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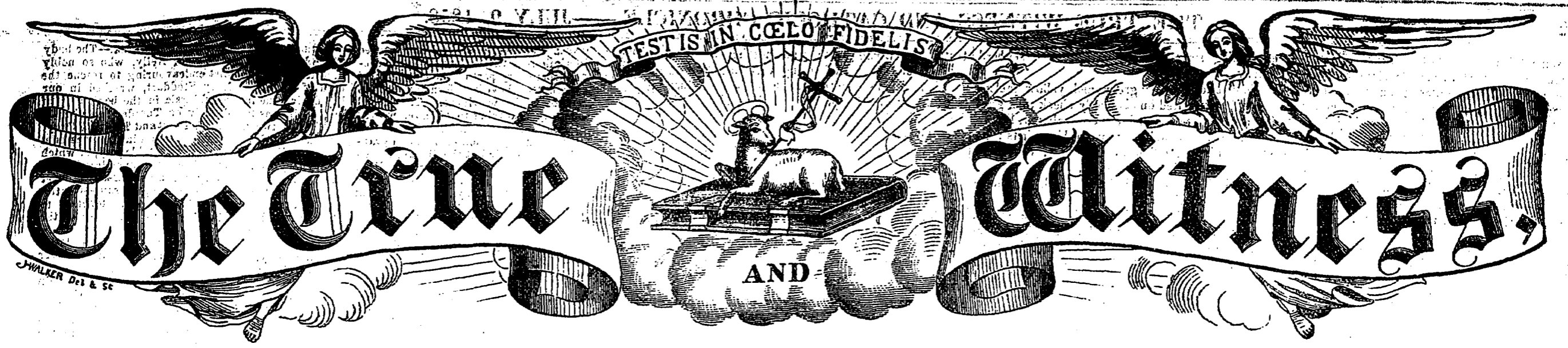
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

No. 48.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE BELFAST RIOTS.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

It may appear strange at first sight to hear the statement made, namely, that the Whig and the Tory Governments have contributed about an equal share in producing the late riots in Belfast: nevertheless the statement is critically true.

With this brand of (to say the least) misalliance fixed on this sworn confederacy, it has lived on since '32, sustained, patronized, and petted by those persons highest in power in Ireland and nearest the Throne in England.

Lord Carlisle has pointed out unmistakably its true character by expelling it from the Magisterial Bench; thereby expressing his official conviction that in the Grand Jury-room, at Petty Sessions, at Magistrates' Courts, at Elections, and in the Poorhouse, strict impartial decision is ordinarily unattainable; popular confidence in the administration of the laws is shaken and lost, as long as the Orange element is found mixed with the accredited office of public justice.

by overmatched or equal retaliation: and the Orange aggressive onslaught repelled and punished by their former passive victims, whom they once trampled in the mire, and whose houses they wrecked in unrestricted ferocity? It is a narrow view of this case of Belfast to ascribe the late disgraceful proceedings in that town to any sudden or new-born excitement of the dominant faction: it is the old hereditary feeling of their ancient corporate abuses, for which past Parliamentary injustice, and past Castle persecution, are much more to be blamed than Sandy-row or Dr. Drew's church.

These Northern riots, as I have already stated, are the offspring of a Tory and a Whig influence: they can be traced to a twofold cause, namely—a political and a sectarian source.—The Tories principally founded the political part, while the Whigs established the sectarian development.

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his wife lying in scarlet fever, himself hungry, and his children naked, he was accosted by a Souper offering him fire, food, clothes, money, and employment if he would become a pervert—"Begone," said this Irish Confessor, "begone, you vile spawn of the D—: my children shall never grow fat on the wages of apostasy, my wife shall never wear the livery of perjury: and I would rather perish and rot, and be the food of dogs than betray Christ and drink sacrilege and perdition, even out of a cup of gold."

This Souperism—this result of the Russell letter spread over Ireland a disastrous bigotry like the fever fog of New Orleans, preceding the fatal black vomit. Who has not heard of this impious crusade in Connemara, Dingle, Cork, Kells, Kilkenny, and Dublin: and who has not been made acquainted with its fights, its cut heads, its summonses, its lawsuits, its perjuries, its contempt, and its total failure after a yearly expenditure for several years of upwards of £39,000.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the street-preachers have at length broken up their establishment and taken their departure from our city.

The Irish people are already aware that this street preaching has been introduced into Belfast, in its most insulting form: and that goading lies and galling blasphemy against our most cherished doctrines have been preached and published in wanton, rampant bigotry, in open-air defiance.—This is the Whig part of the Belfast disgrace; and thus the double cause of the Sandy-row achievement, their fame and their renown can with justice be equally divided between ancient Orangeism and modern Whig bigotry.

It is not in the spirit of triumph that I advert to the independence and the courage of the Catholics of Belfast, as evinced in their late defensive position against the Orange mob. I wish there was no cause for this evidence of their strength: I wish they lived in peace and charity with all their neighbors: and if any labor of mine could promote the peace of that town, with which I happen to be acquainted, and where I have received kindness from all classes of society, I would cheerfully devote my time and my influence to promote the union of the Catholic and the Orangeman, to make them forget the past, and to be bound in permanent friendship for all future time.

June 17th, 1858.

D. W. C.

NEVER DESPAIR.—True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events.

BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers a series of very interesting letters, written by a friend of ours, who visited Belgium and France last winter. The first is from Brussels; and his graphic descriptions of the churches and other public buildings will, we have no doubt, be acceptable to our readers:—

Brussels, 5th Feb., 1858.

Last Friday we left London direct for Ostend, at which place we arrived at 1 P. M. next day. It is a clean, snug town, with nothing to interest the stranger, except the great ramparts and ditches by which it is surrounded. We expected much annoyance from the Custom-house officials, but were agreeably disappointed; when, after merely glancing at our luggage, the gens d'armes politely informed us that we might proceed to our hotel. The next train conveyed us to Leopold's capital, passing, en route, through Bruges and Ghent, where I wish I could have remained a couple of days.—This hotel (Hotel de la Regence) we find a very good one; everything is not only comfortable, but elegant. It is refreshing to find such politeness here on every side, from the lowest domestique up to Madame, after so long suffering, irritation and annoyance from those troublesome London waiters. On Sunday, we got out early, and spent two hours in the Palais des beaux Arts, which contains many paintings, by Rubens, Van Dyck, and others; some of them are wonderful, and you may be sure I enjoyed the treat. At 11 o'clock, we attended Mass at L'Eglise de Ste. Gudule, a noble old building of the XIII. century. The singing was excellent, with a strong instrumental accompaniment. The interior is large, containing many fine paintings, statues, &c. The pulpit—a masterpiece of wood carving by Verbruggen represents Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise; the preacher stands in a globe, which rests on the branches of the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil. But I must hurry. Having heard of the fame of Antwerp in churches and paintings, I determined to spend a few days there; so after Mass I partook of a lunch jumped on a train, and in three-quarters of an hour, arrived there (25 miles.) Ascertaining that Vespers commenced at four o'clock, I went at once to the Cathedral. Fancy that! Mass at Ste. Gudele a Bruxelles, and Vespers at L'Eglise de Notre Dame D'Auvers! It is very large, and, unlike most churches, has three aisles on each side of the nave; the sexton told me that there are 125 columns supporting 205 arches, and these, I assure you, present a strange and very beautiful coup-d'oeil from any point of view—a crossing and intertwining of these numerous Gothic vaults and pillars, which you cannot imagine. I paid it a second visit on Monday morning to examine it more thoroughly by day light. The Great Tower is a miracle in itself. Up, up, it shoots into the clear blue sky, over four hundred feet above the street, terminating in a point; you wonder it does not crumble into pieces, so flimsy and aerial does its minute and ornamental lace-like work appear to the observer in la Place Verte. There is a spiral stairs leading to a gallery, which encircles the pinnacle.—I made the ascent, I cannot venture to say how often I gyrrated; it was like creeping up an immense cork screw. It is a giddy height, but the view is magnificent—the course of the Schelde, the Citadel, dykes, ramparts, Boulevards, &c.—'There is in this tower a superb chime of bells (80 or 90, which ring a merry peal several times each day, enlivening the jolly old burgurers of Antwerp. While I was at the summit, 200 feet above the besify, I heard an air from "La Borgru" played in a manner which reminded me of a chorus of flutes, more than a chime of bells, and unlike anything I ever heard before—a sweet, soft, glass-like tinkling. The execution was wonderfully rapid—even chromatic runs were dotted out clearly, as if on a piano; it was harmony itself. Coming down, I examined the working of the machinery minutely; you should have seen me, all over dust, poking amid a host of bells, great and small, and a vast net work of wires. Each bell has four hammers placed over it, which are governed by the musician himself, by means of a wire attached to each: these are so nicely adjusted that the least pull raises the hammer.—by having four hammers to each, a note can be repeated with great rapidity—one would not work quickly enough. But let us descend into the body of the church, rich in vast columns, arches, corridors, aisles and altars. In the south transept hangs that masterpiece of Rubens—"The descent from the Cross." You must not expect me to describe it. I can only say that it was completely taken aback, awe-stricken, when I saw it. Christ looks so cold, so dead, and grief is so painfully depicted on the female faces that I could hardly believe but that I was gazing on some terrible reality, instead of a representation. In the opposite transept is his "Elevation of the Cross," another wonder, and over the high altar his "Assumption of the B. Virgin."

He is buried himself in St. Jacques church—a church even more magnificent than the Cathedral;—in it the noblesse of Antwerp are buried; it is filled with their tombs and private Chapels, on which the most splendid decorations of marble, stained glass, &c., are lavished. The Lady Chapel, immediately behind the High Altar, is devoted to the great painter; it is his family tomb; over its altar is a painting—"The Holy Family," in which he introduces the portraits of himself, his father, wife, child, &c. The old Koster of the church told me that there would be a grand ceremony there in the evening; it being the Fete of St. Roch; so I returned at six o'clock, and was repaid an hundred fold.—The music from the choir in the rear, and the organ which is placed on the screen in front, was most impressive and grand. The church was decorated with family banners, and brilliantly lighted with thousands of candles. After the Benediction, there was a grand procession, and as it emerged from the choir, and glided round through those venerable aisles, the scene was beautiful; then came the waves of melody from organ and choir at the same time filling the entire space above, and pressing down, as it were, on the crowds beneath; the excitement of the scene and music combined, whirled me into another age, and for some time I fancied myself back in the good old days of chivalry, when Knights in armor, and ladies fair, assisted at these festivals of the Church, amid all the grandeur and pomp of the time. On again. There are a great number of churches in Antwerp, but I cannot stop to speak of them. In the church of St. Andrews, I saw the "Crucifixion of St. Andrew," by Otto Vennius, the master of Rubens; and in the Academy of Painting, there is a splendid collection, much superior to that here in Brussels, by Rubens, Vandyck (his pupil), Quertin Matsys, (the blacksmith of Antwerp), Titian, Teniers, and others of the Flemish and German school. Rubens is adored in Antwerp; there are several statues of him, and his house is still reverently pointed out. There are many things to admire there: the docks and basins, the citadel, the fortifications, the dykes, which environ it; the Boulevards, in all directions, are very beautiful, and the Zoological gardens are in some species superior to the London collection. It has a quaint, quiet old air, with its high gabled Flemish houses and painted roofs. The people appear jolly, good-hearted, and innocent, and like our own in Canada, wear wooden shoes. I noticed too in running through the country, that the houses all looked white, clean, and snug; indeed the country altogether (not the cities) looks more like Lower Canada than any place I have seen—and that is paying it a great compliment I assure you. I returned to Brussels on Tuesday night, and have been working hard ever since, visiting public buildings, churches, &c; there are many of both well worthy of more notice than I can give them here. The old part of the city abounds in fine old feudal looking mansions—the residences of the Brabant noblesse in their day; La Grand Place is alone worth a trip to see.—On one side is the Hotel de Ville, one of those superb buildings, peculiar I believe to the Netherlands, (as is the wonderful wood carving in all their churches.) It has a high standing roof, studded with windows and a beautiful Gothic tower, 364 feet in height (15th century); opposite stands the old Maison du Roi; and on a third side, an ancient Ducal Palace still proudly sits firmly as ever. The abdication of Charles V. took place in it—1555. The Park (quite close to our hotel) is a lovely spot, with the King's Palace on one side, that of the Prince of Orange on another; the Chamber of Representatives opposite, and the remainder built up with residences of the gentry. The Duchess of Richmond's house is still shewn in La Rue Royale, wherein she gave the grand ball to the Duke and officers of the British army on the eve of Waterloo. I went to the Theatre Royal Wednesday evening, and heard the opera "Les Demons de la Couronne" admirably sung. This theatre is, without any exception, the most beautiful and elegant, in everything, of any that I have seen; there is nothing at all in London to come near it: it is a perfect gem—comfortable, commodious, and well ventilated; there were a great many military men there in uniform, which gave color and variety to the scene. It was particularly pleasing to me to see the order and decorum preserved throughout; no interruptions of the opera by shouting and clapping; everything passed off as quietly as we had been in a drawing-room. I wish I had space and time to give you some little description of this beautiful city; but I must conclude. The Boulevards are so numerous that you can fancy yourself continually in the country; then there is no smoke, no fog, as in England; streets, houses, people, everything wears a cheerful and sunny aspect. "Yesterday we devoted to Waterloo! We chartered "un voiture de remise," and started at nine A.M.; leaving the remise at Mont Ste. Jean, I walked three hours a pied, visiting everything—the church at Waterloo, wherein there

are some 30 monuments to British officers... Ferme de Mont Ste. Jean, la Haye Sainte, la Belle alliance, la Montagne du Lion, and la Ferme de Marju, et le chateau D'Hougoumont.

"I remain, &c.,"

"Paris, 25th Feb., 1858.

"Nothing new occurred at Brussels, since writing you on the 5th inst. We came to Paris by Amiens, remaining over there one day expressly to see its Cathedral, which is said to be the most perfect specimen of Gothic architecture in France.

"Leaving by the morning 'Convoi de la Poste' we rode through a pretty country, and arrived in Paris at two P.M.; making our entry by the famous faubourg St. Denis.

"Of Paris, I do not intend to say one word; simply because any attempt to describe it is beyond my power; for really it is the most enchanting place, as a city, that the mind can imagine.

"The hour was rapidly approaching when his lordship usually took his round, and he would infallibly miss his favorite ram—what was to be done? To tell a lie appeared to his honest mind the very essence of degradation—to equivocate was meanness execrable—yet an excuse must be had!

"Saturday last I went out to Issy by stage, to see Mr. —, but was quite disappointed to find that he had left some time since for Ireland. It was a young French Priest who opened the door for me, and on hearing that I was from Canada, he suddenly ran off, and on his return, fancy my amazement to see him accompanied by our friend M. Picard.

"I am, &c.,"

DARBY AND THE RAM.

"Twas one of those days when the sun in its perpendicular altitude looks at two sides of the hedge at once—a lovely midsummer day—when nature was laughing till her sides ached, and mother earth, in her gayest mood, was lavishing her promises and her smiles to her often ungrateful children, the lambs were skipping to and fro within their enclosed pastures, and the cows, with grave and matron aspect, were lolling in the sun, and ruminating their already gathered repast—

everything seemed happy, except the Shepherd Darby.

"Poor fellow! A green and yellow melancholy had settled on his manly cheek; his grief he revealed not, but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey upon his spirits; he stalked about the field like a ghost, or leaned upon his crook in silent despair.

"I wonder," said his lordship to the squire, "what can be the matter with my shepherd Darby. He seems in a galloping consumption; and were I to lose him, I would not see his like again for many a long day. He is the most honest, steady, careful creature in the world, and never told a lie in his life."

"Never told a lie in his life! Good! Why, my lord, do you really believe such nonsense?" "Decidedly I do. I know your opinion is not very favorable as to the moral character of our dependents, yet there are some among them not unworthy of trust."

"Well, Darby, that shower we had last night served the pastures."

"It did, my lord, and the cows will give a larger meal, and require milking earlier this evening through means of it."

"Darby, bring over my favorite ram, that this gentleman may see it."

"Yes, my lord. Halloo, Sweeper, away for Ballface."

"That's a clever turn, my worthy," said the squire, "here's half a crown to drink."

"Thanks to your honor," said Darby, "but the worth of that in strong drink will serve me a year, and yet I'll spend it on drink all in one night."

"You are a worthy fellow, and a philosopher," said Lord Amplefield, with a look of triumph, as he and the squire rode off. "What say you to my shepherd now?"

"A mighty plausible fellow, indeed! Yet proud as you are of him, my lord, I bet a score of sheep that before two days I'll make him tell you a barefaced lie, out and out."

"Done!" said his lordship, the wager was laid, and the squire set out on his lie-making expedition.

"He soon ascertained the cause of Darby's melancholy. There had been a quarrel between him and the girl of his heart, the lovely Cautlellen. Pride prevented a reconciliation, though both would have given the world to be in each other's arms.

"The hour was rapidly approaching when his lordship usually took his round, and he would infallibly miss his favorite ram—what was to be done? To tell a lie appeared to his honest mind the very essence of degradation—to equivocate was meanness execrable—yet an excuse must be had!

"Good morning, my lord."

"How are the flocks to-day, Darby?"

"Pretty fair, my lord."

"Darby, I don't see my favorite ram—where is he?"

"Oh, my lord, he—he—he."

"He what, Darby?"

"He was drowned—my—my lord!"

"Darby, if I did not know your general character for carelessness, I should feel exceedingly annoyed, but I presume it was an accident.—Send the fat and hide up to the castle.—That won't do!" murmured Darby, slowly turning away. He resolved to try again.

"Good morning, Darby."

"Good morning, my lord."

"Are the flocks well to-day, Darby?"

"Bravely, my lord."

"And my ram, Darby, where is he?"

"My lord, he—he—he."

"Is there anything wrong I tell me at once?"

"He was st—len, my—lord."

"Stolen! stolen! I saw him this morning as I was riding past! When was he stolen?"

"That won't do either," exclaimed the poor shepherd, as he turned away the second time.—"Cruel, cruel Cautlellen!"

"Something seemed to whisper to him, 'Try if perhaps the truth will do!' Fresh courage animated his desponding mind, and wheeling about, he recommenced the colloquy, and on coming to the usual interrogation, 'where is the ram,' he dropped on his knees, and exclaimed—

"Ob, my lord, I had a falling out with my sweetheart, and she would not make it up with me unless I made her a present of your lordship's favorite ram. Discharge me, my lord, do with me what you please, but I could not bring myself to tell your lordship a lie!"

"That will do," shouted Darby, springing from his knees, and walking up and down with a feeling of honest exultation. He had scarcely time to compose himself when his lordship and the squire appeared. Darby, on the usual interrogation put, dropped on his knees, and told "the

truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;—and instead of seeing a frown gathering on his lordship's countenance, he beheld him turn with a look of triumph towards the squire, while he exclaimed—

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

The ladies are informed, in conclusion, that the squire's forfeited sheep were given to Cautlellen as a dowry, and in taking the hand of her shepherd, she promised never again to put his truth and constancy to so severe a trial.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESE OF ELPHIN.—On Tuesday, June 8th, the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Elphin, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 1,130 boys and girls, at the parish chapel of Coothead, Ardcarra, near Boyle. The congregation was immense. The venerable Prelate explained in clear, eloquent, and thrilling terms the Sacrament of the Eucharist and the Sacrament of Confirmation. It was a most pleasing sight to witness the modest and pious bearing of the boys and girls whilst the Sacrament was being administered. His Lordship was assisted by his Coadjutor, the Right Rev. Dr. Gilhooly. In the evening the pious and patriotic Pastor, the Very Rev. B. Hester, entertained in princely style their Lordships, and over fifty of the neighbouring Clergymen and gentry.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan, C.C., Holy Cross, has been appointed Parish Priest of Kilbenny by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, in the room of the late Rev. James Burke, P.P., whose lamented death we recently announced.

CLOGHER.—The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, arrived in Clogheen on the morning of the 8th ult., from the neighbouring parish of Ballylooby, and administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation to six hundred children, some of whom were adults and one convert. The Benediction was then given by his Lordship to the people, who retired to their respective homes much impressed with the solemnity of the sacred ceremony at which they assisted.—Tipperary Free Press.

THE JESUIT FATHERS.—MISSION IN WEST LAKE.—The mission of the Fathers was opened on Sunday last in Midtown Malbay. The members of the illustrious Order who arrived are the Very Rev. Dr. Healy, the Rev. Father Fortescue, the Rev. Father Dwyer, and the Rev. Father Kyan. Many of the Clergymen of the neighbouring parishes have arrived to afford their spiritual aid in the confessional and the solemn celebration of the Divine Service.—Correspondent of the Munster News.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell acknowledges the receipt of 100l. from anonymous, through his Grace the Archbishop, towards the funds for the Propagation of the Faith.

The Rev. Thomas O'Carroll, P.P., Clonoulty, arrived in Thurles on Friday from his visit to the Holy Land and Holy Places.

It is our painful duty to record the death of the Very Rev. Father John O'Connor, S.T.M. He was for fifty years a member of the Dominican community in this city. He made his religious profession in the Order of St. Dominic, in 1803, at Lisbon, and after his ecclesiastical studies in Lisbon and Spain, he returned to his native city in 1808. For half a century he laboured with much fruit in the sacred ministry. He was greatly esteemed as an effective and eloquent preacher, and his guidance as a spiritual director was valued by a great number of the Catholics of this city. To the very last month of his life he continued his ministry as a confessor. He received the last sacraments with great faith and piety, and died on the 9th of June, in the 79th year of his age, and the 54th of his ministry.—R. I. P.—Cork Examiner.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic Chapel, was laid at Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare, on Sunday, May 30th, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fallon. Col. White, owner of extensive property in the neighborhood, has subscribed £50 towards the building.

At the ordination held on the 29th ult., by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin (Belgium), the following Irishmen, students of the Catholic University of Louvain, were promoted to Holy Orders:—Mr. Bernard Sheridan, (diocese of Kilmore); Mr. John O'Mallane and Mr. John Carver (diocese of Cloyne); to Tonsure and Minor Orders; and the Rev. Patrick Flynn, of this diocese; to Deaconship.—Waterford Chronicle.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY, NAVAN.—On Sunday last a sermon was preached in the chapel of Navan, having for its object the raising a fund in aid of those most deserving ladies; and the attendance and results were even worthy of the occasion. The preacher was the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunket, of the Order of Redemptorists; and his reports, as well as his connexion with the locality—he being the second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Fingall—together with the real deservings of the Community, on whose behalf the appeal was made, attracted an audience as large, as respectable, and as generous as an audience ever assembled there before. After the sermon a collection was made through all parts of the chapel.—The amount of money raised is about £200. The entire ended with a Benediction of the Most Adorable Sacrament, at which Dr. Gaatwell presided.—Meath People.

The Society for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith, in Ireland, received from the 6th of May to the 2nd of June, 1858, £1,402 Gs. 3d.

THE CORK COUNTY CLUB.—This long-desired organization receives important accessions daily. Amongst the most recent are the Very Rev. J. Russell, P.P., V. G. Dean of Cloyne; the Very Rev. Morgan O'Brien, V.G., P.P., of Mitchelstown; and Daniel Welply, J.P., Upton House, Inishannon, one of the largest landed proprietors in the county. We have also reason to know that an ecclesiastic who holds a very high position in the county, who has always been a zealous advocate of the rights of the tenant, and whose influence must be of great importance in a county election, has expressed his cordial approval. Such examples are arguments. We trust they will be unanimously followed by the clergy, gentry, and especially by the farmer electors whose co-operation is especially desired, and for whose benefit the Club has been established.—Cork Examiner.

The Earl of Carlisle has subscribed 15l. to the O'Connell national subscription.

The Irish Tenant Right measure has again been thrown out by the British House of Commons, on the second reading, by a vote of 200 to 65.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says:—"The eldest son of the late Maurice O'Connell, and the heir to the residue of the Derrynane estates, is serving his time to an English architect."

THE IRISH JUDICIAL BRANCH.—According to the authority of the Evening Post negotiations are in progress to secure Mr. Whiteside a chief judgeship; and, further, the Post adds that a pious judge has made up his mind to retire, while several high legal officers are to go out on superannuation. Full details are promised in a day or two.

The Gazette officially announces the appointment of Ralph Smith Cusack to the office of Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper.

DEATH OF MRS. BRADY, OF HAZLEBROOK.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Brady, wife of the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, ex-Chancellor, which melancholy event took place on the 17th inst, at his residence, Hazlebrook, county Dublin.—Freeman.

Capt. James Orobise has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the county Kerry, in the room of the late John O'Connell.

THE O'CONNELL FUND.—We are rejoiced to see that the subscriptions to the O'Connell Fund continue to pour in from every part of the country, and that separate committees have been formed in various localities throughout the provinces. The liberal press has, it is truly gratifying to observe, waived all minor considerations, and united cordially in furthering this becoming expression of national gratitude. Not only the Catholic but the liberal Protestant journals also have nobly aided the cause. Even the Conservative papers in England, as well as in Ireland, have abstained from any observation that could in the slightest degree injuriously affect the testimony which his countrymen are anxious to bear to the worth and excellence of head and heart for which the departed son of the "uncrowned king" was unquestionably distinguished. This unanimity in so just a cause we hail with infinite satisfaction as a proof that the union of all Irishmen, of all liberal Irishmen especially, for the attainment of great objects is after all much more easily effected than our enemies imagined. The spirit of union which the great Liberator first evoked and kept alive so long is not yet all extinct; it requires but some of the noble impulses, some of the generous chords in the heart to be touched, and it would again start up, united heart and soul for the good of one and all.—Dublin Catholic Telegraph.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—There were several heavy sales of properties on the 14th, the gross amount realizing over £40,000. The estates sold are situated in the counties of Louth, Clare, Kilkenny, and Tipperary.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH.—The Banner of Ulster states that from all quarters the most cheering accounts come respecting the appearance of the crops in the northern counties.—"Already we have seen samples of oats in the ear—the grain plump and well filled, and the straw remarkable luxuriant. Wheat is healthy and highly promising, and, as well as the other cereals, flax, and potatoes, have made very rapid progress during the late moist and sultry weather. There are some complaints of their having suffered from lightning; but they are too partial to excite any alarm. No appearance of blight in the potato crop has as yet been noticed; but it is too early to speculate on the continued vigour of the plant. An extensive fruit-grower in the Loughgall district—the garden of the county of Armagh, states that there is a prospect of fair yield of apples and pears, and of an abundant produce of plums, damsons, and cherries. There is an old rural adage ancient the favourable character of a good 'haw year.' Should it hold true this season, the heart of the husbandman will surely be gladdened, for never before have we seen the hedge-rows so thickly covered with the fragrant blossoms of the whitethorn as they are at present."

The first crop of grass of the Convent field, at Ardee, was sold by Mr. Henry Louth, auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 8th of June, for the very high price of £9 per acre, fees added. The grass to be removed off the field before the 8th of July. The Convent Committee think the second crop will be equal in value to the first. Mr. H. Louth is fortunate in getting high prices, as he sold a crop of barley in the same field last season, for the extraordinary price of £18 10s per acre.

THUNDERSTORM.—A violent thunderstorm burst over Dublin on the morning of the 12th of June. It commenced about 9 a.m. and the last great peal was heard between 4 and 5, the storm having lasted nearly three hours—a much longer period than is usual in this country. The lightning all through was forked and intensely brilliant.

THE COLLEGE RIOTS.—It was stated on the 14th that the Attorney-General is to prosecute the students engaged in the riots with the police on the memorable day of Lord Eglintown's entry into Dublin.

John Roach, Esq., has been elected coroner for Tralee.

The barracks of Tralee are to be augmented for accommodation of 1,000 rank and file.

The Waterford correspondent of the Tipperary Examiner says:—"The 14th Regiment are beating up for recruits here, but their success is nothing of which to boast."

Since the first of June, the steamers between Waterford and Milford Haven ply daily and carry mails. By these means a person leaving Clonmel by the 2 p.m. train, can reach London at 10 a.m., next morning. The company issue, during the summer, return tickets available for sixteen days, at a fare and a half.

Steps are being taken to establish railway communication between Rathkeale and Newcastle.

Mrs. Broadrick, of Ballintaylor, near Dungarvan, died lately at the venerable age of 112.

THE FLYING CHARIOT.—Lord Carlingsford has returned to Swiftshead, county Kilkenny, from the Lion's den, Westmeath, in order to re-construct his aerial machine in a stronger manner, and make such other improvements as his recent experiments have suggested—the principal of which will be to make the machine on an entirely larger scale than formerly, in order to enable it to carry the weight of an ordinary-sized person without requiring too great a velocity to sustain it on the air. Lord Carlingsford is confident of having the design fully perfected immediately.—Kilkenny Moderator.

STATE OF BELFAST.—Since the recent riots ceased this town was never in a more peaceable or orderly state, and it would not be known by a stranger that any disturbance had lately occurred were it not for the appearance every evening of parties of constabulary parading the streets under charge of the magistrates. Their services, appear, however, to be wholly unnecessary at present, and it is the general opinion that they might be withdrawn from the several posts throughout the town, as order seems to be completely restored. The Scots Greys have not been on duty since their arrival here, and yet they are continued in the town, although there is no barrack accommodation for them, so that it is necessary to keep them billeted on the inhabitants. Their billets have been changed once since their arrival, and in a very short time they will have visited all the publicans of Belfast, who, no doubt, would much rather want them.—Belfast News-Letter.

The cost to the borough of Belfast for the riots of last year was £2,549 Gs. 6d. The riots this year are not likely to fall much short of a similar sum.

THE BELFAST TEA FRAUDS.—The case of "The Attorney-General v. Wallace," being one of a series to be instituted by the Crown against parties alleged to be implicated in the frauds of John James Moore, was heard in the Court of Exchequer on the 13th ult. before the Chief Baron and a special jury. The result was a verdict for the defendant, without his having been required to offer evidence on his own behalf.

- SUMMER ASSIZES, 1858. Roscommon.—At Roscommon, Monday 5th July. Leitrim.—At Carrick, Wednesday, 7th July. Sligo.—Friday, 9th July. Mayo.—At Castlebar, Wednesday, 14th July. Galway.—At Galway, Saturday, 17th July. Judges.—The Right Hon. Baron Richards, and the Right Hon. Judge Keogh. Drogheda.—Friday, 2nd July, eleven o'clock. Dundalk.—Monday, 5th July, eleven o'clock. Monaghan.—Wednesday, 7th July, ten o'clock. Armagh.—Friday, 9th July, ten o'clock. Downpatrick.—Tuesday, 13th July, three o'clock. Belfast.—Saturday, 17th July, three o'clock. Longford.—Tuesday, 29th June, three o'clock. Cavan.—Thursday, 1st July, ten o'clock. Enniskillen.—Friday, 2nd July, three o'clock. Omagh.—Tuesday, 6th July, twelve o'clock. Lifford.—Friday, 9th July, twelve o'clock. Londonderry.—Monday, 12th July, three o'clock. Judges.—The Right Hon. Baron Pennefather, and Justice Christian.

THE MARY STODDART.—The body of the late Captain Kelly, who so nobly sacrificed his life whilst endeavouring to rescue the crew of the barque Mary Stoddart, wrecked in our bay during the late fearful gale in the beginning of last April, was found early on Tuesday morning in the river, between Soldier's Point and Tipperary Quay, at nine o'clock a.m. (same day) an inquest was held by Dr. Callan, and a most respectable jury, of which P. Wynne, Esq., was the foreman. In addressing the jury, the Coroner very feelingly passed a brief eulogium on the merits of deceased, and said—Gentlemen, a melancholy duty has called us together to-day; we are here to inquire as to the cause of the death of a man who was known individually to every one amongst us. In the early part of last April, Captain Kelly, than whom a braver seaman never sailed a ship, volunteered to command a boat for the very laudable and humane purpose of saving Captain Johnson, of the steamer Enterprise, and the Captain and crew of the Mary Stoddart, stranded in our bay. It is fresh in the memory of each of us, that he returned to him who gave it, a valuable life in the cause of suffering humanity, and, with three of the noble men who accompanied him, died the death of a hero. It is unnecessary I should say a word of his merits, where he was so well known and appreciated, for even amongst strangers, and in far distant lands, he has always been respected and loved by those who have met him. By the men under his command—and this of all others is the best test and standard of a man's real merits and goodness of heart—he was almost idolized. He has gone from amongst us—he has died a death of honour, and to the annals of his native town has left a memory that will never die, whilst honest sterling worth shall hold a place, or heroism be immortalized. Verdict.—That deceased, James Joseph Kelly, was drowned in Dundalk Bay, on the morning of the 9th April, 1858, whilst nobly endeavouring to save the lives of Captain Johnston of the steamer Enterprise, also Captain Hill and crew of the barque Mary Stoddart, wrecked in said bay on the morning of the 8th of April.—Newry Examiner.

THE ASSISTANT BARRISTER OF KERRY.—It is just to state that the memorial presented by the Earl of Donoughmore in the House of Lords against Mr. McDermott, Assistant Barrister of Kerry, was principally signed by the Conservative and Protestant magistrates of the county, from whom that gentleman differs in politics and creed. Few, if any, of the Justices of his faith and party have attached their names to the accusations. The accusations are not new, and their nature has already been ascertained in a court of justice, and found wanting in weight and force. At least the main charge of the sale of an office was pulled to pieces in the examination by Mr. O'Riordan, solicitor, of the witness Gallivan from whom it originated. The rest of the indictment preferred by Lord Donoughmore in a place where he could fear no reply, is no more condemnatory than the indebtedness of a gentleman of landed estate and professional income equal to the discharge of his liabilities, may be deemed to be. The charge itself remains to be proved. But if financial obligations were to damn a man socially or officially either, how many peers could hold their heads high and turn accusers, or how many sons of peers take and retain official appointments.—Munster News.

The Limerick Chronicle says:—"Mr. Staunton Cahill, formerly a resident and magistrate of Clare was recently discharged from the Queen's Bench, where he was confined to prevent his marriage with Miss Mahon, a near relative of Lord Hartland. The lady to whom he was attached became of age the day previous to his discharge, when the law relaxed its hold; and, faithful to her predilection, immediately on becoming her own mistress, she married the gentleman of her choice, though vastly her senior. It is gratifying to have to record such instances of fidelity, and we are proud of the Irish blood, which always tells where the truth and virtue of the guardian angels of the Emerald Isle are tested.

It is contemplated to run a steamer from Foynes to Kildysart, co. Clare, which will open up the resources of that district.

The Tipperary Free Press says it is a circumstance to be recorded to the credit of the peasantry, that there was not a single person arrested for drunkenness on the fair day of Clonmel, and not a charge of any nature to be heard before the magistrate, who attended in the evening at the police office.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE IN GALWAY HARBOUR.—On Wednesday morning this anxiously looked for vessel arrived in our harbour about three o'clock, a.m. We regret to say that she met with a slight accident on coming into the harbour, which, as it is at present the subject of judicial investigation, we do not deem it right to advert to at any length. Suffice it to say that she was taken charge of by two harbour pilots, Henry Burdige (an Englishman), and Patrick Wallace (a Galwayman), about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, and about half-past twelve, a.m. she struck on the Sante Marguerette Rock, where she remained for about two hours, but was happily got off without sustaining any damage which will interfere with her starting on her voyage at the appointed time. Very much excitement prevailing throughout town all day, serious suspicions have gone abroad of foul play on the part of the pilots. Mr. Lever arrived by the train at half past twelve, a.m., and at once went on board the vessel, and, having satisfied himself that no material damage was sustained, came on shore at two o'clock, p.m., when a meeting of the Harbour Board was immediately held at their office, P. M. Lynch, Esq., in the chair. The captain of the Indian Empire, the second officer, purser, and other witnesses were examined, and both pilots were committed to jail on the warrant of Anthony O'Flaherty and Pierce Joyce, Esqrs, for further examination before the magistrates on Thursday morning, on a charge of "wifuly and maliciously putting the ship Indian Empire on a buoyed hidden rock, and thereby endangering the lives of all on board."—Galway Vindicator.

DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT OF A POOR IRISHWOMAN IN LIVERPOOL.—A poor, but rather genteel-looking woman made application at the Petty Sessions Court here on Monday last, under the following circumstances:—She stated that she was a dress-maker and a native of Moniva; her father, Patrick Glynn, was for many years gamekeeper to S. Roche, Esq., of Ryehill. She went from this country about eleven years ago to Liverpool, where she resided up to last Sunday. She got married about five years since to a man named Walsh; he went to New Orleans about eighteen months ago in his capacity of mariner, and she never heard from him since. During the time she supported herself and her two children—one aged four years, the other eleven months—by her trade as dress-maker. Being out of employment, about five weeks since, she was obliged to apply to the parish for relief, and she obtained a sum of 1s 6d. per week up to Thursday last, when the relieving officer called on her and told her she should go to Galway.—She refused, as she was then earning 9s. per week. He went and returned with a policeman, and put a warrant in his hand. The policeman took herself and the two children and placed them in a cab and then on board the Tubal Cain, and they were landed here on Monday, with 1s. in her pocket. The worthy magistrates felt the greatest commiseration for the poor woman and her helpless children. A handsome sum was subscribed in court to supply her present wants. We believe her case will be brought under the notice of the Poor Law guardians on Friday.—Galway Express.

A Tipperary correspondent writes as follows:—"An action is to be tried at the next assizes of Nenagh for false imprisonment. The plaintiff, a young woman, seeks damages for having been kept in jail to give evidence against the Cormacks. Spillane (who is the son of a policeman) is under the protection of the constabulary, to be forthcoming as a witness against parties charged with conspiracy to murder Colonel Knox, of Brittas, near Thurles."—Tipperary Examiner.

It was expected that the extension of the Belfast and Co. Down Railway from Ombor to Saintfield and Ballynahinch would have been open for traffic some time last month; but it will be a couple of months at least before it will be finished, so as to enable the directors to open the line so far. At the Downpatrick terminus the levelling is nearly completed. A stupendous undertaking it was. Seven stately acres of marsh had to be covered several feet with earth.

On the 5th of June, a farmer named Patrick Dolan, of Ballindriagh, near Frankfort, King's Co., was knocked down by a horse he was driving, and the cart-passed over him, causing such injuries, that he died after three days' suffering.

Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler writes to the Kilkenny Moderator, that he "still lives," to contradict the report of his death. He says:—"With some, perhaps, the wish may be father to the thought; as I have an appeal pending at the present moment in the House of Lords, for the recovery of my birth right property, and hereditary titles, (Mount Garret,) of which I have been, as it is well known, for a season, most inquisitively deprived. My death might suspend, but would not terminate this just litigation, as my next brother, Edmund John Butler, would then be the legitimate heir of the estates of our late uncle, the Earl of Kilkenny, and would fight his ship while two planks held together."

CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN IRELAND.—The bill of Lord Naas and the Attorney-General provides that one clerk may be appointed to two or more districts—that the Lord Lieutenant shall fix the salary, according to the scale in the schedule, with allowance for contingencies, purchase of books and office requisites—that gratuity or annual pension may be given to retiring clerks, or those removed on account of consolidation of districts, to be paid out of the fines and penalties fund; that the gratuity not to exceed two years' salary, or the pension not in any case to exceed two-thirds of the salary—that compensation shall be given to the clerks of the crown and clerks of the peace for the loss of fees and emoluments by this act—that, from the 1st of January, 1859, stamps shall be established in lieu of fees on all documents enumerated in the schedule—that the registrar is to supply printed forms on stamped paper to the petty sessions clerks and to the constabulary—that the fund from fines, &c., shall be at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of this act. Schedule A gives the scale of salary for petty sessions clerks as follows:—Class 1, £200 per annum; class 2, £100; class 3, £50; class 4, £25; class 5, £25. Schedule B gives the form of recognitions on appointment of clerks. Schedule C gives the stamp duties on forms as follows:—Every summons, 6d.; information or deposition, 1s.; information or complaint in summary proceedings, 6d.; warrant, 6d.; recognisance, when not at foot of information, 1s.; appeal, including the recognisance to prosecute, 2s.; certificate of justices to obtain excise license, 2s. 6d.

THE TORY GOVERNMENT.—We have just seen the measure most anxiously desired and most urgently needed by the Irish people opposed by the present government and rejected by the House of Commons, but we have no reason to think the bill would have met a better fate from the Whig faction. On the contrary, we believe that treacherous crew would have given the principle of Tenant Right a more unqualified opposition. Speaking for the government in the late debate Mr. Whitehead said:—"The government were prepared, if a bill were drawn up, based not on a retrospective but on a prospective principle and resting on a voluntary agreement between landlord and tenant, to consider whether it could not be carried into effect. The law of landlord and tenant ought to be consolidated and amended, the transfer of property simplified, and the granting of leases and the making of contracts for improvement facilitated. For the removal of obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of these rational and sensible objects he should be most happy to co-operate."—These remarks show a willingness on the part of the present government to take a step or two in the right direction, and once the inertia of that body is overcome it is easy enough, by the application of a proper pressure, to make it "keep moving." Neither Whigs nor Tories of their own free will and accord will render a full measure of justice to the Irish people. That we can obtain only from a Native parliament. But of those two English parties the people of these kingdoms have lately had much reason to prefer the latter. The vote which pushed the Government of Lord Palmerston out of office, expelled the most unprincipled, mischievous, and insolent minister, and the worst government England has known for a long time. A glance at the proceedings of the present government during the short period which has elapsed since their accession to power will establish their claim to a preference in the estimation of all who wish well to progress and desire to see the principles of honesty and fair play embodied in public action. In the days of this Tory government we have seen the barrier of bigotry which prevented the entrance of Jews into parliament broken down, we have got a promise that Catholic Chaplains shall be appointed to the British forces in strict proportion to the number of Catholic soldiers therein, we have seen property qualification for members of parliament reduced from £50 to £10. These are important changes. Then a bill for the abolition of Church Rates in England has been carried in the House of Commons, a bill to facilitate the transfer of lands in Ireland, a most desirable object, is safely passing through, as is an equally commendable bill for the establishment of juvenile reformatories in Ireland. And there are also some smaller matters to be set down to the credit of the Derbyites which are worthy of mention inasmuch as it is highly improbable they would have been obtained from their predecessors—they are the support given to the project of steam navigation between Galway and New York, the granting of a committee to inquire into the destitution in Donegal, and the abandonment of the priest prosecution commenced by the Whigs. We must not, however, omit to say how all these good things have come about, and how it is that her Majesty's Ministers have become so accessible to popular influences. It is because their position is precarious, their supporters are a minority in the house, and their existence depends on the disorganisation of the Outs, which is most surely prolonged by an enlightened and progressive course of action on the part of the Government. Liberal measures make their way through Parliament because the present Government is weak, whereas most people will be inclined to say "long may it remain so."—Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHURCH RATE BILL IN THE LORDS.—The Church Rate Bill has not been, as was predicted by some, kicked out on the very threshold of the House of Lords, but, on the contrary, was on Thursday night read a first time, and that without any remark. At present it is intended that the second reading shall be debated on Tuesday, the 22nd June, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the petitioning movement should be carried on this week, so that on Monday and Tuesday next petitions may pour into their lordships' house from all parts of the kingdom. As the Abolitionists have not the same means of influencing the members of the Upper as of the Lower House, it is incumbent on them to employ to the utmost this constitutional mode of expressing their wishes. Especially should petitions go up from all parishes where rates are still levied, for it is the continuance of the rate in such places which is relied upon as an argument against the bill. All who do not wish for another year of contention and of injustice should earnestly exert themselves this week.—Daily News.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE.—The organ of the Derby government denies that there are any grounds for the alarm sounded the other day by the Times but at the same time it takes care to show that our naval home force is being gradually strengthened. It states that at the present moment we have at our home ports and on our coasts in actual employment under the crown no fewer than 25,000 officers, seamen, marines, and boys. The number of ships ordered home from all stations is 22, with 382 guns and 4,766 men. If these are counted in with our present home strength the available force for an emergency will not come far short of 30,000 of all ranks. Thus from this force, together with the additional seamen that will daily enter to make up the numbers voted for 1857-58, we may shortly expect to have a Channel fleet of eight or ten screw sail of the line, and a dozen screw frigates and corvettes, manned by 14,000 seamen and marines; a regular cruising fleet, totally independent of, but ready to work with, all the efficient coast guardship, steam guardships, port flagships, and any other sea-going home port vessels, from each and any of which, after very little exercise, divisions of men might be taken on an emergency to form the nucleus of three fleets.

The estimates now before the House of Commons contain the sum of £567 12s 2d for the postage of the proclamation and forms of prayer on the occasion of the 'Day of Humiliation.'

There are now fifty petitions before the House of Commons signed by nearly 20,000 persons, for the adoption of universal suffrage.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Earl of Hardwicke, the Marquis of Chandos, the Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell, Vice Admiral W. F. Martin, Sir J. Elphinstone, Bart; Captain John Sheppard, R. N.; W. S. Lindsay, J. Sheppard, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, and R. Greene, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the best means of manning the navy.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—The Queen, the Prince Consort, and suite left Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon. The royal train started from Euston station at three o'clock, and arrived at half-past five at Coventry, where her Majesty alighted, and received an address from the corporation of that city. Immediately afterwards the Queen proceeded to Stoneleigh Abbey, escorted by the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of the Hon. E. C. Leigh. Throughout the route her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered, and at the abbey the royal party was received by Lord and Lady Leigh, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Atholl, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and a large number of distinguished noblemen and gentlemen.

The Earl of Derby, at the anniversary of the Merchant Tailors' School, in replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said he believed the friendly policy of the Emperor of the French toward this country was such that he would even sacrifice a part of his popularity with the army rather than rupture an alliance which was for the mutual benefit of the two greatest nations in the world. The Premier also, in allusion to the difficulty with the United States, said he trusted that the apprehensions with reference to any rupture of our friendship with that country were at end.

Mr. Locke King's Bill for extending the franchise in counties, by giving county votes to ten-pound householders, was read a second time last week by a majority of 58.

The property qualification for members of Parliament has been repudiated by all sides as an useless sham, and the bill for its abolition has actually passed both houses. One point of the charter is, therefore, adopted with an universal admission that there is no harm in it. The present advocates of the change are modest in their anticipations of its benefits. The old adherents of the ancient rule do not pretend that it did them any good. It is another instance of the great truth that men should never abstain from pushing a good measure, or attacking an abuse, because the time seems unfavorable. If a measure has sound reason on its side each rejection is a step to its success. Fair arguments produce doubt, doubt begets further reflection and inquiry; these ripen into conviction, conviction spreads and eventuates in action.—Tablet.

On the 19th ult., in the House of Commons, our relations with America formed the subject of conversation, arising out of a question put by Mr. Bright respecting the alleged misconduct of certain British officers towards the commercial marine of that country. Mr. Fitzgerald stated, in reply, that no official accounts had yet been received of the scenes which had so keenly aroused attention in the United States, but that instructions had been forwarded to our cruisers to exhibit the utmost forbearance towards such vessels of the United States as might be engaged in the Cuban trade. He added, that it was in contemplation to withdraw our fleet altogether from the Cuban waters. Mr. Fitzgerald also stated, on the authority of the law officers of the Crown, that the right of search, or even of visitation, did not exist at all by international law, and that the only means of putting down the slave trade effectually was for the vessels of both countries to co-operate together for the purpose. Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Roebuck, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer followed, in the course of which allusion was made to the undignified tone of certain speeches in the American Senate on this subject, and counselling the desirability of approaching the points at issue in as conciliatory a spirit as possible.

The Times has reason to believe that a circular has been issued by Lord Derby to his supporters which announces the intention of the government to offer no further opposition to the admission of Jews to parliament. While thus conceding the political expediency of this admission, Lord Derby seizes the occasion to reiterate his moral conviction that the Jews ought not to sit in parliament.

An exposure of mismanagement in the Arsenal at Woolwich is expected. It is said that a number of Russian trophies were melted down under the instructions of the superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, into an obelisk designed to commemorate the deaths of the officers of the Royal Artillery; but Lord Panmure refused to allow the monument to be erected. A considerable sum of money has been wasted in defective gun castings, and in small ornaments and toys. The latter trifles have not been entered in the books or otherwise honestly accounted for.

On Friday week, Mr. Owen, one of the imprisoned directors of the Royal British Bank, was released from the Queen's Prison under a royal pardon. An intimation was at the same time received by the prison authorities that the sentence passed on Alderman Kennedy had been reduced from nine months to four months imprisonment; he will, therefore, be released on the 26th inst.

The indictments against Mr. Truelove and Mr. Tcherwiski, for the alleged libels on the Emperor of the French, will take place on the 18th inst. The trial will take place in the Court of Queen's Bench before Lord Campbell and a special jury.

It is said that the Government has paid Mr. Rarcy £5000 for the use of his secret for taming horses, and that a number of men are being instructed for service in India.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—The government emigrant ship, David M'Yer, 862 tons, Captain Bailie, sailed from Liverpool on Friday, the 4th inst., for Sydney, New South Wales, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Isaiah Burrows, with 38 married couples, 102 single men, 124 single women, 29 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 36 girls between the same ages, 5 male infants and 5 female—making a total of 377 souls, equal to 334½ statute adults.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—On the 17th ult., at noon, the Agamemnon and the Niagara—the one representing Great Britain and the other the United States of America—left Plymouth Sound, to make their way under canvas to a predetermined point in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean; where, at a point agreed upon, the telegraphic cable will be lowered out of either ship, and, by a mysterious process known only to the initiated, will be firmly spliced together, so as to become integrally one. This junction effected (says the Morning Post), the united parts will be submerged in the fathomless deep, and the two magnificent vessels will be put about, and bidding each other adieu, stand out for the distant shores of their respective countries. The undertaking, however, is a very delicate one. If successful, a great scientific result will have been achieved; and, what is more, two great nations, of the same origin, blood, and language, will be brought within speaking distance of each other; and not these only, but North and South America, the states of the union, and the provinces of Canada, will alike be able within a few minutes to hold intercourse with England, and through her, with all Europe, and speedily, we trust, with Asia. From Washington to London—from New York to Alexandria—from Toronto to Constantinople—from Nicaragua to Algiers—from the Red River to the Red Sea—from any city, however west, to any city, however east—across the open prairies, through the dense forests, over coral reefs, under massive icebergs and mountain waves—from the New World to the Old—from the cradle of commercial enterprise, through the great centre of modern wealth, and rule, and power, onward to the elder cities of classic date, and the ruins and records of Oriental existence—from the shores that team with the newest energies of exuberant life to regions, where only the monuments of the heroic dead remain, as swiftly as memory can connect the present and the past, will the electric current, ignoring time and space, bring the two hemispheres into instant, beneficial, and exalting intercourse.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—Our community is only just rising into an influential existence, it is true; we are but a minority; but our members are ever increasing, recruited as they are from the ranks of the most intelligent and moral of our Protestant fellow-citizens. Besides, we are daily improving our social condition; we have numerous schools and churches, we become more thrifty in our pursuits—all the appliances of a prosperous community are within our reach, and we avail ourselves of their economy. We have our merchants, our lawyers, our medical practitioners, our magistrates, our sheriffs, our members of the House of commons, our Peers, and, thanks be to God, our Hierarchy. We are thus a complete community—whole in its structure, staunch and solid, cemented as it is by the precious boon of Catholic union and Catholic truth.—The Literary Cabinet.

FOG IN THE CHANNEL.—A dense fog, arising from the intense heat, spread over the English Channel on Friday, and lasted twenty-four hours. Such a fog was never known before at this season. There were several mail packets due at Southampton, and at the Hurst telegraph station it was impossible to see the packets if they passed by, and therefore they could not be telegraphed.

The Times publishes a letter from the Rev. A. Poole, whose license as curate the Bishop of London has just revoked. He asserts solemnly the whole of the disgusting statements about him made by Mr. Baring, at the late meeting, are pure and deliberate falsehoods. The grounds on which the license is withdrawn are independent of the evidence, and Mr. Poole is now preparing grounds of appeal to the Archbishop, a step which he has justified to the satisfaction of the Bishop of London.

There were great festivities at Alton, on Saturday week, on the occasion of the rent audit that day. The new Earl was favourably received. His horses were taken from the carriage, and he was called upon to make a speech. Among other things he assured the villagers that, although he was a Protestant and a churchman, he would hold Roman Catholics and Dissenters in the same esteem that he did the members of his own communion, so long as they remained true to him.

SHIP BUILDING ON THE TYNE.—On Saturday the 12th an immense concourse of people crowded the shores of the Tyne, in the neighbourhood of Jarrow, and some hundreds were also on board of steamboats and other craft on the river, to witness the launch of the Hudson from the building yard of Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, and Co., the largest iron steamship yet built on the Tyne. She is a vessel of very noble proportions, is 3,000 tons burden, will be propelled by engines of 700-horse power nominal,—about 2,000 effective,—and is of the following dimensions:—345 feet over all, 40 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. She has four decks, poop, spar, middle, and lower. Her saloons and state rooms are fitted up in a very sumptuous manner; and she will accommodate 100 first-class, 125 second-class, and about 400 third-class passengers. She is one of four first-class steamers, two built on the Tyne, two on the Clyde, ordered in this country by the North German Lloyd's and intended to run between Bremen and New York with passengers. Her full complement of passengers, officers, engineers, firemen, and seamen, &c., will be 700, and she is admirably arranged for the trade. The blocks were split about half-past 4 o'clock, and the noble ship began to gradually glide towards the water amid the cheers of the spectators. As she rushed down towards the Tyne her immense weight caused a great deal of smoke, and appeared to set a portion of the ways on fire, but she proceeded on her course without an obstruction, and was brought up by her anchors and moored in the river without the slightest accident.

A MANIC SAILOR.—A FEARFUL SCENE.—A most fearful scene was witnessed in South Shields Market-place on Tuesday night. A sailor named Thos. Cook, who had returned from a voyage that morning, was noticed to run into St. Hilda's Churchyard, and with the agility of a cat clamber up by a spout on to the roof of that edifice. He then crept along a water-way to the steeple, and clinging with his feet to the sides of the tower, and in a most miraculous manner worked himself to the outside of it. He looked like a fly on the side of the tower, and the crowd below expected that every moment he would fall and be smashed to pieces. Having got to the outside he dropped with his hands on to the ledge, and, with the weight of his whole body upon them, managed to make the entire circuit in safety. Having got back to the roof of the church, he smashed his watch and threw it amongst the people. He then took off his necktie, coat, and linen shirt, tore them into fragments, and pitched them amongst the crowd, which by this time had numbered several hundreds. Having disburthened himself of the principal part of his dress, he scattered a quantity of coppers and cigars amongst the crowd, and it was thought that he was making ready to leap from the roof to the flags beneath, when he must inevitably have been killed, but the police and a number of young men broke through the belfry on to the roof, and, though he made a fierce attack upon them, they overpowered him and he was removed to the police-station, where he was put into a strait waistcoat.

An old lady residing not far from Exeter was perhaps one of the most brilliant examples of conjugal tenderness that the last century produced. Her husband had long been dying, and at length, on the clergyman of the parish making one of his daily visits, found him dead. The desolate widow, in giving him an account of her spouse's last moments, told him "her poor dear man kept groaning and groaning but he could not die; at last," said she, "I recollected I had got a piece of new tape in the drawer, so I took some of that and tied it as tight as I could around his neck, and then I stopped his nose with my thumb and finger, and poor dear! he went off like a lamb."

UNITED STATES.—THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE STATESMAN.—On the 22nd ult., Archbishop Hughes lodged a complaint, before Recorder Barnard, against J. B. Swain, editor of the Albany Statesman, for the libels contained in the issues of that paper for the 19th, 24th, 25th, 28th and 29th days of May. The Recorder immediately issued his warrant for the arrest of Swain, who was taken into custody on Friday evening, at his residence in Westchester County, and was held to bail in \$1,000 to answer the charge. The case is set down for trial in the next term of the Court of General Sessions, when the editor of the Statesman will have an opportunity of making good his promise to bring forward irrefragable proof of the truth of statements for the circulation of which he lent the use of his columns. Otherwise we trust he will be dealt with in the most rigorous spirit of justice, not only as a defamer of private character, but as an enemy to the common weal, who would separate our citizens into hostile classes by the insidious introduction of sectarian rancor and distrust. It is from such sources the greatest dangers that can menace the safety of our freedom and our institutions may be expected; and they cannot be too watchfully guarded against, nor their promoters too severely punished when detected.—N. Y. Irish American.

REPORTED CONVERSION.—It was reported on credible authority, some time ago, that Robert Dale Owen, American Minister at Naples, was about to become a Catholic. Recent letters from him to his friends in this country, lead us to the inference that he has really taken that important step.—N. Y. Freeman.

BUFFALO, JULY 2.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in an extensive lumber yard of Van Vleet, Churchill & Parker, situated on the Erie Canal at the foot of Hospital Street, consuming two millions feet pine lumber and the entire contents of the yard; property was valued at \$300,000 and insured for \$18,000.

On the 21st, this city was visited by a terrific tornado, accompanied by deluging showers of rain. A good deal of damage was done in various parts of the city; but the most disastrous effects of the storm were felt at Hunter's Point, where a large portion of the factory of Mr. P. F. Slane, late of Boston, was blown down, and melancholy to relate, two persons—Bernard Slane, father of the proprietor, and Thomas Gill, the engineer—were instantly killed.—Of the other parties at work in the building at the time of the accident, Mary Welsh and Mary Anne Maguire were severely bruised, James Harvey had his shoulder dislocated and one of his toes cut off, Edmund Slattery had his foot crushed and his head cut, and Thomas O'Meehan, the book-keeper, was injured about the back by falling timbers.—All the others escaped. On the Coroner's inquest, the jury pronounced the building an unsafe one, and not fit for the purposes to which it was applied. Mr. Slane's loss is stated at over \$10,000.—N. Y. paper.

NEW CENT PIECE.—The United States government have just issued a new cent coin, designed to supersede the coinage of 1857 of that denomination. It is of the same size and material as the last. It has the head of an Indian girl upon one side and the words "United States of America," with the date; upon the reverse is a wreath, surmounted with a shield, with a bunch of arrows entwined at the bottom, and the words "One Cent" in the middle of it.

The floors of a hall in Wellsville, N. Y., in which a Masonic celebration was being held on the 24th, broke down while there were about seven hundred persons in the building, burying the mass of people in the rooms. No one was killed, but from forty to fifty were wounded, some twenty of them badly.

Buffalo, Chicago, and other western cities, it appears, are overrun with laborers and merchants, who are unable to find employment. In the former place, several hundreds of this class paraded the streets, demanding "work or bread." In Chicago the demand for labor by poor people has been so great that the street commissioners have been enabled to supply each man but two days in a week, at seventy-five cents per day. It is now thought best to cut wages down to fifty cents, and put one-third more men into city service. At fifty cents per day, says the Democrat, the city will be overwhelmed with applications for labor.

STOP THESE GROSS!—The Vice-President of the United States, has, it appears, shut-up the refectory attached to the Senate Chamber at Washington, "on account," says the New York Tribune, "of the obvious injury to the progress of legislation from, added to it the fact that it creates personal difficulties." Our New York contemporary concludes his notice of this important matter, as follows:—"It is all very well in the Vice-President to take measures to keep Slidell and Green sober, but it will require something more than that to make a gentleman of either of them."

CANE CIDER.—The Nashville Homestead says that besides the excellent syrup and sugar made from the Chinese Sugar Cane, there is yet another article obtained from it which is of pleasant taste, and doubtless healthy in its consequences. It is obtained by putting the expressed juice of the cane into any clean wood or glass vessel, allowing it to stand ten or twelve days when it assumes the appearance of limpid water, and is fit for use. The flavor is similar to our best cider, and we suppose might be properly called cane cider.—Southern Cultivator.

ABATING A NUISANCE.—Whilst three of the wealthy men in Edgeworth village, Malden, were lately taking "a little of something" in a saloon, in that place, the wife of one of the number entered with a pistol in one hand and a club in the other. After cautioning them not to interfere, she proceeded to demolish with her club all the bottles, decanters and vessels of liquor in the saloon, which done, she quickly returned home. She had probably studied Judge Shaw's decision at Salem.

A correspondent of the London Morning Post says:—"One of those strange and purely American 'institutions' a revival of religion, is at present ravaging the entire country, and is especially severe in New-England. I am told that on every side that 'a wonderful work is going on.' The wildest saturnalia of English rangers are indeed re-enacted in the churches of Boston; men and women by the dozen may be heard detailing their sins, and announcing, amid storms of 'glories' and 'amens,' their discovery of penance; prize-fighters and pickpockets stand up to announce, probably as an excellent joke, their conversion. It is but just say, that the Episcopal clergy, and many of the enlightened Orthodox ministers, give no countenance to these proceedings. The negroes, however, with their happy knack of imitation, have caught up the prevailing burden, and their excitement is unbounded. A correspondent, writing from New Bedford, a large seaport, says that at one of their meetings he has seen women in such frightful convulsions that six or seven men were scarcely able to control them."

RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE AMONG PROTESTANTS.—We (N. Y. Freeman) do not know whether the late revival has had any effect in this direction, but several recent cases have occurred in which the reputation of men have been branded by religious bodies in a manner as devoid of reason and good judgement as that in which other some have been what is called 'converted.' These religionists are 'converted' by a process that does away with the use of human reason, and they seem to think themselves entitled, by a process void of all reliable evidence, to hand over to Satan some of their fellow-members. A celebrated case in the neighborhood of this city, has been commented on in the papers. The following, from the Rochester Union, in reference to a case in that part of the country, is one calculated to make prudent men reflect on the danger of connection with religious societies full of personal prejudice, and not considering themselves bound by the ordinary principles of law. A man was accused of flag-

rant crime before his "church." Thereupon, says the Union:—"An elder, a lawyer by profession, undertook his defence; and we heard, as the trial was progressing, that he clearly proved that the facts as alleged were an impossibility, and that the witnesses who testified to them with great minuteness were either mistaken, or something worse. At all events, the innocence of the accused was established to the satisfaction of the tribunal before which the case was tried, and he was accordingly acquitted. But the strangest part of this affair remains to be told. We are informed that the 'Court' found the gentleman not guilty; but, in deference to public opinion, they suspended him from the Church! The colonial annals of Dutch jurisprudence, we suspect, can hardly parallel this singular case. Had the 'Court' found the accused guilty instead of not guilty, we wonder if, out of regard to his feelings, they would have allowed him to remain in full communion! His acquittal, they seem to think, ought to satisfy him; and by his suspension they expect to satisfy public opinion. That ecclesiastical court should be immortalized!"

WHAT YANKEES MAY BECOME?—The Richmond Whig has been indulging in a very curious speculation, and chalking out the future condition of all the nations of the earth. The Eastern hemisphere is assigned to Russian dominion, while the Western is to be all Virginia, and be ruled according to the peculiar institutions of that State. In calculating what we, the New-Englanders, will be put to, the Whig makes these profound sagacious remarks:—"The value of the Yankee as a slave has not been properly estimated. How dangerous and troublesome he is in a state of freedom is too well known. Cowardly, thievish, superstitious, fanatical, destitute of a moral sense, or of any fixed idea of civil polity, he possesses all the worse and none of the better traits of the negro, and stands more in need of a master. His ingenuity has made him what he will forever remain, the machine and craftsman of the world. Under proper command he makes a good sailor. Nor is he unfit for higher slavish duties. His active and unscrupulous intellect finds very suitable occupation in the vulgar labors of the lawyer and editor; also, in the more disgraceful pursuits of the itinerant lecturer. But for his inability to discern between right and wrong, and his tendency to atheism, he might be put to use as a preacher. Whip him soundly for every political sermon, he would improve beyond what we think possible; but he will always be too hypocritical to be trusted." The Whig thinks that, under the new Republic, the first necessary step will be "to reduce the Yankee to Slavery." But as it will probably take some considerable time to effect that object the attempt ought to be made at once.—By the time the Yankees are reduced to Slavery the new Republic of Virginia will be quite ready to commence business on its own account, we have no doubt. But we imagine that people who have no better employment to engage in such idle speculations, are much more likely to be enslaved themselves than to make slaves of others.—N. Y. Times.

REVIVAL INCIDENTS.—At a union prayer meeting in Salem, a lad about fourteen years of age, addressed the assembly. He related that he was born with imperfect eyesight and finally became blind; that when about four years old he lost his power of speech, and had not spoken since until his fourteenth birthday, on the 5th of March last, when, having become a convert he was baptized, and his speech suddenly returned. He spoke with great fluency and effect, and was in charge of Rev. Mr. Gunner.

The Park County (Va.) Republican relates the following incident as having occurred in the village of Rockville, in that State:—"Mr. Aaron Stewart, late a citizen of Boone county, but for some five months a citizen of our town, has been in a state of depression of spirits for about two months. Religious excitement seems to have overpowered his reason, and on Monday night, after the return of himself and wife from church, he conceived the idea that the Scripture required him to sacrifice his right hand and other members of his body, under penalty of eternal punishment. He at once left the house without making known his object, and, first perpetrating dangerous wounds upon his person with a knife, he next proceeded with an axe to cut off his right hand. After striking several blows, ranging from the centre of the hand to some inches above the wrist joint, and severing the hand from the arm, except some of the tendons, he walked to the door, fell into it, and fainted."

It is stated by a correspondent of one of our subscribers that, at the height of the "Revival" in New-York, a "changel man" of that "institution" applied to a poetic mind to write an appropriate hymn, to be sung at the Board of Brokers. The whole hymn is not given, but the following is a sample of its penitential tone and desire of reformation:

That sink of sin, the Brokers' board,
Visit in mercy, gracious Lord;
Break thou their horns, and draw their claws,
That they may turn and fear thy laws.

To the uninitiated it may be proper to mention that among the stock brokers the terms bulls and bears are used to indicate those who swear that stocks will go up and those who swear them down—the former working with their horns, and the latter with their claws.—Charleston Courier.

DIOCESE OF VANCOUVER.—The Bishop of Vancouver, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Demers, arrived here by the J. L. Stephens on Saturday last. He has been to Canada to procure the assistance demanded for supplying the rapidly increasing wants of his diocese, and, as the following list of those he brought with him testifies, he has been very successful: Rev. P. Boudreau, Rev. C. Vary, priests. Brothers of the Order of St. Viator: Jos. Michaud, (in minor orders); Gideon Thibaudeau, (lay brother). Sisterhood of St. Ann: Sister Superior, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart; Assistant Superior, Sister Mary Angela; Sister Mary Lumen, and Sister Mary of the Conception—all from the Diocese of Montreal, Canada. These ladies will, as soon as possible, establish an academy at Victoria, V. I., in which both French, English, manual work, sewing, and knitting, in their different branches, will be taught. The two clergymen are principally destined for Indian missions; but at the same time the Bishop will do all in his power to have a priest to attend to the spiritual wants of those engaged in the gold mines, which are included in his diocese. The Bishop himself has his residence at Victoria.—San Francisco Monitor.

PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND.—The guarantee by the British Government of a loan of £100,000 to this Colony, at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent per annum, is hailed as a great boon, as it will enable the local government to purchase the fee simple of a large quantity of land held by absent proprietors, and thus open it to actual settlers. In 1767 the greater portion of the Island was disposed of by lottery, the tickets being distributed among officers of the Army and Navy, who had served in the preceding war, and other persons who had claims upon the Imperial Government. The land was granted upon certain conditions. The proprietors were obliged to introduce 1 settler for every 100 acres, and to pay a quit rent varying from 2s to 2s 6d per annum. The terms, however, were never enforced, and in 1830 the quit rent was abandoned altogether, and a land tax substituted. It was found that the large tracts held by non-residents shut up the Island to actual settlers, and retarded its prosperity. The object of the loan is to buy back the land and dispose of it in small lots for settlement. Prince Edwards Island contains about 1,365,400 acres, its area being 2,194 square miles. The population in 1858 amounted to 84,000. In 1848 the quantity of land under cultivation was 215,389 acres. Now that it is about to be opened up for settlement, we may expect that this fine Colony will advance more rapidly than heretofore.—St. John's New Brunswick.

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

TO THE READERS OF THE TRUE WITNESS.

As the respected editor of this paper is at present in the country, enjoying a brief relaxation from his arduous duties, we take this opportunity of saying a few words to his friends and subscribers, which we know he would not willingly say himself. Mr. Clerk has been laboring for eight years at the Catholic press; he has made his mark on the times as few Catholic editors do, or have done; he has devoted himself heart and soul to the advocacy of Catholic interests, and the promulgation of Catholic principles. This he has done with an earnestness and a singleness of purpose not very often found in contemporary journalists. Who can deny that the TRUE WITNESS has done good service to religion, or that, from its very commencement, it has been conducted with surpassing ability, as well as honesty? Do we, as a people, feel the value of such an organ?—do we support it ourselves, and try to make others support it as we ought? These are questions which, as Catholics, we should ask ourselves; and we much fear that, as a body, our conscience will not acquit us of ingratitude and culpable neglect. We ourselves have many times heard both clergymen and laymen from various parts of the province say—"We cannot afford to lose the TRUE WITNESS—it must be supported!" Do the people generally act on this just appreciation of Mr. Clerk's services? They know best themselves whether they do or do not; but this we know, that there ought to be a great deal more done for the TRUE WITNESS than there is; and that it is a matter of surprise to Mr. Clerk's friends that he continues to devote his time and talents to a people who, collectively, will not stir a finger to serve him, or increase the circulation of his most valuable paper. We have been told by a respected clergyman that one of the highest ecclesiastical authorities in America told him some years ago, that the TRUE WITNESS is the best conducted Catholic journal in America; yet this first-class Catholic paper has but a very limited circulation; and those who esteem themselves good Catholics will subscribe to trashy political organs—many of them not worth the reading—in preference to the TRUE WITNESS. What hope is there of seeing any great mental improvement in people who are infatuated. One thing is certain, that if they ever allow the TRUE WITNESS to disappear from the ranks of the provincial press, they may never happen to have such another organ, and were it once gone, they would soon be sensible of its value.

We are aware that Mr. Clerk thought it necessary some months ago to make a sort of appeal to the people, or rather to his own subscribers; and that a partial effort was made on that occasion to sustain the paper. The effort was, however, only partial; and the sums sent in from various quarters were chiefly arrears due. Few, or no new subscribers were sent, and little was consequently done to place the TRUE WITNESS on a more secure footing as regards the future. This, then, is the great point; and we trust that it will be attended to. If the paper had any thing like the circulation which it ought to have, and if the subscribers would only please to remember that newspapers cannot be printed or published without a heavy weekly expense—then there would be no need of any such articles as the present. We know that Mr. Clerk has the confidence of the great body of the Catholic people; but that is not sufficient. Their confidence is not worth a groat if they do not prove it by supporting his paper. We are in a position to state that, at present, the receipts are not sufficient even to pay expenses—a state of things which cannot possibly last long. We would, therefore, respectfully invite all who are in arrears to pay up promptly, and all who are interested in the TRUE WITNESS to endeavor to extend its circulation. If each one would endeavor to send in a new subscriber; and if the new and old would make it a rule to pay their subscriptions, that would be doing something to place the TRUE WITNESS on a firm foundation.

EVANGELICAL FALSEHOODS.

In our last we undertook to establish, and from their own acts, which belie their words, to prove—that Protestants, when they urge against us as a "dogma" of our Church that "no faith is to be kept with heretics," place no credit in their

own assertions; knowing that that which they lay to our charge is false, destitute of foundation, and abundantly refuted by the records of the dealings of Catholic States with Protestant States, and of Catholic subjects with their Protestant rulers. We might also have cited in support of our thesis, the practice of the Christian Guardian himself.

Our cotemporary provoked the controversy in which we now find ourselves engaged, by the statement that "one of the dogmas of Romanism is, that no faith is to be kept with heretics." We at once denied this assertion, and challenged our cotemporary to the proof; whereupon he drops the original charge against us—so conspicuous is he of his falsehood—and substitutes in lieu thereof, another, totally and essentially distinct. For instance, in replying to our challenge, in his issue of the 2nd ult., calling upon him to prove that it is a "dogma" of the Roman Catholic Church that "no faith is to be kept with heretics," he abandons the original charge, and gives us the following in lieu thereof:—

"The Church of Rome then has adopted as a leading principle of her policy that faith is not to be kept with heretics, when its violation is necessary for the interests of the Church."

We pray the reader to notice the dishonest change of terms to which the Christian Guardian has recourse, to evade the consequences of his original lie—that it is a "dogma" of the Romish Church that "no faith is to be kept with heretics." For the word "dogma," which has a clear and definite meaning, he substitutes the vague expression "has adopted as the leading principle of her policy;" and to the simple unqualified statement that "no faith is to be kept with heretics"—he adds the all important qualification—"when its violation is necessary for the interests of the Church." When a witness upon his second appearance in Court thus quibbles, and endeavors to evade the consequences of his original affidavit, we may feel well assured that he is about to perjure himself. For mark well the essential difference betwixt his first, and his second or amended depositions.

According to his original deposition, the Roman Catholic Church inculcates the "dogma"—that is, teaches in the same explicit manner as that in which she teaches the consubstantiality of the Son to the Father—that "no faith is to be kept with heretics;" or in other words, that no engagements entered into by Catholics with heretics, are to be kept; and that because of the character, or nature, of the person with whom such engagements are contracted.

But in his second deposition the Christian Guardian drops the "dogma," and contents himself with asserting that the Roman Catholic Church "has adopted as a leading principle of her policy"—what?—that "faith is not to be kept with heretics, when its violation is necessary for the interests of the Church;" or in other words, that the policy of the Roman Catholic Church is to countenance, and indeed encourage, the violation of a certain class of engagements entered into by Catholics with heretics; but that, not because of the character of the person with whom such engagements are contracted, but because of the nature of the contract itself.

Now as it must be evident that these two depositions are not identical—and that to break an engagement with a heretic, simply because he is a heretic, and to break an engagement, because of the vicious nature of the engagement itself, are two things essentially distinct—it must, we say, be evident that the Christian Guardian feels himself unable to accept the challenge given to him by the TRUE WITNESS; and hopes to evade, by a miserable shuffle, and by changing the terms of his original deposition, the well merited castigation that is yet in store for him.

Seeing then that our cotemporary has abandoned his original charge against the Roman Catholic Church, to the effect that it is one of her "dogmas" that "no faith is to be kept with heretics," we will address ourselves to the task of examining how far it is true that the Church countenances, or "has adopted as a leading principle of her policy," the maxim that "faith is not to be kept with heretics, when its violation is necessary for the interests of the Church." And first, to avoid all appearance even of any desire to gloss over any portion of the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, we will endeavor to explain what she does inculcate upon all her children with respect to the nature of engagements, and the obligation of fulfilling them.

We admit then that the Church teaches, and has always taught, that no one can engage himself to do that which is wrong, or not to do that which is right; that such engagements, even though ratified by the most solemn of oaths, are not binding in conscience upon the persons contracting them; and that it is, therefore, not only lawful to, but obligatory upon, the Catholic to set at naught all engagements, no matter with whom contracted, or by what oaths ratified, whereby he has pledged himself, either to do that which is not lawful for him to do, or to abstain from doing that which it is his duty to do.—E.G.:

An engagement to commit murder, blaspheme the name of God, to renounce Christ, to worship

idols, or to oppose the spread of the Gospel, are not, and by reason of the engagement itself, cannot be binding in conscience upon the person contracting it. He is, therefore, not only at liberty, but is in conscience bound, to disregard such an engagement, even though he have confirmed it with an oath.

In like manner an engagement not to forgive an enemy, not to relieve the necessities of the poor, not to make restitution of property wrongfully acquired, or not to worship God, would be of no force upon the person contracting it; whose duty would still be, in spite of any such engagement, to forgive injuries, to love his neighbor as himself, and the Lord his God, with his whole heart, and soul and strength. In this sense, but in no other, does the Church teach, or has she ever taught, that it is lawful to abandon engagements, or to break a promise made; and we think that if the Christian Guardian will consult the writings of Paley, or any other Protestant treatise upon Ethics, he will find the same principles laid down respecting the nature and binding force of oaths, as that which the Roman Catholic Church "has adopted as the leading principle of her policy" in her dealings, both with the members of her own Communion, and with those outside of her fold.

And here perhaps, and because our cotemporary deals largely in garbled quotations at second or third hand from St. Thomas Aquinas, whom with an amount of good taste remarkable in a Methodist, he styles "a blessed chap,"—it may be as well to quote the words of that Doctor, as illustrative of the opinions of the most illustrious divines of the Catholic Church in the "Dark Ages," as to the obligation of keeping faith, and the unlawfulness of falsehood or deceit for any purpose whatsoever:—

"Has an oath an obligatory force?" asks the Doctor. 2. 2. qu. 89. de juramento. An juramentum habet vim obligandi? He answers as follows:—"Qui jurat facere rem ex se malam peccat jurando et adiurando: si est impeditiva majoris boni peccat jurando, sed non peccat adiurando, licet esset melius non implere. Item jurans dolose servet juramentum, secundum sanam intellectum illius cui juravit: si jurat non dolose, obligatur secundum intentionis juvantis."—Theologica Summa Comp.

And again to the question, "Is falsehood a sin?" amenandum sit peccatum?" he replies 2. 2. qu. 110:—"Sic, et est malum ex genere suo, et nullo modo"—mark well the words—"et nullo modo potest esse licitum."—ib.

Thus while laying down the rule that, whilst an oath to do that which is evil—"ex se malam"—is not binding, he expressly declares that an oath even if taken with an intention to deceive, "dolose," is to be kept according to the intention of him to whom it is pledged: though if taken in good faith—"non dolose"—it is obligatory according to the intent of him who takes the oath. And with regard to falsehood that he says is, of its very nature evil, and can therefore under no circumstances—"nullo modo"—be lawful.

That these are the teachings of St. Thomas upon the duty of keeping faith, and the unlawfulness of falsehood under any circumstances, any one may convince himself by referring to the passages from that Doctor cited above; we therefore are not bound to address any other proof that he did not teach—as the Christian Guardian asserts—"that good Catholics were not bound to keep faith or oath to stubborn heretics." The writings of St. Thomas are rather voluminous, and our cotemporary prudently abstains from citing the passage wherein the above doctrine is to be found. We therefore content ourselves with the counter assertion that St. Thomas teaches no such doctrine, and with calling upon the Christian Guardian to cite the passage in the Doctor's works wherein those words, or words of a similar import, are to be found.

In the same way we give an unqualified denial to the assertion that the Church teaches, or sanctions the doctrine, that "should heretics, previous to their fall into error, have deposited money or any other thing with a Catholic, he (the Papist) is not bound to restore it; he has no right to do so." This is not even a translation of the garbled quotation which our cotemporary cites—without naming the author however—from whom he takes it:—

"Is apud quem hereticus aliquid (sic) depositum non tenetur post manifestam ejus heresim rem heretico restituere.—He with whom a heretic has deposited anything is not bound, after the heresy of the latter is made manifest, to restore it to the heretic."

Now we must bear in mind that, according to the law of a great part of Feudal Europe, certain kinds of heresy, in virtue of the enactments of the secular power, entailed many of the penalties entailed by high treason in England at the present day, and amongst others, the loss of civil rights. Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that most of the heresies of the middle Ages were as much political as doctrinal, and as hostile to the claims of the Civil Magistrate, as to those of the Church. The heretics of those days were, in most cases—as for instance the Paulicians, Bulgars, or Albigenes, particularly alluded to by the Fourth Council of Lateran,—a class of men who practised and taught, as a direct consequence of their Manichean principles, the lawfulness of certain revolting and unmentionable crimes, which at the present day are punished with death by the laws of most civilized

nations; whilst the proposition destructive of all civil government, that no obedience was due from the subject to the magistrate whom the heretic deemed to be in a state of mortal sin, was almost universally propounded by them as a fundamental article of faith. These crimes, these treasonable doctrines, fully account for the horror in which the crime of heresy was held in the Middle Ages, and the enactments of the civil magistrate against it. The holder of a fief falling into heresy, was deemed to have forfeited his authority over his vassals, who, in like manner, were released from their obligations towards him; just as in Protestant England, at the present day, Queen Victoria would forfeit her title to the allegiance of her subjects, were she to be reconciled to the Catholic Church. In this sense Catholic theologians have taught that the vassals of an heretical lord, were released from their feudal allegiance by the heresy of their Prince a Seigneur.

But it is false that these writers taught that private obligations betwixt man and man were cancelled by an act of heresy, even if followed by excommunication; as the writer of the Christian Guardian must have known, had he ever opened the work of Cardinal Tolotus, from which he pretends to quote. For in the very self-same paragraph as that to which he refers us, in proof that that learned Jesuit taught that the subjects of heretical and excommunicated Princes were released from their allegiance, we find the following explicit declaration:—

"Non tamen per hoc intelligendum est absolvi debitorem ab obligatione solvendi debitum creditor, etiam excommunicato. It is not however to be understood from this, that the debtor is released from the obligation of discharging his indebtedness to an excommunicated creditor."—De Instr. Sacerd. Sum. Tolot, b. 1. c. 13, sec. 9.

And yet with these words of the Cardinal staring him in the face, the Christian Guardian has the cool impudence to assert that it is taught in the Romish Church that, "should heretics, previous to their fall into error, have deposited money or any other thing with a Catholic, he (the Papist) is not to restore it; he has no right to do so."

But we have encroached too much on our limited space, and we fear on the patience of our readers. In our next we will return to the subject, and examine by the light of history the particular instances adduced by the Christian Guardian in support of his attack upon the dogmas of the Romish Church.

It would be absurd for us to enter into a lengthened controversy with the Montreal Witness as to whether the church teaches or sanctions "idolatry," until such time as our cotemporary shall have given a clear and concise description of the word which he uses as a term of reproach against us. We call upon him, therefore, for a definition of the word "idolatry;"—this given, we shall proceed to plead to the charge. In the meantime we will reply to one or two other misrepresentations of the Witness.

(1.) It is not true, as by him asserted in his issue of June 23d, that "Protestant commentators and divines have always held that the strictness of the Bible against the use of carved images in worship, applied with full force to the usages of Romanism." So far is this from being the case, that, with the exception of the canting fanatics of Exeter Hall, and a few illiterate Stigginses, whose names are scarce known beyond the precincts of their respective conventicles, there is not a man with any pretension to critical acumen, who would dream of applying the injunctions given to the children of Israel by Moses, against the making to themselves of carved images of God, on Elohim, as conclusive against the propriety of making paintings or images of the Crucifixion, of the Blessed Virgin, or other Saints, and of treating these sensible signs with outward tokens of respect.

Thus Leibnitz, the first of all "Protestant Commentators," and whom it would be to insult to name on the same day with the generality of Protestant "divines," after a careful survey of the whole field of battle betwixt Protestants and Catholics, lays down as the conclusion of his researches, that "it must be clear beyond all doubt, that if the law of God, and certain holy men, chose to prohibit at certain times and in certain places, a thing—(the use of images in worship)—which in itself is harmless, and, indeed, which, if religiously practised, is eminently useful, it was solely because it might give occasion to grievous abuses, against which it was difficult to guard in those times." Leibnitz Syst. Theol.

And again, having quoted the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church with respect to the use, and against the abuse, of images—he sums up:—

"There will no more be idolatry in this practice—the use of images—than in the veneration which is shown to God and to Christ when His most sacred name is pronounced. For names too are signs, and indeed far inferior to images in significance; for they are much less perfect representations of the object."—ib.

This, to all who recognise Leibnitz as a "Protestant commentator and divine," of the greatest erudition and of unblemished integrity, will be a sufficient refutation of the Montreal

Witness whom we must again set right upon another point.

(2.) It is not true that the "Roman Catholic Clergy have actually cut off from the decalogue the sacred command which forbids to bow down before graven images." The man who can make such an assertion must be either a great fool, or a great knave. Probably both; a knave for making the assertion; a fool for thinking that he will find any to credit it.

The only difference betwixt the Protestant and Catholic arrangement of the decalogue is this—that the former breaks the first command according to the Catholic arrangement, into two; and lump the ninth and tenth together into one. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, includes in the first command, all from the third verse of the 20th Exodus to the end of the sixth verse—because relating to one subject; whilst she makes two distinct commands of the Protestant tenth. This arrangement is certainly more consistent with the spirit of the decalogue, than that of our separated brethren; for since to "Steal," and to "covet one's neighbors goods," are certainly treated as two distinct offences, it is to be presumed that there is precisely the same difference betwixt the act of adultery, and the coveting one's neighbors wife. We suppose we need hardly inform so learned a "Protestant commentator" as the Montreal Witness that the division of the Bible into verses is a very modern arrangement; and that, though we are told that there were ten commandments given to Moses, we are no where told how these commandments were divided. This we must learn from tradition; and the only tradition worth a straw, is that of the Catholic Church, the legitimate successor of Moses and the Prophets.

(3.) And we would also remind the Witness that, if the Israelites were commanded to make no images of God, it was expressly because God had not revealed himself to them under any sensible sign; because they "saw not any similitude in the day that the Lord God spoke to them in Horeb."—Deut. iv., 15. This, and this only, was the reason assigned by Moses, why the children of Israel should not make unto themselves any image of the invisible God.

But to us Christians, God has been made manifest in the flesh. We have seen him in the form of a man, and as a man; therefore, we can represent Him, without doing any violence to the laws of Moses. Had God manifested Himself in Horeb, under the figure of a man, or of a dove, or of a golden calf, we may be sure that the Israelites would not be forbidden to produce that figure, either in gorgeous painting, or elaborate carved work. It is, therefore, clear that, as the solitary reason assigned by Moses why his people should not represent God by any sensible sign, does not exist for Christians, seeing that God—if Christ were very God—has revealed himself under a sensible sign, we have the right to assume, as a logical consequence, that, so neither can the prohibition against making carved images of God, be applied to the representations in canvass, in wood, and stone, which Catholics make to themselves of their Crucified Redeemer.

Lastly, we would remark that, ere the Witness can conclude to the idolatry of Catholics, from their worship of that which Christ said was His body, he must prove that it is not His body; and that, therefore, Our Lord was guilty of uttering a falsehood. For, if the "consecrated wafer" be the very body of Christ, there can be no idolatry in worshipping it; and if it be not that body, then were the words "This is my body," a solemn and deliberate falsehood. If we be idolaters in our worship of the host, Christ alone is to blame; and our only fault is a misplaced confidence in His veracity.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY RECORD, JUNE 1858.—Our readers are by this time so well acquainted with the nature and style of these "Records" that it is not worth our while to devote much of our time and space to a review of their contents. The Record for June, is like all its predecessors, a silly compound of twaddle and falsehood, unworthy of more than a kick of contempt in passing.

The chief object of its publication seems to be to bring under the notice of a sympathising public the "Hardships of the Colporteurs;" a set of loafing gentry, who, too lazy to work, go about the country, sponging—to use a vulgar phrase—upon the simple habitans. The latter however, sometimes lose patience with these impertinent intruders upon their privacy; and disgusted with their cant, snivel and hypocrisy, occasionally kick the unwelcome visitors out of doors. Thus at page 14, one of these gentry thus relates his pitiful story:—

"I went into the House of a French Canadian, and asked him if he could give me lodgings for the night, and I would pay him. He said he did not know, whether he could, and referred me to his wife who assented. I therefore took a chair, and not being admitted to my table, sat down while they were eating this supper."

However, the Colporteur could not restrain himself, and commenced a religious controversy with his hosts; who not relishing the fellows insolence, told him to clear out, and look for quarters elsewhere—with the resignation of a martyr,

...the road again, and took to the road again. The sequel of his night's adventures is thus given and is very refreshing. After I reached a lonely place I halted a while for prayer, and kneeling on the trail of a fence enjoyed sweet communion with God. Finally when exhausted, I reached the house of one of our French Canadian friends; it was two o'clock in the morning, and I was covered with mud. But I met there with a kind reception, and my soul blessed God for all his dealings. The Italics are our own.

This is the worst case of "Hardships" recorded; from whence it does not seem that the sufferings of the Saints' are past. To get on "the fence" and there hold "sweet communion with God"—to be bedaubed with mud—are after all mere trifles in the life of an Apostate.

And after all we can hardly blame the French Canadian habitants for kicking these Colporteurs out of doors. We all know what manner of men they are: fellows whom no respectable father of a family would like to see in conversation with his wife or children. And when out of compassion the habitant allows one of them to enter his dwelling for a night's lodging, his ears are assailed by ribald abuse of his religion—which is branded as idolatry, and of his clergy who are loaded with every opprobrious epithet which malice and mendacity can devise. No wonder, we say, that irritated at these unprovoked insults the habitant kicks the impertinent blackguard who utters them out of doors, and bids him go and hold "sweet communion" &c., "on the fence."

Of the late progress that the Society is making in corrupting faith and morals of the French Canadian peasantry, we may judge from the fact, that in its last "Report" it has not one conversion to boast of. We learn also that the "Society is now in debt"—and that a large amount is also overdue to the Missionaries for salary, the receipt of which is indispensable to leave them free from worldly cares to engage in the service" &c., &c. (We need not repeat any more of the blasphemous twaddle). From these two facts then—the no conversions—and the embarrassed state of the Society's funds, which, now that it has no Swindling Savings Bank to fall back upon, cannot easily be replenished—we conclude that the Catholics of Canada have very little to fear from the French Canadian Missionary Society.

The pupils in the "Swaddling" School at "Pointe-aux Trembles," have diminished, between January last and May, from 70 to 50.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—More than twenty years have, we believe, elapsed since a criminal was executed in Montreal; and the impression made upon the spectators of the late execution was, in consequence, profound. We trust that it may be lasting.

Crimes of a very serious character have undoubtedly increased amongst us of late. The more frequent intercourse of our French Canadian population, with their Yankee neighbors, and with the Semi-Yankees of Upper Canada, has had a considerable and very deleterious effect upon the morals of our rural parishes; and an example—and a severe example—was imperatively called for; that example has been given; we trust that it may be long ere it be necessary to repeat it.

Not that we sympathise in the least with the maudlin philanthropy of those who would abolish capital punishment. On the contrary, we firmly believe that the very best, that the only use to which you can put a murderer, is to hang him. But we flatter ourselves that, now that the delusion that that mode of punishment is abolished, has been dispelled, there will be little occasion to have recourse to it again in a hurry.

Few, very few serious crimes are committed from the impulse of passion. They are in nine cases out of a hundred the result of a long and careful calculation, a calculation of which, the chances of escaping conviction—and, in the second place, of evading capital punishment—are the principal elements. As we have had occasion to hear hundreds of times from the lips of criminals themselves in their unreserved moments—the very first consideration that presents itself to the ruffian meditating a crime is—"Is it a lagging lay—or a scragging lay?" If the latter—that is, if it be a crime for which hanging or "scragging" is the penalty—the chances of profit must be very great, and of detection very small, before he can be induced to become a party to it; whilst a very small profit of gain, even if accompanied with great risk of conviction, will prevail upon him to brave the perils of a "lagging lay"—that is of a crime for which transportation, Penitentiary, or some other secondary punishment, is the usual award.

In all criminals the animal preponderates.—Hanging, therefore, and flogging—the gallows and cat-o-nine-tails—are the two punishments of which they have the greatest horror; and the prospects of which will most effectually deter them from giving way to their vicious propensities. That the former mode of punishment has been resuscitated amongst us, should, therefore, be a matter of sincere congratulation to all who take an interest in the well-being of society.

Several communications are unavoidably crowded out this week; one or two of which must remain over until the editor returns.

MR. FERGUSON, THE IRISH PIPER.—To those who have enjoyed the pleasure of hearing the far-famed-Ferguson, we need only announce that he has arrived in town, and will give a Concert on next Tuesday evening. Those who have not yet heard the wonderful Union Harmonic Pipes discoursing Irish music, have no ordinary pleasure in store, we can assure them. In all the cities of the United States and Canada, Mr. Ferguson's Concerts have drawn crowded audiences; and we remember seeing an account some time ago of a valuable ring being presented to him (we think in Detroit) as a mark of public appreciation. Mr. Ferguson was well received in Montreal on the occasion of his former visit; and, we are sure, his present reception will be still more gratifying. Mr. Ferguson's touching infirmities, his genial and mirthful disposition, not less than his musical taste and skill, render him a general favorite. When he last visited our city, he gave a very successful Concert for the Orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum, and refused to accept any portion of the proceeds, even to pay his expenses.

ST. PATRICK'S ANNUAL PIC-NIC.—This picnic came off yesterday under circumstances, which, highly favourable, rendered it a perfect success.

The day was remarkably fine, and every thing auspicious. The garden was thrown open by Mr. Guilbault at an early hour in the morning, and a great number instantly took advantage of the opportunity. About three o'clock in the evening the visitors began to increase, and at five there could not have been fewer than three thousand people present.

The appearance of the people in the garden was respectable; and their behaviour throughout the day was such as to justify the opinion formed, at first sight, of their character and social position.

The amusements were well appreciated; but particularly the performance of Mr. Ferguson, the blind Irish piper, who played with exquisite skill one or two national airs, and snatches from the musical gems of the country. At his conclusion, Mr. Doherty, President of the St. Patrick's Society, informed the bystanders of the qualifications and celebrity of Mr. Ferguson, and hoped that, at his approaching entertainment, he would be well patronized and supported. This last sentiment, as well as the previous remarks of Mr. Doherty, was received with applause.

The young people then withdrew and the dancing which, before, had been carried on briskly, was now renewed, with greater spirit, and continued till eight o'clock, when all separated, highly pleased with each other and at the common experiences of the day.

The Committee who carried out the arrangements are entitled to praise for the forethought with which they provided for the comfort of the visitors; and it will no doubt be gratifying to the charitable public to learn that the object of the picnic—the erection of a St. Patrick's Home—has been so well seconded by the amount which resulted from the entertainment so well and wisely planned and brought to a successful issue. —Herald.

Montreal, July 1st 1858.

The Director of St. Anne's Church, begs to acknowledge the receipt of four hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents, from the officers of Nos. 4 and 5 V. M. R., Companies, being the nett proceeds of their Pic-Nic held in Guilbault's Gardens on the 23rd ult.

In returning his most sincere and grateful thanks to the officers and men of these distinguished Companies, he cannot but congratulate them on the unequivocal proofs of the esteem with which they are regarded by their fellow-citizens, as evidenced in the crowded state of the Gardens, and the unprecedentedly large amount realised on the occasion.

ORANGEISM IN THE LOCAL FORCES.—We have received from our "Penetanguishene" correspondent the following copy of a petition addressed to Colonel Tuloch, Commander of the Local Forces in Canada, by the resident Catholic Pensioners of the same Force, complaining of the formation of Orange Lodges amongst their brother Protestant Pensioners, and of the insults to which they are in consequence daily subjected. We hope for the honor of Her Majesty's Service, and the peace of the country, that the remonstrances of the petitioners may induce the proper authorities to exert themselves to abate the nuisance complained of. We would especially direct attention to the subjoined stanza from the Orange canticle, or Hymn of Praise, entitled "Protestant Boys," as fully and fairly embodying the devout aspirations of Orangeism: TO COLONEL TULOCH, COMMANDER OF THE LOCAL FORCES IN CANADA.

SIR—We, the undersigned Catholic pensioners of the Local Forces of Penetanguishene, Canada West, beg most respectfully to call your attention to a fact; insulting to us as Catholics, and injurious to that unity so peculiar to the British army, in which we had the honor of serving;—it is the establishment of an Orange Lodge in our midst. That condemned institution, banished from our glorious army for its rebellious tendencies, has been revived here with all its concomitant results by our Protestant brethren in arms. Once the Protestant and Catholic pensioners loved each other, and our only joy was in speaking with enthusiastic admiration of our gracious Queen, and the many triumphs we achieved in foreign coun-

tries; but, now we are disunited, fanaticism is at work, and the demon of discord playing his mischievous tricks.

Our ears are constantly assailed by their insulting tunes and songs; in the performance of which before our doors they take malicious pleasure. The tunes bring to our recollection the noble but fruitless struggle of our forefathers in defence of their lawful King, and national laws. They picture in relief the many wrongs we have suffered for our attachment to the ancient Church—the abominable penal code and their vicious effects—the confiscation of our paternal estates in the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., Cromwell, and 'The Glorious, Immortal, and pious, William,' the murderer of the MacDonalds of Glescoo;—these, and a thousand more reminiscences, flee through our imaginations. You know a soldier's anger when anything is spoken derogatory to his nation or his creed; he is more ready to draw the sword, than to use the better weapon—argument.

The songs are personally insulting, and are capable of goading our worst passions to madness. Here is a specimen; it is called the "Protestant Boys"—

"Up with the Orange, down with the Green, That the face of a Papist may never be seen. We'll kick them, we'll send them to hell, To those burning flames for ever to dwell. Hurrah for the Protestant Boys."

The last portion of this song is written so insultingly of the sacred things of our holy religion, that our hearts fail to give it utterance. We implore of you to stop this association of midnight blasphemers; for we consider it not only dangerous to military subordination, but to civil society also.

Of the former, we had an example in the reign of William IV.; of the latter, out of many instances, we shall enumerate one which occurred in Barrie, the County town of Simcoe, in May last. The Crown v. Coulter for the murder of Coots. Coulter, being an Orangeman, was capable by his secret signs to reject Protestant jurors of unimpeachable character, and allowed his confederates to pass unchallenged. The murderer was acquitted. Such are the workings of this secret conspiracy in the Courts of Justice of Upper Canada, that Catholics have lost all confidence in them; and unless a law is passed excluding members of a secret Society from the Jury-box, the Catholics must necessarily form a counter-society.—Heaven prevent the consequences.

[Here follow the signatures.] Penetanguishene, June 26th, 1858.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, July 5th, 1858.

DEAR SIR—In my last, I gave you a short account of the festivities here on the 24th ult.; to-day I have to address you on a less agreeable topic, because connected with that intolerance of our Protestant fellow-citizens towards Papists, which is so eminently characteristic of this section of the Province. Take for example the following simple fact, to the truth of which I can pledge you my word.

In Toronto, as in other parts of Upper Canada, the Protestant world is very boisterous and demonstrative in its professions of liberality, and its regard for "civil and religious liberty. But alas! how grossly do all its acts give the lie to its words. Of this judge by the following instance:—

Lately a young woman living in service in a Protestant family, applied for instruction to one of the Catholic Clergy connected with the Cathedral here. This young woman had been brought up a Protestant or Non-Catholic, but of late had entertained very serious doubts as to the security of her position, and the articles of the "Protestant Faith," which it would indeed puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to define, and it is said that a Philadelphia lawyer can puzzle a certain old gentleman himself.

The Clergyman to whom this young woman applied, gave her some Catholic books to read which she carried home with her. These books—I shudder whilst I relate it—were discovered by the liberal and enlightened Protestant mistress in the Popishly inclined maid servant's room. Then there was a row. Summoning the offender into her dread presence, this noble Protestant lady began a tirade of abuse against the unfortunate servant girl, who had presumed to exercise her judgment in religious matters. Her mistress informs her that no Catholic servant can be allowed to remain in the house; and with a saint-like promptitude, the poor girl is dismissed, and cast upon the wide world, without a home, or roof to shelter her.

Fools, and old women of either sex, may prattle as they please of Protestant Liberality. For my part, I hesitate not to say, that, if Protestants could have their own way with us, they would approve themselves the most oppressive of oppressors, and the most cruel of tyrants. Protestantism, with honied words upon its lips, and ever grating about religious liberty, harbors in its bosom the most rancorous animosity against all who have the boldness to refuse to march in its ranks, or to do it homage. To return however to the victim of Protestant liberality. You will not be surprised to learn that, nothing daunted by her mistress' reproaches, the poor, but noble hearted girl, presented herself the very day after her dismissal, to the Clergyman above alluded to; and was by him received into the Catholic Church—esteeming herself happy that she had been permitted to suffer for the Lord's sake, just as she was crossing the threshold of the Church.

I have selected the above instance, not as a solitary one, or indeed as an exaggerated instance of the intolerance towards Catholics that obtains amongst Protestants in this quarter—but as the most recent case that has fallen under my observation. Hundreds, aye thousands, of worse cases might be recorded of this city of Toronto alone, the great Palladium of Protestantism in Upper Canada. Disguist compels me to refrain from further disclosures; but this I desire to lay before your eyes—that when your Protestant friends presume to read you a lecture upon your intolerance, you may be able to quote to them the old proverb—"Physician heal thyself."

Yours sincerely, PHILCO-CANADIENSIS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, July 5th, 1858.

DEAR SIR—The grand celebration of the 12th is approaching. How will the "Brethren" of the yellow gown behave themselves on this memorable occasion?—is a question which every one asks himself. Some there are who, judging from antecedents, entertain awful forebodings. Looking at their general character, they can scarcely find a single redeeming trait in this bigotted and fanatical Association. The name of the "Brethren" is associated with almost every bloody deed in Upper Canada. If an Irish Papist is shot down, if a Catholic Church is set fire to—as was lately the case in Mount Forest—if Catholic Priests are insulted in our streets—we may, without fear of committing a rash judgment, trace the unmanly act to an Orange mob. If a public Hotel is attacked, and its peaceable inmates compelled to defend their lives—if the perpetrators of such outrageous acts of violence escape the punishment due to their foul deeds—we may thank an Orange Jury, an Orange Police, and an Orange Administration. Last year, on the night following the grand Celebration, the inmates of St. Michael's Palace were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by a gang of ruffians petting the windows of the Cathedral, and those of the Episcopal residence, with stones, amidst yells and threats worthy of the inhabitants of the lower regions. The modest residence of the inoffensive Sisters of St. Joseph, did not escape the fury of those brave "Brethren." The windows of the Orphan Asylum were smashed, and other outrages perpetrated by the noble sons of King William. With these facts before them, there are some in our midst, who anticipate something awful on the memorable 12th of July.

Not a few among our fellow-citizens in Toronto, believe that even Orangemen, unprincipled and bloody as they are, can be reclaimed from their evil ways:—They ground their hope on the supposed fact that the "Brethren" have received orders from high quarters to refrain this year from all acts of violence, to turn a new leaf in their lives, to conduct themselves orderly and peaceably; in a word, to retrieve their bad character, by showing due regard to law and decency. Whichever of the two conflicting opinions will turn out to be true; I am unable to say; my own opinion is, that the character of the approaching Celebration will depend pretty much on the quality and quantity of the whiskey which will be drunk on the occasion. Should the beverage be indulged in, as usual, to a great excess, especially if it be of the worst kind, the terrible Twelfth will not pass without an unusual amount of violence and bloodshed.

In anticipation of the above ill-forebodings, I would suggest to all Catholics to conduct themselves, this year, with such an amount of prudence and forbearance that even a shadow of offence may not be given to the Orange tribe. Let fools, as far as procession forming, and yellow-scarf wearing are concerned, have their own way. Let all orderly and peaceable citizens keep aloof from all gatherings and interference. Should the loving "Brethren," towards the evening of the 12th, as is generally the case, fall out among themselves, and deal out to one another a sound beating, no one should find fault with this usual exhibition of pugnacious propensity; it is no new thing in an Orange Celebration. In a word, I beg leave to give all orderly citizens the advice which the illustrious O'Connell, during the Repeal movement, used to repeat to the noble sons of Erin—"Break no law; keep the peace."

With the above, I conclude my remarks. I trust, Mr. Editor, you will add to them the weight of your influence, as an able conductor of the best Catholic paper in Canada. Hoping soon to have it in my power to convey to you more gratifying news, I remain, Dear Sir, yours,

TORONTO.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Port Hope, July 6th, 1858.

DEAR SIR—As Secretary to the "St. Patrick's Association" of Port Hope, the pleasing duty devolves upon me of transmitting to you the following copy of Resolutions unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the above body held on Friday, 2nd inst:—

Resolved, 1st—"That the serious aspect assumed by the unhappy difference now existing between the self-dubbed organs of the Catholics of Western Canada on the one hand, and T. D. McGee, Esq., M.P.P., and the Montreal True Witness on the other—is in the opinion of this Society eminently calculated to diminish the political influence of the entire Catholic community, inasmuch as it cannot fail to retard the consummation of that unity of action and of sentiment so essentially necessary at the present critical conjuncture."

2nd—"That whilst we, the members of the "St. Patrick's Association" of Port Hope, embrace this opportunity of expressing our fullest confidence in the political course pursued by the distinguished Member for Montreal since his arrival in our midst; we do at the same time feel ourselves called upon to express our entire disapprobation of the uncalculated abuse, which week after week, have been heaped upon him by journals professing to be the exponents of our views."

3rd—"That this society has read, with mingled feelings of sorrow and of surprise, the ungentlemanly and anti-Christian attack which the Catholic Citizen has made upon that faithful sentinel of our rights—G. E. Clerk, Esq.,—in the course of which the latter is sneeringly designated a "convert."

4th—"That whilst we repudiate the motives which prompted the Catholic Citizen to resort to such despicable means to accomplish his ends, we do entirely endorse the course of the True Witness—we welcome its distinguished proprietor within the pale of the Catholic Communion—we invite him to persevere in his honored career; and we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to use our best exertions to extend the sphere of his usefulness by increasing the circulation of his valuable paper."

5th—"That the Catholic Citizen and Toronto Mirror be expelled from the Reading Room of this Society."

6th—"That we hail with a 'cord mille fois' the advent of the Canadian Freeman as an auxiliary to the uncompromising, unrepurchasable True Witness; that we finally hope it will prove worthy of its name, and worthy of those cherished principles which it aspires to represent; in which case we promise it an unfeigned support."

7th—"That the foregoing resolutions be published in the True Witness."

As my sentiments are so thoroughly embodied in the foregoing resolutions, I feel it unnecessary to add anything; I shall therefore "wind up" by subscribing myself, very faithfully yours,

J. J. GRAHAM, V.P.

P. FOGARTY, Secy.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—I am directed by the annexed subscribers to the Toronto Catholic Citizen, and Toronto Mirror, to transmit you a copy of Resolutions passed at a meeting of said subscribers, which please insert in your truly and valuable Catholic journal, at your earliest convenience.

I am Sir, &c., &c.,

H. CUMMINGS, Sec.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Toronto Catholic Citizen, and Toronto Mirror, held at the St. Patrick's Society Rooms on June 24th, T. McDermott Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. Hugh Cummings appointed Secretary—when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. P. Curtis, and Seconded by James McArdle:—"That this meeting, composed of subscribers to the Toronto Catholic Citizen, and Toronto Mirror—having seen with much regret and surprise, the change of sentiment and policy pursued by those journals; also towards that talented and patriotic Irishman, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P., whose public conduct in the Canadian Parliament has merited our warmest approval, and to mark our disapprobation of said Journals—this Meeting unanimously agree to discontinue their subscriptions to the above (Toronto Catholic Citizen and Toronto Mirror) and instead, ask their fellow-subscribers in this locality to support, still more warmly, that unrepurchasable Catholic Journal, the True Witness of Montreal."

Moved by Mr. P. Nowlan, and Seconded by Mr. Henry Bowman:—"That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of the foregoing Resolutions to T. D. McGee, Esq., M.P.P., Toronto, G. E. Clerk, Esq., True Witness, the Toronto Catholic Citizen, and Toronto Mirror."

Agreeable to the above resolutions we hereby announce to all concerned, that we agree with the sentiments expressed, and desire, as far as we are concerned, a discontinuance of said Journals:— Thomas McDermott, Patrick Nowlan, James McArdle, A. Comerford, Martin Dolan, Hugh Bowman, Patrick Daley, Patrick Devlin, Michael Kearney, James King, Thomas McGovern, Patrick Curtis, Peter Kilduff, William Welsh, Edward McDonald, F. Henryarty, E. Healy, J. Molloy, Bartholomew Summers, Patrick McGarvey, Peter McDunald, William Larde, Phillip O'Neill, H. Comerford, P. O'Neill, John Millane, Michael Donoghoe, Peter Hanley, P. O'Hara, Henry Jordan, Patrick Quinn, Richard Howard, Edward Beaupre, D. McKnight.

Birth,

In this city, on the 3rd instant, the wife of Thomas Bell, Esq., St. Constant Street, of a son.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Chambly, July 3rd, 1858.

DEAR SIR—Being fully convinced from the constant perusal of your valuable journal, that at all times you are most willing to lay before your Catholic readers any statement touching the progress of their holy religion; I, therefore, claim your kind indulgence for the insertion of a few lines relating to a day of joy and exultation among the children of the parish of Chambly: a day which they shall cherish in their bosoms with sentiments of love, and as one of the happiest of their lives—I mean the day of their first Communion.

Well might one perceive the truth of that saying of the great Napoleon, as early on Friday morning these happy children wended their way to the parish church. They are not so merry as they are wont to be—their whole demeanour seems more solemn; indicating that interior recollection of soul. As they enter the church, a peaceful and serene smile, lit up by the long exultation of the day, steals over their young and innocent faces. The girls, dressed in white—that emblem of purity—made a very impressive appearance, as slowly and noiselessly they walked up the west aisle of the church, accompanied by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, under whose tender and vigilant care are placed not only the female portion of the village, but also many young ladies from different parts of Canada and the United States; some of whom are receiving the highest branches of education. The boys, tastefully clothed, occupied the east aisle.

At 8 o'clock, the holy sacrifice of the Mass was commenced by the Rev. M. Mignault, the venerable Cure of the parish. After the reading of the first gospel, his Reverence delivered a most touching discourse to the young Communicants on the necessary dispositions to approach the Holy Table of the Lord; the happiness which must necessarily follow from the receiving of their first Communion worthily and the blessings that the Almighty would shower down upon those who were about to partake of the heavenly Banquet of Jesus Christ.

When the time for communicating arrived, all the children, to the number of sixty one, besides the greater portion of those who had received their First Communion last year, walked round both aisles, and presented themselves at the foot of the altar with a solemnity and reverence befitting the august occasion. Oh, then, it was a sight worthy of angels to behold! There, before the altar, stood the venerable pastor, whose hoary locks indicate too truly that Time has thrown his mantle of seventy odd summers over his shoulders, holding between earth and heaven the salvation of Man! and pronouncing in a firm and clear voice the sublime words "Ecce Agnus!" Who, like the Patriarchs of old, can recall to his mind's eye the time, when at the Baptismal Font he received into the Church of God, the helpless infant; who, in after years, met the same child at the altar of the Lord, as a blushing bride, in all original beauty and gracefulness, soon to become the partner of her betrothed; who, again, can recur to the day, when the same bride presented with a mother's love and joy, her first born babe to receive the waters of regeneration from the hands of him, who had performed the same holy rites upon herself; and who, at this day, can point her out as the grandmother of a beloved and happy family!—Here, at the foot of the altar, beheld these lovely innocents, whose pure souls the Saviour of the world is soon to nourish with his presence, kneeling with inclining heads and solemn awe, awaiting the coming of the Lord! Turn your eyes now from these, and behold those guardians of the orphan—those comforters of the sick and poor—those "Angels in human shape"—sending forth their devout and fervent prayers to the throne of the Most High! Look round the crowded church; behold the young, the old, the parent, the guardian, bowed down in profound adoration! The boys in their surplices kneeling around the altar—it is brilliantly lit up with waxen tapers—dead silence reigns supreme! save broken by the solemn words "Ecce Agnus" of the venerable priest! Oh! it was a scene worthy of the pencil of a Michael Angelo; worthy the highest flight of the poet's pen; worthy the most sublime eloquence of Bossuet!

Mass being finished, the venerable Cure addressed the children in a most feeling discourse on the happiness which they enjoyed in having partaken of the Bread of Life. After whom, followed the Rev. Mr. Chiche, whose indefatigable zeal, in preparing the children for this happy day, has been unremitting for these two months last past. After this, with the cross borne in front, and candle bearers on each side, all the children, with their venerable pastor and his assistant, proceeded to the end of the church, and there on bended knees, renewed their Baptismal vows, renouncing Satan with all his works and pomps. From thence, they walked in procession to the altar of the Blessed Virgin, where the girls sang one of the most beautiful hymns that the ear need wish to be delighted with. I have often, during the Month of Mary, listened in the same church to more professed singers, and lung with breathless rapture on their melodious strains; but on this morning there was that rural simplicity in their pretty faces, and such sweet melody in their young voices, that it far surpassed any thing of the kind I have ever heard for many years past.

The venerable pastor proceeded next to enrol those who had not been received before, into the Order of the Scapular; after which, and a short admonition, the children departed with joyous hearts, and pious recollections on the happy day of their First Communion.

CATHOLICUS.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. C. FERGUSON, the celebrated and well known Blind Performer on the Irish Union Harmonic Pipes, will give one of his Pleasing Entertainments at the MECHANICS' HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th instant. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

Doors open at half-past SEVEN o'clock—to commence at EIGHT.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

THE Gentlemen formerly appointed to form a deputation to wait upon His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, are requested to meet again at the SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, on SUNDAY NEXT, immediately after Grand Mass, and proceed from thence to the Bishop's Palace.

July 9, 1858.

P. J. FOGARTY, Sec.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM THE CLERGY.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

Rev. JAMES C. BOOMER.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe and effectual remedy.

Rev. EDWARD K. FULLER.

This certifies that I have for several years used Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer in my family, in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

Rev. A. BRONSON, FALL RIVER.

Lyman, Savage, & Co.; and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal; Wholesale Agents.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Emperor is expected to arrive in Paris on the 18th June from Fontainebleau, as the festivals there are over. He will proceed probably on the 19th to St. Cloud.

M. Delangle, Senator and President of the Imperial Court, is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of General Espinasse, whose resignation is accepted. The decree appointing M. Delangle minister does not contain the words, "and Minister of Public Safety." General Espinasse is made a Senator.

Among the reports current for some days past is one relating to Marshal Pelissier. If we can trust the authority, it would appear that the climate of England does not suit him—that, in fact, his return to Paris may be looked for, and that you are to have back your former ambassador, M. de Persigny. I regret not to be able to guarantee the truth of these reports.—Times Cor.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, Commander-in-Chief of all the troops stationed in the divisions of the west of France, made his entrance into the town of Brest on the 14th June. After the Marshal had received the visit of the authorities, he reviewed the troops, marines, and seamen.

The news that all the infantry regiments of the French army would be armed with rifles is now confirmed by the *Moniteur de l'Armee*. The change is to be made with all speed. Orders have been given for the manufacture of 400,000 new rifles.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"It is about three months since the English journals took upon themselves to assert that the French Government was making extraordinary warlike preparations. The *Moniteur* gave a flat denial to these assertions. At present these same assertions are renewed, and we once give a contradiction to them. The French forces on land and sea have been accurately stated in the budget for 1858, and this limitation has not been exceeded."

A notice was sent round to the papers not to publish or allude to the article in the *Times* on the French armaments, and of which information was received by telegraph from London.

The Emperor has resolved that experiments shall be made with rifled cannon at the Camp of Chalons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is alleged that the military authorities have decided it is not expedient to institute any legal proceedings against the military men engaged in the duel with M. De Pene, the civil authorities having negatived the proceeding, against the civilians.

M. de Pene was removed to Paris on the 17th ult. He has suffered greatly from the heat, and the vomiting continues. It appears from the *Droit* that the decree of *non lieu* relating to the duel, which I have already said was rendered by the judge of instruction, does not necessarily relieve Lieutenant Hyene from all risk of punishment. The civil prosecution is dropped, but the decree states that the officers concerned in the duel are remitted to the competent military jurisdiction. A judge of instruction has, however, no power to order a court-martial, and it remains to be seen whether the Minister at War will do so.—Paris Cor. Daily News.

The Minister of War has addressed a communication to the commanders of military divisions, announcing to them that the Emperor will open the Camp of Chalons with great pomp on the 15th of July.

The Emperor has appointed Generals Delarue d'Oraison, Tisserand, Planhol, Legay d'Arcy, Eynard, L'Heureux, Pierre, and d'Ormoy to inspect the Gendarmerie throughout France; General de Guyon is to inspect the French Gendarmerie at Rome, and General Vinoy is to inspect the Fire Brigade in Paris.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.—A well-informed friend from time to time favors me with "dribbles" of news relative to the doings of the conference. On Saturday, the 5th June, the discussions were "exceedingly warm," but without any result, as the Turkish, Austrian, and British ministers expressed a wish to apply again to their governments for instructions. "Fuad Pasha," says my informant, "is likely to be less yielding than he has hitherto been, and the British government may perhaps have the courage to declare that, under present circumstances, it is not inclined to make any hazardous experiments in Wallachia." The famous Fokschani project is likely to fall to the ground, the Porte having resolved not to agree to a united Moldo-Wallachian parliament. Russia has had the courage—another writer might perhaps say another word—to propose to the powers to construct a canal from Ismail to the Sulina. As things now stand France is not likely to object to the plan, but Austria is morally certain to do so.—Times Correspondent.

The Conference of the European Powers held its fifth sitting on Monday, the 14th ult. The question of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia is now known to have been definitively settled in the negative at the last meeting.

The Plenipotentiaries meet again in Conference on the 19th. The great point respecting the non-union of the Principalities once decided, it is not anticipated that any new difficulty of importance will arise, but that everything will go on as smoothly as possible.

It is positively affirmed that the nomination of Prince Napoleon to the government of Algeria is definitively abandoned. The Prince himself has lately shown the greatest unwillingness to undertake the office, and in this he has been confirmed by the advice of his friends.

Accounts from Toulon, dated June 15, state that the fleet had again sailed on a cruise for 15 days, after which it will proceed to Brest.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 10th.—A meeting of the members of the Right has been held at M. de Merode's, in which it was resolved to use every effort to oppose the bill for the fortification of Antwerp, on the grounds—1.—That the project was anti-French, and suggested by Germany and England; 2.—That it would be burthensome for

the taxpayers, and that without any compensation, because if it be true that there is any danger it must be so near at hand that the fortifications will not be made in time to avert it.

ITALY.

SARDINIA, TURIN, JUNE 13.—The chief topic of conversation for the last day or two has been the release of the Cagliari and her crew.—Of course, the public is well pleased with this termination of a troublesome and long-pending difficulty; and, but for her unpardonable good understanding with Austria, England might now be particularly popular in Piedmont. Some people say that what she has now done she ought to have done sooner. The majority, however, in a fairer and more liberal spirit, make allowance for false information in the first instance, and for the caution with which extraneous political considerations subsequently made it advisable to act.—Times Cor.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that Count Buol and Baron von der Pfordten have come to a perfect understanding in regard to the navigation of the Danube, and to the interrupted Austro-German Customs Conferences. The Zollverein States are to meet in conference at Hanover on the 10th of August. It has long been acknowledged that alterations in the municipal, guild, and bankruptcy laws are absolutely necessary, but still this Government allows weeks, months, and even years to pass away without taking any decisive steps in the matter.

SWITZERLAND.

The conflict which has arisen between the Canton of Geneva and the Federal Council of Switzerland on the refugee question is, by decision of the latter, to be referred to the Federal Assembly.

PRUSSIA.

The elections begin to excite some interest in the provinces. Count Schwerin has addressed a circular to his constituents, in which he expresses a strong hope that at no distant time the Government will adopt other principles of action than those which have hitherto influenced it. He advocates a decided policy on the part of Prussia in support of "constitutional rights on the northern frontiers of Germany," and states that it will not be the fault of the Prussian people if Holstein is left without help against Denmark.

Official intimation has been received that no hindrance will, this year, be offered to the meeting at Cologne of the Catholic Associations of Germany. The first week in September will, therefore, witness the tenth General Assembly in the "ancient city on the Rhine." The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, and the principal Catholics of France and Belgium, are expected to attend.

TURKEY.

THE RISING OF THE GREEKS IN THE ISLAND OF CANDIA.—We (*Times*) have dates from this island, through our Malta correspondent, to the 1st June, at which time matters threatened a very serious turn; but consular despatches are said to have reached Admiral Lord Lyons on one or two days' later date, announcing that, through the activity of the Ottoman Government in responding to the demands for considerable reinforcements from various points of Turkey, made by Vely Pasha, the insurrection may be looked upon as entirely suppressed and put down. On this occasion Vely Pasha, a Cretan by birth, and enjoying a well-earned popularity, has shown himself as discreet as he is known to be brave, and only the loss of one or two lives has to be deplored, although at one time the fate of Scio, at the commencement of the Greek revolution, seemed to threaten the Ottoman population. Three proclamations of the Governor-General and one of the Metropolitan, although couched in the most conciliatory tone and spirit, failed in restoring order, and, seeing this, the population not only of the town of Candia, but likewise of that of Candia, volunteered to assist the regular armed force against the insurgents, who seem to have been led on to the outbreak by one or more emissaries from a powerful Northern Power, ever ready to raise some questions in the East to give her a chance of playing out that deep game which has been ever uppermost in the thoughts of her Sovereigns, even to the hour of their last breath.

On the 29th of May, two Greeks, without the least provocation, attacked an unoffending Moslem and mortally wounded him, justly incensed at which the Ottoman population rose en masse, and, proceeding to the palace of the Caimakan Bey, clamorously demanded arms to revenge themselves upon the Greeks. Bedrihan Pasha, however, succeeded after a while in calming the infuriated Ottomans, who can scarcely show themselves beyond the protection of the authorities in the towns, for the mountain passes are studded with armed Greeks, who at Nerocero are said to have mustered so strong as to dictate to the authorities a ten days' armistice. On the 29th and 30th of May a regiment of carbiniers, another of infantry, with a body of artillery, bringing with them mountain ordnance and ammunition, arrived at Candia in the Kars and Silistria steamers, from Constantinople, to act under Ali Pasha against the insurgents, and on the last-mentioned day 500 Bashibazouks, or irregular troops, arrived from Salonica in another steamer, the Umair Tekik, which immediately after landing their returned for 500 Albanians. The garrison of Candia already numbered 6,000 regulas and irregulars, but with the reinforcements on the way would be brought up to 12,000. A species of authority has been established by the insurgents on the mountains, whence emissaries have been despatched to the plains and rural districts to forcibly enlist the peasantry to join the standard of revolt. A cave or well in one of the mountain passes is said to have been converted into a subterranean dungeon for the refractory, who, if caught acting treacherously, are, with any other Ottomans that may be taken fighting against the insurgent Greeks, to be branded in the forehead with the words "Anti-Christo." In the town of Candia the artillery has been turned and planted so as to bear upon the town, which has had the effect of causing some 1,400 out of 1,500 Greeks and other Christian families, fearing a general massacre, to flee—some to the mountains and interior, others to put to sea in ships and small craft, with scarcely means of subsistence, and no predetermined destination. The shops are closed, trade completely suspended, and universal distress and misery prevail.—An Ottoman brig of war is cruising in the offing, and the Kars, Silistria, Vasilei, Tidjaret, and Sheri Hair steamers are in the Harbor of Candia, but only one foreign ship of war is to be seen, the Solon, French steamer.

INDIA.

The following telegram was received at the East India House:—ALLAHABAD, May 10, 1858.—Oude.—Since my last message there has been no event of importance in Oude. There have been no disturbances, and a great portion of the province seems to be settling down.—The Ghorikas have reached Fyzabad, and on the 6th half of them had crossed the Gogra; they have met with no opposition on their way. BENARES DIVISION.—The Jaunpore and Azimghur districts are reported quiet. At Behly in the Gogra district, there is still a collection of rebels, and in consequence of a movement by the British under the rebel Nasim Mahomed Eusein and others, which threatened to interrupt the communication, with Goruckpore, Colonel Rowcroft retired to Gunje. He has since been reinforced by the head-quarters wing of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, with two guns. ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—General Withock still at Banda, where he awaits the arrival of Brigadier M'Duff's columns. On the— a band of rebels from the opposite side of the Jumna surprised the police post and the Tehseldar, established at Lalpoor of the Cawnpore district. The Tehseldar was wounded. One of our men was killed, and some treasure was lost. AGRA DIVISION.—There is nothing of importance to communicate from this division. All is quiet except at Etawah and Etah, and there the rebels have been defeated in several small skirmishes, losing two of their leaders, and have become less troublesome. ROHILCUND DIVISION.—The Bignour district is said to be perfectly tranquil, and our authority has been thoroughly re-established in it. As reported in the last message, the city of Moradabad was re-occupied on the 26th ult., by the Roorkee column, which has since reached Bareilly, as will be further noticed below. Confidence has been restored throughout the district of Moradabad, and the inhabitants of the city, who had fled, are returning in great numbers. BUDAON DISTRICT.—The force under Brigadier Penny, after crossing the Ganges, marched on Kukrala, ten miles from Budaon. The general and his staff were in advance, and came upon a body of horse, which they at first took to be a portion of the baggage guard, which had marched by a more direct route on the flank of the column. The general rode towards it, and when at thirty yards' distance, four guns opened with grape on the party. General Penny shortly after was missed, and the command devolved on Colonel Jones, H. M. 6th Garabniers. Our troops quietly came up, and the action ended in the total defeat of the enemy, one gun and two limbers being captured. It is not known when General Penny was wounded, but his body was recovered after the action, close to Kukrala. It appeared that his horse had been broken by a musket ball, and his horse had then taken fright, and carried him close to the town, where the rebels rushed upon him and cut him up with their swords. The troops which had composed Brigadier Penny's column, marched after the action at Kukrala, across Rohilcund to their own risk (?), and joined the force of the Commander in Chief on the 3rd instant. Shahjehanpore was occupied without opposition on the 1st May by the Commander in Chief, who had joined Walpole's column. The next day his Excellency, leaving a small garrison at Shahjehanpore, marched on Bareilly. On the 3rd of May, a large body of rebels, headed by the fanatic Moulvie of Lucknow, came down from Mohauddin in Oude, cut up a picket of dekantowis horse, plundered the city, massacring many of the inhabitants, and compelling the garrison to take shelter in the entrenchment round the wall. Our troops are believed to have a supply of provisions, and will, in all probability, hold their own against the rebels, who are closely blockading them, until relief is afforded. Brigadier General Jones, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, marched with a strong force towards Shahjehanpore on the 8th instant; he is expected to arrive there to-day. Bareilly was attacked on the 6th by the columns under the Commander in Chief and Brigadier General Jones. The rebels were driven into the city with the loss of several guns. The city was entirely occupied by our forces on the 7th inst.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—Sir Hugh Rose has defeated the rebels at Koonch, killing 400 or 500 men. The remnant of the enemy will, it is said, make a stand near Calpee. At the requisition of Sir Hugh Rose, who was apprehensive that Jhansi and his rear might be threatened, General Roberts has despatched a field brigade, consisting of one regiment Europeans, one regiment Native Infantry, one wing 8th Hussars, and squadron 1st Lancers, and troop Horse Artillery, which will operate towards Gochnah. General Roberts, with the rest of his force, has marched towards Neemuch. A court of inquiry has been held on the Maharajah of Kotah, to investigate his conduct, in connexion with the murder of the late political agent, Major Burton. The proceedings have been completed, and submitted to government. No British force has been left at Kotah, nor has any political agent remained there.

NAGPORE.—A zemindar in the Chopda district is in open rebellion, and has murdered two of the telegraph employes. The commissioner has moved out a force against the rebels, and taken necessary precautions.

PUNJAB.—On the 25th Sir Sidney Cotton destroyed Punnier, in Eu Sufzye, and Chengbe. On the 29th the robber chief lost much property. On the night of the 27th and 28th April Sir Sidney Cotton and Colonel Edwards ascended the Mubabon mountains, on the right bank of the Indus, and destroyed the stronghold of a noted chief. On the 4th, Titana was destroyed by the same force. The Hindostanes fought with determination, and were cut to pieces. Our loss, four natives killed and twelve wounded.—A conspiracy had been discovered and suppressed in the wing of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, at Hooshipoor; six of the conspirators have been hanged. The wing had been sent to Jullundur.

BENGAL, BISHAR.—Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, with two guns and 100 Sikh cavalry, are at Arrah. Sir E. Lugard marched on Arrah on the 7th, and intended to attack Judgespore on the 6th. Colonel Corfield was to co-operate with Sasseram. The rebels, under Ummer Sing, the brother of Koer Sing, are believed to number from 7,000 to 9,000 men, mostly villagers. They have one small gun and our two howitzers. Koer Sing is now believed to be still alive. All is reported quiet in the other parts of the Patna division.

THE MARCH INTO ROHILCUND.

From the Times' Special Correspondent.

CAMP AT TINGREE, 21 miles North of Futteghur, April 27.—As one of the soldiers said last night, "We're a dissipating lot, the whole of us—turning night into day, like Doneybrook fair." Having halted a day and some odd hours at Futteghur, the Commander-in-Chief's camp was ordered to make a forced march to Tingree and last night, soon after dinner, preparations were made for our departure, the troops under Walpole, near Allyghur or Alleghun, on the Ramungga, being directed to march to the same place, eight or nine miles off, that Sir Colin Campbell might take the command of the force in person. As the tents were all struck, we slept "sub Jove calido," and had a narrow escape of tilting over General Mansfield, as he bobbed to and fro in his chair, and then of walking on the Chief himself. Our embarrassments in packing were aggravated by the extraordinary conduct of our servants. Early in the morning I went down to enjoy the pleasures of a bath, which can only be fully appreciated after a long series of marches. The only remains of the comfort and magnificence of the residence of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, who for many years lived near Futteghur, in a palace over the Ganges, surrounded by a fine park with numerous offices and small villas inside, is a bath-room containing a great body of water, 10 feet deep, and about 30 feet long by 15 feet broad, which is filled to overflowing from a well of pure water worked by bullocks. Here many British athletes were disputing—fortis Geras fortius Gloathus—when word was brought to me that all our servants were holding a great council to decide whether they would accompany us or not to Rohilcund. As one had no power to disperse the meeting it only remained to wait patiently for the upshot. On going back to the fort I found my only medium of communication with the world around me absent. I could give no directions for packing, could get nothing, do nothing; it felt as we badly off as myself, I confess that I feared a slight tendency to

assess the arguments, because when, at 8 o'clock at night, my Madrasse came in with an air of intense indignation in his gray eyes, and a small bundle of shobertons in his hand, and in reply to my question, "Where were you all day?" gravely replied, "At the fort, Sahib; me buy churoot and hair greases for master, and very much trouble, Sahib." At that night all the servants were drunk or mad; they dashed the soup over each other; three of the most able-bodied were seen at one time trying to open a bottle of ginger-beer, and another burned his master's nose with a cigar light. They insisted on bringing up things which were not wanted, and altogether acted so strangely that it was with some anticipations of a sinister result we heard that they had held a meeting about something or other, and as events proved, they had not come to any hostile resolution, but had decided on honoring us with their company in Rohilcund. The Head Quarters Camp was some distance outside the Fort, and in going out about eleven o'clock at night, to the tree under which I slept, one of those grand spectacles which can only be witnessed in Indian warfare met my view. The moon shone brightly on the Ganges and on the white sandy plains beyond its waters—it lighted up the bridge, of boats which trembled and heaved and shrieked under the pressure of a steady line of camels, elephants and oxen, which went with soft tramp across it, and were lost in the distance in a small black streak—it brought out into sharp outlines or cast into deep shade the ruined houses, the fort, the mosques of the city, the bazaar camp, the figures of the huge animals which passed us softly, like black clouds—and it revealed the masses of baggage animals escorted by the wild Sikh horsemen which were streaming to that narrow point whence they were to debouch upon Rohilcund—all was life and motion without sound, except a hum of voices, the tumult on the bridge, and an occasional shrill flourish on his flexible horn by an elephant who was anxious to tell his friends he was going to battle. As the soil was very sandy and heavy at the other side of the river for several miles, the march had to be made on the backs of these grand old creatures, three of which were waiting in the fort for the Chief, General Mansfield, and the aides-de-camp; and others were detached for the use of the Head-Quarters Camp Staff. I had not been long asleep under my tree when I was awake by Colonel Pakenham calling out "Where is my elephant?" very much in the same tone of voice as a man in a club would ask the waiter for his hat. The elephants were punctual. At the word of the mahout the ancient pachyderm, who was to carry the Quartermaster-General, Colonel McPherson; Major Stewart, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Dr. Mackinnon, Surgeon to the Head-quarters; and myself, knelt down with infinite condescension, and permitted a ladder to be placed against his side, by which we mounted to a contrivance just like the body of an Irish jaunting car, strapped over his back. We preferred that mode of mounting to the more usual way of putting one's foot on the animal's proboscis, and holding on by the lower flap of his huge indian-rubber looking ear, while he, by a gentle curl upwards of his omniscient snout, raises the rider to his back—or to the equally popular mode of seizing his tail and putting your foot against his hind leg, which the animal elevates at the word of command till the biped is high enough to scramble to his seat on the howdah. We sat back to back, two at each side, nicely balanced, and, having undergone two smart shocks of an earthquake while our friend, in two great heaves, fore and aft, got to its feet, proceeded on our journey. I cannot say, notwithstanding the honour and glory of the thing, that the elephant is an animal which makes a favourable impression as a means of locomotion. The only thing to which I can compare the pitching fore and aft, as he raises and falls in his strides, is the riding of a light collier brig in a joggling tide-way. One of our party was soon sickened, and the others were engaged with great severity of aspect in holding on to the rails of the vessel, "like grim death to a baketeey." We passed along above the dust with a nightmarish sensation, and before two o'clock in the morning our line of elephants had delicately picked their way by their noses over the bridge of boats, and were in Rohilcund, plodding through the crowd of animals of an inferior order—man and beast—towards their destination. And so we went on till morning, very sleepy, and very tight-ropy and noddy. We were roused up to an attitude of attention at the sight of a broad and deep-looking river, which looked anything but inviting under the combined rays of the setting moon and the rising sun. This was the Ramungga, and the bridges of boats a few yards above us were those which had been secured by the victory at Alleghun, after the sad affair at Rhadamow.

The Lord Sahib's elephants were just crossing the bridge, and so ours were driven to the ford, and at once plunged into the stream. As these sagacious and highly intellectual beings are horribly fond of practical jokes, we watched the depth of the water with some anxiety, lest our bearer should avoid the trouble of swimming by the simple expedient of letting his feet drop, and walking on the bottom, while the top of his proboscis, held above water, supplied him with air; but the stream was not more than 6 or 7 feet deep, and we crossed without an involuntary abolition. We were still in a sandy plain, but a few miles more brought us to the sight of the enemy's camp, and of Walpole's, and soon we came on traces of the light—hideous bodies, bloated and discoloured, lying all over the plain, with flocks of vultures pulling out their entrails and dogs crunching their bones. Sometimes these foul creatures crept inside the hollowed corpse to pick at their leisure, and by their movements gave the dead a revolting imitation of life. These men, lying far apart, had fallen under the sabres of Hagart's cavalry and under the fire of Tombs' and Remington's guns, and for two or three miles they marked the line of our pursuit.

Our march this morning from Tingree to Jellalabad was only five miles. We did not know the country or the distance, and the troops did not go as far as usual even in this time of the year and in this country. The first bugle turned us out at 2:30 a.m., but it was 4 a.m. ere we started. The dispositions were left to Brigadier-General Walpole in the general orders of last night, which also contained very stringent orders against plundering, and announced a certainty of three dozen to any one caught doing so, "as many of the inhabitants are favourably disposed towards us."

The morning was cool and pleasant as day broke, and showed the long line of infantry, cavalry, guns, ammunition, siege train, camels, and baggage streaming over the dead level of one of those uniform plains studded with groves which Rohilcund offers to the eye from the foot of the Himalayas to the waters of the Ramungga. As we advanced we learned that the fort of Jellalabad, which had been occupied by 150 matchlockmen and Sowars, had been abandoned, and that the latter fled so precipitately that they left some of their horses behind them. Very pleasant was it to see Sir Colin at the Highland regiment halted and lay down near their camps, while the ground was being marked out, and along, whispering them "good morning," and talking to some of the privates whose names he knew, asking them how they were, or listening with intense satisfaction depicted on his countenance to the martial skirl of the pipes as the men moved along. The men seem to take all this as a matter of course on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, whom they look on as if he was their property, and they hail his return to them just as they would the restoration of something they valued—their rifles, for instance—on the eve of a battle. "It's just glad I'm to see his face this morn," and "Eh, Jamie, but it's well his eyes looks!" "He's for fechtin' the day, he's so pleasant like," and many such remarks rise from the ranks as he passes. This popularity with officers and men is in itself a very great quality in a commander, and in this instance

it contrasted forcibly with the feeling entertained by the force towards their late leader in Oude, who is depicted with officers and men, and whose conduct at the attack of Roorfort and Rhadamow is neither forgiven or forgotten by Highlanders or Sikhs right or wrong. Colonel's regiment complain that he is cold, discourteous, and abrupt almost to the extent of insolence; that he is obstinate, self-opinionated, has been too painfully proud. "It's painful to be obliged to speak of one whose personal character and courage, whose 'respectability' and principle, are unquestioned, but it would be disingenuous and dishonest in me to suppress the fact that in the whole of the force under his command lately Brigadier Walpole is spoked of with feelings of dislike and even aversion. It is the same story wherever I may be. I have seen the fort of Rhadamow traced in the dust by a dozen different sword-points, and the criticisms on the circumstances under which we were repulsed, and on Brigadier Walpole's conduct, have been uniform except in form of censure. It is said that he would not reconnoitre the place, though advised to do so; that he gave the orders to the men for their advance without telling the colonel of the regiment what he was going to do; that the men were placed in two lines, one at right angles to the other, and each parallel to one side of the fort, so that both were enfiladed by the musketry from the bastions at the angles; that he would not attend to the three messages which he received from Colonel Hagart, to the effect that the fort was quite open on one side, so much so that a man could ride into it; that he withdrew the men just as with tremendous efforts they had gained possession of part of the work; and that, finally, his dispositions were so poor that all the enemy escaped in the night, after repulsing our force—a victory which they retired to the fort to celebrate by hoisting a flag and firing a salute. It is that poor Adrian Hope had a presentiment of his death that day; he was reserved in his manner, silent, and melancholy. He recommended a reconnaissance, but his recommendation was not attended to. One of the worst effects of affairs like that at Rhadamow is, the encouragement it gives to the enemy and the bad feeling it produces among the men, and I was alarmed to hear officers repeat threats that they had heard issue from the ranks, and which they seemed to think quite probable of execution, that, if the uterers got a chance, they would avenge themselves for the loss of their comrades on him whom they considered the author of their misfortunes.

The weather is now so hot that it is death, or great risk of it, to an European to stir out after 10 o'clock in the morning, and, as it is, our men suffer much from the sun in their tents, where the thermometer often stands at 116°. There is more fever and smallpox than one likes to think about in the force, and Sir Colin is racked by anxiety to get the men under cover. However, we are only four marches from Bareilly, and it is probable the enemy will not stand there—a part of the force can then be put into shelter at once. Nynee Thall will house the battalion, which relieves the community which have so long found protection in its recesses, and it is probable that a regiment with cavalry and guns will be stationed at Shahjehanpore.

CHINA.

From Shanghai we have advices to the 4th instant. Lord Elgin left for the Peiho on the 10th instant, in her Majesty's steamer Furious, and was preceded or accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Pique*, steamers *Cormorant* and *Nimron*, and the gunboat *Stanley*. At Canton all has remained quiet up to this time. Rumours are current there that the Chinese propose making an attempt to destroy the dwellings occupied by the foreigners on the Honian side. The position is unprotected, and, in case it is their intention to endeavour to destroy the property, they would meet little to interfere with them. Foreigners have been warned by some confidential Chinese to leave the place. These rumours have created a great deal of uneasiness, and cannot be disregarded knowing the feeling that still exists against foreigners in the neighbourhood of Canton. The post occupied by the forces in the city is quite secure from any demonstration by the Chinese.

AUSTRALIA.

The dates from Melbourne are to the 15th of April. Under the impression that the Sikhs had risen in India, it had been determined to despatch the 77th regiment and the artillery, retaining only two companies of artillery. More favorable news from India had altered this determination; but, on the requisition of the Governor General of India, this regiment and a company of artillery, horsed and ready for service, were to go to Calcutta direct in her Majesty's steamer *Magera*. The ministerial elections have resulted in the return of all the ministers, with one double return for the Upper House, that of Mr. Henry Millar for the Western as well as the Central Province—a vacancy for the former having casually occurred at the time. Of the eight elections, three only were contested.—O'Shanassy, Chief Secretary; Chapman, Attorney-General; Duffy, Land and Works; Millar, Trade and Customs; and Evans, Postmaster-General, were returned without opposition.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.—It is recorded that a battle was fought near Newtownhamilton, in the barony of Fews, county of Armagh, between O'Neil of Ulster, denominated Black Beard (Fesog Dhu) and one of the princes of Louth, in which many were slain on both sides, and where O'Neil also fell; the quarrel is said to have originated at a feast given on the spot, by the Prince of Louth setting fire to O'Neil's beard, who did not relish so warm a reception. The beard seems to have been the seat of honor amongst the Milesians, and any affront offered to its flowing locks could only be expiated with the life of the offender. In later days the neighborhood of the Fews has been infested by robbers, and three miles from Newtownhamilton a barrack was built to keep the freebooters in check. Two of their scattered party entered the country house of Mr. Kelso, in that place one evening, knowing that he and his lady had gone to dine at a friend's, and that the men servants were absent; the robbers easily secured the two female domestics and proceeded to the parlor, where Miss Kelso was alone—a girl about eleven years old; they ordered her on pain of death to show them where the plate and money were kept, and she led them to a closet which contained all the valuables; whilst they were engaged in ransacking the presses she silently left the room and shut the door, which had a spring lock; and as there was but one small window, secured by iron bars, she felt certain that the robbers could not possibly escape; meanwhile Miss Kelso went to the kitchen and released the servant women, who were tied hand and foot, and with their assistance collected straw, dry sticks, and whatever combustibles were about the place, and making a heap of these, lighted them on an eminence which would be seen from the house where her parents were. The plan succeeded—the blaze soon attracted observation—and Mr. Kelso returned as soon as possible, with all the assistance he could assemble, to extinguish the supposed fire in the house. On his arrival, he was agreeably surprised to learn how matters stood, and seized the robbers without difficulty.

THE LAST WISH.—Napoleon, in his dying moments, wished to be buried on the banks of the Seine. We wonder if an English hero, in the highest bound of his patriotism, would ever, as his last wish, express the desire to be buried on the banks of the Thames? Considering the unsavory nature of the resting place, we should say it would be his very last wish.

HOME-QUESTIONS.—Next to the question of "What will you have for dinner to-day, sir?" perhaps there is no question so difficult for Fatherfamilies to answer as "Where shall we go out of town this year my dear?"

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ANOTHER CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.
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 TORONTO, 23rd June, 1858.

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For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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