from all points, on Friday next in the Sixtine Chapel.

All the Bishops dine with His Holiness on Wednesday week. We were most hospitably entertained at the Irish College, on yesterday. The guests were Cardinals Wiseman, Parca, the Major-Domo of his Holiness, Monsignor Talbot;—the Irish, English, Scotch, and American Bishops;—the Rectors of the English and Scotch Colleges, all the Irish Priests now in Rome a few of the gentry, &c.; we numbered about sixty. We visited St. Peter's on Saturday. All friends here are well. I never saw our Bishop looking better. We propose leaving Rome on either this day fortnight or on Sunday week. I believe Dr. Cullen may stop at Vichy. I think Father Cosgrave will be one of our party. Give my love to all my dear fellow-labourers and to all my dear parishioners.—I remain my dear Father Hogan, most affectionately yours, JAMES ROCHE."

It is intended, we are informed, that the resolutions adopted by the corporations of Ireland in favour of the granting of a charter to the Catholic University shall be all 'simultaneously presented to the Prime Minister.'

THE NEWS OF ORANMORE.—A PITIFUL TALE.—We have been favored with a communication from one of the estimable ladies of the Presentation Convent of Oranmore, in which she says:—"We are here in the greatest distress. Since you had the great charity to notice the wants of our suffering little ones, 3,699 breakfasts have been given in this convent to those starving children. I must implore of you, for God's sake to advocate their many, many, and very great wants. I am certain, if you witnessed their sad state, you would deeply feel for their sufferings. At present we have not one penny; and any funds which may now reach us must be devoted to the payment of the debts already contracted. The poor children are in a sad state. It is painful to witness their many wants."—*Freeman*.

THE O'DONOGHUE.—We are delighted to know that the O'Donoghue's health is much improved, but he is not yet allowed by his physicians to attend his parliamentary duties. We understand, however, that he will be shortly able to do so. All friends of Ireland will rejoice to hear this.—*Patriot*.

A BENEVOLENT LANDLORD.—CAUSEWAY, WEDNESDAY.—To-day it becomes my pleasing duty to record a benevolent act performed by William Pope, Esq., Causeway, to his tenantry, and that at a period, when it will tend to alleviate the hardships created by an unpropitious harvest. This has not passed unnoted by Mr. Pope, and he has, therefore, generously and unsolicited, abated twenty per cent of the rent to each tenant.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CONFEDERATES.—Eight vessels have lately left Queenstown with supplies of arms and ammunition for the Confederate States, and it is said that there are now three large steamers in that harbor bound for blockaded ports, nominally with "general cargoes, but in reality, contraband."—*Star*.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—On Thursday, the 19th June, the steamship Glasgow arrived in Queenstown, and embarked four hundred and fifty passengers for New York, which, including two hundred and twenty that she had taken on board at Liverpool, made about seven hundred on this voyage.—*Cork Reporter*.

RIOTING.—THE DISBANDED MILITIA.—The Galway disbanded Militia attacked the police on Monday. Several were cut with stones and otherwise injured. Numerous arrests were made. The police are patrolling the streets with firearms loaded with ball cartridge.—*Saunders*.

W. S. O'BRIEN ON THE AMERICAN WAR.—(The suggestions contained in the following letter of W. S. O'Brien to Mr. A. M. Sullivan are worthy of the earnest consideration of every true Irishman.) They have no reference to creed or party, but only to humanity, and we trust they will be productive of useful results.—*Ed. NATION*.

Killiney, June 18, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—I send you a copy of a letter which I have written to my friend Richard O'Gorman, of New York, in reference to the civil war that is now raging in America. As it is not of a private nature, you are at liberty to publish it in case you think that it is calculated to produce impressions tending towards a pacification of the existing conflict.

During several months I have entertained an anxious desire that the citizens of Dublin should be the first to raise their voices in favour of such a pacification, but I have hitherto been discouraged from a proposal to this effect by the general prevalence of an opinion that in the fury of civil strife mediation would have been unavailing.

Every friend of humanity must, however, now feel that the time has arrived when the Americans ought to be apprised of the deep regret with which their contention is witnessed by their well-wishers on this side the Atlantic. Since no nation in Europe has contributed so largely as Ireland to the population, and, I may add, also, to the wealth and power of the States, and since no nation in Europe entertains towards the American so kindly a sentiment as that which is felt by a great majority of our people, it seems to me that our friendly exhortations would be received with attention, if not with gratitude, and that they might tend to produce, at no distant date, a cessation of hostilities. In any case, the citizens of Dublin could not do anything which would secure for them more effectually the respect of mankind than such a demonstration of their feelings as that which I contemplate.

As you are in daily communication with influential leaders of opinion in Dublin, I venture to suggest that you ought to lose no time in endeavouring to ascertain whether a sufficient number of signatures could be obtained for an address or requisition to the Lord Mayor requesting him to convene a meeting of the citizens of Dublin for the purpose of making an appeal to the inhabitants of the Federal and Confederate States of America in favour of a peaceful settlement of their disputes.—I remain, my dear sir, very faithfully yours, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

A. M. Sullivan, Esq., Killiney, county Dublin, June 18, 1862.

MY DEAR O'GORMAN.—In common with all true friends of the American people, I continue to regard with horror the internecine war which is desolating the States of America. The brutal and disgusting proclamation which has recently been promulgated by General Butler, at New Orleans, realises to our imaginations the worst features of this struggle.

Have you and your friends at New York calmly asked yourselves when and how this contention is to end? I implore you, in the name of humanity, to cast aside the illusions with which an occasional triumph fills the minds of the Northerners, and to consider whether it is possible that you can subjugate the South, and whether, if it were possible, such subjugation ought to be desired by the lovers of free institutions.

You know that I am not an advocate of slavery—you know that I deeply deplored the Secession and condemn those who provoked it. I may add also, that I would have rejoiced if the Secession could have been put down at its commencement by the authorities of the Republic—in case they had been supported and assisted by a majority of the inhabitants of the Southern States; but ever since the battle of Bull's Run I have felt that, for good or for evil, the Secession has been an accomplished fact (*fact accompli*), and that an attempt to bring together again by force the disaffected members of the Republic, would only produce disasters greater than those which would result from breaking up the Union into several sections.

The progress of the war has confirmed these convictions. Triumphs have, indeed, been won by the Federals as well as by the Confederates; but what evidence can be brought forward to prove that any impression has been made in support of the Union upon the minds of the Southerners by these triumphs? I will not call them conquests, because the Federal armies have conquered no ground except that upon which they stand. The war has brought to all parties the most costly sacrifices, but it appears to have left the minds of the contending sections of the population in a state of more intense exasperation against each other than existed at the commencement of the struggle.

Nor ought you to forget that many of our countrymen in America are, at this moment, violating those rights of self-government which they wish to apply in Europe, not only to Ireland, but also to Poland, to Hungary, to Venetia, and even to the Ionian Isles. The statesmen of England say that the government of these islands by England is infinitely better than any other government could be which would depend upon Greece. Yet the Ionian islands continue to declare, year after year, that they desire to be incorporated with the kingdom of Greece rather than to be 'protected' by England; and all friends of freedom think that they ought to be allowed to choose for themselves in regard of such a question. In like manner, the inhabitants of the Southern States of America may or may not not very wisely in desiring to re-establish for themselves an independent Confederacy; but no one can doubt that such is their deliberate choice, and this being the case, to attempt to coerce them against their will into connection with the Northern States is a violation of the right of self-government—is, in fact, tyranny.

Has not the time arrived when calmly judging men such as you, can exercise a mediatorial influence? The authorities at Washington are compelled to follow rather than to lead public opinion upon this, as upon all other occasions. You, individually, could render no greater service to humanity than that which you would confer by first convening a mediatorial committee at New York, and by subsequently inviting a mass meeting to proclaim its opinion in favour of an amicable adjustment of differences on terms which shall be consistent with the honour and security of all sections of the American people.

Above and beyond all other considerations, beware of 'foreign intervention.' Of course you will understand that I mean by this term armed intervention, not friendly mediation. From the day on which foreign arms shall be brought to compel a pacification, the prestige and dignity of both the Confederate and Federal States will be lost for ever.—Believe me my dear friend, yours most sincerely, W. S. O'BRIEN.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., New York.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman*, writing from Galway on the 13th inst, makes the following extraordinary statement:—"The schooner *Jewess*, from Liverpool to Galway, with a cargo of Indian corn, consigned to Mr. M. Gaulty, was boarded last evening off the Island of Linnish by five boats and a canoe. The men took possession of the schooner, and carried off about 15 tons of the corn, which they emptied into their boats and then pulled ashore. We believe no resistance was offered or violence used. The captain, on his arrival, made information before the resident magistrate of the fact. The extreme destitution of the people in that part of the country was the cause of this piece of small filibustering on the high seas. The people are coming to a conclusion that they will not starve while there is grain on land or wave."

Another account says:—"When off Blackhead Bay the *Jewess* was boarded by five boats containing about 40 men, who took charge of the schooner, threatening if any resistance was made to run her on shore. They opened the hatches and took away in the boats about 12 or 15 tons of Indian corn."

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN PORTADOWN.—On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., a mob upwards of two thousand, accompanied by files and drums, paraded through the streets of Portadown, and being joined by others, proceeded to the Catholic Church, where upwards of three thousand were assembled; and when opposite it the Orangemen cheered and shouted in a marked, provoking manner, drumming furiously at the same time. Having passed it again up and down several times, repeating the same conduct, happily no collision occurred, the Catholics remaining in their church. The mob turned down Thomas street, and meeting two Catholic clergymen on a car, obstructed it for some time, and then—the car having passed through—the mob turned round and shouted and cheered after the clergymen, as sworn to by a policeman at the petty sessions to-day. Although this party of law breakers all live either in this town, or within a couple of miles of it, and that it was clear daylight—half-past eight o'clock on a June evening—the constabulary, when called on by the magistrates to-day, had only four names for trial. These four were fined 20s. each. This town is only three miles distant from the un happily famous Fermanagh, and steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of these displays in future by those whose duty it is to administer the law and watch over the peace of the country.

ORANGES OUTRAGES IN THE NORTH.—Whilst such active exertions are being made in every direction to suppress crime in Ireland, and brigandage, as it is termed, in Italy—whilst one county is proclaimed, and others are threatened with similar interdicts in the use of arms—there is a rampant faction which appears to set all law at defiance, and to act, especially at stated periods, as if it were exempted by the Executive from any accountability for its conduct. We need scarcely say that the Orange faction is the one to which our remarks apply. Act after act has been passed to restrain the license, to curb the arrogance, and prevent the scenes of outrage, disorder, and bloodshed, even to the frequent loss of life, so recklessly indulged in on the days appointed, as it were, by the Orange fraternity for these scandalous exhibitions of rancour, ferocity, and intolerance towards their Catholic fellow countrymen. The Emblems Act was passed to put a final check upon acts that are a stigma on the age and the country in which we are living; but it has proved of little or no avail in curbing the intemperate savagery of these inexorable bigots. So recently as last Wednesday, a mob of some thousands of these disturbers of the peace exhibited their contempt of the law and their unchristian spirit by parading through the streets of Portadown, to the accompaniment of files and drums. After this introductory demonstration, the rioters passed the Catholic Church, shouting, drumming, and doing all they could to insult and provoke the Catholics in the Church. Not satisfied with this, they marched again and again past the Church, their drums, shouts, and uproarious conduct of every conceivable kind becoming more furious, vehement, and intolerable on each occasion. In one street this mass of rabid malignants, meeting a car which were two Catholic clergymen, prevented its progress for some time, but when they at length allowed it to proceed, they cheered, insulted, and ridiculed the clergymen till they were beyond bearing. Outrageous disorders, and illegal as all this is, it is strange to say that out of the two or three thousand persons who composed this disgraceful cortege, only four were brought before the Police Court next day and the extent of the punishment inflicted on them was a paltry fine of 20s each! For the trifling sum of four pounds sterling, therefore, thousands of Orange fanatics may assemble in any locality in which there are outcrops of the "true blue" culture to perpetrate outrages of this nature with impunity—a contingency which, from the general preponderance of the Orange faction in the North, generally occurs. Now, considering the fatality of Derry-moost, and other encounters of a like character, we put it to the Executive whether, in the present state of the country—and especially as the Emblems Act, the *delictus* result of legislation against such demonstrations, has proved ineffectual—the Arms Act should not be put in force in the districts where Orange outrages so frequently occur. Surely, when men are murdered by mobs of thousands, the crime is not less heinous, less dangerous to society, or less fearful in its consequences, than when it is perpetrated by a solitary assassin upon a single individual. It is, therefore, manifestly the duty of an impartial Executive to watch over the public safety in the one case as well as in the other.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

A THING TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—We recommended to the perusal of our orthodox contemporary, the *Constitution*, the following paragraph from a Darmstadt letter, which appears in the *Nord*:—"This morning at eleven, a funeral service was performed for the repose of the soul of her late Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Matilda of Hesse and of the Rhine. A magnificent catafalque had been raised in the centre of the Catholic Church. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, the Prince Leopold of Baden, brother to the deceased lady, their Royal Highnesses, Prince Charles and the Princess, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and all the princes and princesses of the Grand Ducal House, were present at this sad and mournful ceremony. The foreign ministers resident at Darmstadt, Count Luttwak, Baron Labenski, Count Reiss, Baron Cunitz, and all the ministers accredited to the Grand Ducal Court who reside at Frankfurt, testified by their presence their deep grief at the loss which the Grand Duke has sustained.—All the great nobles of the Grand Duchy, all the members of the Chambers of Deputies, the Generals, the Ministers, the civil and military functionaries, the Catholic clergy, and the Protestant clergy, were assembled in the vast enclosure of the church to pray for the repose of the soul of the excellent princess whom we have just lost! Fancy the future husband of the Queen's daughter praying for the repose of the soul of the excellent princess! Why, if it does not disturb the Protestant Succession, it ought to take the roof off the Protestant Hall. But what wonder that an inexperienced young prince should be guilty of such Papistry, when we find that the Protestant clergy present joined in the abomination? Can it be possible that the theology of Germany is weakening in its anti-Papistical force or is there a special exemption made in the case of the souls of grand duchesses? Perhaps it may be lawful to pray for the departed spirit of a *Durchleuchtigkeit*, when it would be 'damnable and idolatrous' to say a word for a simple *fraulein*. Anyhow, our excellent contemporary ought to look to the matter, and not allow the pure Protestantism of the House of Hanover to be stained by the fax principles of that of Hesse. Bearing in mind the fact that the Duchess of Kent died a Catholic, there is something here to excite alarm for the ultimate destiny of her grand-daughter.—*Cork Examiner*."

WHAT WILL MONEY NOT DO?—The late Sir Robert Peel spoke in the House of Commons in the year 1836 to the following effect:—"When I was Chief Secretary of Ireland, a murder was committed between Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel. A Mr.— had a deadly revenge towards a Mr.— and he employed four men at two guineas each to murder him.—There was a boat on each side of the river Suir, from Carrick to Clonmel, and placing two men on each row, the escape of his victim was impossible. He was, therefore, foully murdered, and the country was so shocked by this heinous crime that the government offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of each of the murderers. And can it be believed," said Sir Robert Peel, "that the miscreant, who bribed the four murderers was the very man who came and gave the information which led to their execution; and again," exclaimed Sir Robert, "with these hands I paid in my office in Dublin Castle, the sum of £2,000 to that monster in human shape!"—*Serry Star*.

Preparations are being made for the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Catholic University building this month.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—Let us look however, at the degree of success achieved by this scheme of the Irish Queen's Colleges, and judge of it by the following facts. The present Sir Robert Peel may be forgiven for any obliquity of intellectual vision he may display concerning them, as it is natural for such a man to exaggerate his own of liberal education for the work of his father's brain. Yet even Sir Robert Peel can see the real state of things, and with an amount of candour all his own, candidly confesses it. "All that is required," says he, "is more students." Of course, the students are quite a trifling consideration in an estimate of the system of collegiate education. There are magnificent buildings, ample endowments, a full array of professors, scholarships, as "plenty as blackberries," all supported from that matchless source—the Exchequer—there is really nothing wanted except students. Sir Robert Peel did not seem to be aware that in this single sentence he pronounced the condemnation of the whole scheme. All that now remains to be said in its behalf is, that it receives from and lends countenance to, the Irish Church Establishment. The latter has also great endowments, much wealth, a full list of rectors and curates, and plenty of churches—all that it requires are congregations; at present, it does not appear in the least probable that the colleges will ever be in a position to act as feeders to the churches. The Roman Catholic middle-class youths, considering the vast preponderance of numbers they possess and the profusion of bribes, in the shape of scholarships, held out, may be said to look upon these colleges with aversion. A few facts stated in the course of the debate and confirmed by the returns made to parliament, may be mentioned. The first great fact, is, that since the foundation of these colleges about 300 degrees have been conferred, at a total expense of £380,000. Upwards of £1,000 for each graduate seems rather a costly price for the public to pay, in the vain hope of converting the Irish people to Protestantism. In 1860 seven gentlemen competed for the honours in the University examination, but the competition was a sham, for all seven obtained honours—a gold medal each and a money exhibition—and one of these was a professor in the Belfast College, and another was the secretary of the University itself. In the same year twenty-four gentlemen got the degree of B.A., and upon that occasion twenty-nine gold medals were given to these twenty-four gentlemen. We should like to be made acquainted with the exact process of division and distribution. It is a problem as difficult of solution as that of how the single gentleman managed who was so stout that he required two cabs to carry him. Last session only two students took the degree of LL.D., and one of these was professor at Belfast, the other at Galway. During the last twelve years the 120 scholarships attached to the Galway College were competed for by only 128 students, so that it would be a curious thing if the latter were not all gratified. In 1860, at the Cork College, 10 scholars were competed for by ten students, in 1861 by 8, and in 1862 by only five. Plenty of scholarships, and, as Sir Robert Peel truly observes, only more such students wanted. It is not perhaps generally known that there are in these colleges professors of agriculture. The British public actually pays professors to teach young fishermen to be farmers and farm stewards. And how is it done? What is the amount of work turned out?—For we say nothing of its quality. At Belfast there is a professor who teaches a class in practical agriculture consisting of one student, and a class, in the diseases of farm animals which also consists of one—the one in each case being one and the same individual. We do not know whether it was the professor who is reported to have stated that one man had taken a scholarship in that faculty whom he never saw, and that for agricultural purposes it is worse than useless. The Professor of Jurisprudence in the Galway College had only to go down from Dublin occasionally to teach his class. One day, on arriving, he asked the porter, "Where is the jurisprudence class?" "Please your honour, he's sick, sir," was the answer. The class consisted of an unhappy ailing unit. There never was a greater mockery than those Irish Queen's Colleges and their University. The money of the taxpayers is profusely appropriated as bribes to attract students who, despite of the rather Iberian reasoning of Lord Palmerston in support of his protegee's pet scheme, do not seem inclined to make an appearance, although it costs only five shillings. It is almost time that the English public should put a stop, in the words of Mr. Ayrton—"to this attempt to undermine"—an attempt which produces constant irritation in Ireland at a high money cost. —*Morning Star.*

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin held the annual visitation of his clergy in Christ Church Cathedral on Thursday, the 13th June. After Divine Service his Grace delivered a Charge, in which he advocated a reform in the government of the United Church of England and Ireland. Years ago he had felt the necessity of a change, which would give the Church a legislative power in matters affecting its own interests. In that view he did not stand alone. A petition in favor of the change was presented to Parliament from the diocese of Kildare, drawn up after the model of one which had shortly before been presented by the Bishop of London. The Church is now under the control of Parliament—a body consisting of persons of various religious denominations. But the proposal to put an end to this anomalous state of things was opposed by well-meaning persons on different grounds. Some, who were accustomed to find fault with portions of the Service, opposed the only mode by which the alleged defects could be remedied. There were, indeed, some defects which never can be remedied, to which we must patiently submit, as we would to a bad season or an incurable disease. There were others who concurred in the desirableness of a change, but they thought that it should not be attempted in times of public excitement and on the subject. Those times passed away, and tranquil times came. Then the same objectors alleged that it was dangerous to disturb the tranquillity. *Quæta non moventur* was then their maxim. "Not now," was the plea when matters were disturbed; and "Not now" was the plea when matters were quiet. About a year ago a memorial was presented to the Crown from the Irish Bishops, praying the Royal sanction to some Act for a collective Synod to represent the whole of the United Church. If each of the four provinces of the United Church had a Synod it would be splitting the body into four Churches, each as distinct from the others as the American Church is from ours. The right name of this sort of separation would be schism. A General Synod of the United Church would have to deal with parties seeking changes with different objects in view. Some would alter the Prayer-book after the model of a Presbyterian Directory; others would seek to make it like the Roman Missal. Some reformers would exclude all from the pale of the Church but their own particular party; others would embrace within its fold persons who can scarcely be said to be believers in Christianity at all. Again, there are persons who, under the specious name of "a revision of the Liturgy" seek to introduce surreptitiously fundamental changes in the doctrines of the Church.—*Dublin Cor.* of the Times.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COUNTY LIMERICK.—A great gathering of magistrates was held on Wednesday in the grand jury room, Limerick, to take into consideration a communication received from the Government, asking their opinion as to the advisability of proclaiming the county fifty-eight magistrates were present, and fifty-two of them voted for the proclamation. Sir Vere de Vere and five others held that it was not necessary to disarm the county generally, but the less moderate counsels prevailed. It seems to us a gross mistake to imagine that measures of this kind have any effect towards the repression of crime. They exasperate the people, they gratify the Government; but bad men and madmen will always find weapons enough with which to execute their wild designs. The adoption of a kindly and patriotic address to the people by those assembled

magnates the passing of one just law affecting the land question by the Government, would do far more to bring peace and security into the country than a whole host of those coercive measures. Coercion has had a long trial, and has proved little worth. Will there never be a trial of the more humane, honorable and Christian course of conciliation?

The Special Commission was opened on Monday at Limerick. On that day Judge Fitzgerald delivered his charge to the grand jury, who soon after found true bills against Beckham, for the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald. On Tuesday Beckham was put on his trial; on the evening of that day the jury, after five minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, and on Wednesday the sentence of death was passed upon him, the date fixed for his execution being the 16th of July. A man named Punch was then put on his trial for having sent a threatening letter to Hamilton W Langley, a road contractor, in whose employment the prisoner had been for some time. In this case also a verdict of guilty was returned. The prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for four years. Immediately after the passing of this sentence the Commission for Limerick was adjourned to the 1st of July. The evidence against Beckham was chiefly that of Mrs. Fitzgerald, the widow of the murdered man; but her identification, both on the trial and at the inquest, was so positive as to leave no room for doubt that he was one of the criminals. It was proved, moreover, that he had no cause of quarrel with his victim, and was not even personally known to him. A man who could thus strike down to death one who had given him no offence was a dangerous character in the country, and it is not regret for the fate he has merited and met that can be felt by the public. The best words that can be said for him are a prayer that God may give him the grace to repent, to save his soul.—*Nation.*

With reference to the Commission in Tipperary, a correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that:—"A collection was made in and about the town of Templemore on Monday and Tuesday for the defence of the Bohans, charged with shooting at Colonel Knox, and a good deal of money collected, several persons, including some public officers of the county, subscribing 1l. each. Great preparations are being made for their defence, which, it is said, will be grounded on *alibi*. The result of the trial is looked on with as much anxiety as that of the trials at the last special commission. An immense number of jurors from the North Riding have been summoned to Clonmel, including most of the gentlemen who are usually called on the long panel, and some of whom will have to travel 50 miles from their homes. A rumor prevails that several jurors have received friendly hints that it would be better for them these 'sudden times' not to 'go hard' on the prisoners."

CLONMEL, June 20.—The Special Commission for the county Tipperary was opened here this morning before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy. The utmost excitement prevailed in the town, which was thronged by gentlemen from all parts of the county and the adjacent districts, who had come in to attend the trials of Halloran, charged with the murder of M. Thiebaut, the Bohans for shooting at Colonel Knox, and Burke, who stands charged with the murder of his wife, by the administration to her of poison. Preparations on an extensive scale had been made to preserve order, for which purpose a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons and a large body of constabulary were quartered in the town. The jury panel consisted of no less than five hundred names, the jurors being summoned under a penalty of £100 for non-attendance.—*Cor.* of *Morning News.*

THE SEARCH FOR WALSH.—TRALES, June 18.—A man who had been wandering about the country for the last week, stating his name was Walsh, the man who shot Mr. Fitzgerald, in the county Limerick, was arrested last night on the mountains, about nine miles from the town, by a party of the Trales Constabulary. Though he still remains in custody, the authorities are almost certain he is not Walsh, but a person named Hennessy, whose object is to attract the attention of the constabulary, and thus give Walsh a better opportunity for escape.

A correspondent of the *Freeman* reports another agrarian outrage in Tipperary.—"On the night of the 14th inst., several persons, all armed, came to the house of Edward Hayden, of Curriheen, a respectable farmer, and commenced firing shots. Hayden, on going out in the morning, found a grave dug and two threatening notices lying therein, threatening him and his herd with death. It is believed that this was done to intimidate Hayden from proceeding with an ejection at the Cheshel Quarter Sessions, which he had served on a party for the recovery of a small farm."

Another correspondent of the same journal states that:—"On Sunday night a number of men went to the house of Mr. Kelly, farmer, of Ballinlugh, one of whom fired a shot, lodging the contents in the back door. They then went to the house of one of his workmen, named Donnellan, and having obtained admittance, pulled him and his brother out of bed and beat them severely with whips and sticks, and cautioned them to give up land they had taken from Mr. Kelly. On going away they fired a shot. Two parties have been arrested on suspicion."

THREATENING NOTICE.—Captain Walker, who, in his capacity of agent to the estate of Mrs. Ormsby Gore, lately received a threatening notice, has addressed the following letter to a Dublin journal:—"I take the liberty of trespassing on your space to advert to a notice in your paper last week of a threatening letter received by me from a tenant of Mrs. Ormsby Gore, on her Finea estate, and now to say that Mr. Cronan, the vigilant and efficient resident magistrate of Westmeath, attended yesterday at Castlepollard Petty Sessions, to inquire into the circumstances connected with this letter, and in doing which was quite satisfied of several points of evidence in this daring document that would bring conviction clearly home to the writer, and if sent before a public tribunal for trial could not fail to consign him to a sentence of penal servitude. I am inclined, however, to accede to the earnest request of my relative to consider as sufficient punishment, first, the serving the writer with a civil bill process for rent due by him, which he is well able, but unwilling to pay; and next to hurl him from the possession of his three holdings on the Finea estate, to which for years, from his profligate and drunken habits, he has been a disgrace. The day of his expulsion will be a day of joy to every tenant on the Finea estate."

SERIOUS OUTRAGE.—SUSPECTED ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—We have particulars from our Galway correspondent of a very serious outrage, which occurred during the night of the 15th instant, in the neighborhood of Annacreeby, at a place called Rosscarrow, where a man named Phillip Ryan resides. Ryan, it appears, some two hours after retiring to bed, heard his dog barking, and he immediately got up and dressed himself. On going out he saw a man in the field close to his house, and he at once gave chase. The man walked away, and Ryan followed him, but could not get near enough to discover who the man was. Just in the middle of the field he heard a click, as of the snapping of a pistol, and on looking in the direction from whence the man came, he saw a second man half concealed behind a ditch. This man held in his hand a pistol, and at once drew back and sank behind the ditch to escape observation. Both of the men escaped before Ryan could get near them.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

SERIOUS AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.—On the morning of Saturday last, the 14th instant, about the hour of two o'clock, an attack was made on the house of Edward Hayden, of Curriheen, by a party of men, who fired from 17 to 18 shots, dug the form of a grave in front of his house, and placed thereon two threatening notices, one for Hayden, and the other for his herdsmen. It seems that Hayden caused an ejection to be served on a tenant for recovery of part of Curriheen, which he wanted for his own use, the tenant's lease having expired.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—Extraordinary tales continue to be told of the appearance, and escapes of Walsh, the reputed murderer of Mr. Fitzgerald. A most intelligent and respectable landholder informed me, says a correspondent, that he saw him, or a man like him (as described), I think he said about a fortnight before on the road from Tipperary to Ballylanders in this county. My informant was seated on an outside car, wearing an oil cloth coat and cap, and having been himself engaged in earlier life in the military service, still retains the characteristics and partialities in point of dress, belonging to the profession. He was obviously believed to be an official by the person in question, who observing the car so occupied, left the road altogether, and crossing the fence into the fields, began to run. The man quickened his pace, and as he retreated divested himself of his coat, which he rolled up as he ran, and reaching the next field appeared to drop the bundle and accelerate his speed until he approached another fence in his flight. As he gained the top of this he was observed to thrust his hand hastily inside his waistcoat over the left breast, and the inference would be that he was ascertaining whether he had a pistol ready for action if he were pursued. He was not. My friend is now somewhat advanced in life, and a chase after the fugitive would have been idle, were he even disposed to undertake the task. He lost sight of him altogether when he crossed the fence alluded to. Another story is, that before the late sweeping search for Walsh, three of the constabulary were passing along the road by Mr. Massy's demesne in the Kilmallock district, when a man bearing the appearance of a farm labourer, was observed descending from a wall, and after reaching the ground, pausing for a moment when he perceived the police approaching. His hesitation was but momentary. A turnip field was at the other side of the road, the entrance to which was by a 'gap' partly filled with dry stones, loose ones of which seemed to have fallen. The man coolly stepped over, stripped off his coat, stooped to the stones, and commenced adjusting them in their former places as if he were sent specially by Mr. Massy's steward to mend the gap. He never turned round as the police approached, and he remained, to all seeming, intent on his task until they were out of view.—From some subsequent circumstances the belief has been derived that the pursuer was no other than the redoubtable Walsh. Such are samples of the numerous anecdotes of the past few days, relative to a person who has been sought for with more unrelaxing perseverance and by greater numbers of public officers than were ever, within memory, employed in pursuit of any one individual. Dark suspicions are now conceived that he has been made away with, to prevent his appearance as an approver at the approaching commission. But this idea is probably of the family of those rather equivocal and mythical stories, samples of which we have given above.—*Monster News.*

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A man called on Monday upon Mr. Measei, a telegraph engineer, of Greville street, Hatton-garden, and meeting young Measei on the stairs of the second floor, some high words took place, and Measei seizing him, flung him over the banisters, a height of nearly 35 feet from the ground, upon which he fell. He was removed to the hospital in a hopeless state. Young Measei is in custody.—*Dublin Paper.*

THE "FIGHTING DOCTOR."—Letters have this week been received at Killarney from Cape Coast Castle, western coast of Africa, under date the 12th April last, announcing the election of Surgeon O'Callaghan, M.D., now the Hon. Charles O'Callaghan, as a member of the Executive and Legislative Council, and also his appointment to the office of Local Secretary of State for the Colony. His previous appointment to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Cape Coast district appeared in the *Constitution* some time since. Dr. O'Callaghan, well known in the Crimea as "the fighting doctor" of the 62nd Regiment, is a native of Killarney, and the eldest son of Mr. Daniel O'Callaghan, of that town, architect and builder.—*Cork Constitution.*

WRECK AT WATERFORD.—The schooner Harriet Codner, of Scilly, was on Tuesday night stranded at Woodstown, in this harbour. It is remarked upon as an instance of the probable result of the impending abolition of compulsory pilotage. The pilot cutter tendered a pilot to the vessel at the harbour's mouth. The tender was emphatically refused, and the vessel anchored between the Bar shoals and Creden Head, where no regular practitioner would think of anchoring.—*Waterford Mail.*

GREAT BRITAIN

CONVENTIONS.—During the late mission at St. Peter and Paul's Church, Wolverhampton, forty dissenting brothers and sisters were received into the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church.—*Weekly Register.*

One of the most curious, if not instructive or interesting, pieces of the week's news, is the report of the speech made at New York by Mr. Edwin James, in answer to the charges preferred against him by the Committee of the Law Institute of that city, with a view to his expulsion from their bar. For unblushing impudence we have never seen its parallel. It is all a mistake, it seems to suppose that this poor, dear, injured innocent ever pigeoned Lord Worsley—ever dipped deeply, under a false pretence, into the pocket of the solicitor who thrust him into Parliament and gave him a house in Berkeley-square—ever borrowed money right and left, knowing that his income was mortgaged to Jews and Gentiles, and that he could never hope to refund those loans, or ever took £1,000 from Mr. Ingram while he was counsel for the learned member for Cork County, in the celebrated cause of Scilly vs. Ingram. This is all fiction, it seems—the fiction of Judges who hated Mr. Edwin James because he held his head high in Court, and would not "boo and boo" to their Lordships,—of malicious Barristers who envied him his professional success and desired to get him out of their way,—of the Aristocracy, who threw their "cold shade" over him because he was a sturdy Radical,—and of Lord John Russell and his ruling clique, who detected him because he beat Mr. R. Romilly in the contest for Marylebone, which, by the way, cost the "pet of the Radicals, the infidels, the revolutionists, and the Garibaldiian sympathizers," in that immaculate Borough, only the small sum of £9,500! Pure Constituency! Worthy Representative!

As sure a pair was never seen So justly formed to meet by nature. The defence, spiced to render it more palatable to Yankee taste, with a few hints about Mr. Edwin James' loss of caste in England, because he took the Yankee side in the Trent affair (and thereby proved himself either an impudent charlatan who knows nothing of the law of nations, which he professed to expound, or a miserable hypocrite and cheat, who gave an opinion in opposition to his own convictions), was received with about hardly say, with shouts of applause, and the audience were, by a loud, unanimous in whitewashing the accused of all the charges for which, upon his own confession, he was condemned and disgraced in England, and in pronouncing Mr. Edwin James a marvellously fit and proper person to be a member of the Bar of New York. Who in this country will doubt it, or question the justice and accuracy of that conclusion? —*Weekly Register.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.—*The Affairs of Italy.*—The Marquis of Normanby said that seeing the Foreign Secretary in his place, he wished to ask a question which he had postponed on a former occasion—viz., whether the noble earl would object to produce any official reports in his possession relating to the recent proceedings in Northern Italy in connexion with expeditions organised by Garibaldi, which had excited and caused severe measures of repression on the part of the Piedmontese Government. If they were to believe a telegram from Turin, all the political prisoners engaged in those expeditions had since been liberated. The subject admitted of two views. Regarded simply as subjects and their rela-

tion we had nothing to do with it. But it was of vast importance in the second point of view, as to whether Victor Emmanuel had the power to act upon that which he had announced as his determination—to preserve the peace of Europe by the observance of international obligations. He refrained from entering on a discussion of Victor Emmanuel's policy, and from indulging in speculations upon the consequences of the very extraordinary news which in the last few days had been received from Italy relative to the intentions of Mazzini. He conceived that the explanations which had been given in the Chambers of Turin were contradictory, and he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would obtain some explanations from Sardinia of a passage in a manifesto of General Garibaldi, which had been clandestinely circulated throughout the Venetian provinces, to the effect "that 100,000 valiant soldiers, ready to assist them, were posted at their gates." (Hear, hear.) He begged to ask the noble earl whether he had received any communication from Sir J. Hudson as to the events in Northern Italy, and the liberation of Neapolitan prisoners; and, if so, whether there would be any objection to produce them.

Earl Russell, who was very indistinctly heard, was understood to say there would be no objection to produce the portions of Sir J. Hudson's despatches that were of a public character. As to what had occurred in the North of Italy there was great obscurity. But there could be no doubt that some persons, whether authorised by Garibaldi or not, had used his name, and endeavored to get up expeditions intended to attack a foreign and friendly Power, whether they were to be directed against the Tyrol, Rome, or the Venetian States. But these expeditions had been frustrated by the Government of Italy, and some persons were arrested and imprisoned; subsequently they were set at liberty. Of these events he had not yet received any account from Sir J. Hudson though he had no doubt he should receive it. The Italian Government had declared it would use every exertion to prevent any such expeditions leaving its shores to attack any foreign Power. When the noble marquis stated that papers had been circulated in the Venetian provinces, promising the aid of a hundred thousand men, no doubt it was expected that in case of any attack being made on the Austrian provinces, the Government of Italy would be forced, willingly or unwillingly, to take part in the movement.

Lord Brougham said these attacks, or pretended attacks, whether directed against the Tyrol or the coast of the Adriatic, could only be conceived and attempted by persons profoundly ignorant of the interests of the Kingdom of Italy itself. His belief was that the name of Garibaldi had often been used without his knowledge or consent. At the same time he must admit, that great as was his admiration for Garibaldi, and his military capacity, as a great partisan warrior, for as such he had performed great services, he had not the same respect for him as a statesman. As for Mazzini, to whom the noble marquis had referred, he had no respect for him, either as a warrior or a statesman. He had never in any way risked his own person, but was constantly engaged in conspiracies.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.—Lord Lyveden said a debate had recently taken place in the Canadian Legislature resulting in the rejection of the Act embodying the Canadian Militia. Perhaps the rejection of the Bill could be explained; but, as the question stood at present, it appeared to him a strange return for the promptness with which the mother country had sent out troops to the colony when it seemed to be threatened. He wished to ask the noble duke whether the Government had had any correspondence with the Gov.-General of Canada, or whether the noble duke could make any statement in reference to this strange act, which had caused a great sensation in this country.

The Duke of Newcastle said that he was not in a position to give any further information than that which he had already obtained from the newspapers, because the motives which had led to this act being matters of inference and opinion they could hardly be comprised in any despatch from Lord Monck. He might, however, shortly recapitulate the facts in connexion with this Bill. It was well known that a Militia Bill passed through the Canadian Legislature seven or eight years ago, but that owing to certain circumstances the Militia had been a mere paper force, and it had been found impossible to bring that Act into effectual working. In consequence of the events of last winter, and of the earnest recommendations which he had forwarded to Canada, a commission was appointed to consider the question of the Militia. That commission consisted not only of Canadians but also of British officers, who went over there last winter, and the result was the introduction of a Bill by the late Government in the beginning of last month. The second reading of the Bill was moved on the 20th of May, a division was taken almost without discussion, and the Bill was rejected by a majority of 61 to 54. On the following day the Ministers tendered their resignations to the Governor-General, who accepted them. The Gov.-General sent for Mr. Macdonald to form a new Government, and that gentleman had succeeded in doing so. So far the statements in the public prints were perfectly accurate, but he had seen in some of them a further statement that the result was the dissolution of the existing Parliament. That was not the case. The Canadian Parliament had not been dissolved, and so far as he had been informed, there would be no such dissolution. His noble friend had truly said that the subject was one which had excited a great feeling throughout this country. Of this there was no doubt, and he believed that Canadians themselves were fully aware of the unfavourable impression which had been excited here by the news. But he believed that mixed influences had led to the rejection of the Militia Bill. In the first place there was an impression that the Bill would not work well in Canada. It was thought that it partook too much of the character of a conscription, and that some adoption of the Volunteer principle would constitute a more palatable and effective measure. On this point he would express no opinion, but he believed that in addition to those objections a personal feeling against the late Ministry had some influence upon the decision of the House, and that the vote was regarded as one of want of confidence in the Government. He could only speak as an Englishman, and as an Englishman and an ardent friend of Canada he could only express his deep regret that, if this were one of the motives which prompted the rejection of the Bill, so inopportune a moment should have been taken for acting upon it. (Hear, hear.) After the events of last winter and the noble manner in which the feelings of this country were aroused in favour of sending further assistance to Canada, such a step was most inopportune and most unfortunate. At the same time he by no means despaired as to the disposition of Parliament or of the Government of Canada to pass another Militia Bill, which might be as effective and as good as that which had been rejected. At all events he felt certain that the Canadian Ministry and Parliament would not be acting in accordance with the spirit and the wishes of the people of Canada if they did not pass such a Bill. All parties—the French equally with the English population—were most unanimous in their desire that some measure should be passed, and that before the coming winter, for the effectual defence of the provinces; and he assured the House that as far as he was concerned, he should continue, both privately and officially, to urge upon the Government and the people of Canada not to delay the passing of such a measure.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.—Lord Brougham, on behalf of his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyveden), whose health, as their lordships would be glad to hear, had greatly improved of late (hear, hear), asked for the correspondence which had taken place respecting the capture of this vessel by the Americans, and her recapture from the prize crew. He understood that there had been some correspondence upon this subject, and he wished to know from the noble earl whether there would be any objection to produce that correspondence.

Earl Russell—I have no objection to lay the papers before the House, as the correspondence is now closed, and Lord Lyons, in his last letter, promised to send it home immediately. The opinion of the law officers was taken upon this question, and they stated that there was no power in this country to surrender the vessel, or to give it up to the United States' Government. It was at that time supposed there was no precedent to refer to, but I have been informed this morning that there is a precedent, singularly enough, when the British Government demanded of a vessel which had been recaptured by the crew after being seized as a prize. Mr. Adams, the grandfather of the present American Minister in this country, was then President, and he replied that there was no precedent for such a demand. The result was the British Government failed to obtain the redress they sought from the American Government. (Hear, and a laugh.)

BRITISH MEDIATION IN AMERICA.—In answer to a question put by Mr. Hopwood upon this subject in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston stated that he had received no communication from the Government of France on the matter, and her Majesty's Government had no intention at present to offer mediation between the contending powers.

The task of intervening even in the most friendly way between the two hostile communities in America is one of so much delicacy that the country will gladly leave the matter in the hands of the Government, to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as it may think proper. The statements of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell last night were to the effect that the British Government, at least, has no intention of offering mediation at present, and that no proposals on the subject have been made by the French Emperor. Lord Russell, more outspoken than his colleague, declared that in his opinion the moment was inopportune for mediation. "In the present state of the war, and in the present embittered state of feeling on both sides, such an offer would rather tend to prevent any good result being attained if a similar step should be hereafter taken. Certainly, there is no intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to mediate at the present moment." With this decision of the Cabinet there will be no disposition to quarrel. An offer of mediation at the present time can amount only to an expression of opinion on the probable issue of the war. As we have before said, there is not the smallest chance that it would be accepted by the Federals, who, flushed with their successes in Tennessee and Louisiana, and proud of their vast levies and buoyant currency, still look upon the conquest of the South as merely the work of a month or two. The endurance, the courage, and the bitter animosity of their enemy are facts which only a few among them are beginning to appreciate. We may, then, look on an angry refusal from the Washington Government and an outbreak of denunciation from the Northern public generally as certain to follow any advice of ours. The readiness of England to take advantage of their trouble, and her baseness in drawing France with her into an interference with American affairs, would be the theme of every tongue and pen in the United States. Something would, indeed, be gained by such a course inasmuch as we should place on record our willingness to join in preventing the further shedding of blood. But, considering the jealousy of our very neighbor which prevails through the States, it is, perhaps, better that England should not take the initiative even in tendering good offices. If the Emperor of the French thinks the moment opportune for settling the Northern people that in his opinion the subjugation of several millions of their own race is an enterprise beyond their strength, and that the attempt is causing much suffering to Europe, he is at perfect liberty to do so, and Englishmen will be glad to see good advice offered by a personage who is far more likely to be listened to than any of our statesmen. We should desire nothing better than that Napoleon or the Czar, who are the two most popular Sovereigns across the Atlantic, should, either separately or conjointly, press on the Americans the counsels which would be indignantly rejected if offered by us. European mediation had better begin on the continent. All that we can say now has already been said by our politicians and the press. The speeches of two or three Cabinet Ministers and the well-known opinions of almost every man of note in either House are equivalent to anything that the French Emperor can disclose to the Americans by a formal offer of mediation. The North knows well the opinions of this country, and, without further official communication, will feel assured that we give a tacit assent to any recommendations which others Powers may make in the interests of peace. Without, therefore, pretending to divine the secrets of the French Emperor, or to say in what form and when his opinions will be expressed, we may admit that this country must allow him to take the lead. There exists so general a desire in Europe to bring this war to an end, and it is now so clear that the Union can only be restored in name, and by coercing a determined and unanimous people by military force, that every day will increase the number of continental politicians who think as we do. Lord Russell, who confines himself to deprecating mediation at some future time, and who alludes to the probability of a somewhat action of the kind, will probably find the way to the re-establishment of peace smoothed by the beneficent counsels of our neighbors. The time may come when this country will be able to offer its assistance to settle the dispute without fear of misrepresentation or repulse.—*Times.*

Of what has the North to complain? We have, to our own great and heavy loss, to the impoverishment of our revenue, to the crippling of our manufacturing interest, to the grievous want and misery of an innocent and heroic population, maintained between North and South a strict and honourable neutrality. Every body knows that had we been disposed to interfere we should not have lacked the aid of the most valiant and powerful ally; that the wrong which we did would, for the moment at least, have been attended with the most perfect impunity. Every body knows that for many years it has been the policy of the United States to compose their domestic difficulties by fastening a series of unprovoked quarrels on England. The Civil War offered us an opportunity to avenge the past and to invest ourselves with ample security for the future. It cannot be denied that it rested with this country to perpetuate the division of America into two Confederacies, and thus, in case of aggression from the one, to provide ourselves with a perpetual ally in the other. Precaution interest, resentment for past injuries, and the desire for security against future wrongs, all sanctioned as to intervene, and the misconduct of an American officer, and the culpable approval given to his acts by Congress and the Government, furnished us with a complete pretext, according to the morality of the law of nations as hitherto practised and understood. But England scintillated to avail herself of any such pretexts, and her moderation has enabled the North to gain those victories which have raised her people from despondency to the highest state of exultation. What is there in all this that should justify the imputation that England is meditating an intervention in America; and the bitter denunciation of a press which has uniformly advocated this course of moderation, justice, and conciliation? Had we pursued the course to which so many motives invited us, had we yielded to passion, to policy, or to the greed of gain, it would have been impossible for the North, including some of her leading citizens, to regard us with a more bitter and rancorous hostility. If we wanted a proof of the fairness of our conduct, it may well be found in the fact that the South are just as indignant with us for doing nothing in their favor as the North are for doing too much.—*Times.*

The Hon. T. Bruce, Governor of the Prince of Wales and brother of Lord Elgin, died at London on the 20th ult., of fever, contracted at Constantinople while travelling with the Prince.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE progress of the civil war in America, the prospects of the Northerners, and projects of mediation are the chief topics discussed by the English journals whose contents have been brought to us by the Europa.

Louis Napoleon seems to be aware that he has got himself into a mess in Mexico. Orders for suspending the embarkation of the reinforcements have been issued, and it is hinted that the Emperor will reconsider his policy.

Gradually the truth is leaking out as to the great battles of the latter days of June. That truth seems to amount to this: that after several days' hard fighting the Federals were driven from their lines with great loss of men and materiel.

General McClellan is by his countrymen styled the "Young Napoleon," why we cannot by any stretch of imagination conceive. His battle fields are as different from those of his namesake as a sound threshing is unlike a glorious victory.

RETURN OF THE BISHOPS FROM ROME.—Their Lordships the Bishops of Kingston and of Tioa have returned from Rome, whither, at the invitation of the Sovereign Pontiff, they had proceeded to assist at the august ceremonies which have attracted the attention of Christendom.

Our own beloved Bishop, Mgr. Bourget, may be expected in the course of the month of August. Fervent prayers for his safe arrival will be offered up by all his flock.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN MONTREAL.—On Thursday of last week His Excellency, among other visits, paid one to the Ladies of Villa Maria, where great preparations had been made for his reception, and where a large body of the Clergy, including the Rev. Superior of the Seminary, were in attendance.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY.—I have tasted but two pure pleasures in the course of my life," said a great Captain of the last century; "one, when I won a prize at school; the other, when I gained a great battle."

His Excellency assisted at the examination of the pupils, and the distribution of prizes was made by his hands. The proceedings terminated with the performance of the National Anthem.

On the same day His Excellency received and replied to Addresses from the St. Patrick's Society, and from the Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—On behalf of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal—the senior Charitable National Society of this city—we beg to unite our greeting to the cordial general welcome which has hailed your Excellency's arrival amongst us.

It has been to those we represent a natural, and we hope a laudable source of congratulation, that at a crisis so eventful in the History of Canada, Her Majesty should have been graciously pleased to commit the care of this great Province to an Irish nobleman.

We trust that your Excellency may find your present visit to Montreal as agreeable to yourself as it is gratifying to our fellow-citizens, and that we may look for the frequent recurrence of such visits from your Excellency, Lady Monck, and the members of your Excellency's family.

THOMAS M'KENNA, President. JOHN JOE CURRAN, Cor. Secretary.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following

GENTLEMEN.—I have received your address with much pleasure, and I thank you for your congratulations on my arrival in Montreal.

An Irishman myself, I saw with peculiar satisfaction the attitude assumed by the Irish subjects of the Queen in Canada during the past winter, when war appeared to be imminent; and I reckon with confidence on the manifestation of a similar spirit amongst them if, unhappily, there should ever again be a danger of foreign aggression.

After the reception of this Address, the Governor visited the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, where he was received by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Pastor of the St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Director, by Sister Forbes, Superior, and the Trustees of the Institution.

To His Excellency Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

We, the Director and Trustees of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on the occasion of your visit to the institution over which we preside, tender to your Excellency the sincere expression of our respect and welcome, and feel well assured that an Asylum which affords refuge and education, in a distant land to destitute Irish Orphans, must have a peculiar claim on your Excellency's sympathies.

M. O'Brien—Director and Treasurer. C. T. Palgrave, Thos. Ryan, M. O'Meara, Patrick Brennan, P. Lynch, Edward Murphy, John Phelan, Thos. O'Brien, Charles Curran

Thos. Bell, Secretary.

To this Address His Excellency made a suitable and impromptu reply, and proceeded to an inspection of the establishment, with which he professed himself highly delighted.

Addresses were also presented to His Excellency from the Orphans, inmates of the Asylum—one by the boys, the other by the girls:—

Of the Orphan Boys of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

On behalf of the 250 Orphans of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, we beg Your Excellency to receive our grateful thanks for the honor of your visit, on your first coming to Montreal.

Of the Orphan Girls of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

It is a joyful day for children such as we, when permitted to hail the august representative of our Gracious Queen.

The Orphans then sang an Ode to the air of the National Anthem, of which we give a copy:—

SONG. As rain from the summer leaf, Gone is the orphans' grief, Welcoming our noble chief, Sent by our Queen!

National Anthem. God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen, God save the Queen.

On Friday evening His Excellency started for Quebec per steamer, after a pleasant visit of three days to Montreal, during which he won golden opinions from men of all classes.

THE GOVERNOR AT THREE RIVERS.—Three Rivers, July 5, 1862.—His Excellency arrived here by the "Queen Victoria," at half-past ten A.M. to-day, accompanied by his Aide-Camps and suite, and the Hons. J. S. Macdonald and Dorion—was enthusiastically received by crowds assembled at the Wharf: On landing he was received by the Mayor Hon. J. E. Turcotte, and the Corporation. An address was presented in the name of the citizens and replied to.

PROTESTANT SYMPATHIES.—It can scarce have failed to attract notice, that in this Province those journals which are most notorious for their hatred of Popery, and their efforts for its suppression, are also the most remarkable for their Yankee proclivities, and for their sympathy with the North in its contest with the Southerners or Confederates.

Protestant logic is invariably wrong; Protestant instincts, on the contrary, are generally right, or well founded; they reason, when they do attempt to reason, most villainously; but when they trust to their Protestant feelings they rarely go astray.

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only in the United States has she to acknowledge defeat, and there only has she been unable to prevent the wholesale apostasy of the children of the Catholic emigrant from the Old World.

Protestants know this, and esteem the moral conditions of Yankeeedom accordingly; and it is as the great—great par excellence—anti-Catholic community of the present day—that the Northerners receive the sympathies of a Garibaldi, of George Brown, of the Toronto Globe and the Montreal Witness.

Of this we have daily instances, as shall appear from the perusal of the complaints constantly uttered by the Catholic press of the Northern States: which remonstrates, but in vain, against the injustice of which Papists are the victims in the Army, in the Navy, and Public Institutions.

While awaiting the result as regards the Jersey Alms House, we think it may not be amiss to make a few remarks on this nefarious system of proselytism as we see it manifested throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

How long we would ask, is this to continue? How long are hypothetical sanctimonious swaddlers to be permitted to trample on the rights of Catholic citizens, guaranteed to them by the laws of the country? Catholics have shown themselves willing to sacrifice life and all that makes life dear for the interests of this Republic.

In like manner the subjoined from the N. Y. Freeman's Journal will show the treatment to which Catholic soldiers and sailors are exposed under the rule of the Northerners:—

when Sunday came and the conveyance was in readiness, the captain told them emphatically they could not go. On the following Easter Sunday they flatly refused to listen to the "rapid theology of the chaplain [whom the writer styles "an infatuated bigot"], being determined not to be dragged into tame submission in so momentous a matter.

If the Yankees do these things, whilst the struggle is still pending, whilst it is of such paramount importance to cultivate the affections of their Catholic fellow-citizens, the intelligent reader can easily guess the treatment to which the latter will be exposed when the struggle shall be over, and when the motives for abstaining from outrage upon Papists shall have ceased to exist.

As connected with this subject we would also direct the attention of our readers to a letter from Smith O'Brien which they will find in another column. It will be seen that the writer expresses the same opinions as those which the TRUE WITNESS has more than once expressed with respect to the civil war now raging; and that he, though admiring, as all men must admire, the valor of the Irish troops serving under the Yankee flag, cannot refrain from condemning their inconsistency; in that they are giving their aid to impose by force of arms, upon the people of the Southern States, a political alliance or Union with those whom the latter detest; in that, in short, the Irish in the Northern Army are fighting for a cause which as Irishmen they reject when applied to Ireland; and that they are doing their best to establish on this side of the Atlantic, a political regime identical with that which on the other side, has long been the bane of both Poland and Ireland.

MEDIAEVAL IGNORANCE.—In mentioning the cases of enormous prices given for manuscript books in the "Middle Ages," our object was to show from extreme cases the causes that operated in a modified form to render the general reading of the Sacred Scriptures expensive and difficult; and thence that it were malevolence to expect the use of the bible to be as prevalent then, as it is in these our days, when bibles are to be had for the asking, and when the harvest is measured, not by the number of souls converted to God, but by the numerical criterion of how many bibles have been cast to the four winds of heaven.

Before doing so however let it be distinctly understood that we are not combating those white-neck-cloth-gentry, who go from village to village and from farm house to farm house, discounting the abominations of popery and the scarlet lady—whose whole stock in trade is a threadbare assortment of perversions of facts and lies, and whose whole livelihood depends upon the broadness of their assertions, the affrontery with which they are uttered, and the ignorance of their listeners.

In adducing proofs from a period so comparatively unknown as the "Middle Ages," the first difficulty, which stares us in the face is the obvious one of scarcity of material. At a time, when books had to be "printed and published" at the point of the pen, even if no other causes had conjoined to render them scarce, books must indeed have been comparatively rare, and hence our historical evidence must in the same ratio, be wanting.

the industrious habits of the monks, leading as they did to the destructive custom of palimpsesting, rendered their very friends themselves, their most deadly enemies. And herein perhaps is the inconsistency of our adversaries most strikingly apparent. That whereas, perhaps at no single period of Christian history were more books, bibles and historical records destroyed than in the "awakening of the human mind from lethargy and enslavement" called the Reformation; when thousands of Monasteries and Abbeys which dotted England, Scotland and continental Europe were destroyed with their splendid libraries—still that vandalic destruction of books must forsooth be called an "awakening from lethargy," whilst the poor silent ages that had worked so unceasingly in their production must be blamed as "lethargic and enslaved," because the perishable records of human learning have not been able "to run the gauntlet" of Protestant vandalism and Puritan fanaticism.

The second difficulty puts us between the horns of a dilemma. Although these materials are scarce they are still too numerous and [to coin a word] categorically [sic] uninteresting for popular reading.

Were our Chief Superintendent to devote some little time to the study of these Dark Ages, we feel certain that it would be attended with the most beneficial effects; that even if this study did not radically alter, it would at least materially modify, his opinions concerning them; and perhaps nothing would tend more thereto than an attentive perusal of the epistolary correspondence of the good monks. These good men appear therein to uncover so ingeniously the most secret springs of their actions, and to converse so unrestrainedly that whoever stumbles upon one of their letters obtains at a glance with photographic accuracy, an insight into the most minute workings of their souls. A letter we accidentally met with the other day, would in our mind serve as a most polished model for the most earnest modern Bibliophilist. In fact we doubt whether the enlightened and unenslaved Dr. Ryerson could advocate the cause of the Bible with half the eloquence. Listen to the good brother, and be not deceived. It is but Prior Geoffrey—a lazy, ignorant, lethargic, enslaved monk of the Dark Ages—who is writing to Peter Mangot, somewhere about the 1170, and not the officious, learned, and enlightened Chief Superintendent against Padre Bruyere on Separate Schools in the year of grace 1859. The good brother's letter is sufficiently long, seeing that it had to be written on parchment, and in "black letter," but we will inflict only so much upon our readers as serves our purpose.

After saluting thus to his beloved and friend Peter Mangot—brother Geoffrey wishes health and perseverance in the work begun. Towards the end of his letter he says:—

"A monastery without a library is like a castle without an armory. Our library is our armory.—Thence it is that we bring forth the sentences of the Divine law, like sharp arrows, to attack the enemy. Thence we take the armor of righteousness, the helmet of salvation, the shield of faith and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God. See to it therefore that in your armory of defence that which is the great defence of all defences is not wanting.—That defence is the Holy Bible, wherein is contained the right rule of life and manners. There each sex and every age finds what is profitable. There spiritual infancy finds that wherewith it may grow—youth that which may strengthen it,—age that which may support it—a blessed hand which ministers to all, whereby it may be saved. If therefore you have taken care to provide the arms for this warfare, you will have nothing to do, but to say to him—Take thine arms and thy shield, and arise to my help. *Rarewell! and take care that the Bible, which no monastery should be without, is bought!*"

Could the Methodist Doctor equal this? We would advise him by a pious plagiarism to assimilate it into his next official report, substituting "Common Schools" for "Monastery."

SACERDOS.

CANDID ADMISSION.—The N. Y. World of the 24th instant, has the following severe remarks upon the imbecility and dishonesty of the Federal authorities:—

"The nation is in the most eventful crisis of its history. On the prompt patriotism of the loyal North, on the moral courage and foresight of its rulers, hangs all our destinies, hangs the existence of the republic. The Union to-day is not worth a farthing's insurance, unless within the next fifty days the three hundred thousand men called for by the President rush to arms, unless the President himself appreciates in all its instant peril and all its momentous consequence the exigency of the hour. The best army which the world has ever seen, splendidly equipped, thoroughly trained, well officered, and ably led, has been, at Richmond, outnumbered, checked, and driven back. Another year of desperate fighting is all but inevitable. We have been outnumbered and overborne. It is of no use to blink the fact. The Secretary may conceal it. The press will not. The Government has concealed it as long as it was able. It has held the ends of the telegraph in its possession. It has guarded the routes to and from Fortress Monroe. It has suppressed the dispatches which it gave full and reliable information. It promised to communicate the truth, good or evil, to the public whenever it was sure of the facts. Its cabinet officers used falsehoods or statements which suppressed and prevented the truth to be transmitted over the country, and with facts in their possession which the people had a right to know, they have regaled us with rosy fictions which every private and truthful report from the seat of war, now at last arrived by messenger and mail, pronounces a deceit and sham! This is no time for needless ornations. We incupate no one. We blame no one. We mention not a single name. We do not seek to turn the gathering wrath of the people upon any single head. But none are without blame. Does even the President think that the people will not feel insulted that he thought their patriotism—their unflinching determination, never less persistent and unalterable than in the face of an unexpected disaster—a less safe reliance in the hour of our need, less likely to justify his call for three hundred thousand men, less likely to fill up the ranks, than a round robin signed by a dozen Governors?"

OF WHAT IS THE "HOST" COMPOSED?—Catholics should never be too proud to learn, even from an enemy; and the following information as to the nature of the "Host" in the Romish Church, and as to its component parts, will, we trust, prove to our readers as valuable as it must be novel. Our informant is the Montreal correspondent of an Upper Canadian Protestant journal, the *Dumfries Reformer*, who was also a witness of the Procession of the *Fete Dieu*, and who thus describes what he saw:—

"Nearly all the procession carried their prayer books or beads in their hands. . . . Near to the rear came the prodigy of the day's events, viz., the 'Host,' composed of Bishop Bourget's Co-adjutor—the Bishop himself being at present on a visit to the Pope—bearing with both hands, directly in front of himself a glittering sceptre coronating vividly in the sun's rays to every movement it underwent."

It is wonderful indeed where our Protestant critics of things Catholic, pick up their information, so varied and so accurate. Now we will wager a ten cent piece, that there is not a Romanist who was aware, before he learnt it from our "intelligent correspondent," that the "Host" is composed of a Bishop's Coadjutor bearing a sceptre in both hands! How then can Romanists—poor ignorant devils—presume to call in question the right and competence of Protestants to criticise, sit in judgment, and pronounce sentence upon the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church.

PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

—The Grand Annual Pic-Nic of the St. Patrick's Society took place last week, and was, as usual, a grand success. From an early hour in the morning, the gates of the Victoria Gardens were besieged by a host of pleasure-seekers, anxious to enjoy themselves, and to patronize the praiseworthy object for which the pic-nic was organised. The arrangements for the day's proceedings were perfect, and every one felt satisfied with the manner in which the programme was carried out. Several competitors entered on the lists for the various games and athletic exercises, and in every instance the contest was a most spirited one.—The prize dancing was, however, the favorite amusement of the day; and the very efficient and competent committee, appointed to adjudicate on the merits of the competitors, found it extremely difficult to declare who really deserved the prize, where every one displayed so much agility. The amount of the proceeds is to be devoted to the erection of a St. Patrick's Hall, a design which we hope soon to see fully realised.

The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society

intend holding their Annual Pic-Nic on the 23rd instant. We understand that the games—many of which will be entirely new, and never introduced before—will be highly interesting and amusing.

THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION AT MONT ST. MARIE.

At a reasonable hour in the forenoon of last Monday, we attended, on invitation, the literary and artistic exercises closing the yearly studies pursued at the educational establishment of Mont St. Marie.—This institution is, as most of our readers know, conducted by the devoted Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame—the worthy daughters of the saintly Margaret Bourgeois.

The performances were ushered in by a musical overture, of which, as of a polylogue, that immediately initiated them, we are unable to speak, having entered only when the latter was concluding. This loss we greedily compensated by our strict attention to a series of interesting chemical experiments performed by the young ladies, students of the Academy, to the wonder and delight of a numerous and highly intellectual audience. After a very inspiring march had been played on several pianos by twelve of the pupils, another polylogue, in English, composed in the sweetest metres, and couched in the most delicate and expressive language, was carried on by Misses Harkin, Hudon, Demers, McGinnis, Dubois, and Keegan. The subject was "Flowers, their pre-eminence,"—one most appropriately chosen, considering the fair ones who were to discuss it. When Miss Harkin had pronounced, with admirable distinctness and soothing intonation, the suitable introduction to the piece, the merits of the Rose, Tulip, Lily, Violet and Shamrock were respectively canvassed.—At one time, the pre-eminence seemed about to be given to the last named, and though this pleased us much for more than one reason, yet we had preferred if the Shamrock had not been classed amongst the "flowers." All the friends of the Shamrock will be of our wish, especially when they hear that the Rose took the precedence—a decision which was confirmed by the merited crowning of its rosy representative, Miss Hudon. We must not forget to felicitate the gentle speakers on the perfect exactness with which they expressed themselves in English—all of them, even those whose names would indicate that the English was not their mother tongue.

Two excellent musical treats now followed; one, both vocal and instrumental, a Piano, Harp, and Harmonium accompaniment; the other—an overture executed upon three Pianos by Misses Benoit, Z. Frechette, Dubois, Joachim, Branneis and Demers; the solos in the former were most happily rendered by the Misses Dubois, Hudon, Joachim, and Harkin. Both here, and during the other harmonious performances that in the course of the morning greeted the ears of the well-discerning and highly appreciating auditory, the most satisfactory training was clearly apparent in the young lady pupils engaged. They touched the various instruments with consummate ease and perfect grace; whilst their voices displayed such richness and facility as plainly betokened that to the valuable gifts of nature they had united efforts of practice in the finest of the Fine Arts. The twelve that, at once, performed on the many pianos, keeping the most perfect time—an art so difficult of acquirement for young musicians, particularly when executing together, and an art for proving attainment in which this combined action is had—the unaffected, yet artistic sweep given to, and the finished, ecstatic tones elicited from, Harp and Piano by the Misses Benoit, Branneis, and Dubois; the vocal deliveries of the two last mentioned, and especially of the last, in the prominent part she took in the Sacred Melody, all evidenced the truth of what we have just advanced.

But before we were wooed by one-half this music,

the most important piece of the programme was given us in a well sustained historical conversation. As these last words intimate, this composition had no pretensions; yet as to dramatic effect, from its style, substance, and delivery, no more perfect success could have been secured from the most elaborate of scenic representations. It was an animated interview between the Great Queen of history—Blanche of Castille, Isabella of Spain, Catherine of Russia, Cristina of Sweden, Elizabeth of England, Mary of Scotland, Maria Theresa of Austria, and lastly, we believe, one of the Medici—who were each charmingly personated by the Misses Coie, Z. Frechette, Coffy, Michand, Hudon, Davidson, Choquette, and Benoit, each assisted by as many beautiful little girls, displaying the National colors of their respective Sovereigns. The language of colloquy was French, as was met, that being the language of the Court. A stranger, we must apologise for not being able to precise all the names of the gentle performers to the persons which they represented; but the queen bearing of the generous Isabella, (Miss Frechette) the majestic demeanor of the Empress Catherine, the melancholy mien and touchingly pathetic recital of Mary Stuart, (Miss Davidson), the tender amiability of Queen Blanche (Miss Coie), the energetic devotedness of Maria Theresa, the haughty and determined air of Elizabeth (Miss Hudon) were most characteristically given; yet Miss Hudon, by her humble deportment, when not engaged in a factitious role, showed that the success in the part which she had assumed was owing to art, rather than to nature.

The distribution of premiums which took place during the intervals between the various exercises, seemed but to intensify the interest and sweeten the pleasure produced in the spectators by the musical and literary effusions. The Very Rev. A. F. Truteau Vicar General, and Administrator of the Diocese, conferred the rewards of Conduct, Diligence, and Successful Acquirement with his accustomed benign smile, which, we thought, was itself a reward to the fair deserving ones. With his usual graciousness, he likewise frequently imparted to the numerous clergy around him, and to the near relatives of the joyous recipients, the same distinguished privilege of bestowing the prizes. Miss Coie and Miss Choquette, graduating this year, received their diplomas with the highest testimonials of praise. Some six or eight young ladies were objects of honor, comment, and even of applause, from the number of crowns, medals, badges and premiums which were awarded them; but as we cannot recall to mind all their names, we must mention none. The faultless gracefulness of all these young ladies' movements was only surpassed by the admirable modesty, which, after all, the perfection of all true gracefulness. As soon as the youngest musician of the institution had regaled us with the most entrancing strain of harmony that thy fingers can evoke, Miss Coie in a short address of uncommon merit, returned to her hearers the sincere thanks of her companions and of herself. The address was most felicitously responded to by his reverend the worthy and respected Administrator of this Diocese. The exercises were terminated by the National Anthem.

THE REV. MR. RYERSON AND THE TORONTO "GLOBE".—Mr. George Brown is very angry with Dr. Ryerson, and launches out in the following strain of invective against the peccant Chief Superintendent:—

"Because this popular and creditable system of public elementary instruction for Upper Canada has grown up during the incumbency of the present Chief Superintendent of Education, and he has been supposed to be so identified with it as to be pledged to its maintenance, he has been borne with, as perhaps no public official ever was borne with before. In the enjoyment of a salary equal to the judges of the land or the Ministers of the Crown, he has been convicted of appropriating to his own private use the interest of public money to the extent of many thousands of dollars. In an office which should be free from political partisanship as that of the Justice on the Bench, he has been the busy political intriguer. The well paid Provincial educational incumbent, appointed to be the impartial administrator of a system of truly national education, he has employed the influence of his official position to promote the sectarian aims of narrow-minded bigots. But all this has been done with, not altogether unaccountably, indeed, but with a taciturnance which has only tended to encourage further encroachments, until now at length, through the indiscreet freedom of speech of certain clerical allies, the secret has promiscuously slipped out, that the axe has been laid to the root of the tree, and our beautiful and vigorous system of public instruction is destined to be cut by the very hands of the peccant Chief Superintendent for its maintenance."

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The action which was taken by the Toronto Clergy of the Synod at its last Session, shows that the Roman system is in danger. Action would have been taken also in the Huron Synod last week, and it has been the press of business prevented its being taken up, as the business of the Church Society came on Friday, and after that the Synod had to retire. It occurs, we suppose, too near Sunday for the Clergy to remain longer than their parishes. When it is remembered, however, that at the previous meeting of the Synod it was ordered that a petition should be drawn up to be presented to Parliament for the obtaining of Separate Schools for the Church of England; and that that petition was not drawn up only in consequence of the change of Ministry, we shall see that there is to a great extent a similarity of feeling upon this subject in the two Dioceses. The probability seems to us that all the Dioceses will, through their Synods, petition the House for this change.—*Stamford Courier*.

The recent debate on the Common School system in the Anglican Synod, not only brought out in a clearer light than heretofore the persevering schemes of the High Church clergy to accomplish a separate school system for themselves, but revealed the astounding fact that Dr. Ryerson had a long already in preparation, which as Dr. Pulis said, gave them all they wanted. But for the change of Ministry this heavy blow at the educational system of Upper Canada might have been attempted during the past session of Parliament, with all the weight of Ministerial influence, backed by the co-operation of the Romish hierarchy and their ultramontane followers.—*Toronto Globe*.

The *British Standard*, speaking of the school question says:—"The phrase which the school question has assumed is this: a certain amount of money is levied for a certain purpose—Educational. Let us take the case of a ratepayer: he is compelled, by force of law, to contribute a certain number of cents on the dollar. Fair—reasonable. But does he receive value for money paid? That is the question. Mr Justice Haggerty—one of the most solid lawyers that ever adorned an Upper Canada bench—has more than once stated to a Grand Jury that the fruits are not in proportion to the expenditure. Let there be a cat-fight, or a dog-fight, or a woman-fight, or any other kind of fight, in one of Toronto's many streets, and there will be, forming a portion of the crowd, some fifty or sixty young vagabonds—the making of good men, perhaps—shouting at the top of their lungs, 'Go it, Molly!' 'Michael, gouge him!' And this is what the tax-payer receives for his money! Rightly or wrongly—correct or incorrect, one thing is evident: that which has been conceded to the Church of Rome, must, if the demand be unanimous, be conceded to the United Church of England and Ireland. And—although unauthorized so to speak—we may safely express the opinion, that the majority of the Church members of the Diocese of Ontario approve of the action taken by the Synod of Toronto."

A CHILD RUN OVER ON THE STREET RAILWAY.—DEATH INSTANTANEOUS.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on the City Passenger Railway track in St. Joseph street, near Grey street, about half-past 9 o'clock on Monday morning. A little boy named Adolphe Bigon, six and a half years of age, was going to school, and had left the sidewalk for the purpose of crossing over the street, when seeing a cart coming one way, and the Railway car approaching on the other, he turned back, but becoming confused probably, he did not get off the track in time, and we regret to say that notwithstanding all the efforts of the driver of the car, the poor little fellow was knocked down and the car passed over him, crushing his head in a horrible manner. Dr. W. L. Macdonald, who happened to be close by, saw the accident, and hastened to the spot in order to render assistance, but life was extinct. An inquest was held in the afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was returned, and the driver of the car was exonerated from all blame.—*Montreal Herald*.

CAGHAWAGA.—The church of this village was on Saturday morning struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered through the belfry into the main body of the building, where some children were being catechised, but, with the exception of a severe fright, did not injure them; it from there took its course into the sacristy, where it entirely destroyed a quantity of artificial flowers that had been placed there, but beyond this no damage was done.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

MORTALITY.—The report of the interments in the cemeteries for last week shows again a great increase in the rate of mortality, the numbers being as follows:—In the Protestant Burial Ground, 18 adults and 16 infants, and Catholic ditto 81 infants and 10 adults, forming a total of one hundred and twenty-five.—*Id.*

LANCASHIRE AND HOSTILE TARIFFS.—The *London Times* remarks that Lancashire is shocked because India taxes English goods five per cent, but has no remonstrance to make to Canada who she levies on English manufactures five times as much. Canada is rich and India poor, yet India pays the whole of the troops that guard her; Canada leaves England to pay her garrisons. The difficulties of India arise from the mutiny; the difficulties of Canada arise from local jealousy and Parliamentary corruption; and Canada, while it strikes English goods with a hostile tariff, hesitates to make any effort toward protecting herself.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

Gold News.—A correspondent of the *Halifax Chronicle*, writing from Tongier, says that two new leads have just been discovered, promising to be the richest yet. Several new discoveries have also been made at Goldenville or Sherbrooke. One company on the Blue lead has taken out from the surface four tons of quartz, worth \$400, and the whole cost of mining it would not exceed \$20. The washings have been suspended for want of water, and cannot be worked till the autumn; but enough has been done to prove that washing can be profitably conducted during the wet season. Four men on the Boulder but obtained about \$200 from two days' washing, and several nuggets worth about \$5 each have been found in the washings lately.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants to Canada at Quebec up to the 30th June, reaches 11,047; to the same period last year it was 9,784—showing an increase of 1,263 for 1862. 3450 have sailed from England; 1218 from Ireland; 1124 from Scotland; 4410 from Norway; 750 from Germany; 94 from Belgium and 26 from Newfoundland. The emigration from Great Britain and Ireland has increased 1824, while the foreign emigration has decreased 571.

Mr. Daly has been elected for Perth by a majority of 623 votes.

The *Port Hope Messenger* makes the following suggestions in view of the short hay crop throughout Canada, in consequence of the recent drought:—Let every acre of land be sowed in oats or Indian corn; if the latter, let it be sown broadcast the same as peas. When up about three inches high, let it have a dressing of plaster twice a week for three weeks. Cut when about two feet and a half high, before it begins to harden and save the same as hay. The fodder will be all the better for cows, pigs, and even sheep, and even be prepared to hay; and to the very best give a greater yield than any meadow. Oats sown as above, and mowed as mentioned for cows, will also well pay the farmer. By raising fodder in this way, the scarcity of hay need scarcely be felt.

DO GOOD TO OTHERS.—Who lives where in his daily deeds, Shall he be the blessing that his spirit needs? For every flower in heaven or earth thrown, Confers its fragrant odour on our own. And if this be true, we doubt it not, That the proprietors of Bryan's Pulmonic Waters must be the recipients of blessings innumerable for the alleviation of the distressing coughs, etc., by this wonderful and extraordinary remedy, only 25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. J. Lyman & Co.; Lamplough & Campbell; and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, July 9th, 1862.
Flour Pollards, \$3 to \$3.40; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.20; Super, No 2, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Super, \$4.50 to \$4.65;—from American Wheat, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Fancy, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Extra, \$5 to \$5.20; Superior Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, \$2.55 to \$2.65. No 1 Canada is \$4.50 to \$4.55 for doubtful parcels, and \$4.60 to \$4.65 for sound fresh ground.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs \$4.75; scarce.
Wheat per 60 lbs.—G C Spring, ex-car, none; do, 96c to \$1.03; Western Spring, \$1.05 to \$1.10. Red Winter, \$1.15; Canadian White Winter, dull and nominal, about \$1.15.
Corn per 50 lbs, 48c to 56c.
Peas per 60 lbs, 75c to 78c. Sale of a cargo at 70c.
Ashes, per 112 lbs, Tote, \$6.85; Inferior, 10 more; Pearls, about \$6.80. The Inspectors inform, us that some makers occasionally send barrels larger than the law allows. Such a barrel has to be condemned, and two new ones furnished, one of which is not full, and subject to a charge of 20 cents for filling. The legal standard is, 20 to 22 inches diameter of head, and 30 to 32 inches length of stave, larger or smaller being condemned by law. The barrels should weigh about 80 lbs.
Pork Mess, \$11.50; Thin Mess, \$9.50 to 10; Prime Mess, \$9.50; Primo, \$9.37 to \$9.50.
Hams Smoked, 5c to 6c; Sugar-Cured, canvased do, 7c to 8c; Shoulders, 2c to 3c.
Butter. The market is well supplied; in the lower qualities there is very little doing, and prices have rather a downward tendency; we may quote old Butter, 8c to 10c; medium, 10c to 11c; fine, 12c; to 13c.
Eggs 9c.
Lard 7c, to 7c.
Tallow 7c, to 8c.
Canada Coal Oil.—Refined, 25 to 30 cents; dull.—*Montreal Witness*.

PROTESTANTISM IN U. CANADA.—A Stratford paper says:—"A most diabolical attempt was made on the morning of Tuesday last to fire the Roman Catholic Church at Stratford. A quantity of shavings and shingles had been collected and placed under the east side of the building. The fire had just begun to make headway when it was discovered and fortunately extinguished. It is to be hoped the miscreant who attempted such a diabolical act will be brought speedily to justice."

Birth.—On the 7th instant, at the Cottage Ste. Marie de Monnoir, the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles Rolland, of a son.
In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. J. Rourke, of a daughter.

Died.—On the morning of the 8th instant, Wm. Stephen, Merchaut, a native of Inverness, Banffshire, Scotland, in the 51st year of his age.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,

NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.
II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country: This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class.
III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.
IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue.
V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that institution.
VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.
VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

- VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE.
1st Year—Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic.
2nd Year—Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.
3rd Year—Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.
4th Year—Latin Versification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra.
5th Year—Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medieval History, Natural History, Geography.
6th Year—Rhetoric, Rhetoric, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy.
7th Year—Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.

- IX. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.
1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half.
2nd. The terms for board are \$75.
The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.
3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessities, books included.
4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month.
Half-boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and pallets.
6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.
7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges.
8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.
9th. Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month.
10th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.
11th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.
12th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.
13th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money.
JOS. REZE, President.

WANTED, AT THE COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT A TEACHER OF MUSIC, who is capable to instruct on the Piano, and in instrumental music.
Address, stating terms, to the President of the College.

THE PERFUME OF FASHION! MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER!

THE cheapest, most delicate and durable of Perfumes distilled from the most fragrant of Tropical Flowers. For the Bath, nervous headaches, faintness, or oppressive heat, it is more refreshing than Cologne or Toilet Vinegar. For insect bites, the removal of Tan Freckles, Sunburn, &c. Also, as a wash for the Teeth and Gums, and for gentlemen after Shaving, it is better and pleasanter than any preparation extant,—and is justly called the LADIES COMPANION or TOILET REQUISITE.
PRICE 50 CENTS in 4 Pint Bottles.
AGENT: R. J. DEVINS, CHEMIST, Next the Court House, Montreal.
July 10
NOTICE.
Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 18.—A Bill was laid before the Legislative Corps on Monday demanding a sum of 15,000,000 for the Mexican expedition. It was agreed unanimously to refer it to the Commission on the Budget, who, of course, will report favourably.

A letter from Toulon, of the 16th instant, states that orders had been received there by telegraph from Paris directing that, as soon as the Toulon fleet shall return from Algiers, several of the ships shall be detached from it to transport reinforcements to General Lorencez, in Mexico. Among the vessels selected for this purpose are the ships of the line St. Louis and L'Imperial, besides several frigates. Similar orders had been received at Brest, Cherbourg, and Lorient. All the disposable ships of war in these ports are to get ready to convey troops to Mexico.—Times Correspondent.

Strangely, an unexpected reverse, and left without the European allies whom he hoped to blindfold and to use, Napoleon III has committed himself to an undertaking of which it is not easy for the most sanguine of his flatterers to deceive themselves into fancying that they see the end. His uncle thought Old Spain an easy and an abject prey, and first incredulous, and then incensed at its tenacity in resistance, he readily undertook to make good its subjugation, no matter at what cost. And Old Spain proved to be his ruin. His nephew is a colder and more pliant nature. But in the case of New Spain there seems something almost fateful in the parallel. Under false pretences, now, as then, French troops have entered the dominions of a state nominally in alliance with the Empire; within a scandalously brief space the mask of amity has been thrown off, and the design avowed of subverting the Government. In the first instance of usurpation, a few troops were supposed to be enough; and their insufficiency no sooner becomes apparent, than a powerful expedition is organized to reinforce invasion and to make valid fraud by force. Supplementary credits, on account of Mexico, have been opened by the Ministers of War and Marine, to the extent of many millions of francs; and 12,000 men are about to be embarked for Vera Cruz. Nobody believes, we suppose, the affair can end there. Other corps and further detachments will ere long be declared necessary, and in point of fact will be so, if vast country like Mexico, with a restless and scattered population, is to be reduced even temporarily to submission. But no submission can any better than a transitory feint, if the civil war in America be suffered to end in the subjugation of the South, and the liberation of a victorious army of hundreds of thousands of men for the congenial occupation of subverting the cardboard throne proposed to be set up in Mexico, and clearing that country of European interference. There is but one way, as Napoleon III must clearly discern, for carrying out his Transatlantic scheme of aggrandizement. Politically, he must go further, if he would not fare worse. By itself, but as part of a great Gulf State, with New Orleans for a metropolis, and the French flag for its guarantee, it is possible to imagine a very different issue of the present complications.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following article in prominent type, signed, "Paulin Linaillac":—"From the numerous extracts from the English newspapers, which we have published day by day, it is visible how the idea of a mediation in America has gained ground in England. In France the idea has been no less warmly received, and we have before us more than 100 provincial journals which, in reprinting the article from the Constitutionnel, gave their full adhesion to it. Can such an expression of public opinion in two great countries like France and England remain without effect? We do not think so; we entertain the profound conviction that the cause is gained, and that mediation is simply a question of time. From our very heart we wish that the hour for that mediation would strike as soon as possible. Where is the man who does not grieve at the thought of the devastation which daily increases in America, and of the suffering which threatens the industrial classes of Europe? But we never deceived ourselves; it is evident that mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection. It is for the Governments to seize upon a favorable opportunity. We hope that the moment is not far off, and, more than ever, we are convinced that mediation is the only means to put an end to this terrible struggle. To the friends of humanity and of peace we repeat:—Mediation is the only possible termination of the war. To the friends of liberty and of the dignity of man we repeat:—Mediation is the best guarantee of the abolition of slavery."

Whenever the "Roman Question" is introduced before the British Parliament, we are sure to hear Lord Palmerston or his colleagues declare that the Italians are a thousand times happier than they were under the old government, and that the evils of the actual revolution are not a hundredth part of what they suffered under the Bourbon dynasty. England is the avenger of the oppressed; she sympathizes only with the victims wrested from the ferocity of Francis II., from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, from the Duke of Modena, from the Duchess of Parma, but more especially with the unfortunate wretches of Papal misrule. England is exceedingly philanthropic and a great lover of popular liberty! Witness how mildly she quelled the Indian mutiny, with what condescension she listens to the demands of the Ionians, and with what tender charity she treats Ireland, dying of starvation. We shall always cast Ireland in the face of that hypocritical government as long as Ireland exists, as long as she remains in the vile position to which Protestant England has reduced her, as long as we behold men of rank in Great Britain, in place of alleviating her distress deny the evil or its extent, we shall tell England that she lies whenever she speaks of her philanthropy; and, while rendering justice to her otherwise meritorious qualities, to the energy of the Saxon race, to the great things which it has accomplished, we shall not hesitate to attribute to Protestantism the change of that great character and those wonderful qualities. England commiserates the fate of the political prisoners justly condemned by Ferdinand of Naples, and has not a word of sympathy for the thousands of Neapolitan patriots sacrificed to Piedmontese ambition; she sees nothing but tyranny in the Papal government, the only government which has truly preserved the liberty of its subjects, she perceives no act of oppression in the banishment of Bishops, in the spoliation of convents, in the fusillades and burnings in the Kingdom of Naples.—Paris Monde.

Mgr. De Bonald, Archbishop of Rouen accompanied by M. Bartolomey, architect of the diocese and several members of the Clergy, deposited three days ago in the sanctuary of the Cathedral at Rouen the heart of Charles V., which, it is announced, was found on the 26th ult., in a tomb where it had lain for the last five centuries.—Guardian.

A petition has been presented to the French Senate in favor of the restoration of the "turning boxes" for the reception of infants at the Foundling Hospitals, on the ground of the increase of infanticide since their suppression. The Senate voted unanimously that the petition should be referred for consideration to the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of the Interior.—Id.

It is said that a number of families in the Faubourg St. Germain are preparing to quit Paris for Switzerland, where the Count of Chambord is expected on the 20th of the present month.

ITALY.

TURIN, June 19.—Garibaldi arrived here during the preceding night. It is stated, that the decree, suspending the formation of national rifle clubs in Lombardy, is about to be rescinded.

TURIN, June 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies, today, the following address to the King was proposed:—"The Bishops assembled at Rome have heaped insults upon our country. They have denied our national right, and have invoked foreign violence. Let us reply, by proclaiming our determination to maintain intact the national rights of the metropolis of our country, suffering violence at the hands of masters, whom she repudiates. The words pronounced at the Vatican have declared all negotiations impossible. The language removes every ground for the hesitation which has long displayed the moderation of the Italian people. When ecclesiastics, forgetting their ministry, put forth wishes for political reaction, when ruffians carry desolation from the Pontifical territory into the southern provinces, Europe ought to be convinced that the authority of the Italian King and people only can settle the Roman question."

After a short discussion, the address was voted almost unanimously. Within the last fortnight, the French police got on the trail of the "party of action," and succeeded in apprehending some forty of them at Marino, who were armed with daggers, &c., wherewith they meditated to make a large butchery of the Pope's Franco-Belgian Zouaves, who are at present quartered there, by way of keeping the game alive, and showing Garibaldi that their steel is in good order. All the threads of the plot fell into the wrong hands, and so the steel was sharpened for nothing after all.

By way of set-off to this, the said party straightway sent a telegram to Turin, stating that two waggons, loaded with arms for the brigades, and "escorted by Papal dragoons," had been captured by the French in that locality, and this telegram I see in all the papers which come here.

It is an ingenious, and not an ineffective mode of fighting, I must admit. Shylock is seldom at a loss, and he is certainly good at the Partisan system of warfare, which is so greatly improved by the modern adaptation of the electric fluid in connection with iron wires.

Reports are current about a prohibition to the Bishop of Orleans to return to France, in consequence of his uncompromising advocacy of the Pope's cause in his sermons at Marino and in Rome. The wish being very much the father to the thought, such a conclusion has been speculated on by "advanced Liberals," who do not, however, sufficiently comprehend the astute mind and the difficult position of Louis Napoleon.

Open war of this kind would never do, and it could not enter into the calculations which "the Man of Destiny" is making and weaving around him.

As for the rest of Italy—the Italian Kingdom, as they call it—you need only to read and digest the journals.

That the Garibaldian movement at Brescia, and elsewhere, was unorganised, if not organised, and paid by the Piedmontese Government, there can be no question. Its ramifications will be made known some day; but we must be left to guess at them for the present. The impetuosity of some of the leaders precipitated the movement, which was in probability intended to take shape somewhat later, and the whole thing turning out to be a fiasco, the meagre villains were shot, some few imprisoned for a few days to save appearances, and the great filibuster himself winds up the business with a pleasant discussion on paper about veracity and honor between himself and a brother general; out of which, having given each other the lie, in the most pointed and unmistakable manner, mutual friends extricate them, assuring all who care to know, that the quondam disputants have nothing to say against each other, and in fact that neither of them had lied. How very satisfactory for the friends of progress, and how refreshing it must be to Exeter Hall, to see their ravenous champion so humbly, and so disposed to turn his other cheek to the smiter. And even if it should turn out that he has thrown the hatchet on the part of so staunch and true a friend to the cause of irreligion in Popish countries, whose delinquencies would be covered by the deeds he has done in close alliance with our Shaftesburys, Layards, Peels, &c. &c., against the common enemy who sits among the Seven Hills of Rome.—Cor. of London Tablet.

Rome. The great gathering of the Faithful in the Holy City, and the great work accomplished there have driven the enemies of God out of the little sense they had, so that they are now foaming at the mouth and raving in the streets, as if the day of doom had come upon them before their time. This fury, like that of maniacs, is not natural, and cannot be explained upon any human scientific view of the laws which regulate men's actions. It is altogether preternatural, and has its roots in another order of things, and derives its form from a power which is not merely human. The writhings and contortions, the grimaces, the howling and the gnashing of teeth, proclaim impotent despair and an abandonment of self beyond the reach of control. The madmen is incurable by human means, and there are no earthly Bedlams for these spirits of evil upon whom torments have so unexpectedly come.

If the great Liberal party had any consciousness of strength, any kind of reliance upon itself, or confidence in the infirm cause to which it has devoted itself, it would have abstained from the ulterior demonstrations of its rage, and presented, if it did not feel so, an appearance of calm tranquillity before the enemy which it hates, and in whose power it one day will lie prostrate and dishonoured for ever. If the Supreme Pontiff were so insignificant a personage, and the Catholic religion so worthless a thing, as they are said to be by liberal party, this sudden frenzy would be misplaced, because it contradicts the notion so industriously propagated. There can be no commotion in the mind of a general whose troops are fighting well, and easily beating the foe; a lawyer pleading before a judge of whose decision he feels certain, does not lose his self command; he does his work quietly and even courteously, because he really has nothing at stake, and knows that he has gained his cause. It is, therefore, a wonder and a terror that these liberal gentlemen who have already disposed of the Pope, should break out into a foam and fury over an enemy whom they have so utterly defeated. They, at least, should be calm and collected, if not serene, and their language should be that of confidence, and not that of bullies beaten in a riot.

In the eyes of the world the Papacy is on its bed of death, and the Piedmontese are gathering around to seize upon the spoils of the dead; the great Liberal party applauds the sacrilegious robbers, and is impatient of the long agony. The Vicar of Christ has been taken, and they have laid him upon the cross; they deride him, they revile him, and insult him in every way in their power, but for all this they are afraid of him; they tremble in their inner hearts when they hear his name; and if they must speak, on such occasions they speak like drunken men, blustering and stammering, for they lose the use of their reason. The Sovereign Pontiff is not treated with ordinary civility, he is outwitted by common consent, and is denied the benefit of every principle of justice. His jurisdiction is invaded, his subjects murdered, and his estates confiscated, but no Liberal is alarmed, on the contrary, the violence is applauded and defended, not as legal, but as an essential act of justice above all law. This is the detestable set up for the King of Sardinia, who, according to his advocates acted not upon principles of law, but on principles prior to and above law, or in other words, upon principles of anarchy. People outlaw the Pope in their own minds, and then treat him as the Jews treated our Lord. They are then surprised, or pretend to be surprised, that conduct like this is characterized as it deserves, that it is condemned, and stigmatised for their reproach, and as a warning to those whom they have not yet corrupted. The Supreme Pontiff thus assailed is not allowed to speak, he is expected to bear in silence what is said to him, when it is his duty to teach men what is right and condemn what is wrong.

If the Vicar of Christ were really so weak as his

enemies say, there would be no such commotion as this in their ranks; but the truth is, and they know it, his words are more potent than theirs, and his power cannot be touched. He is the father and the ruler of millions in every corner of the earth, and his commandments are obeyed. When he speaks he speaks as one with authority, and the power of his words does not depend on the eloquence of the speaker; his is the voice that goeth forth through the world, and moves the nations as the wind stirs the trees; his word is a law and the impatient therefore hate to hear it, and when they hear it, break forth into unseemly mockings, or into wild ravings such as only the demoneis uttered when they came into contact with Him Whose Vicar is now tied to the pillar to be scourged.

It seems that the Pope may not speak even in his defence, because the Liberals have made up their minds to be rid of him; he alone is to be condemned unheard, and even the semblance of justice is denied him. He must submit, it seems, to whatever measures his enemies may please to take against him, and be silent; but especially silent on the deeds of men who make themselves his executioners. As against him they abandon the principles they hold, and deal with him as if they were under no law. They have set him up high as on a hill, and the more they assail him the more conspicuous is their baseness, the more glorious is his pre-eminence; they cannot abase him, they cannot degrade him, the filth they throw at him falls upon themselves, and they become defiled, if defilement such as theirs can admit of increase. The manner in which they show their hatred is a proof of his superiority, and an argument of his more than human strength. They do not treat secular sovereigns as they treat him, and do not venture to apply to the affairs of government the principles which they make use of when they attack the Pontiff. He stands alone, as all Christians believe, and his enemies are obliged to admit: They may not fully understand what they are doing, and may stifle much remorse, but they are not satisfied that they are on the right side. Their language is that of men bereft of reason, and the angry fury into which they are so easily lashed betrays a sense of uneasiness which they cannot hide, and is the herald of a doom which they cannot escape. They believe and tremble, that is the state of their minds; and the exterior signs of their interior misery are like the convulsions of epilepsy, altogether beyond their control. They hate the Pope, and all supernatural acts, the Canonization of the Martyrs and the Papal condemnation of their doings were like fire applied to the tow; the conflagration was inevitable, and the madness of the Liberal scribes was made more manifest, because they came into contact with a power, the presence of which can never fail to disturb the spirit by which they are possessed.—Tablet.

FINANCES OF THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.—The Union contains a somewhat interesting review of the present resources of the Holy See. The civil list of the Pope, it observes, only amounts to £240,000 (£240,000) a year, out of which the palaces, museums, and scientific collections are kept up, the charitable institutions supported, annuities at foreign Courts paid, and the yearly allowance to the cardinals (£24,000) each defrayed. The Pontifical army of 9,000 men costs about 7,000,000, being less expensive, the writer asserts, than in the great States of Europe. The article then enters more particularly into details concerning the finances, the following being some of the principal passages:—"About the middle of 1859, the Pope had despoiled Romagna, and the loss of his provinces caused a deficit of 11,000,000. In 1860 and 1861, the deficit, increased by the invasion of other provinces, amounted to 25,000,000 of the two years, thus making a total of £1,000,000. Those 6,000,000 have been produced:—1st, by the Catholic loan, which produced 37,000,000, and of which from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000, were collected in France; 2nd, by the produce of Peter's Pence, which amounted to not less than 24,000,000. That assistance sufficed, but it has been wholly expended, and a proof of that fact is that the Pontifical government having at the close of 1861 to reimburse to the Roman Railway Company its caution-money of 5,000,000, was obliged to make an issue of Consols at 70, and it certainly would not have done so if it possessed a surplus of only 30,000,000 of revenue from the five provinces which it still possesses. The different services—and we will on this subject say, to the honour of the Pope, that he has continued their emoluments to the functionaries who have remained faithful to him, and who would not betray their oaths—cost 25,000,000; the army, 7,000,000; and the debt requires 25,000,000. The deficit from July, 1859, to January, 1862, was therefore £1,000,000. Catholicism charged itself with the amount; and thanks to it, the Budget of Pius IX has been in equilibrium, a circumstance which rarely happens to other budgets."

NAPLES.—The situation in Naples is daily becoming a more impossible one for the Piedmontese Government. The discontent caused by the new taxes has reached its culminating point, and is so universal that its results must very shortly become more apparent. The disaffection of the National Guard is one of the most alarming features of the present state of things, and every one has long foreseen that the increased impost, bearing chiefly on the industrial and middle-classes, would have this result. Company after company has mutinied and been dissolved, and the consequence was, that when La Marmora mustered the force for a military Mass on the occasion of the National fête, only 1,170 presented themselves out of the 20,000 who ought to have been in arms! Surely this is a telling fact; and also the positive refusal of the audience to allow the barristers to plead civil causes before the Government tribunal. The judges were hissed, the bar insulted, and no business relating to the new taxes was permitted to proceed. The revolutionary press is ringing with diatribes against the "Moderate" and "Parisist," as the supporters of the Rattazzi policy are termed, and takes a malicious delight in exposing the weak places of his Government. The consequence is, that we get a good deal of truth "ex ore inimici," and the Royalist cause benefits infinitely by the indirect revelations of its press. The utter corruption of the Neapolitan employes of Turin is a favourite theme, as also is the utter incapacity of Piedmont to suppress brigandage. Two days since Pilon's band attacked the troops in the suburbs of Naples, close under Vesuvius, and beat them with loss, after two hours' sharp fighting. Reactionary bands swarm up to the very gates of the city. At Avellino, at Castellamare, Portici, Torre del Greco, Maddaloni, there are daily attacks, and at Lerici a few days since, two companies of Neapolitan soldier deserted en masse, went over to the Royalist band, and ranging themselves beside their countrymen fought like lions, to the utter defeat of the Piedmontese. In the one province of Naples there are four or five thousand men at the lowest computations in arms for Francis the Second. At Ostruni troops of armed peasants are parading the villages with scythes on poles, crying, "Viva il Re!" and preventing the National Guard from enjoying a little republican demonstration they had organised. The brigands stormed and carried a Piedmontese battery in Basilicata a few days since, and last night a train brought in two hundred soldiers wounded there. As the Government never reports a defeat, it is only by the constant and necessary despatch of fresh regiments to the Southern provinces, that we can guess at the murderous nature of the daily encounters. The garrisons and outposts can not scarcely leave the shelter of the towns and pickets; and if one hears of their doing anything in the four provinces south of Naples, it is sure to be in some isolated hamlet, which the bands may for a few days have left unprotected, and they generally then indemnify themselves for an array of defeats by a few new mutilations. Funnel has just shot nine more persons, who trusted to his good faith and made their submission. A Priest at San Gennaro was also shot last week suspected of carrying letters. It is said that a young Austrian

officer, of high rank and great promise, the Comte De Kalkrute, has been with two companions, taken near Fondi and shot in cold blood! He held a colonel's commission; and served as a volunteer at Gaeta and Messina during the two memorable sieges. How long are these inequities to continue without a public and indignant protest from the "common humanity" of Christendom? and, why did we denounce Austrian rule in Italy, only to allow tenfold misery to fall on its inhabitants in the name of liberty? If there were ever a national struggle it is this, and ere long it will be more evident in its character. The rural districts are Royalist to a man. The Garibaldian faction have great and increasing strength in the towns; but both agree in hating foreign domination, and must soon make common cause. It is said, that both Victor Emmanuel and Prince Napoleon were thoroughly convinced of the utter impossibility of the continuance of the Piedmontese occupation, and made no secret of their convictions to the deputations who had audiences. Twenty-five new regiments are being raised in Lombardy and Genoa, and as every one feels sure that the Neapolitan troops would desert en masse, to Austria, in case of a battle, it is perhaps, a necessary precaution. A meeting of 400 of the Bar of Naples has just taken place, and a unanimous protest against the new duties has been signed. The contemplated issue of an immense currency of paper money also, is most unpopular, and the financial difficulties are such that the Cabinet of Rattazzi will find office a difficult tenure. Where all the money has gone to is a question often asked, but probably the pensioned catalogue of traitors and spies, the constant drain of men and resources in the South, the rapacity of the countless employes, and the sum spent in a system of political corruption, hitherto without example, is quite enough to account for the insolvency of the exchequer. The amnesty so long promised has come to nothing as regards political offences, and the prisoners are still swarming untried in the Vicaria and Sta Apparente. When the French Ambassador has failed in obtaining a trial for a French subject, it is scarcely probable that Neapolitan subjects will receive a greater measure of justice, and M. de Christen's case is one of many thousands in the Vicaria and the provinces. Torture and privations are the portion of the poorer and more friendless of the Reactionary prisoners, and the Consul of England would surely be acting a worthy and nobler part, if he exerted his influence to improve the condition of numbers of the accused, on many of whom, for example Captain De Blazio, St. Troita, and others, corporal torture has been notoriously used to extort confession of imaginary plots, than by making the English Consulate a supplementary bureau of the Questura, and playing every way in into the hands of the police. Let us just consider what would have been the verdict of an English jury, had such been the tendencies of one of our consuls, say at Ancona, or Venice, or Trieste, under Austrian or Roman rule—if, instead of stretching every point to protect political prisoners, no matter of what nation, we had shown a disposition to give even officious aid to the local authorities. If the rooms of an English subject, and that subject a young and well-born lady, had been entered and searched by his authority, as was the case the other day, in Naples with Mrs. Hamilton, if as in Mr. Bishop's case, he had refused to witness the examination of papers involving perhaps a matter of life and death, and to see fair play between the countryman for whose protection he was a salaried official, and the corrupt policy of a foreign Government—what would Englishmen have said in such circumstances, and would they not have said that it was beneath the office of even a Consular representative of Great Britain to make himself the agent and spy of the Questura? James Watt, M. Pacifico, Father Passaglia, are all cases in point, but tempora mutantur, et Downing-street cum illis, and a Liberal (?) Government may do with impunity that which would cost Austria or Prussia a ream of protocols and notes of remonstrance, or Bourbon Naples a threatened bombardment!

At Gaeta, Itri, Frosco, Sora, and Teramo, there have been encounters, and I should weary the patience of your readers if I enumerated the hundreds of small actions that take place. The bands have completely changed their tactics, and instead of large and numerous ones, there is a network, stretching from Aquila to Taranto, of small bands, capable of united action or dispersal at pleasure, and completely defying pursuit or attack by their nature and organisation. They do infinitely more harm, though with less éclat, than the larger masses of Borges or Chiarone last year, and the war, for a war it is, is now becoming just what Minn's was in the Asturias, or the Chouans in La Vendée. The character of the struggle is fully understood and realised, and the organisation is adapted to the necessities of the case. Thank God, no cruelties have disgraced the National cause. Fumel and Pinelli have still the distinction of murders in cold blood, and worse outrages, and it is quite wonderful how even under the bitterest persecution the bands have abstained from cowardly revenge, even on their worst enemies. It is the weakness of all good causes, that, as a matter of fact, they do not and cannot use the arms of their adversaries; because they have God and conscience to think of, and this holds good especially here. No one Piedmontese has fallen in cold blood, and I do not believe there is an authenticated case of cruelty on the part of the Royalists, certainly not by any superior authority; and that the peasants have not committed excesses is a marvel to no one more than to those who have shared their struggles, and seen the way they have been goaded almost to madness. Religion alone has averted the worst revenge on their part, and there are officers now in the Sardinian service who can and would bear ample testimony to the kind treatment they received as prisoners when in the power of the so-called "Brigands."

The fine inflicted by Government of a year's revenue on each of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Naples for refusing to attend the King on his visit, has been already paid by public subscription, a clear proof of the sympathy of the people. At Murga di Altamura, a few days since, Donatello Crocco, the chief of Capitana, went alone into a large hotel where a company of guests were dining. He took off his hat, and saluted them very politely, and asked them to drink, the death of Francis II. Every man rose from the table and did so with the greatest enthusiasm, and yet we are told there is no feeling left for the Bourbons, and that the brigands dare not face the light of day, but are skulking in the woods and caves.—Cor. of Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government having refused to allow the Archduke Ferdinand Max to meddle in the affairs of Mexico, the French Government has made another proposition to Austria—the formation of a Principality on the Danube (Bosnia and the Herzegovina), which is to be given to Austria as an indemnification for Venetia and for concessions to be made on the Roman question. The offer has produced a great impression in high circles, and it may perhaps be taken into serious consideration, as Austria has long wished to have a good background to Dalmatia, which has some of the finest harbors in the world. Yesterday, for the first time, the possibility of relinquishing Venetia was touched on in my presence. It is rumored that large bodies of Russian troops are moving towards Kamjenica, in Podolia, which is close to the Bukowina, an Austrian province.

RUSSIA.

A whole district of St. Petersburg the capital of Russia, has been burned down, and the thing is understood to have been done maliciously by certain political propagandists. A contemporary has the following:—"Full accounts of the terrible effects of the conflagration in St. Petersburg have been received. Several great public buildings have been destroyed, among the rest the offices of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of public instruction. One of the canals is almost choked with the carriages

and furniture which were flung into it, to save them from the flames. Thousands of people now deprived of home or food are bivouacking in the public streets. To add to the calamity there were gangs of thieves at work, who took advantage of the confusion to plunder houses. Most of them were detected and captured. The Emperor is said to have been deeply affected by the disaster, and even to have shed tears. Why the destruction is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary conspiracy we do not as yet learn. It may be remarked, that rumors of a military insurrection in St. Petersburg were rife in London on Wednesday; but we have not received any new confirmatory of such reports. The extreme severity with which the circulation of seditious publications in the army was lately punished proves that the Russian Government is not perfectly tranquil with regard to the sentiments of its military officers."

A letter from St. Petersburg gives some further details of the fire in that city already mentioned:—"Last week seven fires had broken out on the same day in the most populous part of the city, and at points the most distant from each other. Among other places was the large village of Okhln, on the Neva, where there were large yards for the construction of barges, workshops for the manufacture of furniture, and extensive cow-houses, the milk from which was every day brought to the city. These simultaneous conflagration excited a complete feeling of panic. Some days having passed over without repetition of them, the alarm somewhat abated, and yesterday, being Whit-Monday, the people assembled in great numbers, according to their usual custom, in the Summer Garden. About 6 o'clock in the evening an alarm was given that three bazaars in the very centre of the city were on fire. In an instant the garden was abandoned. Those three bazaars, which are united together and form one, belong exclusively to the trades-people of the middle classes, who offer for sale as low-priced goods, common stuffs, carpets, old clothes, furniture, ironmongery, and innumerable other articles. In a short time the whole of the establishment, with all it contained, was destroyed. As the wind was blowing very high at the time, the flames were driven across the canal and communicated to large wood yards, extending over an immense space of ground. All the building timber and firewood they contained was very soon consumed, the blaze presenting a terrific appearance. The Emperor, on hearing of this fresh disaster, came up from Tsarskoe Selo. Prince Souwaroff was also on the spot, and, followed by aides-de-camp, was active in directing the operations of the persons employed in rendering assistance. His clothes were in many places burnt, and his epaulettes blackened. General Annetoff and Prince Dolgorucky and other high functionaries were also on the spot. At present the greatest consternation prevails, and no one doubts that organized incendiarism has been established in the city."

The Journal de St. Petersburg of to-day publishes an Imperial decree, authorizing the Governors of the provinces to proclaim martial law should incendiarism break out.

The sentences of the courts-martial are to be confirmed by the Governors.

Rapine, murder, incendiarism, and destruction of the crops are punishable with death.

According to letters from Warsaw, nine Polish lads accused of having participated in singing hymns and reciting prayers considered by the police seditious, were removed from the Citadel of that city on the 10th, and transferred to convents.—Express.

The Journal de Constantinople announces the conversion to the Catholic faith of the Greek schismatic Bishop of Homs, in Syria, Mgr. Gregorios, who was the most prominent member of the Greek schismatic hierarchy in that country. After having been forty years in holy order, the prelate has made his public renunciation in the Greek Catholic parish church of Bayroct. Many of his former flock have followed his example.

CHINA.

We hope some paper will ask what we are doing in China, for the papers just presented to Parliament are not pleasant. The chronic Indian disease, disobedience of English orders, seems to have extended to China. Earl Russell positively prohibited interference in the civil war except to protect lives and property, yet in March Admiral Hope kills 900 rebels without orders. There is talk too, of lending officers to the Imperial Government; ships have already been lent for transport; Captain Osborne wants to become a mandarin; Prince Kung is urgent in applications, and the local papers are talking of the propriety of shelling Nankin. We protest against this slaughter of human beings without warning, or even discussion. If these Taipings are really, as Consul Harvey affirms and Consul Medhurst, a "stioleque, a Christian, and a gentleman, dear enemies of the whole human race, we may be justified in helping to put them down, though even then the work of mercenaries is not of a very congenial occupation. But this slaughter in spite of orders, is an intolerable provision of principle. Admiral Hope might just as well go and slaughter a tribe in the Philippines at the bidding of the Spanish Governor.

UNITED STATES.

ANTI-PATHY TO THE AFRICAN RACE.—It is worthy of note that, in the recent vote on negro suffrage in Illinois, the majority are heaviest against equal rights in those counties where most of them reside. Thus in the central and lower parts of the state the vote is all but unanimous against suffrage, while in the northern counties, where a negro is rarely seen, a number of townships voted for negro suffrage. Winnebago county, on the Wisconsin line, gave nearly 3,000 majority for universal suffrage, without distinction of color. The same fact may be noticed all over the North; abolitionism flourishes only where negroes are scarce and their peculiarities are unknown. It may be an unpleasant fact for humanitarians to realize, but nevertheless it is a fact that the recent popular demonstration against slavery is a political power, is not prompted by any kindly feeling toward the African or sympathy for his woes. On the contrary, while the popular current has steadily in favor of free soil and free labor, the prejudice against and dislike of the negro race has grown with the growth of the nation.—N. Y. World.

The correspondence of the Philadelphia Press of the 4th reports McClellan pushing rapidly forward, driving the enemy at all points. Gun-boats accompanied his advance, shelling the woods and scattering the enemy, his main forces following in support.

The correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that the Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of 30,000 men, though they claim 1st victory.

Federal prisoners released on parole from Selma, Alabama, report the South as one vast field of corn and potatoes, with just enough cotton growing for seed.

Large numbers of Mormons from England and Wales are constantly passing through Rochester en route for Salt Lake. It is estimated that within the past fortnight 3,500 Mormons have gone over the Central road, bound for the "promised land."

The Des Moines Register says that William Gilman was fined \$45 and costs for marrying a woman who had another husband living, in that city. The other day, also, in the same city, Nancy Jane Lemon was fined \$5 for indulging in bigamy. It don't cost much, it would appear, to have a couple of husbands or wives in that section of country.

Gold is said to have been discovered in the brick clay which underlies the city of Philadelphia to such an extent as to warrant the belief that in the ten square miles that are occupied by it has been found ten times more gold in the clay than has been found in California. The experiments with the clay were made under the direction of an officer of the United States mint.

GENERAL BUTLER.—The following document appears in the Southern papers: "An Appeal to every Southern Soldier..."

WOMEN WHIPPING STILL PRACTISED BY THE PURITANS.—Not long ago, says the New York Freeman's Journal, we published an account of how the negroes at Port Royal were shocked at hearing a negro say that one John Smith, down there, used to whip his women slaves...

MARY QUINN, (Irish) of Stratford, put in for burning in that town, stated that Captain Webster whipped her in December last, with a whip with strings to it, (the 'cat') She was stripped to the waist, and the blows were upon the bare back, in severe cuts which drew forth a quantity of blood!

TALKING OVER THE PROSPECTS OF THE WAR with a highly influential citizen—a man of the world—who has travelled in Europe and studied men and manners as he went, and who is profoundly impressed with the necessity of victory over the South, in order that America may become a nation, which it has not really been since the days of Washington, I asked him if he thought it possible, supposing the South were conquered in every field and at every point, that all its prominent men were ruined, exiled, or deported, to restore the Union as it was before, so that both sections of the country might live in peace with one another, and send their representatives to Washington once again to debate and vote in the same halls for the good of the Republic...

AN ENTIRE STOCK OF NEW DRY GOODS, AT No. 290 Notre Dame Street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, have entered into Partnership as Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS Merchants, under the name and Firm of DUFRESNE, GRAY & CO.

WANTED, A FAMILY GOVERNESS, by a gentleman in Upper Canada, to superintend the Education of seven children. She will be treated in all respects as a member of the family. The highest testimonials can be given, and will be required. An elderly lady preferred. For particulars, apply at this Office. July 5.

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GROCERY BROKER; OFFICE,—13 HOSPITAL STREET; STORES—COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL.

SAUVAGEAU & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 165 St. Paul Street.

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., HON. LOUIS RENAUD, VICTOR HUDON, Esq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq., Montreal, June 26, 1862.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. NOTICE.—The undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeavor to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

M. BERGIN, TAILOR, No. 79, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

INFORMATION WANTED, OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from, in 1858, he was in Ogle County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his wife, MARY HENNESSY, St. Rochs, Quebec.

SCHOOL, CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND WILLIAM STREETS. MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to respectfully inform her friends and the public that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she has hitherto enjoyed. Her course of instruction comprises Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, with instructions on the Piano Forte.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS, CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, Beg leave to inform the citizens of Montreal that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches at the above place, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER. THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has established a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.)

VALOIS & LABELLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Valois & Labelle have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jacques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapierre, a LEATHER and BOOT and SHOE STORE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo. cloth. 0 50

J. F. NASH, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD, 53 Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ENGRAVINGS for Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Circulars, Business Cards, &c., executed promptly at moderate prices. May 15.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST; Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

THIS College is under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U. S. It is situated in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two miles from the town of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and of the United States.

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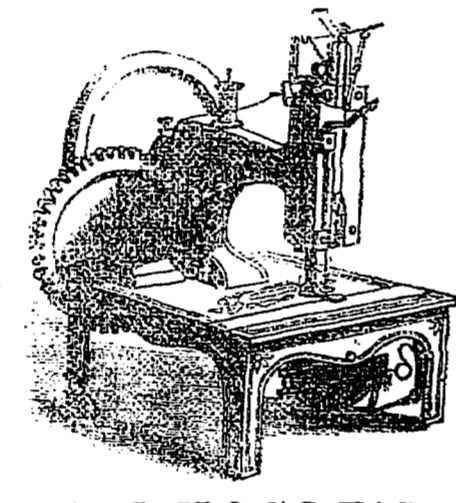
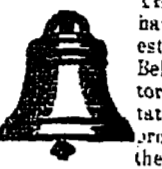
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THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst caker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure acny eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:— ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W.]

ICED SODA WATER, FROM THE FOUNTAIN, WITH CREAM NECTAR AND FRUIT-FLAVORED SYRUPS.

The CYLINDERS used are NEW and COATED with PORCELAIN; hence, are perfectly free from any metallic contamination. Finest Syrups of all kinds by the bottle or gallon. SHRUBET, or EFFERVESCING POWDER, for making cheap and refreshing Summer Drinks, 1s 3d and 2s 6d a bottle.

ABERNETHY'S TONIC APERIENT, universally celebrated for restoring tone to the Stomach, whether arising from indigestion, bile, constipation, or partaking too freely at the table.—2s a bottle. DEVIN'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA—A very mild and pleasant Effervescent Aperient.

R. J. DEVINS, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Next the Court House, Montreal.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER. (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27.