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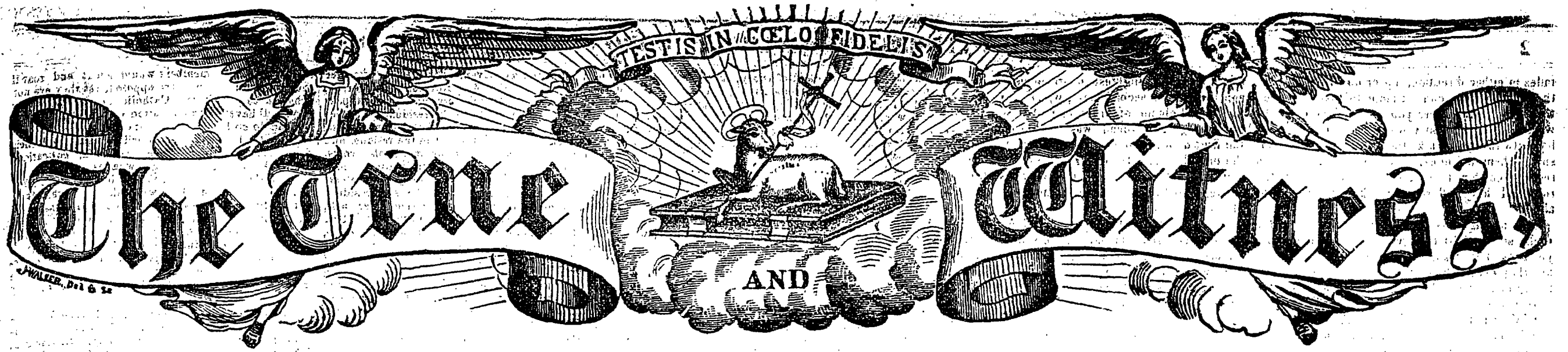
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

No. 49.

THE POOR SCHOLAR.

HIS LEGENDS AND TALES.

BY WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CABE.

NO. 1.—THE SLAVE AND THE HOSTAGE.

CHAPTER III.

'That is the deed which I now call upon thee to confirm,' said Nantia. 'It is, thou mayest perceive, in the regular form.'

'And thus,' said Adrian, 'in presence of thy witnesses do I treat a deed that recites a falsehood, for never didst thou lend me ten besants, and so speaking, the old man tore the parchment and trampled it under foot. Mark me, Nantia, continued Adrian, perceiving the latter laying his hand upon his sword, 'violence may deprive me of life, but will at the same time acquit the debt I have contracted—a debt that in presence of thy witnesses I acknowledge, but of which in their presence also, I now tender the payment.'

'The money—the money—old babbling fool—pay me the money at once, and quit my sight then for ever,' said Nantia.

'I have no coin wherewith to pay thee, remarked Adrian.

'No money! then thou art a madman to speak as thou hast done,' observed Nantia. 'Thou hast insulted me in presence of my friends, and if I do not revenge myself on the spot, it is because I desire to punish—severely punish thee as my slave.'

'I know thee, Nantia, well,' said Adrian. 'I am aware that thou art a proud, haughty, purse-proud, cruel man; but I also know that, of all thy vices the strongest is avarice, and therefore I do not fear thy threats, for I am sure that thou wilt accept the payment that I tender to thee.'

'Thy drivelling tires me, Adrian, but I tolerate it, because thy back, as a slave, shall pay the penalties of this liberty of tongue in which thou dost now indulge thyself as a freeman.'

'As coming hither,' said Adrian, 'thy sole expectation was that thou wouldst have me as a slave, that thy malice would be indulged in daily witnessing the miseries of one who, if he had never known thee, would still be poor, but still contented and happy. In indulging thy cruel disposition thou wouldst have lost money, for my services could not repay thee for the cost of my feeding and maintenance. Instead of an old man for thy slave, I tender thee a young man. In the slave-market no one would purchase me; but here is one that, by his youth and agility alone, is worth at least, double the amount of the debt thou dost claim from me.'

'What!—is it possible! this young man, thy slave,' cried Nantia, as his eyes twinkled with the joy of a miser, as he gazed upon the noble proportions of the dark youth who stood before him. 'What! the miserable half-starved Adrian to be master of a slave like that! Oh, it is impossible! Come hither, sirrah,' said Nantia to Leo, who in a meek and humble attitude approached to him. 'Dost thou acknowledge thyself to be the slave of Adrian?'

'I acknowledge, as slave, that Adrian has full power to dispose of me as he pleases.'

'It is well, it is well!' said Nantia, chuckling with delight, and as he did so, placing his hand upon the broad and naked shoulder of Leo, and in vain endeavoring to produce a pressure with his finger upon the mass of muscular flesh which resisted him as if it were not flesh, but hardened iron.

'The slave is in rude health,' observed Nantia. 'Thou must be a man of marvelous strength, slave. Art thou as active as thou art vigorous?'

'This is my answer,' said Leo; and, as he spoke, he bounded up from the earth four feet high, caught in the one hand the branch of a tree which had formerly shaded the statue of Yedus, then letting his body hang by the grasp of a single hand, he changed so that the whole weight of his body should depend upon the other hand, and then running with steady hand grasps along to the extremity of the branch, he brought it down until the uttermost point was touching the soil, when, with a sudden bound to the earth, and a dexterous twist to the bending branch at the same moment, he snapped it in two, and then wrenching it off, laid the huge fragment of the green growing tree at the feet of Nantia.

'Art thou skilled in anything beyond feats of agility?' asked Nantia, delighted, but at the same time endeavoring to discover some deficiency which would enable him to depreciate, in the eyes of Adrian, the value of a slave for the possession of which he was most anxious.

'May I speak candidly of myself, Master?' said Leo, bowing his head to Adrian.

'Assuredly, Leo, thou mayest do so. Let Nantia know thy value.' 'I own, that if I could act in accordance with my own good will, thou shouldst never be his slave.'

'I thank thee, Master, most kind,' said Leo 'but blame me not when I say I would prefer

the service of the wealthy Nantia to thine. My gifts are lost in the house of a poor man, for know, rich citizen of Treves, that as a vine dresser, a shepherd, a carpenter, or a blacksmith, no fault has yet been found with me. I do all those things as well as others. None do them better; but there is one science, or mystery, in which I venture to say I am matchless in my skill.'

'And what is that?' asked Nantia, eagerly.

'It is as a cook,' answered Leo.

'Oh, rare!' cried Nantia, who was devoted to the pleasures of the table. 'I have all my life been seeking for a good slave-cook, and never yet could discover one.'

'Then I stake my life I shall please you,' said Leo. 'I am descended from a race of slaves who have all been illustrious cooks. It is a tradition amongst us, that one of my ancestors was the favorite cook of the good Emperor Vitellius, and immortalized him by the invention of a dish, 'the shield of Minerva,' which all ages have wondered at. What think you of one single dinner alone costing 400,000 sesterces (about £3,230.) What think you of serving up at the same table two thousand fishes and seven thousand birds?'

'Oh! most rare and delicious!' exclaimed the gluttonous Nantia, licking his lips at the mere mention of such gross luxury. 'But art thou sure, Leo, thou art good at dressing and cooking fowl for table? We abound with poultry of all kinds in this country.'

'Am I sure, forsooth!' said Leo, laughing.—

'Why, I know everything that pertains to the table, and can discharge the offices of cup-bearer, butler, and carver; and as to fowl, of which you ask my knowledge, all I can say is, wait until you taste the liver of a capon steeped in milk, or a beccafico warmed with pepper by me. Marry! the flavor of either will be a consolation to your stomach, and a joy to your heart for a week afterwards. Ducks, doves, woodcocks, peacocks, appear, with my sauces, to be birds that have been fed on honey, and to have been saturated with nought else than the most sweet juices.'

'Enough, enough,' exclaimed the now impatient Nantia, 'I shall love thee, Leo, as if thou wert my own child, if thou canst but perform half of what thou hast now promised. Here, neighbors,' he added, turning to those by whom he had been accompanied, 'Be ye witnesses that I accept this man, the slave of Adrian, as my slave, giving in exchange for him a full and free discharge of that debt which he had contracted to pay me this day. Are you—for I find I must address you, Adrian, as a free man—are you content that all our dealings with each other should thus be brought to a conclusion?'

'I am content,' answered Adrian. 'When the rich propose terms to the poor, the latter must say content, for they are the weak and must submit to the strong. From this moment, the slave, Leo, is yours; but before parting from him I would wish to speak a word in private. I love Leo, and it is with pain that I separate from him.'

'Be it so,' said Nantia; 'but let your words be brief, for I can not permit him to be a moment out of my sight. Leo, when thou hast spoken with thy late master, follow me with all speed. I shall walk slowly back to Treves.'

Nantia with these words departed and left Adrian alone.

'Good, kind and generous youth,' said Adrian, 'if it were not unbecoming for a freeman, I would kneel before thee, though a slave, and thank thee for the service thou hast rendered me. I am now returning to Langres. Can I do there ought to serve you?'

'Yes,' replied Leo. 'The moment you reach Langres, see the bishop, and tell him what has occurred; and should you, as it is most probable you will, meet with your daughter, tell her that you have been saved from slavery by a slave, and that slave was named Leo.'

CHAPTER IV.

The heats of the mid-day had diminished, although the first cooling breath of the coming evening was as yet unfelt and seemed to be far distant. The time allotted for the meridian cessation of toil had not as yet expired; and hence, even the ever exacting task-master, Nantia, could not have manifested any displeasure if he had looked from the tent in which he lay, upon the broad, open, grassy field that stretched down to the shallow waters of that little river now known as the Weberbach (but formerly called the Olebia), and if, in the most distant part of that field, his weary and jealous eyes had detected the forms of two of his slaves, both resting upon the earth, and apparently buried in profound sleep.

Had Nantia known the antecedents of these two new slaves his jealousy would have been excited and his suspicions justified; for these two—his slaves—were Attalus and Leo. They lay in the midst of the wide field, at least sixty yards apart, and, as their backs were turned towards each other, the spectator at a distance could never suspect that they were carrying on a

conversation; whilst, at the same time, by their faces being directed towards opposite sides, they afforded a mutual protection to one another against the chance of their conversation being overheard. The eyes of Leo were turned towards the tent of Nantia—the watchful vision of Attalus was fixed upon the stream of the Weberbach and the country beyond it.

'This very night,' said Leo, 'we must make attempt to escape, if those two horses—the best which Nantia owns, and to which I have already directed your attention—are in a fit condition for a speedy flight.'

'The steeds will run as if they had wings, and each of us was mounted on a Pegasus,' said Attalus. 'But wherefore, Leo, do you deem it necessary to make the attempt this very night. I have nought but a shield and a short hunting spear. I can not go without a sword to protect both liberty and life, in case we should be followed, and overtaken by our pursuers.'

'I consider it necessary to fly to-night,' said Leo, 'because I am not sure that the favor I now enjoy with Nantia will continue another day. I have exhausted my invention as a cook seeking to gratify his capricious gluttony, and to soothe his malignant, passionate, and brutal temper. If I now attempt to make another new dish for him, I know not but I may poison him, and my ingenuity be rewarded by a death—amidst the most exquisite tortures.'

'Poor Leo!' sighed the gentle Attalus.

'For myself I care not,' observed the generous slave, 'my grief in case of failure would not be for myself; but for you, for your generous uncle, and my beloved wife, and for my dear, dear child. This night then the attempt will be made. Nantia gives this day in the tent at which I am looking, a magnificent banquet.—It is in honor of the marriage of that daughter whom you rejected. It is probable that Nantia, as well as his guests, will indulge in strong potations of wine. In the midst of these rejoicings none will attend to you, and you will be perfectly free to prepare the horses for flight. Be here then on this very spot at midnight. Here I shall meet you, and here bring to your own sword—that sword of which you were so wrongfully deprived, and that is now placed by the side of Nantia, and close to the couch on which he sleeps. Stir not your head now round, Attalus, for your life. The folds of the tent of Nantia are withdrawn. He stands at the opening; he is gazing around him; he has not as yet recognized either of us. Oh, he stops; his eye remains fixed in this direction. He pauses; he is about to call me. He must do so more than once, in order that he may fancy I have been sleeping.'

The word 'Leo' here came as a distant and indistinct sound to the ears of the two young men.

'He must speak louder than that, Attalus,' remarked Leo, retaining the motionless position in which the conversation had been carried on.

'Le—o' as the distant sound of two distinct words came pealing over the field; but was listened to by the slave and seemed to be as yet unheard by him.

'He must call a third time,' remarked Leo, 'before I pretend to awake.'

At this instant, the name 'Leo,' was uttered in the harsh, hoarse tones of an angry and impatient man; and then the slave was seen by Nantia to start suddenly up, to rub his eyes, and the moment he saw his master to speed towards him with all the eager haste of a sedulous servant.

'Thou sleepest soundly, Leo,' said Nantia.

'I was not sleeping,' answered Leo.

'Not sleeping!' exclaimed Nantia.

'I was thinking of a device; by which I hope I may surprise you,' was the truthful answer of Leo.

'Oh, I perceive,' remarked Nantia, smiling; for he supposed that Leo had unconsciously fallen asleep. 'Thou wert puzzling thy brain about some new condiment, and in thy dreams fancied thou hadst discovered it, when my voice spoiled the recipe. But who was the slave sleeping near to thee?'

'I saw one slave sleeping near me,' said Leo. 'I am sure it was Attalus,' remarked Nantia.

'Ha! yes, I am correct—it was Attalus. Leo, he too has risen from the grass on which he was lying, and is now directed his footsteps towards the stalls of the horses, the care of which are confided to him.'

'It may be so,' said Leo. 'But this I am sure of, he was not lying in the field when I sat myself down there; for I had looked most carefully around me, and saw that there was then no one near me.'

'I suppose,' remarked Nantia, 'he went there after thou didst lie down to think, as thou sayest, of that device by which thou hopest to surprise me and observing that thou wast so deeply absorbed in thy contemplations, he did not wish to disturb thee. But let us think of something more important. Hast thou arranged all things for the banquet?'

'I venture to promise,' answered Leo, 'a feast for your guests that will equal in splendor of decoration and variety of viands any that could be laid before them, though king Thierry himself were their host.'

'Good youth! good youth!' said Nantia, in high spirits. 'Now speed thee to thy task. I love thee much, Leo; for whatever thou dost promise is faithfully performed by thee.'

The promise which Leo gave was, in this instance, fully realized, in the estimation of Nantia, of his new son-in-law, and of his guests.—The banquet was prolonged to a late hour, and when the moment for all to retire came, it was manifest that neither Nantia nor those he entertained had restrained their appetite in any way; and that as they had eaten a large quantity of food, so also had they imbibed an inordinate quantity of wine.

'Excellent slave,' said the half-intoxicated Nantia to Leo, as he flung himself on his couch, 'one more goblet of pure cold wine, that I may cool my throat, before I abandoned myself to sleep.'

Leo filled out the wine, and presenting the brimming goblet to his master, said, 'I wish you as sound a sleep as if I desired to steal from your service, and was anxious you should not know of my flight until morning.'

'Ha, ha, thou art a merry as well as a good slave, Leo,' said Nantia; and then tossing off the wine, he continued as in a jesting mood, but what wouldst thou do if thou hadst a fleet steed, Leo, at thy command. Wouldst leave thy old master, Nantia?'

'I would this very night,' answered Leo.

'Excellent, excellent,' said the intoxicated Nantia, now bursting into a roar of laughter.—'Well, then, for the future I must tell the other slaves to keep a strict watch upon thee. Remember me, Leo, in the morning of what thou hast said to-night, lest I should forget it.' As he spoke these words he flung himself back on his couch, and closing his eyes, muttered to himself—'Leo is a wag—says—run away—such a cook—what a capon—fly away—no, no, no.'

The words ceased; Nantia's senses were already buried in the deep, profound and consciousness sleep of the drunkard.

Leo stood motionless before his sleeping master. Not a limb moved until he heard the loud, heavy, regular snore of the intoxicated man, and then believing that the moment had come when he might, with perfect security, remove the sword of Attalus, which, crossed with that of Nantia, formed a sort of support to the shield of the latter, which was fastened to the wall over the spot on which he slept. Leo stretched forth his hand, grasped the hilt of Attalus' sword; but as he was in the act of removing it, Nantia turned suddenly round, though still sleeping, and Leo, in bounding back from the couch, unfixed the sword and shield that still rested against the wall, and both now fell on the earth with a loud clash, the shield, in its descent, striking with its ponderous metal rim the head of Nantia, and arousing him, by the agony of pain, from the heavy sleep he was indulging.

Nantia bounded up with a loud execration in his mouth, and as he did so, he beheld Leo before him, and at his feet the shield and the two swords.

'Vile slave,' cried Nantia, 'what means this? Wherefore remainest thou here? And how comes it that my head is racked with such awful pain?'

'I pray your pardon,' answered Leo; 'I have heard trampling as of horses in the enclosure in which they are confined for the night, and not knowing but a wild beast may have made its way in amongst them, I desired to have one of these swords as a protection for myself, in case I should be attacked by a ferocious beast. In seeking to remove the sword without disturbing you, I have displaced the shield which has struck you.'

'My brain throbs with intensity of anguish.—I forgive thee however, for the sake of thy vigilance. Another goblet of wine may allay my sufferings. Give it, Leo. Then take one of the swords and speed to the enclosure. My horses are of great value, and I would not part with any one of them for the price of two slaves.'

Leo did as he was directed; and then seeing his master throw himself back upon the couch, he hurried from the apartment.

The pain in Nantia's head would not suffer him to rest again, and the wile which he had taken added to the fever which the pain had produced. Instead, then, of sleeping again, as Leo supposed he would have done, he lay awake tossing from side to side in agony, and cursing as he did so, Leo for that awkwardness which had inflicted unnecessarily such suffering upon him.

As Nantia lay thus awake, he was astonished to hear, upon a sudden, the regular rapid paces of two horses, which seemed to be urged to the very utmost of their speed. As long as these sounds were in his ear, he did not move.—They momentarily became weaker, and at last they died away, and were succeeded by a stillness so complete, that even the most gentle rustling of a leaf could have been heard in the midst of

it. Confused by pain, and dulled by previous intoxication, the faculties of Nantia slept, although his senses were aroused. All the circumstances of the day came in confusion back to his memory. At last the natural suspicion of his mind was stirred from the torpor into which it had been immersed, and as it became active, it afforded him a clue to that which had previously been incomprehensible.

The slaves in the field together! Attalus, with the care of the horses! Leo but lately here—and lo! the sword of Attalus has disappeared! the words of Leo this very night. They have planned a flight. By all the gods of Treves they have effected it! Ho! cried Nantia, bounding out of bed, and clattering together his sword and shield, to make the greater noise, 'Ho! ho! to the pursuit. Two of my slaves, Leo and Attalus, have fled. Pursue! pursue! and five besants for the head of either, whether living or dead. Up! up! To horse! to horse!'

CHAPTER V.

Leo and Attalus, from the moment that the feet of the horses on which they rode had passed beyond the inclosure within which they had been confined, fled at their utmost speed, because from that moment, both were aware that they had rendered themselves amenable to those awful punishments or rather tortures, which the ancient laws had assigned to the fugitive slaves. They fled as men fly who know that they are pursued by the malicious revenge of a relentless enemy. But as they passed beyond the boundaries of the lands of Nantia, neither surmised that their escape had been observed even at the very moment they had made the attempt. Unconscious that their danger was so imminent, they still acted as if they had been apprised of it. During the whole of the night they urged their steeds onward, and never paused to rest until the break of day. They then halted for a brief period, not for their own sakes, but for that of the faithful animals who had borne them thus far in safety. They rested, but neither thought of sleeping.

Brief as was the period allotted to repose, it was not passed by Leo without uneasiness; for instead of that perfect stillness which he had hoped to find in the midst of the deep wood in which he sheltered, he thought he could feel, rather than hear, the uncertain and distant murmur of men's voices. It appeared to him that at the very moment he had hoped their escape would have been first discovered, that pursuers were, or might be, on their track. No sooner did this fact gain upon his faculties, than he again mounted his horse, and followed by Attalus, pushed on in the direction of the river Meuse.

Again were the horses of Nantia urged on by his two slaves to their topmost speed. All day did they thus travel, until the approach of evening, when the fugitives became aware that they were not only pursued, but their pursuers were fast gaining upon them. The shouts of those who followed could at times be plainly heard, and, once or twice, when Leo looked back, he saw the precise place in which Nantia was riding, by the flashing gleams of his burnished helmet, as it reflected back the red rays of the setting sun.

'Attalus,' he said, 'we are lost if we attempt to cross on any of the well known fords of the Meuse. Our only chance for safety now, as it is the only means of baffling those who seek our lives, is to dash at once into the adjoining forests which skirt the river for miles, and there seek some place that we may cross unscathed.'

The forest was gained by them, as they hoped unperceived. At once they rode through it, as quickly as the horses would bear them, and never did they rest until the roar of the waters reached their ears. Leo found that he was travelling upon a high bank of steep rocks, down which there was no means of descent to the river's side.

Placed in these circumstances, Leo deemed it to be most wise to stop—again for himself and his companion to rest their weary limbs, by stretching themselves on the earth—and again to allow their horses to repose; and if they could find any nutriment at the root of trees to eat, so that they might be the better able to resume their at sunrise.

Leo, at the first dawn of day, rose from the ground, and was rejoiced to perceive that Attalus was sleeping as soundly and calmly as if all the perils of the journey were over. Desirous to prolong his repose, Leo cautiously withdrew from his side, proceeded to the river's bank, and saw that there was a narrow ravine which led down to the stream, and that the horses might be brought there without any peril. As soon as he perceived this, he instantly returned, roused up Attalus, and both again mounted their horses, proceeded to the river.

Leo had given directions to Attalus to guide his horse in a direct line after him across the river, when they heard upon the high mountainous rocky steep, which formed one side of the entrance to the ravine, the voice of Nantia, exclaiming: 'This is the only place for twenty

...miles in either direction, up or down the Meuse...

Leo and Attalus were covering close to the rocky steep...

What is to be done? asked Attalus.

To bind the horses here, and thus to attract attention to the noise they make...

Alas! cried Attalus, I know not how to swim.

Never! said Leo. If I do not save you, I will die with you.

The slave was lost in thought for a few moments. His eyes then flashed, as if with inspiration...

As Leo spoke these words, he bound firmly to the back of Attalus head and shoulders his shield...

Now, Attalus, he said, take this shield of mine; walk confidently with me into the water...

And what is to become of you, brave Leo? Your person will be unprotected from their arrows.

Do not think of me, said Leo, smiling, I can swim as well under water as on the surface.

Perfectly, said Attalus.

Then, in heaven's name, whispered Leo, let us make the attempt.

As Leo thus spoke, as noiselessly as he could and, as it afterwards appeared, completely un-

heard, brought the two horses into the water, and when he had arranged Attalus as he desired...

The moment that Nantin and those who watched with him heard the plunge of the horses into the stream...

Ab! said Nantin the moment his attention was directed towards it, this is some device of the arch villain Leo.

A flight of arrows whizzed up into the air, and then came dropping down into the river close around the shield...

I guessed right, cried Nantin, in a furious rage.

To save his worthless life he has forced me to slay my two best horses.

See, see, the shield is now fairly in the centre of the current, and no steed that man has ever crossed could keep pace with it.

Come, follow me to the next ford, I will pursue them, and though they took sanctuary in the Church of Rheims...

Two weary, toilsome days had passed over the heads of the poor affrighted, way worn, and now starving fugitive slaves.

CHAPTER VI.

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afford them the slightest nourishment, until the approach of the second night...

From the moment that Leo and Attalus had crossed the Meuse in safety, the shouts of their pursuers had ceased to ring in their ears...

Nantin, with his men was proceeding onward without paying any attention to the clump of trees in which the fugitives lay...

As Nantin spoke these words, he rode onward with his military attendants.

Yes, replied Attalus, There is in Rheims a priest attached to the great church of the city...

And what is his name? asked Leo.

Paulinus, replied Attalus.

Then, Attalus, we must resume our journey—and discover, if we can, in Rheims that priest upon whose charity the lives of both are now dependent.

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION IN CONNEMARA.—On Sunday, the 3rd inst. at Claddaduff, Chapel, Connemara, Mr. Francis J. Gilmore, a native of Derbyshire, England...

THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND THE ALLEGED CONVERSIONS IN CONNEMARA.

Dear Sir,—The five day's sojourn of Dr. Trench to Connemara has been the occasion of stimulating rigorous inquiry into the main points of his letter, published in the Times of the 10th ult.

To take these points seriatim, permit me to direct attention to his statistics relative to the original Protestants and to the number of converts.

He stated that there were, in Errismore, 76 original Protestants and 206 converts.

Let us now see how the statistics of Dr. Trench with regard to Sellaera will bear the light.

Original Protestants..... 3,008

So-called converts..... 18

The colony above-named, not included, numbers 24 families. Therefore, instead of Dr. Trench's 76 original Protestants, we have only 18, and instead of 206 converts we have only 29, who are in reality not converts, as their parents promised to withdraw them from the schools if they had any other means of subsistence.

Let us now see how the statistics of Dr. Trench with regard to Sellaera will bear the light.

Original Protestants..... 2,364

So-called converts..... 57

Where, therefore, did Dr. Trench find the 236 converts?

Following in the wake of Dr. Trench's tour, we come to the Clifden district, which comprises the town of Clifden, 21 townlands, and two islands, and contains a Catholic population of 4,753 souls.

Catholics..... 4,753

Original Protestants..... 105

So-called converts..... 85

Now, let us examine the second point in Dr. Trench's letter, viz., the repudiation of bribery.

He says, in paragraph eleven, that his own experience was enough to scatter to the winds the oatmeal or Indian corn, the reputed cement of those schools.

(Signed) HENRY D'ARCY.

townlands, and the island of Omev, and has a Catholic population of 2,364 souls, 23 original Protestants, and 57 persons associating with the proselytisers, but, who, for most of them, promised to leave the soup school as soon as they got the promised clothing from the proselytisers.

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So-called converts..... 57

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So-called converts..... 85

Now, let us examine the second point in Dr. Trench's letter, viz., the repudiation of bribery.

He says, in paragraph eleven, that his own experience was enough to scatter to the winds the oatmeal or Indian corn, the reputed cement of those schools.

(Signed) HENRY D'ARCY.

It would be rather a heavy undertaking for the Right Rev. Prelate to scatter so much Indian and oatmeal to the winds!

Vast sums of money have been expended during the last eighteen or nineteen years. A mere handful of temporising hypocrites, a few natives, many needy adventurers from several parts of Ireland, squads of ignorant expounders of the Bible, blasphemies, falsehoods, and fierce animosities—all these, and much more creditable courses and immoralities, are the fruits of the scandalous traffic.

I ask, was it the duty of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin—a member of the Privy Council, and occasionally the representative of our gracious Queen in his capacity of Lord Justice—to lend himself to so disreputable a scheme, false in its statistics as to numbers of converts, and unbendingly false in its denial of the use of disreputable agencies—that is, bribery of all sorts, and lies ad infinitum.

He gets credit for being a great lecturer on sonnets and ballads, and is reported to be a great linguist. I doubt much if the Right Rev. Polytog (a man of many tongues) knows much of that ancient Catholic religion.

A word or two with regard to the numbers of Protestants returned for Ballinacorney and Omev by the census of 1861. How can I dispute the accuracy of that census? My answer is, that that census was grossly exaggerated, not by the police but by the readers and other agents of the soup system, who threatened to withdraw meal, and pay, and clothes, unless the whole family in every case were returned on the census sheet as Protestants.

We defy all whom it may concern to disprove these statements or go behind our figures.

In conclusion, I would warn Catholics and Liberal Protestants who may come to Connemara to guard against notorious imposition; it is anything but just to put down to the discredit of Connemara imported groups of children (many of whom, I believe, were kidnapped) or the squads of glib readers lured to Connemara by liberal monthly pay, good living, and idleness.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

PATRICK MACMANS, P.P., V.P.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The London correspondent of the Freeman writing on Saturday says:—The appeal from the Court of Richequer in Ireland, in the case of his Eminence Cardinal Paul Oullen, appellant, the Right Hon. the Attorney-General for Ireland respondent, was before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Ophelmsford, and Lord Westbury, in the House Lords to-day.

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diately, or as soon as conveniently could be after her disease. Although the Most Reverend Dr. Murray, and the Reverend Patrick Joseph Doyle appear upon the face of the will to be the residuary legatees for their own use and benefit unaffected by any trust, yet they took no personal interest in the residue, and were merely trustees thereof for charitable trusts, which by certain communications in writing, made by her to them in her lifetime she directed to be carried into effect with respect to the said residue.

Contemporaneously with the execution of her will, Miss Fitzgerald wrote and sent to the Most Rev. Daniel Murray and the Rev. Patrick Joseph Doyle, respectively, letters directing the application of the residue for charitable purposes.

Miss Fitzgerald died on the 5th day of May, 1850, without having revoked or altered the said residuary bequest, and probate of the will was granted by the Prerogative Court in Ireland, on the 18th of June, 1850, to the Rev. P. J. Doyle, who thereupon took possession of the assets of testatrix, but retained no part thereof for his own benefit, except a legacy of £100, bequeathed to him by her will, and paid the several legacies bequeathed by the will and duties payable thereon, with the concurrence of Dr. Murray, he disposed of the residue of the personal estate, which came to his hands for the charitable purposes mentioned in the said letters.

The Most Rev. Doctor Murray died in February or March, 1852, and the Rev. P. J. Doyle, died in December, 1852, having previously made and published his last will and testament in writing, whereby, after bequeathing some pecuniary legacies, he bequeathed the residue of his property to appellant for charitable purposes, and appointed appellant and the Rev. Philip Dowly his executors; and probate of the said will was granted to appellant by the Court of Prerogative in Ireland in the month of January, 1853, and he thereupon took possession of the assets £5,000 and upwards. Applications were made to the Rev. Patrick Joseph Doyle, in his lifetime, to deliver an account of the residue of the personal estate of Miss Fitzgerald, and pay duty thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, and after the death of the Rev. Mr. Doyle's similar applications were made to appellant on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. In answer to these applications the appellant claimed exemption from legacy duty as regards the said residue, on the ground put forward by him in his answer to an information filed against him by the Attorney-General for Ireland, in the Court of Exchequer, on the 12th April, 1862, and which prayed that it might be declared that the appellant, as administrator de bonis non of the testatrix, and as executor of the said Rev. P. J. Doyle, was chargeable with duty at 10 per cent upon the value of the said residue. That the appellant filed his answer to said information on the 13th day of January, 1863, and thereby submitted as matter of law that inasmuch as the Rev. Dr. Murray and Rev. P. J. Doyle died, in the lifetime of the testatrix, receive from her directions in writing to apply, and did in pursuance thereof consent to apply the residue of her personal estate for the charitable trusts mentioned in the letters before referred to, the trust was one which a court of equity would enforce, and that therefore the bequest of the residue to the said Most Rev. Dr. Murray and Rev. P. J. Doyle was really and substantially a bequest thereof for charitable purposes, and that no duty was payable in respect thereof. The Court of Exchequer in Ireland made a decree declaring the bequest of the residue liable to a duty of 10 per cent, and against that decree the present appeal was brought.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND SEPARATE EDUCATION.—We can understand how a man, fallen from grace and resolved to yield to nothing but his own misguided will becomes what is called a Protestant; but we wonder that any sensible man could become what is called a Presbyterian. Nevertheless, we have got several persons in Ireland who profess that creed, and their clergymen hold meetings occasionally which they call a General Assembly. Both the clergymen and their flocks, however, are a very small minority in this country; but still they have the presumption to dictate what sort of education suits the Catholics, who form the great majority of the population.

Now we have always maintained that there is no church in the world which has got power to teach but the Catholic Church, for it was to her first bishops—the apostles themselves—that Christ addressed the commission, when he said—Go and teach all nations. There is no other church authorized to teach, and it must be admitted by every sensible person, that the experience of more than 1800 years must have enabled the Catholic bishops to decide what sort of education best suits the children of their flocks. And they have come to a decision many years ago on what is called united or mixed education. After deliberating long and anxiously the conclusion was arrived at that it was dangerous to faith and morals. And there cannot be the slightest doubt that this decision is correct. The Catholic child who associates with Protestant children loses by the companionship because nearly all Protestant children are taught from their infancy to hate the Pope, to mock Catholic practices, and to ridicule all that a Catholic holds dear.

A Catholic child obliged to sit at school or college with such persons suffers in some way or other in 'faith or morals,' and it is found safer to bring him up in the company of children of his own creed, surrounded by the emblems of religion, and taught the unerring doctrines of his own faith. It does not follow that a child brought up in this way will have less love for a Protestant than if both were brought up in the one school. We maintain that he has far more. We say that mixed education has been the cause of much ill will and deadly strife in Ulster, where Catholic and Protestant cannot associate as they ought, but indulge in bad language, and show their feelings of rancour by engaging in insulting party processions, and party strife. That is what united education has done for the north of Ireland, and yet men boasting of common sense say it should not be given up.

But look at the effects of the separate system, for that is what we have in Louth, Meath, Dublin and all up the South. See what it produces. In Ulster you can't attend a fair or market without hearing the wicked and abominable cry of 'To hell with the Pope.' When has the opposite cry been heard in Catholic districts, where boys and girls are instructed in the separate system? In Dundalk, and all the other Catholic towns and districts Protestants are not insulted, but if both denominations attended the same schools, sparring and scolding would commence, and bad and uncharitable feeling, as in Ulster, would take possession of them in maturer years.

What, then, must we think of the insolence of the Presbyterian Ministers who advocated this bad system of 'mixed education' at the last General Assembly? They passed four resolutions on the subject of National Education, and one of them was as follows:—

That the Assembly renews its declaration of adherence to principles of United National Education; as opposed to the denominational system, and expresses its unaltered conviction of the importance of maintaining that principle in the present condition of Ireland.

Now what right had this meeting of Presbyterian ministers to pass such a resolution as that? They would call it tyranny if they themselves were forced to adopt a system of education contrary to their conviction and yet they have the folly and the madness to tell the Catholic bishops that united education is the best for them, in the present condition of Ireland.

We are really astonished that any men would have so much presumption, and especially that a small little minority would attempt to dictate to the bishops and priests of millions. If a man has the right to hold what religious opinions he thinks proper, surely he should have the privilege to select the best mode of education. A system he disapproves of should not be thrust upon him against his will. But the General Assembly has no scruples on the subject,

and although its members would shout and roar if their own convictions were opposed, yet they are not ashamed to insult the Catholic people, by saying 'you will have mixed education and no other.'

I can do no harm to tell these officious clergymen that the Catholics of Ireland will not submit to their dictation. They must have freedom of education. They ask nothing more than what is given to the English Catholics—the denominational system. They ask no more, and they will take no less. It is not the State but the Church which should have the education of Catholics in its keeping, and if the State aims at tyranny, by forcing a spurious, and demoralising system of education on Catholic Ireland, it will not be borne by her people. Let the Presbyterians take care of themselves; and let them be good enough to permit the Catholics to do as they would be done by.

THE MAYORALTY OF DUBLIN FOR 1867.—We understand that a meeting of the Conservative members of the Corporation on Saturday, Mr. Maclean, T.O., was selected as their candidate for the Mayoralty for the next year.—Irish Times.

DEATH FROM EATING ORANGE PEEL.—The Carlow Sentinel gives the following account of an inquest on the body of a girl who is supposed to have died of eating oranges:—An inquest was held on Saturday last, before Edward Gorman, Esq., coroner for this county, and an intelligent jury at Rahen near Clonmore, on view of the body of a girl named Elizabeth Hughes, aged 11 years. It appeared in evidence that deceased was on the previous Thursday at Ballyconnell, and had partaken of some oranges, and eat a portion of the rinds; she afterwards partook of vegetables, and consequently became ill and died the next day. Dr. O'Leinnin was of opinion that the girl's death was caused by the use of the orange peel and vegetables, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the fact.

The Queenstown (Ireland) correspondent of the London Times writing under date of June 6th says:—The first of the Fenian invaders who made or attempted no concealment of his objects, was captured to-day upon the arrival of the tender from the City of New York, when that vessel approached the harbor on her homeward voyage. One of the passengers, Richd. Quinn, who is a shoemaker, when not employed in military affairs, requested the Captain to steam directly into Queenstown, as he had particular business there. The Captain objected, as he had to go to Liverpool and suggested that the tender might answer as well. Quinn at first was disposed to dissent from this view, but when the tender came alongside he announced himself satisfied. As soon as she was fast by the vessel, he jumped on board her, and pulling out theatrically, a Fenian flag, waved it over his head, and completed the tableau by brandishing a pistol. A single detective, however, who was on board came forward and arrested him. The valiant Fenian made no attempt whatever at resistance, but as soon as he saw the policeman approaching him he flung the pistol over the side. When the tender landed he was searched, and there were found upon him, beside the pretty piece of silk he had been flourishing, a dagger and a revolver. His banner was about a yard long by two feet wide, of green silk, with a white cross, around which was a circle, half of which was composed of shamrocks and the other half was made up with the inscription, In hoc signo vinces! Quinn was committed to Bridewell at Queenstown.

The special reporter of the Belfast News Letter, writing from Drumara, on Sunday says:—Since the last report no further cases of cattle disease have occurred on Mr. McKitterick's farm at Drumara. The cordons will embrace about four miles in circumference. The townlands included in the infected districts are: The whole of the townland of Drumara, part of Greevy, part of Carrickmaddyroe, part of Breesagh, of Ballycarrigan, and part of Drennan.

THE RETIREMENT OF JUDGE LONGFIELD.—We announced a week or two since that it was most probable that Judge Longfield would shortly tender his resignation. The learned Judge on Saturday, before leaving the court, stated that such is his intention, and availed himself of the opportunity to return his thanks to the solicitors generally for the support they had at all times given him, and added that he had come to the determination to retire.

It is probable that the judgeship vacant by Judge Longfield's retirement will be offered to Sir Colman O'Loghlin whose appointment would be regarded with satisfaction by all parties.—Irish Times.

KILKENNY REVIVINGS.—We understand the Mayor and Mr. Kenely had a visit from a Dublin gentleman who was the principal organizer of the late Great Exhibition, acting on behalf of the leading mercantile men of Dublin, to inquire into the Ormond Mills, with a view of establishing a great Factory in this city. The Mayor and Mr. Kenely supplied this gentleman with every information on the subject, and though we cannot detail all that occurred, we may state what might be easily anticipated, that this gentleman is strongly impressed with the prospects of success. Instead of a capital of £25,000, he suggests a capital of £100,000, which there will be no difficulty whatever in raising through the instrumentality of the Dublin gentlemen alluded to, and we believe it was agreed on, at the suggestion of the Mayor, who is warmly engaged in this movement, to call an earlier meeting than the next monthly meeting of the Corporation, to give an opportunity to these Dublin gentlemen to meet the merchants and citizens of Kilkenny, with a view to carry out this great project. The leading mercantile men in Ireland are now beginning to interest themselves in the proposed New Ormond Factory, and we think the intelligence will be received with satisfaction by the citizens.—Kilkenny Journal.

FEDERALISM IN IRELAND: THE CASTLE AND THE COT.—In no other country in the world, we believe, does the same practice obtain of making so many small islands of verdure and cultivation in the midst of a sea of bogs and desolation. Nay, not only is there a lack of proportion between the garden and the wilderness, but the garden is constantly shut out of sight—not with hedges or palisades, but great six-foot walls, which often go meandering for miles in zig zags so as to cause the roads besides them to double their length. At length the wayfarer reaches a grand gateway. Within is a beautiful park with soft green grass and well swept avenue, and glowing rhododendrons and laurels and fine old elms and beeches, with their branches drooping richly to the ground. Outside there is a miserable village, composed of a hundred mud hovels, huddled together like the huts of the Fellah Arabs, built out of the slime of the Nile. The park is a green velvet robe, the village is a miserable drab shirt, speckled therewith. Let us enter one of these cabins—not one of the worst, such as those of Connought, often barely five feet high, nor yet such dens as we have seen in Dunegal where the door was a heap of decaying sea weed replaced by the wretched inhabitants as they needed to crawl in or out of their abode. We would speak of an ordinary Irish cabin of mud and thatch, with one room or two, as the cause may be. Look at it and say whether it be a house or only a lair, and whether the tendrils of those gentle feelings which cluster round a home can cling to those dank mud walls. It is not that the place is so poor that it is not constituted its character of abandoned wretchedness. A wretched built of a few dozen logs of pine from the forest, hard by, probably cost less to build than the cabin. But compare the two—the chalet (say one in the remote valleys of the Vaudois or the Valais), with its attempt at carvings, its little plot of hardy flowers, and its inscriptions praying that all well-dwellers therein may reach the grand jubel eternal, and the high-cabin with its mud walls half washed, its broken windows stuffed with a woe world of garments, its unpainted floor fastened like that of a cow shed, with a padlock, its dark chambers within, with their straw beds laid down on the damp mud floor.

HOW IS IRELAND TO BE GOVERNED?

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,—To statesmen who have the responsibility of office this is a grave question? I shall in this letter, with your leave, supply the answer. First, the way of governing it—if the union is to be maintained, and it is to be productive of benefit to both parties, concerned, England and Ireland—must be a new way. A way has been tried for three centuries, but instead of unity and peace, and prosperity, it has produced nothing but strife and mutual hatred. Force and fraud on the one side has been met by wrath and retaliation on the other. The attempt on the part of the stronger to make Ireland an English province, and to eradicate the Irish race, and the Irish (the Catholic) faith, naturally fanned the very flame it was intended to extinguish. Never was failure more complete than that which it has, for 300 years, been the lot of the British Crown to experience. The hatred of the mass of the Irish people towards the rule of Britain was never more intense than at this hour. All hope seems lately to have died out that any good can come to them while they are connected with England. This wide-spread belief is simply the fact and our refusal of obedience to it will neither alter nor overthrow it. Now, no one at all versed in English and Irish history can have any difficulty in tracing out the origin or cause of this hatred of Ireland towards England. The choice offered all along to Ireland has been Protestantism, the religion of its persecuting master, or Catholicism, the religion of its people. To the honour of God and of the country its choice has been the latter. It has been for this choice, this heroic virtue, that sanguinary penal laws and state disabilities have been its terrible lot from the age of Henry VIII. downwards. Irish hatred of the English race has had a cause, a root, and a growth, supplied to it by England. It is fair neither to the people on this side the channel nor on the other to put it, as some would do, upon the difference of race. Had the race on each side been the same, and the conduct of England the same, namely, a persistent attempt by fire and sword and confiscation, to make the Irish people renounce their own religion, which they held in their conscience to be the only true one, the hatred would have been the same—perhaps more implacable than it is. A key, then, is given to legislate beneficially for Ireland, if statesmen will employ it—if they will cast away the prejudices and wicked aims which have corrupted their principles of government, and set about the work on the principle that the Irish people, though they may lawfully be regarded as British subjects, cannot by any law be made to honour or love a power which dishonours and hates its religion. While it is patent to every Catholic of Ireland and of the Empire, that England cherishes a spirit of fatal animosity towards his creed, he will never be brought nor can he be expected, to have any reverence for her laws and government. The avowed principle of Cromwell, when he landed his troops in Dublin Bay in 1649, was to substitute English and Scotch settlers in the country for the native Irish inhabitants. To carry this point it was necessary to enlist in his sanguinary enterprise the powers of an adverse religion as well as an adverse army. His settlers and soldiers were both to be of his own gloomy fanatical creed. The Irish were to be massacred without mercy, as the Oananites were of old. Their right to the soil which had given them birth was to be forfeited, on account of their being Irish or Irish Catholics. There was no injustice, no barbarity, no cruelty, why they were not, for that crime, doomed to experience, from the time that Cromwell's bands took possession of Dublin. And it had been well if, with the end of Cromwell, the ruinous effects of his reign had ended. But these, though stripped of their more atrocious features by his death, lost none of their desolating properties. The cancerous legacy of civil and religious rapine and rancour which he left to the Irish nation was so large that time seems but little to diminish it. It is an inexhaustible fund, guarded and consecrated by a State Church. If statesmen see a wrong in England or Scotland they set about directly to remedy it. They never say it must go on; they never allow that it cannot be cured. But, as regards Ireland it is quite different. The same statesmen will descend for years on Irish wrongs; yet they act as if remedy were impossible. Parliament has vast powers. In the theory of the constitution it is said to be 'Omnipotent'; yet those powers are paralysed when measures for the relief of Irish subjects are required. To what is this owing? I should say chiefly, if not solely to the Cromwellian legacy. Till the British Government wipes out every trace of that, so far as is possible, and bases the laws she makes for Ireland on principles of respect for the people's sentiments and habits as Irish and Catholic subjects of the British Crown, harmony between the two countries there never can be. No legislative measures, however well meant, can really attach Ireland to England till England has ceased to be a head-centre of a religion in Ireland set up and kept up, not for the benefit of the poor and ignorant, but for the simple purpose of Protestantising the country. The aim which British rule in Ireland has from first to last had, and which took a most hideous and terrible form in the time of Cromwell, must not be merely modified or changed, it must be reversed. Its direction has been to put down the religion of the people of Ireland, the Catholic religion, and to put up the religion of England. The notion of 'stamping out' the religion of the Celtic race in Ireland must be not only abandoned, but it must be made clear to the people that it is so, and executed by the Government. The unjust robberies of Irish properties which were perpetrated under Cromwell, and secured to the usurpers by 'legal' (we should say lawless) documents, must be left to be corrected by that Providence which, sooner or later, avenges the cause of the injured and oppressed. It is beyond the reach of any statesmanship to dig up and relay the foundation stones of a fabric two hundred years old. But it is not impossible to cease to go on with the structure. It is not impossible to say that the government will no longer be anti-Irish, anti-Catholic, in its spirit and acts; that it will no longer be party to a State support of a religion for a minority of the Irish nation; that it will no longer ignore or disparage the religion which constitutes the religion of four fifths of Ireland. Again, it is not impossible, by promoting labour for the poor at a higher value, to keep them at home, and restore them the means of content. It is not impossible to make poor-law relief when the poor, and the lame, and the homeless, are driven into the workhouses, be accepted and looked upon as a mercy rather than a misery. Nor is it impossible, if there is the sincere purpose, to make the holding and tenantry of lands in Ireland the same as in every other part of the globe—a bond of union between the landowners and the land-holders of the soil. Again, it is not impossible to cease to carry on a war with the clergy and people of Ireland on the subject of education. Secular education, in the form that article has been hitherto pressed upon Ireland by the British Government, is, in the eye of the Catholic, not a plant to be put into a flower-pot to decorate the cottage with, but to be cast into the fire. Why will the Government, except that it is deemed to cut its own throat, persist in forcing that upon Ireland, while it shows it can leave England and Scotland, and all the other British dominions to determine the education of the people who belong to them? While the system of governing Ireland has such glaring defects, and is so full of injustice and one-sidedness, troops and police may suppose insurrection and rebellion among the people, but there can never be rebellion or prosperity, or anything but a hatred of English rule. R. B. ARMY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTROVERSIAL DISTURBANCES AT PLYMOUTH.—A Mr. Murphy has for the last fortnight been amusing the laity, and shocking the good Protestants, however alien, and exciting the Catholics of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, by his filthy blasphemy. He is an emissary of the Protestant Electoral Union, and gives himself out as a convert from Romanism, but the ignorant assurance of his statement clearly shows that he has learnt his lesson from Exeter Hall computations only. He is ignorant of Latin, and according to his own fashion speaks on the scapular, transubstantiation, and of course, 'the confessional.'

At all lectures but the last, admittance free, the entertainment consisted entirely of a mixture of low sarcasm and lewd talk, ending with an impromptu farce of badgering any modest and fervent Catholic who dares to bear the monster on the platform. A book is produced, a Catholic one, and a passage selected which the audience has been well prepared to misunderstand, and by shouts, laughter, and disgust, the Catholic is made to depart, ill-treated, but declared defeated, together with all his Church.—Thus is all prepared for the climax—the lecture on the confessional, to which the admittance is six pence, by paying which females declare they frequent the confessional, and males that they are more than 18 years of age. By this lecture he generally succeeds in disgusting everyone, and losing his influence, and the cause of the Electoral Union. If tolerated so long he is, at least, after this expelled for ever from the hall or room. Sometimes Catholics and Protestants combine to kick out this corrupting miscreant long before the lecture. Stonehouse, of Devon, however, and the 'Plymouth Mercury,' are not so easily disgusted. The miraculous obedience, too, of the Irish here to their pastors, permitted Murphy to finish his published course unmolested, but a well-filled purse made him too bold, and in the height of his success he declared he would lecture one more night on the 'Infallibility of the Pope,' admittance free. 'Our clergy have not forbidden this night, at all events,' said the unwilling sufferers, 'he shall not be left alone again, but we will drag him off the platform.' Thus, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., they went early, but St. George's Hall was already packed, and on the right-hand side was a compact body of marines near the platform, because the attendance of police had been refused from Plymouth, Devonport, and even Stonehouse. Few Irish thus entered the hall, but a large excited crowd of them remained outside the building. As soon as the subject of the lecture was announced, Murphy's stentorian voice was drowned in the echo from the other end of the hall, which continued too long for him to consider himself safe.—He called on the Protestants of the country to 'turn them out,' and Sergeant-Major Saunders and some marines tried muscular force, but in vain. A Catholic, too, jumped on the platform, and said he knew the lecturer too well, and if they would listen first to the lecture, he would afterwards give them and the rest of the audience something of Murphy's antecedents. This troubled the stam apostle not a little, and in vain he asked where they had met before. However, as all were waiting for him, he began again, but his voice was again drowned, and it was perceived that the angry faces were now dangerously near the platform. 'Protestants, turn them out!' shouted Murphy. 'Marines, form in a body!' ordered the same Sergeant, with scabbard uplifted, and down they came with sticks and unfastened belts in battle array, and gave and received fearfully, as some became disarmed or found some of their foes armed for Murphy's benefit. Military discipline in the end triumphed, and the Irish were driven out of the room, but not out of the building. The infallibility, however, and the Cross were vindicated, the lecture declared to be over, so with three cheers for the Pope, recommended by Mr. McCarthy (who during the whole time had alone tried to keep those outside in bounds,) all left heartily pleased, and playfully carried their peaceful leader on their shoulders to his residence. This, of course, has been much exaggerated by the opposite side present, who thought their deserts had come. However, the ball and, consequently, Stonehouse is shut now to Murphy; it is hoped that Devonport is not committed to give him a hearing; Plymouth is too genteel for him; Liskeard seems to hate and fear his presence, and a survey of Bodmish showed him he had better send one less known to lecture in his place. Thus we hope to lose this pest soon and for ever. Of course, those of an Ebenezer Chapel were not only not disgusted with such a man but delighted with him, and so invited him to preach last Sunday for them in their chapel, and in the afternoon in the Stonehouse market (private property) close by. The Catholics agreed to keep quiet, however, and there was no riot. The moral good it has done is already showing itself in sympathy with Catholics, disgust of Murphy, and not a few earnest inquiries as to the Catholic doctrine and practices. The head of the Stonehouse police is undergoing a persecution from the disappointed bigots who have succeeded in getting a favorable sentence passed on the conduct of the marines on the night of the fray. No general notice, however, has been taken of the active assistance of the marines on other occasions, given in the hall, or of the fact that Sergeant-Major Saunders was Murphy's agent, and receiver of all his correspondence down here. The suppressed excitement on Sunday, found vent in a singular way. About half-past nine that evening it was rumored that some persons had attacked the cathedral tower, and in a few moments the convent, cathedral, and bishop's house were surrounded by hundreds come to defend this beautiful and most prominent ornament of the whole neighbourhood of Plymouth.—From a Correspondent of Weekly Register.

THE RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE MARAUDERS BY THE POPULATION OF CANADA.

will be of use in removing a very undesirable misapprehension. Among those who have assisted in repelling the invaders will be found, we confidently expect, a just proportion of Irish 'colonists,' whose conduct throughout the whole trouble has proved them perfectly capable of living loyally, as well as happily and prosperously, under British rule. The action of the American government seems also, from the imperfect accounts which we possess, to have been substantially all that might have been expected from an honest and friendly nation; and it will not, on the whole, be a disadvantage for the world that the Fenians have tried the conquest of a British Province and satisfied themselves of the prospects of success.—Manchester Guardian, June 14th.

CATHOLIC INMATES OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND.

A highly influential and numerous deputation, including nearly thirty members of Parliament, waiting on Sir George Grey on Monday to induce the Government to take steps either to render the present Prison Ministers' Act more effective, or to introduce a measure, compelling the justices and visiting boards to appoint chaplains, or open the prisons to the free access of Catholic divines, for the purposes of affording religious instruction to Catholic inmates. The following is the list of the leading members of the deputation:—Lord Petre, Lord Dunraven, Lord Howard, Lord J. Browne, Hon. O. Langrishe, Sir John Gray, Sir H. W. Barron, J. F. Maguire, G. Barry (Cork), Major Gavin, and Messrs. M'Evoy, Synan, O'Reilly, Blake, O'Brien, The O'Connor Don, Cogan, Oorballly, Dillon, Murphy, The O'Donoghue, Sergeant Armstrong, Bagwell, Pim, Monsell, Russell, Moore, O'Bairne, Stackpoole, and Sir Colman O'Loghlin. The O'Connor Don introduced the deputation, and, after calling attention to the provisions of the Prison Ministers' Act, pointed out that in many instances that act had been inoperative. Alluding to the returns that had been furnished, he showed that only in eight prisons in England Roman Catholic chaplains had been appointed; that in fifteen out of the forty one prisons to which the return applied no alteration at all had taken place in the condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners and that in them the law had been set at defiance. He next adverted to those prisons in which the law had been partially attended to, and in which a priest was permitted to assist the prisoners without a special request on the part of the prisoner, but showed that this permission was granted under such restrictions as practically rendered it almost useless. In one prison in Middlesex, where over 200 Roman Catholic on an average are confined, the priest is permitted to visit, but can see only one prisoner at a time, and his visits restricted to a few hours each day, so that practically he can do little good. He showed that various attempts had been made to induce the local authorities to take advantage of the powers they now had as to the appointment of Catholic chaplains, but all without result, and, therefore, that it was idle to expect that a permissive act could accomplish all that was required. In conclusion, he pressed on the Home Secretary the necessity either of making the appointment of chaplains compulsory in all cases where the number of prisoners justified that, or otherwise the passing of an act empowering him to make rules as he thought advisable regarding the appointment of chaplains in the county and borough jails. Several members of the deputation supported the O'Connor Don. Sir George Grey felt deep interest in the question and quite sympathized with the view of the deputation. The returns showed that the administration of religious instruction to prisoners facilitated discipline and otherwise did much good. He would wish to hear the whole question fully put before the House prior to pledging himself to bring in a compulsory measure. The House would not have passed a compulsory clause when the Permissive Bill was adopted. Perhaps the good results that followed this action of the law would induce the House to reconsider its views and take steps to make it act uniformly. He was not opposed to that idea—the contrary, he would wish to see the law in action in all prisons, but he would not at present pledge himself to introduce a bill. The O'Connor Don pressed Sir George to be present at the debate, and he promised, if possible, to do so and express his views. The deputation seemed much pleased with their reception. The question will be brought before the House by the O'Connor Don.—Freeman.

THE RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE MARAUDERS BY THE POPULATION OF CANADA.

fatigued at night, nothing but bed or a carousal in the Fox and Dragon is acceptable. Returning home late one evening, I saw two little children, a boy and a girl, lying asleep upon a door step, which proved to be that of their own home. On awaking they told me they were waiting for their mother to come out of the neighboring tavern, and open the door. They had no father and had been hard at work all day. The boy worked in a forge, and the girl in a foundry, and the mother in a jappaning factory, and though thus separated all day there seemed no bond of affection to bind them when they met together. West of Dudley is a strange wild region known as the 'nailing district,' composed of scattered hamlets, to all the houses of which is attached what appears to the stranger a blacksmith's shop. The manufacture of wrought nails is, and has been for a century or more, the great staple industry of the district. It is carried on by the sailors in their own houses. In few trades of the district does the employment of women and young children assume a more objectionable form than in this. The women seem to have lost all traces of the modesty of their sex, and from childhood are addicted to swearing, smoking—resembling as far as possible the other sex in their habits and deportment even to the wearing of their coarse flannel jackets. They mostly marry very young, often at fourteen, and seldom later than eighteen or twenty. With such women for mothers, it is not difficult to judge of their children. From tenderest ages, often from five or six years, they are trained to that round of labor in which their lives are doomed to be spent. The first stage is 'blowing the bellows,' and next they are taught to forge the smaller kind of nails. The hours of labor are dreadfully prolonged, often exceeding sixteen hours per day; the rate of remuneration is very low, and the homes are consequently wretchedly poor. Entering one of them lately, I saw the father, mother, and eight sons and daughters, all toiling in a small, ill-ventilated dirty hovel. It was growing late in the evening, and I inquired, 'Is it not time to cease your day's work?' 'Oh, no, maister,' rejoined the mother; 'we've a loaf's work afore us yet, or there'll be no bread o' the loaf o' Sunday.' It was Friday night, and it was, as I learnt, a practice to work from Friday morning until Saturday afternoon, without having more than short snatches of rest for meals. While I lingered a little fellow, who could not have been more than eight, fell from his work apparently exhausted, but his father, on observing it, threw at him a hammer handle, telling him with an oath to recommence his work. He took no part in our conversation, having, like his two eldest daughters, a short pipe in his mouth, which seemed to him and them 'the calumet of peace.' This is by no means a solitary case. Hundreds of such instances are to be found of little boys and girls just emerged from babyhood, ill-fed, ill-clothed and overworked, trained amid vulgarity and vice, and in the densest gloom of ignorance. Were it not for Sunday schools I shudder to think of the future of these hapless children. Their lives could only be compared with those of the 'heathen in his blindness,' on whose behalf Exeter Hall is pleading so eloquently during this month of May. I visited a Sunday-school in the nailing district a few Sundays ago, and found there a multitude of these little Christian stragglers. They were lustily singing a hymn as I entered which is very popular in the district, rather, I suspect, because it goes to a lively tune than because any of the children can heartily appreciate the sentiment of the words:— "I thank the goodness and the grace Which on my birth have smiled, And made me in these Christian days A happy English child. "I was not born a little slave To labor in the sun And wish I were but in the grave And all my labor done." A sad feeling came over me as I looked upon the crowd of wet pale faces and worn frames, and compared that scene to the burden of the song of praise, and I could not help wishing from my heart that the contrast was somewhat more striking between 'a little slave' and these 'happy English children.' In other branches of the hardware and metal trade the evils of child labor effluently abound, especially in the founderies, japan works and tinplate factories, but, as a rule, they are less aggravated in the large establishments than in the smaller workshops. Mr. Edward Greenland, who managed the Leeds Banking Company up to the time of its disastrous stoppage, was on Tuesday committed for trial on the charge of making false returns of the issue of notes. The magistrates agreed to accept bail, but fixed the amount at £2,000. It was intimated that an application would be made to a Judge in Chambers for a reduction of the bail.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 5.—THE FIRE HAS COMPLETELY SWEEPED THROUGH THE CITY, FROM THE FOOT OF HIGH STREET TO NORTH STREET, DESTROYING EVERYTHING IN ITS TRACK SO COMPLETELY THAT THE LINES OF THE STREETS CAN HARDLY BE TRACED IN A SPACE OF ONE AND A HALF MILES LONG BY A QUARTER OF A MILE WIDE; IT APPEARS LIKE A FOREST OF CHIMNEYS WITH FRAGMENTS OF WALLS ATTACHED TO THEM. PERHAPS 50 BUILDINGS WERE BLOWN UP TO CHECK THE PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES, BUT THE INHABITANTS COULD SCARCELY DO MORE THAN FLEE WITH THEIR FAMILIES TO THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, SAVING SUCH GOODS AS THEY COULD CARRY AWAY. EVERY VEHICLE IN THE CITY WAS EMPLOYED IN REMOVING GOODS.

The Upper side of Free street is swept clean to India street, except two buildings on the corner of India street. Wood's marble hotel, the Freeman House, the American House, Elm House, International House, Commercial House, Sturdevant House, and Kingsbury's Hotel, are all destroyed. Congress street, from Chestnut street to the Observatory is cleaned on both sides. Not a building is standing on Exchange street; Federal street is entirely destroyed, as is Cumberland street, from Pearl st. to the Hill, on both sides. Union, Plum, Temple, Lime and Silver streets are entirely cleaned, and Franklin, from Free to Oxford. All of the wholesale and most of the retail shoe stores are destroyed. A steam and hand engine came in from Saco, and hand engines from Biddeford, Gardiner, Brunswick, and Hallowell. A despatch from the Mayor of Portland to Mayor Lincoln, says; thousands of our people are homeless and hungry; can you send us some bread and cooked provisions. The response has been prompt and liberal as the time would allow. A large quantity of provisions, in charge of J.B. Smith the well-known caterer, was forwarded by the 3 o'clock train, and further supplies will go to-night. Two thousand tents have also been forwarded by the U.S. authorities. General contributions of money to purchase supplies are being received by Mayor Lincoln, who will see that it is properly used. The Adams Express Company offer to take free of charge any contributions for the sufferers by the Portland fire. New York, 5th.—Lambert, the alleged absconding bank cashier, underwent an examination for extradition on Tuesday; noticed the Deputy Marshal into a hotel, where he was driven, and Lambert made his escape. AN INTERESTING SQUAD TO A HASTY DIVORCE.—A correspondent of the Volkstrend, writing from the Indiana Prairie, April 30, relates the following. In Sullivan county a young married pair, who had been united in the bonds of wedlock about six years having become somewhat mutually disagreeable of late, the husband in his anger hastened to a lawyer and took steps to obtain a divorce from his wife. One day he came home to his wife and said to her, 'Betsy, I have fulfilled your wish. You said you wished you were separated from me. Here is the decree of divorce.' His wife was at first surprised, but far too indignant to betray any emotion. She said she was ready to leave; she only needed to pack up her goods. She wished he would be present to see that she took nothing except what was her own. He stepped into the adjoining room with her, where the bureau and clothes-press were. The wife proceeded in silence to take out the clothes, when suddenly her eyes fell upon a small dress, and quite overcome she broke out in convulsive weeping. The husband, hitherto an indifferent observer, remarked her emotion and discovered the cause. It was the dress of her only child, a little daughter of three years, who had died almost two years ago. The husband was no less affected by the sight than his wife. He embraced her with emotion, begged her pardon again and again, tore the decree of divorce into a thousand pieces, hastened to the clerk's office, took out a new marriage license, and was married immediately to his late wife. 'Crowners'—We thought the 'Crowners' of Canada knew how to make the most of this office, but it seems that their brethren across the lines know a thing or two not yet dreamt of in Canada. The Rochester Express thus exposes the manner in which the Buffalo Coroners manage to do so much business:—'A citizen of that place, (Buffalo,) who was in town a few days ago, upon being twitted of the number of bodies found in Buffalo Creek, defended his beloved city thuswise:—'You don't suppose that every time there is a coroner's inquest in Buffalo someone murder or death has occurred? If so you are mistaken. The Buffalo Coroners are enterprising, and know how to value a corpse, and when they get one they hold an inquest and then 'chuck' it back into the creek, holding an inquest each time, until the subject isn't fit for use (!) I've known a dozen cases out of the same body (!) THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Sergeon George M. Cooper, U.S.A., who has made a special examination of the physical condition of Jeff. Davis, in compliance with directions from the President, reports the following as the result of his examination:— He is considerably emaciated, the fatty tissues having almost disappeared, leaving his skin much shrivelled. His muscles are small, flaccid and very soft, and he has but little muscular strength. He is quite weak and debilitated, consequently his gait is becoming nervous and irregular. His digestive organs, at present, are in comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but the most carefully prepared food. With a diet disagreeing with him, dyspeptic symptoms promptly make their appearance, soon followed by vertigo, fever, spinal and cranial neuralgia, an erysipelatous inflammation of the posterior scalp and right side of the nose, which quickly affects the right eye—the only sound one he now has—and extend through the nasal duct into the interior nose. His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively excitable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man in robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation being as of one fogged, and having every sentient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been a great and almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp and the creaking boots of the sentinel on the post round the prison rooms, and the relief of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably awakens him. Mr. Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide water region of Virginia is subject, I, with reason, fear the result. HEAVY BAIL.—Jefferson Davis's counsel have agreed to demand an immediate trial at the June Court, or if a postponement is insisted upon, they will demand that their client be released upon bail, which he is prepared to offer, to the amount of Ten Million Dollars, if necessary. James T. Brady, of New York, is retained as counsel in the case, and is at Fortress Monroe in daily communication with him, together with O'Connor and Shea. The New York World truly says that no right-minded American can read these reports without a blush of shame, and adds, 'Since the eloquent pen of Mr. Gladstone, near a score of years ago, concentrated the indignation of the civilized world upon the barbarous treatment inflicted by the Bourbon rulers of Naples upon Baron Perrotti and his fellow-captives, there has been no such revelation as this of the brutality to which men may be tempted by political passions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ishban and San Elnio should be paralleled in the sacred name of Liberty within the walls of Fortress Monroe.'

UNITED STATES.

Though 'Limited Liability' has done much good, it has done much harm also. It has produced an almost unlimited amount of rascality and knavery in the City, and brought upon the character of British commercial men a shocking reproach which it will be difficult to wipe out. And for this the law which applied limited liability to banking is mainly responsible. If banks had not so readily advanced the money of their depositors to float bubble schemes, so many reckless speculations could not have been set in motion by unprincipled schemers—and if bank directors and shareholders were responsible to the last shilling they possessed for the liabilities of the concern, they would have been more cautious in their advances.—Weekly Register. LOOK TO THE SABBATH BOOKS.—The New York correspondent of a Georgia exchange has the following:— "But the most noticeable publications that are brought out are those designed entirely for children. Through these a big crop of hate and persecution for 'rebels' is being printed, precisely as abolitionism was sowed thirty years ago. I remember then finding abolitionism in my school-books. One of my little boys got a prize at school the other day; it was a book entitled 'The Soldier Boy.' The frontispiece contains an atrocious libel, representing a Confederate soldier attempting the life of a Federal soldier who had given him a drink of water. It narrates with approval all sorts of outrages perpetrated by 'The Soldier Boy,' and his friend upon 'Southern sympathizers' or 'traitors.' The book, in short, is an abominable tirade against the South, and yet is permitted to be distributed to the school children in this most conservative quarter of the South. There is no instruction in it, only a spirit of malice against the South and the Copperheads." Commenting upon this subject the Cincinnati Enquirer says:—"We advise our Democratic friends to look closely to the kind of school-books that are put in the hands of their children. True, this is most unwarrantable even in politics; but how much more unjustifiable and wicked is the same sort of trickery when practised to embitter the youthful mind against the never-falling truths of the Catholic Church. Scarcely a school-book in general use in the United States but is filled with prejudice against or misrepresentations of our holy religion." UTAH, N.Y., July 5.—The extensive machinery works of Rogers & Co., at Willowvale, five miles South of this city, were totally consumed by fire, together with their contents, early last Wednesday morning. It was clearly an incendiary fire. Insurance in thirty companies, for 100,000 dollars. Loss nearly double that amount. BOSTON, 5th.—The terrible fire in Portland excited deep sympathy.

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle. Published every Friday. Single copy 3d. Terms: Two Dollars per annum in advance.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY—1866. Friday, 13—St. Anselm, P. M. Saturday, 14—St. Bonaventura, B. D. Sunday, 15—Eight hours of Pontocost.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. Our latest dates from Europe are by the steamers Saxonia and Aleppo, the latter of which brings us news up to the 27th ult.

The most important news, however, from the seat of war is the complete defeat, in three successive engagements, of Victor Emmanuel and his brigand horde by the Austrians.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the telegraph brought us the melancholy news of a most destructive conflagration in Portland, by which some ten million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION IN ITALY. From time to time we have laid before our readers extracts from impartial Protestant papers showing what is the nature and the extent of the religious movement now going on in Italy.

Still the evangelical press rejoiced greatly at the new day dawning upon the Peninsula, after so many centuries of Catholic darkness; still they raised their shouts of triumph, as monastery after monastery was abolished, as convent after convent was broken into by the lewd mercenaries of an alien government.

But a lie, even an evangelical lie, cannot live for ever. Some day or another, sooner or later, it must receive its coup de grace; and so, at last, has it been with this monstrous lie about the Reformation in Italy.

Amongst the later we may cite a low Anglican or evangelical journal of this City, which, in its issue of the 20th ult., devotes an editorial to the consideration of the religious and moral status of those ci devant Catholic communities that have protested, or discarded their ancient Catholic faith and allegiance.

"They," he says, speaking of the Irish who have thrown off the restraints of Popery—"they are throwing off all the restraints of religion and becoming infidels. In Italy, from all we can learn, there is much the same state of things."

ligion, and has examined the bases on which it rests, knows as certainly as he can know the truth of any proposition in Euclid, that if the Roman Catholic Church be what evangelical Protestants contend she is, then Christianity itself is a lie, and its founder was an impostor.

The elections in New Brunswick seem to have determined the fate of the long-talked-of Union of the British North American Provinces, by giving to the supporters of the scheme a decided majority in the Legislature.

A Union, if not precisely such a Union as that which was first agreed upon at Quebec, may now be looked upon as an accomplished fact. The details will, it seems, be left open for discussion by delegates from the several Provinces—Lower and Upper Canada to be considered as two distinct Provinces—who will deliberate in concert with the Imperial Government.

Some may look upon this as a catastrophe to be deprecated; others will treat it as a blessing to be invoked; but no matter in what light it may be viewed, the result is inevitable; is one that must be patent to all who have watched the workings of political systems, and is most probably designed, if not avowed, by the Upper Canadian and Clear-Grit concocters of the scheme.

By a singular anomaly a measure which should, one would think, so materially approve itself to the democratic conscience, has been violently opposed in Lower Canada by the Rouge or democratic party, which has thereby done more to forward it, and to secure its adoption, than have all the arguments adduced in its favor by its supporters, the so-called Conservatives.

the Rouges; opposing, an essentially democratic measure; whilst the great mass of the Lower Canadian, Catholic, Conservative and anti-Yankee at heart; looked on bewildered, and manifested, as a body, what the London Times complained of as an almost stolid indifference to a measure so important to themselves, their language and their religion.

Of the consequences of the measure itself upon the existing relations between the Imperial Government and its American Provinces the most contradictory opinions are expressed. By some we are assured that it will have the effect of maintaining the Imperial connection and of staying off the danger of Annexation, by increasing the military resources of the Provinces, and their means of defence; though how—the climate of British North America remaining the same, and the relative geographical positions of the several component parts thereof remaining the same—a political Union of any kind can bring about a closer material Union, which is the one thing needful, we do not understand.

Others again contend that, so far from fostering our political connection with Great Britain, Confederation, by aming at creating a new nationality on this Continent, will precipitate the inevitable rupture of the Imperial tie; and as a necessary consequence will lead to Annexation.

In the meantime, it is not for us to pass sentence; rather is it for the Catholics of L. Canada to make the best bargain for themselves that is still open to them, if indeed the discussion of the details of the Union is to be re-opened.

THE RITUAL PEST.—This disease, of which the seeds have long been latent in the constitution of the Establishment, and which of late has broken out with unusual fury amongst the Anglican clergy, threatens to cause a great deal of trouble not only to Bishops, and other government officials, but to newspaper editors of Low Church proclivities—and to evangelical persons generally.

Many of the symptoms are like those which are of constant occurrence in the case of conversions to Catholicity; but in the Ritual Pest, the vagaries and inconsistencies of the patient are not often terminated by any such crisis as conversion. On the contrary, the exhibition of or even the proposal to exhibit, the famous Roman remedy which was resorted to so happily in the case of Dr. Newman, in that of Dr. Manning, and in many other cases, has anything but a soothing effect on the Ritualist.

is utterly worthless; nay is provocative of fatulency.

Nor is this all; for even the ingredients of which it is compiled are not quite certain: We know indeed that the Pope is left out; yet no one can say for certain what the prescription contains. It is written on an old scrap of paper or Canon, and prescribes the constant use of certain things, or ecclesiastical drugs that were in use in the church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth.

In so far however as any doctrines were to be taught, any confession of faith held, ceremonies practised, or ecclesiastical ornaments to be retained in the Church of England by authority of Parliament in the second year of Edward the Sixth, it is certainly highly probable, that the doctrines, creeds, &c., held and retained in the last days of the previous King were in 1549 retained and allowed. The first Parliament of the new King, in its second session, passed a Bill of Uniformity for religion: and to this Act it is most likely that the Canon by us quoted referred. Now certainly in this Bill of Uniformity the old doctrine respecting the Eucharist was retained. The altar was therein still spoken of as an altar, not as a Communion table; and the Minister who officiated thereat was invariably designated "priest"—whilst the efficacy of the sacrifice—thus asserted as the co-relative of the terms "priest" and "altar," was extended to the dead for whom suffrages were ordered to be made.

These considerations would seem to show that our nineteenth century ritualists of the Anglican Church have the letter of the law on their side; though it is a long disused or an obsolete law, and though it is irreconcilable with those later and Calvinistic developments of Anglicanism which succeeded the death of Mary, and the accession of Elizabeth. Here at least there is no room for doubts as to the intentions of the nursing fathers and nursing mothers of the new church: and though for the sake of ensnaring some lax or ignorant adherents of the old faith, ambiguous expressions, and stammering formulas were still retained in the reformed liturgy there can be but one interpretation of the meaning of the change of the word "altar" into "communion table," of the word "priest" into "minister;" and of the alteration of the old rubric which enjoined that the priest should himself place the host or consecrated bread in the mouths of the lay communicants, into the present form which enjoins the minister to deliver the bread "into their hand."

* And therefore as much under one kind as under both.

suit to the early form of belief, that of 1549, are ludicrously and mischievously out of place now that that belief no longer obtains, and is indeed expressly repudiated by the legal authorities.

And this seems to be all that the authorities can legally do: for though they would fain put down Ritualism—as inconsistent with, as abhorrent to, the essential Protestant or anti-Catholic character of the Establishment, the law gives them no vantage ground for that purpose. Hence the operation of Lynch law is invoked, and put in force against the Ritualists. Brutal and savage mobs—composed, not of the lowest classes of society, socially, but of wealthy and well-dressed males and females—assail the obnoxious ritualising clergymen with foul obscene abuse, and hideous noises when he makes his appearance in the Church. These failings, other and more extreme acts of violence are by our Protestant champions resorted to, till the unhappy Ritualist, to whom the law gives no protection against ruffianly assailants, is compelled to yield, and to desert from the attempt to give to his "oyster brand"—as Anglican communion tables were irreverently and not unaptly termed in the sixteenth century—the semblance of a Catholic altar.

By the poorer classes of society, the Ritualists are better received; for with all their follies and inconsistencies, the Ritualistic clergymen are honorably distinguished from their evangelical brethren, by their attention to the wants of the poor, by their kindness to the sick, and by their self-devotion. Hence whilst the sleek, well fed evangelical is a favorite with the well-to-do middle classes,—by the poor, and wretched, by the outcasts of society from whom respectable evangelicalism keeps itself contemptuously aloof, the High Church clergyman, who if he does the service, visits and comforts the poor: who if he be guilty of the enormity of flowers and lighted candles at Easter, will stunt himself in his meals at Christmas, in order to furnish forth the table of some lonely widow—or starving orphan—is looked upon as a friend, a spiritual adviser, and as a priest. This accounts for the phenomenon which we find exultingly recorded in the Low Church papers; that it is not amongst the poor and ignorant, but amongst the wealthy, well dressed, and better educated classes of the Protestant community, that the most active anti-ritualists, that the most noisy church brawlers; and that the greatest blackguards are to be found. There is for instance much significance in the following paragraph on the subject which we clip from the Protestant Episcopalian:—

"The congregation at St. Alban's, gathered out of one of the most degraded parts of London, and little able to distinguish between truth and untruth, good and evil, no doubt go with the minister who gets up such pretty shows for them. But in places where there is more capacity for thoughtful judgment, there are sometimes strong popular demonstrations against such things. At Northmore Green, near Bridgewater, for instance, the people, learning that the incumbent meant Easter Sunday to introduce the highest forms of Romanist ceremonial, broke into the vestry room, tore up the obnoxious vestments, carried off the altar, destroyed the 'super altar,' with its cross, and then, on Sunday, crowded the church with such a violent and shouting mob, that the performance of the intended ceremonies was impossible"—Episcopalian.

Comment on the above would spoil it.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, who is, as our readers are aware, on his Pastoral visit, was at St. Elizabeth's last Sunday. We are pleased to learn that his Lordship's health is daily improving, notwithstanding the arduous duties which he imposes on himself, and that the pure country air is gradually re-establishing his health.

THE ROMAN LOAN IN AMERICA.—In another column will be found an advertisement of the Roman Loan in America. It is almost unnecessary for us to draw public attention to this Loan. To those who thoroughly understand the matter it is one of the most remarkable and liberal propositions ever made by any Government, and it has the still further recommendation of being made by a Government which has never yet failed in its engagements.

Mr. Robert Murphy, the gentleman who was chosen to place the bonds of the Roman Loan before the public, has, as will be seen by the advertisement referred to, obtained the recommendation of His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, who has most earnestly commended the object of Mr. Murphy's mission to the clergy and faithful of the Diocese of Kingston. We feel certain that His Lordship's kind appeal will not be in vain. It is needless to add that we too heartily recommend it to those of that Diocese with whom we have any influence.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—June, 1866.—Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. We give the list of the contents—

- 1. Gnera Da Siena.
2. Sir Brook Poynter. Part XII.
3. Life of St. Elizabeth.
4. Memoirs of the Confederate War of Independence. (Concluded).
5. A Man's A Man For A That.
6. The Permissive Bill.
7. The Political Crisis.
8. Index.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.—There are few entertainments at which we have ever assisted that have given us more real pleasure than the annual distribution of prizes at the Montreal College. We always promise ourselves, on that pleasant occasion, a rich treat as well in music as in the more serious matter of discussions on various questions of Philosophy, and most interesting experiments on scientific subjects, and we have never yet been disappointed. This year the entertainment was as successful as any at which we have ever had the pleasure of assisting, and it would be difficult to say more in praise of it. The distribution of prizes, which took place on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, was preceded by a discussion between Messrs. T. Dagenais and O. Jannel, on the liberty of the Human Mind: mens humana est libera. The latter young gentleman made many adroit objections to the proposition, but they were successfully solved by his confere, both of them displaying much deep thought and a solid fund of erudition. This interesting discussion was followed by a learned essay, by Mr. Derome; on that great Christian and statesman, M. de Maisonneuve, one of the great pioneers of Canadian civilisation. After this came what many probably considered the most interesting part of the whole entertainment—some very amusing experiments by Messrs. J. Dubuc and F. Doherty, on the artificial production of cold.—These experiments were not the less surprising, because the great heat of the day almost prevented the large and select assemblage from believing that they were within a few feet of objects with a temperature so low that a few minutes would suffice to convert water into iceicles. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. O. Jannel, with a depth of emotion which made a lively impression on the vast audience.

It would be an act of ingratitude in us, were we to omit rendering our humble meed of praise to the College Choir, led by the Rev. Mr. Lefebvre, who discoursed some of their sweetest music at appropriate intervals during this pleasant entertainment. The distribution of prizes took place as usual; after which the Rev. Mr. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, made a short address to the students of the College, exhorting them to beware of the dangers with which the holidays are so generally accompanied, and expressing a hope that the vacation on which they were then entering would be in every sense pleasant to themselves and to their parents.

RESOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURES.

OTTAWA, July 3. Resolutions to be moved providing for the Local Government and Legislature of Lower and Upper Canada, respectively, when the Union of the Provinces of British North America is effected:—

Resolved, 1st. That, by the 38th paragraph of the resolutions of this House, passed on the 3rd day of February, 1865, for presenting a humble Address to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island in one Government, with provisions based on the resolutions which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies, held at the City of Quebec, on the 10th of October, 1864. It is provided that, for each of the Provinces, there shall be an Executive officer, styled Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, under the Great Seal of the Federated Provinces, during pleasure, such pleasure not to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause, such cause to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by message to both Houses of Parliament within the first week of the first session afterwards; and that, by the 41st paragraph of the same resolution, it is provided that the Local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of each Province shall provide.

Resolved, 2nd. That, under and subject to the Constitution of the Federated Provinces, the Executive authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, respectively, shall be administered by each of such officers according to the well-understood principles of the British Constitution.

Resolved, 3rd. The Great Seal of each Province of Lower Canada and Upper Canada shall be the same, or of the design in each of the said Provinces as that used in the said Provinces respectively, at the time of the existing Union or until altered by the Local Governments.

Resolved, 4th. That, there should be a Local Legislature for Lower Canada, composed of two Chambers to be called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.

Resolved, 5th. That there shall be a Local Legislature for Upper Canada, which shall consist of one Chamber, to be called the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Resolved, 6th. That the Legislative Council of Lower Canada shall be composed of twenty-four members, to be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the Local Government, who shall hold office during life, but if any Legislative Councilor shall for two consecutive sessions of Parliament fail to give his attendance in Parliament his seat shall thereby become vacant.

7th. That the members of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, and shall possess a continuous real property qualification in Lower Canada of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities.

8th. That, if any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Councilor in Lower Canada, the same shall be determined by the Council.

9th. That the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, unless otherwise provided by the Local Parliament, shall be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during pleasure, and only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

10th. That each of the twenty-four Legislative Councilors of Lower Canada shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four electoral divisions thereof, mentioned in schedule A of the 1st chapter of the consolidated statutes of Canada, and such

Councilor shall reside or possess his qualification in the Division he is appointed to represent.

Resolved, 11th. That the Legislature of Lower Canada shall be composed of the 65 members to be elected to represent the 65 electoral divisions into which Lower Canada is now divided under Chapter two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter 75, of Consolidated Statutes Lower Canada, and the Act 23 Victoria Chapter 1, or of any other Act amending the same in force at the time when the Local Government shall be constituted, as well for representation in Local Legislature thereof, as in the House of Commons of the Federated Provinces; provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant-Governor for assent any bill of the Legislative Council and assembly of Lower Canada, by which the number of the representatives in the Legislative Assembly or the limits of the electoral divisions may be altered, unless the second and third reading of such bill in the Legislative Assembly shall have been passed with the concurrence of three-fourths of the members for the time being of said Legislative Assembly and the assent shall not be given to such bill unless an address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor that such bill has been so passed.

Resolved, 12th. That the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada shall be composed of eighty-two members, to be elected to represent the eighty-two constituencies in Upper Canada, such constituencies being identical whether for representation in the local Legislative Assembly or for representation in the House of Commons of the Federated Provinces, and which constituencies shall consist of the divisions and be bound as is provided in the schedule hereto annexed, marked A.

Resolved, 13th. That until other provisions are made by the local legislature of Lower and Upper Canada respectively changing the same in either of the said Provinces, all the laws which at the date of the proclamation constituting the separate Provinces of Lower Canada, shall be in force in each of said Provinces, respectively, relating to qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected, or to sit or vote, as member of the Assembly of the Province of Canada, and relating to qualification or disqualification of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to the returning officers and their powers and duties, and relating to proceedings at elections and to the period during which such elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of controversial elections, and the proceedings incident thereto, and relating to the vacating of seats of members, and to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated, otherwise than by a dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and in the said Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Resolved, 14th. That the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, respectively shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for closing the same, and no longer, subject nevertheless to either the said Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada or the said Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada being sooner prorogued, or dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor of either of the said Provinces, respectively.

Resolved, 15th. That there shall be a session of the Legislature of each of the said Provinces once at least every year, so that a period of 12 months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the local legislature in one session and the first sitting thereof in the next session.

A CANADIAN VIOLINIST.—The Minerve states that a young French Canadian, Mr. Oscar Martel, gives promise of becoming a distinguished violinist. His extraordinary talent has attracted attention, and he has received lessons as well as encouragement from the well known artists Messrs. Hone and Prume. He is to play in public for the first time, next week, at the commencement of the Assumption College.

LIGHTNING IN LACHINE.—The Minerve states that during the thunder storm of Tuesday last, the lightning fell on the house of Mr. Norbert Lefebvre in Lachine. It came down the chimney, and struck in the room where the family were assembled, two men, who lost, for a few hours, the use of their legs, after which the numbness left them, without their having been otherwise hurt. There was in the room a strong smell of sulphur.

FIRE AT LEVIS.—Among the effects of the thunder storms of Wednesday, was the destruction by fire, of two houses belonging to Mr. Samson, near No. 3 Fort, on the height of Levis over the Grand Trunk Depot. Mr. Samson having parted with his original dwelling lands for the benefit of the Imperial Government to build the new fortifications on, he had just constructed a new and large brick dwelling, which was struck by the lightning, on Wednesday night, and burned with all its contents which were uninsured. The proprietor had only recently moved in from a smaller building alongside that he had temporarily occupied, and with his family, had a narrow escape.—Daily News

FIRE.—We regret to learn that Samuel Cairns, Esq. of Durham, had the whole of his outbuildings destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. They contained a large quantity of grain, hay, &c., which was also destroyed. His dwelling house was saved with great difficulty. The loss is very heavy, there being no insurance.—Huntingdon Journal

A Court Martial, composed of Lieut.-Cols. Dawson, Shanley and Chisholm is now sitting at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, for the purpose of enquiring into Col. Booker's conduct at the Limeridge Battle.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- St. Remi, J Richardson, \$8; Westwood, J S Driscoll, \$2; Drummondville, Miss Poyart, \$2; Maryville, U S C McRae, \$1 U S Cy Point Alexander, J McCarthy, \$2; Brinsville, P McMillan, \$2; South Hitchcock, J Mason, \$2; St Jerome, P Shea, \$1; Bagot, P Kennedy, \$2; Portage du Fort, Rev A O'Malley, \$5; Tannery West, J Fox, \$2; Lachine, Rev J N Marschal, \$2; St Ambrose de Kildare, X Desrochers, \$1; St Catherine's, J Hand, \$6; Halifax, N S J Donohue, \$5; Boston, U S Miss R Brady, \$3 U S Cy; Newbury, H McLeary, \$4; Paris, M Halligan, \$2; Amherstburg, A O'Malling, \$1; Osgoode, J Kinross, \$3; French Village, M Ling, \$2; Cornwall, D McKeever, \$4.50; Huntington, Wm Wilders, \$2; Portmouth, P Hammill, \$1; Alexandria, Alex McDougall, 12 1/2 c; Charlottetown, \$5; St Narcisse, J Byrne, \$3; Hillier, J Vincent, \$2; L'Oratoire, R Walsh, \$2; Quebec, J McKenzie, \$4; St Johns, Col Hibbert, \$5; Mitchell, F N Law, \$2; La Presentation, Rev Mr Bearegard, \$2; Toronto, J P McDouell, \$3; Egerton, J Buckley, \$1; St Louis, Mo, U S, Rev Prof Willard, \$3 U S Cy; Rev H B Brettagh, Trenton—T Hollerin, Odorion, \$2; Wm Ferron, Frankford, \$3; L LeBelle, \$2; Per C T Palsgrave—W J McDonald, \$2; Per Rev O Gay, North W k field—Self, \$2; John Mahoney, \$2; P O'Farrell, \$1; J Martin, Lowe, \$2; Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—F McLeod Glennivie, \$2; Per E J Maguire, Trenton—P L McAuley, \$2; Per P Doyle, Toronto—Self, \$2; W Patterson, \$2; M Walsh, Woodbridge, \$1; Per T Hourly, Haring—J Boyd, \$4; Per M McCormick, Spout, P E T Self, \$1; D Mooney, Little Harbor, \$1; Archibald McDonald Little Pond, \$2; Per W Chisholm, Cornwall—A Kennedy, \$5.77; J Durocher, \$4.17; Per P Lynch, Allomette Island—Rev D Oorbet, \$2.75; A Maloney, \$2.25; C Duff, \$2; Per A B McIntosh, Onatama—A Satter, \$2; Per L Oughlin, St Catherine's—M Landriau, \$2; Per P O'Brien, Gananoque—Self, \$2; Rev Mr Kusister, \$2.

Fort Erie July 3.—About noon to day several shots were fired from a barge full of men in the dress of United States soldiers, as they were proceeding along the Erie Canal in tow of a tug. The Fenian and the United States flags were hoisted side by side, but the latter was lowered just before the outrage was committed. One ball struck the house of the Rev. Mr Greenham. It is supposed that the shots were fired at a train full of the 47th regiment waiting at the main guard, as several balls were seen to strike the water short of this point. Toronto Leader July 5.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 10, 1866. Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Fine, \$6.00 to \$6.15; Super., No. 2 \$6.30 to \$6.40; Superfine \$6.80 to \$6.90; Fancy \$7.50 to \$8.00; Extra, \$8.25 to \$8.75; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.50; Bag Flour, \$3.70 to \$3.80 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Butter, per lb.—New worth 16c to 17c., according to quality. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$24.50 to \$30.00; Prime Mess, \$21 to \$30.00; Prime, \$20.50 to \$30.00. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.60 to \$4.90. Wheat—U C Spring ex cars \$1.50. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.40 to \$5.45; Seconds, \$5.15 to \$5.00; First Pearls, \$8.00 to \$9.00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$9.50. Beef, live, per 100 lbs 9.00 to 00.00. Sheep, each, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Lamb, 2.00 to 4.00. Calves, each, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

July 10, 1866. Flour, country, per quintal, 17 0 to 17 6. Oatmeal, do 11 0 to 11 6. Indian Meal, do 8 6 to 9 0. Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0. Barley, do, per 50 lbs 3 4 to 3 6. Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 6. Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 6 to 1 9. Do, salt do, 1 1 to 1 2. Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes, per bag 3 3 to 3 6. Onions, per minot, 4 0 to 0 0. Beef, per lb 0 7 to 0 9.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded a nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to prevent inducements to capital has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 7 1/2 per cent. interest on the investment. From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; and the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain. No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the following Banking Houses. Messrs EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France. Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the object of his mission to the Rev. Clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at Kingston this 2nd day of July 1866. E. J. Bp. of Kingston.

The venerable Catholic Clergy, throughout the United States and the Canadas, (expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions, and the amount thereof, and forward the same by Draft or Express to the Central Office at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the Bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.

ROBERT MURPHY Agent. Apostolical Nunciature in France. PARIS, May 20th, 1866.

Mr Robert Murphy, Paris.

Sir:—Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Father has just ordered by his Sovereign decree of the 11th of last April, have apprised me of the offers that you made them to place the bonds of the aforesaid loan in America, and of the motives that they have for believing in the success of your efforts.

Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction, I myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to entreat you to omit nothing that may facilitate your attainment of so just and useful an object to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are especially invited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral support is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prelates and to all Ecclesiastics, myself earnestly entreat them to have the goodness to receive you with all kindness and to lend you all the aid that circumstances may require for the more successful accomplishment of the enterprise. For this purpose I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., alone authorized to negotiate the bonds of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add hereto that the subscription is for the immediate account of the Government of the Holy Father.

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to learn the names of those persons who have either subscribed to the loan or aided the subscription. With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration.

The Apostolical Nuncio in France. ELVIO, Archbishop of Myra. (Signed)

We certify the above to be a correct translation from the original. E. J. Bp. of Kingston. Kingston, 2nd July, 1866.

Married, In St. Patricks Church, on the 31 inst., by the Rev Mr Dowd, Mr Henry Heaton, Newsdealer, of this city to Miss Ann Conway, Daughter of Mr. Patrick Conway Merchant Tailor, of New Wine Street, Glasgow, Scotland.



GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC, IN GUILBAULT'S GARDENS, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th, 1866. TICKETS for sale at the usual places throughout the City, and at the door on the day of the Pic Nic. Doors open from TEN o'clock A.M. to ELEVEN P.M. TICKETS of ADMISSION—25 cts.; Children Half-price. Full particulars in next issue. P. O'MEARA, Rec. Secretary.

CONVENT OF VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE, (NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word every thing that constitutes a good education.

This House is situated in the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Ouegawaga.—The means of communication to Upper Canada and United States are of easy access.

A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Playground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of Young Ladies. The Course of Instruction is in both languages, French and English.

There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Poetic Literature, Geography, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music—Piano, Harp.

The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., &c.

TERMS. (PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE). Board, per annum, \$80.00. Washing, " " 10.00. Music—Piano, " " 20.00. Harp, " " 40.00. Drawing, " " 10.00. Bedstead, Desk, " " 1.00. Bed and Bedding, " " 6.00.

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible reasons.

UNIFORM. In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. In Winter, Dark " " " " 12m.

WANTED, FOR the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, O.E. a MALE TEACHER, capable of Teaching the French and English Languages, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. He must be a married man. Address, THOMAS WALSH, Sec. School Commissioners, Lacolle. June 27, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st of September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table, Staats Zeitung, Original Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-American, N.Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Son Ton, Mad. Democrite, Fashion, Book Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Bazaar, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Orateur, Union National, Le Perroquet, Le Scie and Le Descrieur—The Novellate, Dime Novels, Dime Romances, Joke books, A Mad Jack, Divines, Maps, Guide Books, Miscellaneous Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and Stationery Materials, at the very lowest prices! Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscription associated for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 14.—The Emperor's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the event of the day. It says, indeed, little more than what from a knowledge of the past had been already conjectured or positively known; but it is important from the fact of its being a formal declaration of Imperial policy at the very moment when men are on the watch for the first sounds of war.

It was never expected that the declarations of the French Government as to absolute neutrality, and the assurances that Italy, if she attacked, would do so on her own responsibility, at her own risk and peril, meant that Austria, if victorious, would be allowed to re-establish her old domination in Lombardy.

Lombardy was ceded by Austria to France, and not to Italy; and no one is, therefore, surprised to learn from the Emperor's lips that he will not suffer the work which he contributed to construct in Italy to be undone.

Dr. Mroun de Lhuys was instructed, as the Emperor says, to reiterate in His Majesty's name all the ideas of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium be not disturbed.

It struck them, perhaps, as it struck many out of doors, that when three Powers are at war one must come out of the conflict seriously diminished. If Prussia be the winner in this terrible game she annexes the Rbe Duchies forthwith; if Austria triumphs over her rival she may think of recovering Silesia, which she is known to yearn after; and if the chances of war are favorable to Italy, Venetia will, of course be hers.

By the public the Imperial letter has been received with a sort of mingled feeling. It is regretted that the deputies were not allowed to express their opinions on a communication of such importance.

As for the belligerent Powers, none of them can allege now or hereafter that the Emperor of the French has not acted towards them with the utmost straightforwardness. He frankly informs all whom it may concern what he expects when the war is over, and when the settling day comes.

A French financier and political economist has examined the financial portion of the three Powers about to engage in war, and setting aside the advantages which each may derive from the gallantry of its army and the skill of its generals, he seeks out the one who shall be best served by its material resources.

Leaving the Government of Francis Joseph, he arrives at that of Victor Emmanuel. The Italian debt in 1860, after the annexation of Tuscany and the Marches, amounted to £100,000,000. It has been since doubled. The Italian Rente was quoted at 84 in May 1861; at present it is quoted at 31.

Paris, June 21.—The Constitutional of to-day points out the pacific sense of the Emperor's letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. 'Peace,' it continues, 'has the preference and the best wishes of the Emperor, and his hopes must be also on that side, for, after having positively declared that France would not engage in war except under a decisive state of things, he has grounds to believe that none of the belligerents will desire to assume the responsibility of provoking it by creating such a position of affairs.'

without taking any trouble to inform them. The Government is observant of such acts, and will not hesitate to institute legal proceedings against the authors of false intelligence. The Emperor's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the event of the day. It says, indeed, little more than what from a knowledge of the past had been already conjectured or positively known; but it is important from the fact of its being a formal declaration of Imperial policy at the very moment when men are on the watch for the first sounds of war.

ITALY. ANNIVERSARY OF THE POP'S ENTHRONIZATION.—On the 17th instant, the anniversary of the day on which Pius IX. ascended the throne, His Holiness addressed the Cardinals in reply to their congratulations, and raised his voice against the persecution to which the bishops and priests are being subjected in Italy.

On the 12th instant the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna blessed the colours of the Tyrolese chassiers in the Cathedral of that city. His Grace after the ceremony addressed the men as follows:—'We live,' said the Archbishop, 'in days which remind us of the portentous calm that precedes a storm.'

ITALIAN MILITARY FORCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard quotes the following appreciation of the critical state of the Italian Government, extracted from the Revue des Deux Mondes, and written by M. Michel Chevalier, whose sympathy for that country is well known:—

'The Italians say that armed peace exhausts them; but war would exhaust them still more. Have they, in fact the means of carrying it on? Not that they are deficient in courage or discipline: on this point I am persuaded they would do their duty, and pursue an honourable career; but the material resources required for war are wanting to them. The truth, which peoples as well as kings should be resigned to hear, is that the Italians, who had displayed an admirable spirit before being united into one single state, have not been the same since they have formed only a realm from the Miocio to the southern extremity of the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Prussia has addressed a Note to the German Governments which voted on the 14th inst., against the mobilization of the Federal army, requesting them to abstain from participation in any discussion with the Powers who are at war with Prussia, as such conduct would necessarily disturb their peaceful relations with the Prussian Government.

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