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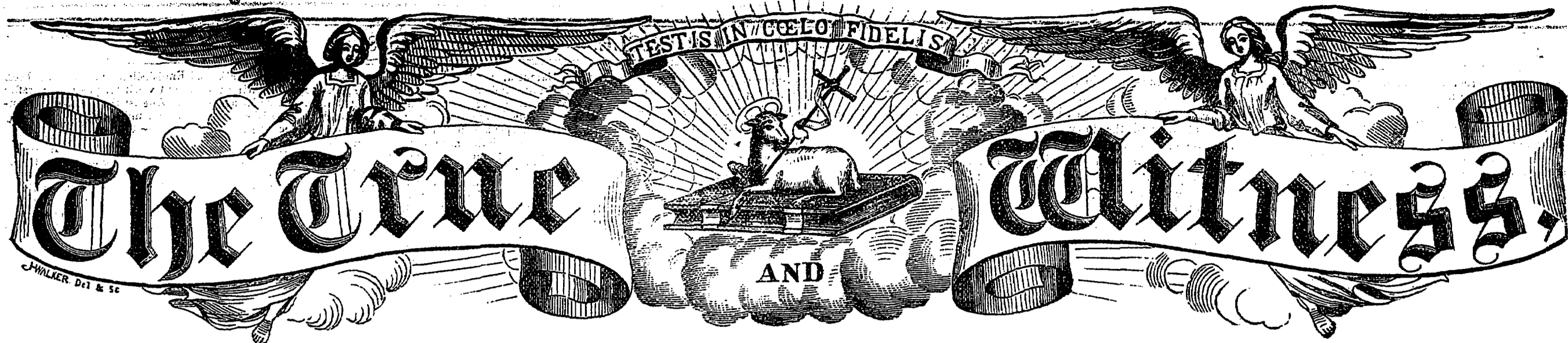
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

No. 52.

FINDING A CRIMINAL.

(From the Notes of an English Detective.)

I was aroused one morning from a sound sleep by a quick, loud rap upon my door. I had been on duty late into the morning, and kept my bed longer than usual.

"Ah Goff, we've got some work in our hands," he cried, the moment he saw me.—"There's been a murder—a strange one—by Newgate Market. But come along, and I'll tell you as I go."

As soon as we gained the street, Staring resumed—

"Last evening one of the butchers packed a box of meat to go off to-day, but this morning he changed his mind, and concluded to unpack it, as there was some doubt about the stuff's keeping. When he removed the cover, he found the body of a man cut up, and stowed snugly away in place of his meat, and this latter article was afterwards found in a neighboring cellar."

"No," replied my companion. "We know it could not have been he, for his time is all accounted for; and besides, his character is above suspicion. No—some one who knew that the box was packed to go off this morning, must have taken advantage of the circumstance, and thus hoped to gain time for escape, or perhaps, to have thrown the blame upon another. It was an old man who was murdered, and it was evidently done for revenge."

"Why do you think so?" I asked. "Because fragments of clothing were upon the limbs, and a watch and some money were found in the pockets. Strange, isn't it?"

I acknowledged that it was. We overtook a party of men at this juncture, and ere we had opportunity to converse much more we had reached Newgate. The box was in a small office, and a commissioner had arrived. The parts of the body had been taken out and placed together, thus forming a whole frame with the exception of the head, this latter part being absent. The victim had been not far from three-score; a tall, well-formed man, and as far as we could judge from the fragments of clothing and the appearance of the hands, a member of the better class of society.

Our first object was to find if the remains could be identified, but in this we failed entirely. Two days passed without the least new light upon the subject, but on the evening of the second day, we received notice that a human head had been found in a small pond, or pool, in Epping, and was in the possession of the officers of that place.

Here might be a clue, and I was finally set upon the track. I chose to go alone, for on such an errand too many cooks most emphatically spoil the broth. I felt sure that if I could once get my eye upon the murderer, I should know him. There is something in the very look and bearing of a man who has done a murder, as palpable to me as the color of the Ethiopian. I can see it written on his face, though how I cannot tell. It may be an intuitive perception, or it may be from long habit of hunting rogues.

It was late in the evening when I started, taking the saddle for my seat, and reaching Epping at midnight. I found the coroner, and with him I found the human head. It was the very one. I knew it by the gray hair, and by the manner in which it had been cut off, the neck having been divided close by the shoulders. I requested my host to keep my visit a secret, as it might be necessary that my coming should not be known. He assured me that no one save himself and messenger knew that word had been sent to London of the finding of the head.

In the morning we went out to the place where the terrible proof of crime had been found, and I examined the sandy shores of the pond thoroughly. There were too many tracks, however, for me to make anything of them. Of one thing I was sure: that the head had been thrown in at night, for it had rested in shoal water, with two bricks tied to it, whereas, had it been thrown in by daylight, the villain would have selected a deeper spot. The coroner suggested that the murderer had kept on by the great stage-road through Essex, but I felt differently. I believed he had struck across towards Waltham Abbey, and upon this supposition I determined to act.

My first movement after this was to obtain a suit of laboring-men's clothes, which my host procured of a fellow who was at work in a drain in his garden. They were well worn, and when I got them on I looked as rough as I could wish. I then made a snug bundle of my own garments, which I tied up in an old cotton handkerchief, and having swung it upon a stout oaken staff, I placed it over my shoulders, and started off upon the Waltham Abbey road.

If the murderer had done his horrible work in the metropolis by dark, and then come round by the way of Epping, he could not have reached the next town before daylight. I made some guarded inquiries at the house I passed, but I gained no information till I reached Waltham Abbey; and even here I could only learn that a man had passed through there on foot, just before daylight, two days previously. Only one person—the hostler of an inn—had seen him, and he could give me not the slightest description, not even the traveller's height.

The road by which I had come led no further, ending here in the great northern and eastern mail road to Scotland; and as I did not think the murderer would take such a route, I pushed on by a narrow path, through fields and woods, a distance of eight miles, to Hatfield. It lacked half an hour of noon, so I thought I would stop here and get dinner. I felt certain that I was on the track of the man I sought. To be sure, I had gained no reliable information from others, but I felt a peculiar confidence in my own conceptions, and hence I called for my dinner at the inn, with a firm belief that I should gain some intelligence of my man ere I left.

My meal would be ready in twenty minutes, so I sat down by the window and gazed out.—It was a side window and looked out into a square court, upon the opposite side of which a new brick dwelling was in process of erection. The walls had been raised above the second story windows, and half a dozen men were engaged in carrying up bricks and mortar for the masons. I took an interest in seeing these fellows at their work—they were so orderly and regular in their movements. It was up and down the long ladder, in true time, like the drill of a corporal's guard—then up and down again.

But finally I noticed one man who often got in the way of the others, and whose movements were strange and erratic. No one else might have seen this as I did, but he arrested my attention in a moment. Said I,—

"There is my man!"

A summary method of detecting a murderer, you will say, but it was all plain to me. He was a middle-sized man, of middle age, and dressed in the common garb of such laborers; but his clothes did not fit him. The trousers were turned up at the bottom, and slouchy about the waist, the frock was too full, and the cap too small.—When he set his hod down to have it filled, he did it with a nervous jerk; and when he started off with the load upon his shoulder he not only moved away too quickly, but he ascended the ladder with a speed entirely unsuited to the work. No hodcarrier ever moved so before.—They are not proverbial for hurrying. And then there was no earthly need for this man's moving so, since his very haste often impeded his companions. I simply saw that he was not at home, either in his work or his garb; and furthermore, that his mind was far from being at ease.

I had only one thing more to notice ere I took a step nearer to him, and I was not long in doing that. Soon a carriage stopped at the inn, and as the sound fell upon his ears he became so excited that he could hardly hold up his hod, which was at that time being filled. And so it was whenever any one passed the square, at every unusual sound he betrayed an uneasiness which was as apparent to me as though I could have seen his very thoughts.

I waited to see no more, but having thrown my bundle over my shoulder, and seen that the dirt had not been rubbed from my hands, I started out. I chose not to speak with "my man" first, but asked one of the others if I could find work on the building.

"What can you do?" he asked me.

"Carry a hod, or use the spade," said I. He looked at me a moment, and then said he'd go and find the "capt'n." While he was gone "my man" came down the ladder. He was a very respectable-looking fellow, though there was a wildness in his eye which somewhat detracted from his appearance.

"Do you find the work hard here?" I asked him. He started as though I had struck him.

"What do you want to know for?" he returned.

"Because I have just sent to see if I can obtain work here. A man has just gone to see the employer."

"O, Well—the work isn't very hard," he said, considerably relieved. "But where are you from?"

"From Epping," I told him.

He turned pale, and his hand quivered upon his hod.

"And, by the way," I added, carelessly, "I saw a horrible sight there."

I waited for him to ask some question, but he only gazed into my face with a fixed stare, while his whole frame trembled, and his pallor increased.

"It was in a pond," said I, at length, "As I was passing I saw a human head in the water. It was cut off. My soul, how terrible it was!"

The man started back, and his face assumed a deathly look, while his hod dropped from his hand.

"You look at me as though I did it," he gasped.

"Pooh, pooh," said I, with a smile; and then with a stern look, I added, "I might as well suppose you knew something of the chopped-up man in the box at Newgate Market!"

The fellow continued to gaze into my face a moment, and then with a staggering, leaping step, he turned to flee; but I had watched for this, and my right hand was upon his collar in an instant, and with the left I held a pistol to his head. At that moment my messenger returned, and with him came the foreman.

"I have done my work," said I.

Of course many questions were asked, which I answered as I thought proper. The man at first begged of me to shoot him, and then began to declare his innocence in the most frantic terms. But I could not believe him then. I took him to London, and we soon had full proof of his guilt. The murdered man had been his father-in-law, and had cut him off from the possession of property. At the last moment the villain confessed his guilt. He said he had killed the old man close by the market with a club, and had then dragged the body into an old cellar, and there cut it up. He left the pieces there while he went to see if he could get into the market. This being accomplished he struck a light, and the first thing he saw was the box, directed to Staines. He lifted it, and finding it full—he knew it must be meat—he conceived the idea of removing some of the contents and packing the body in its place. He did this, reserving only the head which he carried with him in a bundle over his shoulder. He had intended to flee to the North, but fearing pursuit and thinking that no one would detect him in a rough garb, and at such rough work, and so near the metropolis, he had changed his mind as we have seen.

One of the last acknowledgments he made was, that "the London detectives were a strange set of men." And I told he was not the first criminal who thought so.

DR. CAHILL

ON THE LECTURES ON THE POPE AND NAPOLEON "THE LITTLE" AT WOLVERHAMPTON, AND THE RIOT AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The readers of this Journal cannot forget the announcement made in newspapers and placards at Wolverhampton, in reference to a course of lectures to be delivered in that town at the Corn Exchange "on the Pope, Napoleon the Little, the Confessional, the Jesuits, and the spy-system of France." The lecturers in this case are a person calling himself Baron de Gamini and his wife, and a child of two years old. The Baron is a Frenchman, and he complains that his enemies call him a French barber; and he asserts that his wife (who he declares has been calumniated in her reputation) is a nun escaped from an English convent. The child has been born in England, is not yet able to speak, and is brought on the stage, as an evidence of the happiness of the two lecturers, and to enliven the interesting proceedings by a practical illustration. The Baron is also a "Red Republican," carries a stiletto, belongs to the school of Orsini, and does not conceal, even in hotels, the advantages which Europe would derive from the death of Napoleon. At the lecture the Baron erects on the stage a large altar furnished with candlesticks, priest's vestments, chalice, bells, surplice, and all the appendages of Catholic ceremonial.—The baroness, that is the escaped nun from some convent in England, appears on the stage dressed in the conventual habit, in order to mimic the ceremonies of the reception and the profession of young ladies entering the cloister. The child takes no part at this stage of the performance; he is not supposed to be alive at this portion of the lecture, and is only introduced (like a living parenthesis) after the escape and the marriage. This brief description and introduction will give the reader some general idea of the nature of the lecture; and it will furnish, by anticipation, some notion of the manner and the feeling in which the subject will be treated. The Baron, it is said, will proceed to Dublin as soon as his engagements in England will have been terminated; but will not arrive in the Irish metropolis till the new Orange police will have been enrolled—Work for Lord Naas?

It may now be asked who are those who are expected to attend this exhibition, this shameful pantomime? The answer to this question is given in the overwhelming respectable Protestants that were present! and the local journals assert that upwards of four thousand persons, friends of the Baron, attended, although not more than one thousand could fit in the hall. At this place it will not be amiss to inquire would it be possible to bring together in Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, or Dublin, four thousand respectable

Catholics, or indeed any class of Catholics, to witness a lying, disgraceful pantomime on Protestantism! The consideration of this point goes far to prove the degraded Protestant teaching of England: to demonstrate that the whole mind of even the respectable classes is demoralized in the present age, below all past example; and to convince the most ardent supporter of the modern scheme of souper Bibliocism, that the misrepresentation, the lies, the obscenities, told, preached and published in England and elsewhere against Catholicity, have so indoctrinated the English Protestant living generation as to exhibit them before the Christian world as the most ignorant, debased, brutal, and ferocious race in Europe.—What must be said of an Audience, a Congregation at Leeds, in last November, who stood by, listened, and applauded a Protestant Clergyman from our own Kingdom; while he preached "that there were fifty-one inhabited Islands studying the Atlantic in the neighborhood of Ireland; that a race of Papists wild and savage even to barbarism lived in these Islands; that little is even yet known of these dens of Popery; that he visited them: and that he now solicited funds to finish his church in Kingstown, in order to continue his mission in Ireland." Without making any remark on this sermon, so far as it has reference to the Kingstown Minister, I ask, could any man have the hardihood to utter these statements before the children of the worst National School in Ireland? would not the lowest class of geography cover the Preacher with irrepressible ridicule, as he described "the fifty-one inhabited savage Islands in the neighborhood of Ireland?" But the credulous ignorance of the Leeds Congregation is even surpassed by the Wolverhampton Audience, who during the late celebrated Lectures, applauded and cheered over and over again the French Baron, who declared "that in one Convent in England, yes in England, not less than Eighty Nuns were in one week barbarously murdered, and buried in the garden of the same Convent!"

Neither this degraded man nor his wife, nor his child, nor his subject of Lecture, should have polluted my pen, were I not convinced that the publication of this filth through Catholic Europe, America, India, the Cape, Australia, and our other colonies, is more efficacious in showing the brutal ignorance and bigotry in England; and in demonstrating the teaching and the persecution of the Established Church than any other communication which could be made in Ireland. As Philip said of Demosthenes "that he dreaded his tongue more than ten thousand armed men," it is equally true that in this age of rapid international commixture of public opinion, the greatest friend to Irish religious liberties, and the greatest foe to English intolerance is the man who exposes the monstrous Pulpit, which seeks by the incongruous aid of lies, hatred, and blasphemy, to advance the cause of truth, charity and religion. Indeed the bitterest opponent of Protestantism and the most zealous advocate of Catholicity could not desire a more propitious course of proceedings for the overthrow of the one and for the advancement of the other, than the Durham bigotry of England, and the Souper campaign of Ireland. The disgrace and the infamy of these two elements of the Biblical hypocrisy have, beyond all doubt, thinned the ranks of the law-church, and have inspired the Irish Creed with increased zeal and renewed vigor: verifying the saying of a Kilkennyman, when the late soupers were expelled from the city—"What the d— will we do now (said he) when the Blackguards are gone from the town? no more Protestants will be converted: and the Catholics will have no one to thrash for the faith."

As soon as the Baron had concluded all his arrangements for mimicking the Priest, the Bishop, and the Nuns, the poor faithful Irish residing in Wolverhampton and the neighborhood, became uncontrollably indignant at this public insult on their religion and its practices: and the result has been that these true-hearted children of St. Patrick, these unflinching sons of Ireland, assembled on the evening of the lecture near the Corn Exchange, to the number perhaps of two thousand. The placards invited their attendance: and true to the known principles of their national politeness, they came sure enough; and as their enemies assert, they appeared in knots of twenties and thirties with short sticks concealed under their waistcoats, and with pokers thrust up the sleeves of their Connemara and Tipperary jackets. The police having learned the burning intensity of their feelings; and perhaps believing the calumny of the sticks and the pokers, made efficient arrangements to preserve the peace; not however, till some heads were broken or cut, and till £70 and upwards of damages was inflicted on the Corn Exchange.—Several efforts were made by these Irish to get close to the Baron, but were fortunately repelled by the vigilant activity of the magistrates and the police. It is due to the mayor and the magistrates of Wolverhampton, to say that they withdrew their sanction of the lecturer, and even

denied him the use of the Corn Exchange after the second exhibition: hence no mention or allusion whatever has been made to the part or parts where Napoleon the Little was to have been lampooned: verbum sat. I shall now present to the reader, the proofs of these my statements, as taken from the local journals. The following quotation is from the Birmingham Daily Press:

"Nevertheless it was evident that 'a row' was pending, for before the hour fixed for opening the doors hundreds of Irish laborers and miners had congregated about the Exchange blocking up the two flights of steps that led to the room. By the time that the doors should have been opened there were as many as 3,000 of this class of her Majesty's subjects about the Exchange. Their object was not a secret, for they did not fail to express a want of affection for the Baron, with a desire that they might be able to pay their respects to him by a closer contact than would have been at all comfortable to him. This vast mob was evidently organized; two or three men, somewhat better dressed than the mass, having complete command over them. The shillelals and broken pokers that were in their pockets seemed to be there awaiting only a timely opportunity for their use. That opportunity did not however present itself, for the keeper of the Exchange, not liking the appearance of the outsiders, became the keeper of the Baron also, whose head he preserved by keeping the doors barred. A numerous body of police was there, under the command of their Chief (Captain Seagrave) the Mayor, the ex-Mayor, Joseph Walker, and Frederick Walton, Esq., and other magistrates. By strongly guarding the entrances to the two flights of steps that led to the room, the police prevented the mob from rushing up, not however until several attempts to force an entrance had been made. A large number of 'the baser sort,' however, came with their threepence and their sticks; but, by a wise arrangement on the part of Captain Seagrave, they were made to leave their sticks with the police when they left their threepence with the money-taker. Enough of this class of persons found, or were provided with the money for standing places, nearly to fill that part of the room. The sitting places for which 6d. and 1s. respectively were paid, were also well paid. The persons who filled these latter places were for the most part respectable Protestants. When quarter past eight had arrived, and the Baron appeared upon the platform, habited in the garments similar to those worn by him when a monk, the utmost uproar at once commenced from the occupants of the threepenny places met by cheers from those who paid for seats! Loud cries of 'Turn him out!' mingled with yelling, were the chief utterances that proceeded from the opponents of the lecturer, towards whom there were repeated rushes made, but the police, who had taken possession of the barrier between the two great divisions of the room, drew their staves and beat the intruders down. Every attempt by the Baron to speak was rendered unavailing by loud yelling and cheering respectively. There was a vigorous effort made to get at the Baron on the part of the Irish Catholics, in whose hands he would evidently have received hard treatment; expecting this, he had provided himself with a life-preserver. By nine o'clock these men had become very incensed with rage, the mob on the outside threw several volleys of stones, some of which came into the room near the platform, and one was thrown towards the platform by some persons in the room. A panic had then begun to be created, and a rush was made by some towards the door. Many, however, were driven back, fearing the stones that were coming from without. The police made arrests in the streets. The mayor read the Riot Act, and the police went into the crowd and dispersed them. In the room, E. Perry, Esq., ex-mayor, announced that the mayor had read the Riot Act, that there had been several breaches of the peace and persons arrested, and that under the advice of the magistracy the Baron de Gamini would not lecture that night. Mr. Perry then advised them to go peaceably home. Much disappointment was expressed by the persons who could hear Mr. Perry's remarks that they were not to hear the Baron, and it was inquired when he was to speak, and 'what about their money?' Mr. Perry said that the magistrates had nothing to do with that, they were only interested in preserving the peace, and this they were determined to do. At the time our parcel left the very numerous audience were lingering about the room, the Irish Catholics still wishing to get up to the Baron, but were hauled by the police and the mob on the outside still keeping together in knots. The magistrates and the police acted with prudence and firmness, yet with forbearance.—To their conduct is owing, we feel, the life of the Baron, and the prevention of an extensive religious riot. The expense of the extra precaution which has been wisely taken for the preservation of the public peace in consequence of the opposition to these lectures will, we should think, be scarcely covered by £100. The £20 or more damage that has been done at the Exchange will, there is little doubt, have to be borne by the shareholders."

Extract of the Baron's lecture which (as already stated in the Birmingham Daily Press) was attended by the respectable Protestants of Wolverhampton! This extract is taken from the pamphlet published by Pratt and Dauncey, 68, Darlington street:—

"The Baron then came forward and said, that he proposed to speak of the Jesuits who were nothing less than spies of the Church of Rome, which if it were a Christian Church, would not require such things (hear.) That Church was a great lie—a Church of cruelty, oppression, fraud, and every conceivable vice. The reason of the violent opposition to his lectures was because, speaking from personal experience, he was able to touch the sensitive and vulnerable parts of the system. He could assure his hearers that Popery was neither dead, nor had it changed its principles, or mode of operation. He had been an old fox himself, and had laid traps to catch Protestants; more particularly 'the hens and chickens.' He, therefore, knew all about it. He had known eighty nuns to die in Northampton in one week. The poor people there believed they had died of black fever. He knew better. He then insinuated that the priests had a hand in the deaths of these

...and asserted that children were constantly being born in the nurseries, the said children being strangled and buried at once without baptism.

The Birmingham Daily Press publishes the following communication:—

"Great excitement was apparent in the public mind of Wolverhampton yesterday, in consequence of the riot on the previous evening. All the copies of the Daily Press through whose columns alone an account of the proceedings was published—that were sent to the town were eagerly caught up at an early hour in the morning. Large crowds assembled about the Exchange gazing at the broken windows and other indications of the proceedings of the previous night.

"The magistrates and the Watch Committee held a meeting in the forenoon and sat for several hours. During the sitting the following correspondence took place between them and the directors of the Corn Exchange:—

"Exchange Buildings, June 30th, 1858.

"Sir—I am desired by the Directors of the Exchange Company to call your attention to the riot and destruction of property which took place here last night, in consequence of the delivery of a lecture by a M. de Camin. With that lecture the Directors have no sympathy, and they will not permit a reputation (which the keeper of the hall allowed without their knowledge) of the exhibition of an altar, &c.; but they cannot interfere with the right of an individual who has legally taken the room to deliver his lecture, and they must expect you to take efficient means to preserve the peace.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

"BENJAMIN SAVAGE, Chairman of the Directors.

"To the Mayor, &c.

"To the above letter the Watch Committee and Magistrates sent the following reply:—

"Town Hall, Wolverhampton, 30th June, 1858.

"Gentlemen—The Magistrates regret the resolution to which you have come in not stopping the lectures advertised to be given at the Corn Exchange, by the individual referred to, this evening and tomorrow. The Riot Act, as you are aware, has been read, and serious damage done, and the course you have decided upon is manifestly calculated to lead to further breaches of the peace.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"M. IRONMONGER, Mayor.

"The Proprietors of the Corn Exchange.

"The correspondence closed with the following second letter from the Directors:—

"Exchange Buildings, 30th June, 1858.

"Sir—The Directors of the Corn Exchange have read your communication. There can be but one interpretation of it. The Magistrates seek to throw the responsibility of illegality upon those who have only exercised a legal right.

"The Directors consider the correspondence public.—Yours, &c.,

"B. SAVAGE, Mayor.

"The Mayor," &c.

The following extract is taken from the Wolverhampton Advertiser:—

"THE BARON DE CAMIN IN A NEW CHARACTER.—

At the Town Hall, yesterday (Friday) before M. Ironmonger, (the Mayor) J. Leigh, J. Walker, S. Cartwright, and R. Kettle, Esqrs., Mr. Walker appeared to prefer a charge against Mr. Fenton, wine merchant, of Walsall, for assaulting Baron de Camin in a railway carriage between Dudley Port and Wolverhampton on Thursday morning last. Mr. Walker, in opening the case, said that his client left Birmingham by the 10.45 train for Wolverhampton. The train stopped at Dudley Port, where Baron de Camin took particular notice of the defendant walking up and down the platform, and looking particularly into every carriage. Just as the train was about moving the defendant jumped into the carriage occupied by the Baron alone. He would put the Baron in the witness box to state the circumstances of the assault.

"The Baron was then sworn, and in answer to Mr. Walker, said—I left Birmingham by the 10.45 train; I like always to ride in a compartment by myself, as I do not know any one in this country, and the Papists might secret themselves in a carriage to murder me.

"Mr. Kettle (with indignation)—Sir, if you have come to this court to make such a statement to serve your purposes elsewhere, you make a great mistake. This is a court of justice, and if you make such another statement, I will certainly commit you for contempt of court.

"At this unexpected announcement the Baron looked electrified, and enquired of the bench for what they would commit him.

"Mr. Kettle (rather excited)—For contempt of the court, sir.

"Mr. Walker then proceeded with the case.

"The Baron said the defendant asked him in the carriage if he was Baron de Camin. The Baron replied, 'Yes I am Baron de Camin.' The defendant then said, 'I am not a Catholic, but I would cut your neck out, and scout you out of the country; and it is disgraceful as you to pieces; I would pull your neck out, and scout you out of the country; and it is disgraceful to countenance and protect such a scoundrel; I will report them to the Home Secretary.'—He had a stick in his hand; he did not strike me with it, he only put it on my shoulder.

"Mr. Leigh—I suppose that was quite sufficient for you to make out your case.

"The Baron—Yes.

"Cross-examined by Mr. Ebsworth—What is your name?

"The Plaintiff—Andre Masseua Baron de Camin.

"What do you derive that title from, is it assumed?

"The Baron (much excited)—I will not answer that question.

"Did not Mr. Fenton tell you his wife was a Catholic, and did you not say that she was not his wife, that she was the Priest's prostitute, and she had to confess everything that occurred between them?

"The Baron—I meant to say in spiritual power, not in temporal. I can prove that they have confessed everything to the Priest.

"Mr. Walker objected to this line of examination.

"Mr. Kettle—Mr. Walker, do you think we are going to convict a British subject without cross-examining the complainant? It is useless to proceed any further with the case, he refuses to answer the questions put to him by the Solicitor for the defence.

"Mr. Leigh—According to the Act of Parliament there is no case against the defendant, and we therefore dismiss the charge.

"Mr. Leigh addressed the complainant then in the following terms:—I will call you Baron de Camin, be it an assumed title or not, but myself, the Mayor, and my brother magistrates on the bench, who are assembled more numerously than usual, are of the unanimous opinion that your conduct has been anything but creditable to you in this town. Liberty and the right of speech are dear and sacred to us all, but when you bring on to a platform an altar and cross and vestments to make a mockery and a mimic of all that's sacred in the Roman Catholic Church, it is what neither myself or brother magistrates will countenance. As for your exhibition at the Corn Exchange I will say nothing of it. We have given you protection at a very heavy expense to the county, but do not make any mistake, the magistrate by no means approve of your conduct."

This man has been delivering these lectures now upwards of six years in England, as he himself asserts: he commenced this course of conduct immediately after the Durham letter, and he has continued to address respectable Protestants during the Russell and the Palmerston administrations. They were his co-partners in this work of the gospel. And in reference to this

point, what a difference in the administration of English law in the year 1851 and 1858: or as it might be said, what a contrast between the Whig cabinet of '51 and the Tory cabinet of '58.—When Russell, the Whig, was Premier, the Cardinal Wiseman was burned in effigy, in London, in the very centre of power and empire: the image of the Blessed Virgin was dragged through the streets of that metropolis, with all the degrading ceremonial which flagitious sectarianism could invent or execute: while at the present time in Wolverhampton, when Derby, the Tory, is the ruler of the Cabinet, the French barber, the reviler of the Pope, is banished from the town; an English Protestant merchant assaults him in a steam-carriage, calls him scoundrel and blasphemer; a bench of Protestant magistrates, with the Protestant Mayor at their head, refuse him the use of any public hall within their corporate jurisdiction; and the Protestant lessee of the Theatre indignantly and contemptuously rejects his proposal for any amount of money, to hire the dramatic boards of Richard and Lucetta contaminated by the ignoble and filthy sentiments of this itinerant Preacher. If Tory rule will steadily discourage the malicious Soubriest, which within the last ten years has exhibited England as a nation of bigots, and which depopulated Ireland, Lord Derby will unite all parties, add strength to the empire, and give stability to the throne.

But although the Wolverhampton magistrates, the Mayor, and the police authorities withheld their official sanction of the slanderous statements of the lecturer, not so the Protestant audience, or I should rather say the dissenting audience; they were principally dissenters. They applauded every obscenity which issued from the fetid mouth of this apostate reptile; and they gave redoubled rounds of cheers when he asserted that he knew that eighty nuns were murdered in one week in England. Englishmen did this! But Protestantism will soon regret the insane license long accorded to these Biblical emissaries; these agents of Exeter Hall have exhibited religion as a traffic, the Bible as a trick, and have identified the office of a Preacher with the reputation of malice, lies, and immorality.

Protestantism has, beyond doubt, lost its character of old Church-of-Englandism since its connexion with these hired unprincipled mercenaries; it has lost its former influence too; and it has lost its ancient flock. All that remains of the old institution of the last century are its enormous revenues, its hatred of Catholicity and its pride. The Catholics in this age despise and set at defiance the two latter principles of its composition; and the growing horror of its plundered wealth, its ancient robberies, will soon wrest from the grasp of its possessor, the accumulated spoil of an injustice never equalled in the whole history of mankind. It is said, and as I think on good authority, that the Methodist and Dissenting parties in these countries will soon acquire an easy majority in the House of Commons on church questions; it is also stated, and as I believe correctly, that these united bodies can command at any time no less a sum than five million pounds sterling! and they are thus enabled whenever they choose to put their views in practical execution, to stop the revenues of the Church Establishment, and to convert them to the public service of the general state!—Every day some new point of attack is thus directed against this ancient plunder; and all the plans of assault converging to one common centre must demolish this anomaly sooner than the present age can well believe.

July 8. D. W. C.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, FUTTEHGHUR, MAY 29.—The Commander-in-Chief being now on the main road, and within the system of telegraphic communications, seems inclined to rest for some time at Futtehghur, not indeed inactively, for he is constantly occupied, but to arrange his plans for the ensuing months. Were he inclined to move east or west he could not do so without great risk, for the fugitive enemy from Calpee are crossing the main Trunk Road above and below Futtehghur in large bands—in flight, it is true, but intent on destroying European life and property. There is no force disposable for the escort of his Excellency and the Headquarters Staff Departments and establishments, and without denuding the Fort and station of troops he could not abstract an adequate detachment for the duty. As it is there are some people who think it is rather imprudent on the part of Sir Colin to trust himself in a small bungalow a mile from the Fort, with only a sergeant's guard.—Rose's success at Calpee, late though it be in coming, has eliminated one great element from the calculations of the Commander-in-Chief, but it has been procured by the destruction of some of the combinations and arrangements on which Sir Colin Campbell has reason to rely. Contrary to the most stringent orders, Sir H. Rose took down the Camel Corps, which had been organized expressly for the service of breaking up any body of the enemy assembling in the Doab, and he also interfered with the disposition of Maxwell's column, so that it is likely he incurred the displeasure of the Commander-in-Chief for absorbing in one operation the means which were intended for the accomplishment of purposes now rendered impracticable. The defeat of the enemy at Koonch on the 7th seems to have determined the fall of Calpee, for the enemy evacuated it, flying with greater precipitation than usual, and losing, it would seem, most of their guns. Thus their last position on the Jumna is gone, and it now only remains for us to clear out the forts which were taken by Sir Hugh Rose's force as it advanced, and were re-occupied by the enemy, to make the district our own. In Rohilcond there appears to be no body of the enemy in existence, and the column under Brigadier-General Jones has returned to Shahjehanpore, having destroyed Mohumdee without opposition and laid waste all the surrounding villages, which so long harbored the enemy. The Moulvie has retired with his force and most of his guns intact to Sandee, but it will not be possible for him to hold them together much longer, particularly if

the Government takes some steps "to open a loophole" of retreat to the least guilty of his followers, and to give them a locus penitentie.—The malcontents in Oude under that active leader, under Beni Madho, Nirput Sing, and the Begum must for the present be left till the cold weather comes. But it is to be hoped the rains will dissolve their gatherings; the voice of the harvest will certainly exercise its influence, and when seed time comes many of these irregular levies will steal away to their villages to engage in agricultural pursuits, and many more would do so if they thought their lives were safe. These bodies are held together by fear of their own countrymen as well as by the dread of the cord and the sabre, because at last the tide seems to be turning, or rather the dull stagnant waters of popular feeling—which lay inert and motionless while the contest went hard with us—seem as if they are beginning to flow with a lazy roll in our direction. The villagers in the Doab recently had cut up small parties of the rebels, impelled thereto by hope of reward from us, the plunder of the dead, on whom they find small store of rupees, and the desire of saving their villages from outrage. Near Cawnpore they killed several and took more prisoners of a body of Calpee rebels, and news has just reached us that a large party near Bewah received a defeat at the hands of the people of the district, who threw themselves into a little mud fort and beat off their assailants with loss. These are cheering instances of reviving belief in the power of our arms and the permanence of our rule, but as yet they are exceptional. The day before yesterday Hurdeo Bux (or Buccus) a great Oude Thakoor, who saved so many of our men, women, and children, came in to see Sir Colin Campbell, and to ask for assistance against the Moulvie, who had sent to him to demand immediate supplies of men, money, and stores, and to require his presence in his camp, threatening him with dreadful vengeance in the event of refusal. All Sir Colin could do, however, was, I fear, to give him fair words and promises, but it is believed that Hurdeo, who is of a high Hindoo family and of large possessions, will be able to defend himself should the Moulvie really attack him. We must not flatter ourselves that Hurdeo Buccus loves the Company or our rule. It has been said that he distinctly stated he was animated by no friendly feelings to either in his exertions to save the lives of our countrymen—on the contrary, he declared our rule was bad as it could be—but he knew one Englishman who had been just and generous in his district, who had stood between him and oppression, and for the sake of that man he had protected those of his race whom he could find in their hour of need. The fall of Calpee took place on the 23rd, and a portion of the troops under Rose will now be available for Gwalior and for the reinforcement of posts and stations which have hitherto been feebly occupied.

Brigadier-General Jones, who has shown so much activity and intelligence in the field, will, I regret to say, go back to the command of his 60th Rifles a simple colonel; but it is certain that he cannot be long left in the pursuit of such a crab-like career, and that he will receive the reward he so well deserves on the score of his services. His column, however, will be reduced by the march of the 79th and 64th Regiments to Futtehghur, where Brigadier McCausland will take the command vacated by Sir Thomas Seaton in consequence of his appointment to the Shahjehanpore force.

"CALCUTTA, JULY 4.—The event of the fortnight is the capture of Calpee. Colonel Maxwell, with her Majesty's 88th, on the 14th of May suddenly left Cawnpore, and on the 22d took up a position on the other side of the Jumna. The rebels, apparently stimulated by intelligence of his arrival, attacked Sir Hugh Rose in his camp a few miles beyond the city. With the gallantry which the Gwalior men have always displayed in the campaign, they charged right down upon our troops, and were only driven back by the bayonet. They fled, harassed by the cavalry, but in decent order. Next day, the 23d, Sir H. Rose appeared before Calpee. The garrison were taken by surprise. They knew that Sir Hugh Rose had beaten them at Sebore, had outwitted them in the pass of Mudinpoore, had slain them in thousands when protected by the high walls of Jhansi. They knew, too, that he had thrice exacted a terrible reparation for atrocities—that he was as likely as not to string them in hundreds over the gates. They were cowed; and when Colonel Maxwell opened fire fell into a panic, and made off in the direction of Gwalior. Colonel Robertson, with the cavalry, was despatched in pursuit, and Sir Hugh Rose entered Calpee. He found there an immense subterranean magazine with 10,000 lbs. of English powder, 9,000 lbs. of shot and shells, siege and ball ammunition, tools, boxes of new muskets, both flint and percussion; in fact, a large subterranean arsenal. Four gun foundries, a carriage manufactory, and some other establishments had also been set up, the rebels being determined apparently to make the town their depot, if not their military capital. The loss to them is severe, but they can cast guns anywhere, and in very little time. In the six days' delay between Kooer Singh's arrival at Jugdespore and Brigadier Douglas's pursuit they had set up a factory and nearly finished three pieces.

"At Calpee it is believed Sir Hugh Rose, notwithstanding some calls on him mentioned below, will halt for some weeks. His Europeans must have rest, whatever the consequences. Since the 10th of December they have marched 500 miles, relieved Saugor, taken six fortresses, fought four pitched battles, and stormed one great fortified city. Though for the last few days a little healthier, disease has been fearfully busy with the Europeans, and had the campaign lasted three weeks more the force must have become totally disorganised." I enclose my authority for an expression scarcely strong enough for the facts.—The men have behaved splendidly, and their commander has persevered wonderfully, but the heat is beyond endurance. I do not often write of the weather, but it is at this moment the most important element in the campaign. For 20 years no such season has been known. The little rains fell a fortnight before their time, and then ceased; and the land is one huge steam bath. At Calpee the thermometer in tents is 134 degrees: and the land is one huge steam bath. At Calpee the thermometer in tents is 134 degrees: in Jugdespore it is 130 degrees; and in Lower Bengal, within the reach of the sea breeze, it

is 126. In Calcutta, in a house hermetically sealed against the light, and with the punkah going, it stands steadily at 96 degrees. Sickness is all but universal. The small pox is bursting out here and there, half the European community have fevers, and a moiety of the other half only escape the curse by an infliction which, though not unhealthy, is even more unendurable—numerable boils. In Allahabad, out of 1,000 Europeans not 900 are fit for duty, and the number of deaths from "apoplexy"—that is, sunstroke—exceeds the mortality from all other sources. In the midst of all this there are regiments in which the stock is maintained, and in which punkahs paid for by the Government are forbidden.—This is a fact, and I enclose the name and address of a gentleman, who, when this letter arrives will be in England, who can give evidence as to the tenacity with which some officers cling to European theories. The Duke of Cambridge should stop all this by forbidding the stock in India at once,—its use is optional, I believe,—and compelling commanding officers to leave the punkahs alone. England will be not a little indignant at the cost of life involved in all this—partly, doubtless, unavoidable, but partly the result of want of forethought. The Royal Artillery, for instance, are losing men at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum exclusive of fighting casualties.—Again, the men are now dressed in light colored cotton cloth, capital stuff to resist the climate; but their heads are still unprotected. They receive, it is true, a white cover for their caps, but it is no protection, except so far as its color is concerned. No planter or engineer who had to be out in the sun would wear such a thing except over the 'sola topee,' the only hat for this climate, which Sir C. Napier advocated till he was sick, and which costs just six annas. I am diffuse on this point intentionally.—Routine and the sun together are beating us, and I was told this morning that with all the reinforcements and recruits sent out we cannot muster even now 26,000 effective Europeans. By October a third of them will be off duty, for though the soldiers do not get apoplexy in barracks, they do get liver complaint and low debilitating fevers.

"I said there was a call for further action on the part of Sir Hugh Rose. No sooner had he swept through Bundelcund than the province rose again. Chandegree was lost just before Calpee fell, but it has been retaken. Saugor is invested by some 27,000 Boondelas, and it is believed—I speak on authority—that from Jhansi to Nhow Central India is as ripe for revolt. Colonel Smith, from the Madras side, is moving to the relief of Saugor.

"Your special correspondent, sick as I regret to say he is, will tell you more of the proceedings of Sir Colin Campbell than I can obtain. We only know here that he has captured Mohumdee, in the Bareilly district, and that the rebels undestroyed are swarming into Oude, and the Doab. They threaten Lucknow, but this is mere talk. Unfortunately they can and do interrupt communications, keep up an incessant alarm, and ravage the country. Sandee, Pallee, Bunnee, all places in our hands, have fallen to the Allahabad Moulvie. Large bands hover round Allahabad, at Soran, at Gopeegunge, at a place a little west of Mirzapore. They are met by small flying columns, but we have few troops to send, and enemies in our own cantonments. Thus, on the 23d of May, the six new barracks at Allahabad were burnt by incendiaries not yet traced. Two Europeans only were burnt, but the men are houseless, and the incident created a panic not easily allayed. The Ghoorkas have reached Segowlee on their way back, and are reported to be, for some reason or other, in a very bitter mood. They have little cause. Their plunder taken out of our territories stretched over 20 miles, and is enough to enrich Nepal for five years. They carried it safely through the enemy, who made some unexplained agreement with them, and did not attack the straggling line of march.

"The Nagpore affair is dying out, and the rumors of troubles in Hyderabad are, for the present at least, untrue.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LORD EGLINTON IN THE WEST.—The Earl of Eglington has fixed Thursday, the 22d, for the Galway banquet in commemoration of the despatch of a second vessel from that port to solve the problem of communication with America. On Friday, the 23d, his Excellency will go down the noble bay in the American Empire steamer, and attend a grand ball the same evening to be given, together with the dinner, by the gentry of the town and county. On Saturday, the 24th, he will be the guest of Mr. Lynch, the father of the High Sheriff, and return to Dublin in the evening. Apartments for the Vice-regal party have been already taken at the Railway Hotel in Galway.

THE O'CONNELL FUND IN KILKENNY.—We have much pleasure in stating that the collection at the several churches of this city on last Sunday, on behalf of the O'Connell Fund, amounted to about 150£, a sum highly creditable to the citizens, considering the numerous calls that have been made upon them lately, in support of religious and educational institutions.—Kilkenny Journal.

A pension of £100 per annum has been granted by Her Majesty to the widow of the Irish sculptor, Horgan.

THE HARVEST.—The last reports from the extreme West are as favourable as could be desired. Grain and green crops are in admirable condition. The potato, too, is looking well, and the rumours of blight are not credited. In Dublin this morning it is blowing a perfect hurricane from the westward, but otherwise the weather is bright and fine. Yesterday the rain fell incessantly until evening. Heat is still required.

We may mention as a very important and significant fact, that the number of emigrants who have left Belfast this season for Australia and North America, is much less than it has been for the last ten years. Last year about 7,000 emigrants left the port of Belfast for settlement in those colonies, whilst this year scarcely 1,000 persons have departed. This fact is certainly an interesting and significant one as regards the North of Ireland.—Mercury.

The Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway has been opened during the present week for passenger traffic as far as Lisnaskea. In August the line, which was opened to Lisbellaw, within four miles of Enniskillen, by the month of October next.—Sligo Independent.

Mr. Monsell has obtained an order of the House of Commons for certain returns relative to Irish National Schools, which are likely to throw some light on the controversy which has arisen relative to the working of the system. He asks to know the number of pupils, teachers, and managers of each religious denomination, the names, religion, and birthplace of all the higher officers of the Board, the attendance of the Commissioners themselves at the meetings of the Board, and of its committees, and finally, a certain report of a Catholic Head Inspector, Mr. Keenan, on religious instruction in National Schools, which, though drawn up for publication, has, in some way or other, happened to be withheld. The right honorable gentleman has also dealt a shrewd blow at the Godless Colleges, which, we hope, will wound them in a vital part. He has procured a return of the money spent upon them since their foundation, a return for each year of the matriculated students, and those who have taken degrees, and also of the number of students in each year holding emoluments paid out for public funds, distinguishing their religious denominations.—Tablet.

DUTIES OF CROWN SOLICITORS.—According to the Tipperary Vindicator, such an impression has been made on the Executive by the case of the two Cork-macks, recently brought under the notice of the House of Commons, that a circular has been issued from the Government to the Crown solicitors of the four provinces, to the effect that for the future they are warned to be very careful as to the character of witnesses in criminal cases.

PROSELYTISM IN OUGHTERARD.—It is now two years since a house and site for schools were purchased in Oughterard, for the purpose of establishing a Convent of Nuns. The wild and extensive parish of Kilmcummin—commonly called Oughterard—was, a few years ago, the most notorious in Ireland for the terrible and unceasing exertions made by the emissaries of Exeter Hall and the Bible Societies, to pervert its inhabitants; and though a few hundreds of unfortunates, in the day of suffering and trial, received the bribes of food, and clothes, and money, and were nominally ranked as 'Converts from Popery' Oughterard was still equally as remarkable for the fidelity with which the great majority of its poor held to their ancient faith, amidst their numberless privations, wants, and persecutions. Thank Heaven! this state of things no longer exists. Proselytism, with all its plans, has been defeated; the missionaries, in disgrace, have fled the country; the Bible teachers, or desecrators of God's Holy Word, have been disbanded; the different imposing schools, built at great expense, have been closed; and scarcely an individual remains of those apparently perverted who has not been reconciled to the Church, after having made reparation for the scandal given to holy religion. Notwithstanding the other great religious and literary wants in the distant parts of this parish—especially that of a chapel in Collinamuch, six miles from Oughterard, where many young and old must remain, in all weather, outside the cabin in which Mass is celebrated)—the establishment of a Convent has been considered as the first and greatest work necessary—being the best means to teach the children of the poor industrious habits; to instruct and educate them, and to protect them, in future, from the machinations of the immoral and ungodly. For this purpose, a house for a Convent, and a site for schools have been purchased by the trustees of a certain religious fund, who hoped that the subscriptions of the parishioners, and the donations of the faithful, would supply means to build the schools and to finish and furnish the Convent. The Convent Committee, at whose head are the local clergymen have applied by letter for assistance to the resident and non-resident landlords. From some courteous replies, refusing assistance, have been received; some have not deigned to answer; while others have added to their refusal the most galling insults to the people's faith. Already the nuns' choir and the walls of three large schools are built by the subscriptions of the poor parishioners, who gave cheerfully all they could, and by the donations of some charitable people of Galway. To complete these, and to prepare the convent for the reception of the nuns, some hundreds of pounds are still required. In the want of sympathy of the local gentry and of the wealthy, and in the inability of the poor parishioners to contribute more, the present appeal is made to the charitable faithful in general. The Rev. M. A. Kavanagh, P.P., is authorised by the Right Rev. D. MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway, to receive donations towards the finishing of this great and necessary work of charity.

Oughterard, May 1st, 1858.

AUTHORISATION OF THE BISHOP OF GALWAY.—The Rev. M. A. Kavanagh, P.P., of Oughterard, has our full sanction and permission to appeal to the charity of the faithful in behalf of that distressed district. It is hardly necessary to remind the Catholic public of these countries of the unalloyed efforts which had been made during the late famine, with which this country had been visited, to rob the poor people of that extensive and mountainous district of the priceless inheritance of faith; efforts which, we regret to admit, were for a time attended with melancholy success, and which threatened the most disastrous consequences. But, thanks to the zeal of the present pastor, aided by the holy missionaries of the Congregation of St. Vincent of Paul—whose mission among the poor people had been crowned with the most happy results—the enemies of God and of his Church were signally discomfited, the people returned to the faith of their fathers, and hardly a vestige of former detection can be found. We, ourselves, during the course of the preceding summer, had the consolation of receiving back into the fold the few among them who, with more determined obstinacy of will, had till then resisted the intimation of Heaven and the inspiration of Divine grace. But in order permanently to secure a continuance of their present blessings, it is deemed indispensable to extend to the young the advantages of a religious education, by the establishment of Catholic schools, and by introducing a branch of that most meritorious order of religious females—the Sisters of Mercy. A good deal has been already accomplished towards that desirable end by local exertion, but we regret to find that much remains to be done, for which local means are wholly inadequate. It is, to supply this want the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh invokes the charitable aid of all good Catholics; and he more confidently calculates on success owing to this circumstance, that the whole crew who, on a former occasion, rendered Oughterard the Hecateia of this country, are now renewing their exertions, under the specious pretext of education, to pervert the little ones of Christ, whom it is therefore the more necessary to meet on their own ground, and to fight with their own arms, by establishing a sound system of Catholic education.

JOHN MACEVILLY.

Galway, May 10, 1858.

Extract from letters of the two Resident Landlords, who own the town of Oughterard, application being made to them for assistance to build the Convent and Schools:—

"In reply, I have to state I cannot give any aid to such institutions, because I believe Convents to be injurious to society, as well as to the inmates of such establishments, and I cannot support any Schools where the Word of God is not adopted as the sole rule of faith."

G. F. O'FLAHERTY, Lemonfield, Oughterard.

"Seeing that this Blessed Book—the Holy Bible—is prohibited in the schools and religious institutions of the Romish Church, I could not give my countenance or support to any of its institutions."

JOHN DOUG, Oughterard.

Miss Catherine Hayes, the world-renowned vocalist, is now a widow, her husband, Mr. Bushnell, having died at Pirbright.

A monster bonfire was erected on Saturday night last, opposite the Archbishop's residence, to celebrate the successful result of the cases of ejectment brought by the Protestant Bishop of Tuam against the nuns of the Presentation Convent and others.—Tuam Herald.

THE APPROACHING ASSIZES.—KILKENNY.—The business of the approaching assizes for the county of Kilkenny does not appear to be very heavy, as far as criminal cases are concerned, although the charge against Edmund Dwyer for the murder of Edmund Joseph Greene near Callan, has to be again tried on this occasion, the jury at last assizes having disagreed on the question of the sanity of the prisoner. We believe the only other custody case at present is that of a man accused of inoculating children with the matter of small-pox; and those cases in which the parties accused of crimes are at large on bail are of a trifling nature, with the exception of the alleged case of arson on the property of Lord Carlingford.—Kilkenny Moderator.

WATERFORD ASSIZES.—There is not at present a single person for trial at the ensuing assizes in either the city gaol or penitentiary. In the county gaol there are two, a man and woman; the former is committed for an assault, and the latter for child desertion.—Waterford Mail.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland have issued their report for the last year. They say:—"For six successive years the Inspectors-General of Prisons have recorded a large and progressive decrease in crime in Ireland, and for the year 1857 we are happily enabled to make a similarly gratifying report. But, although the decrease in the aggregate in 1857, taken in proportion with the diminished numbers, is fully equal to that in the year immediately preceding, yet in its constitution it materially differs from that which has taken place in any former year. Of late years the decrease in male crime had exceeded that in female to such an extent, that in 1856, female offenders were nearly as numerous as male (the commitments of that sex being forty-seven per cent. of the whole number); in 1857, however, an extraordinary change has occurred, the decrease in female crime having been ten times as great as that in male. We conceive this to be a most satisfactory fact, for there can be no doubt that so great an improvement in the conduct of the females of a country is a sure indication of the advance of prosperity, employment, and education. Moreover, the decrease in juvenile crime has been enormous, much larger even than in adult; another most gratifying proof of social and educational improvement."

THE TROUBLE IN THE PROVINCES.—No disturbance or breach of the peace has been reported, although in several localities the Orange Lodges have not refrained from demonstrations more or less extensive.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Belfast, Monday night, 12 o'clock, says:—"The 12th of July has passed over fortunately without any disturbance. A party of men returning on cars from a rural gathering, were stopped by the police, and three of them who were adorned with orange scarfs were taken into custody. On the arrival of these cars in the Catholic district, some stone throwing took place, but the constabulary force is so strong and so well posted that all symptoms of riot are promptly suppressed. Up to this hour all is tranquil. The authorities are all on the alert, and due precautions for the preservation of the peace have been taken. The rain, which has been incessant during the day, has been a most potent pacificator."

An Orange flag has been suspended from the spire of the Rathfriland Protestant church since the first of this month. A similar sight has not, with one exception, been seen for many years.—Ulsterman.

A Manorhamilton correspondent writes:—"Contrary to rumour, anticipated from the fermented state of Ulster, the 15th of July passed off here in the most peaceable and tranquil manner. There was no public exhibition calculated to excite sectarian animosity, so prevalent at this season, save the fact of four Orange flags placed on the steeple of the church from an early hour on Sunday morning; no doubt the effigy of the Four Evangelists would be more in accordance with the Sabbath and religion. However they were left untouched and unheeded floating in the breeze for two days. We had a constabulary force here, more, indeed, for ornament than use, for, owing to the sobriety, good sense, and Christian forbearance of all classes they were left wholly idle."

The Orange bandstands at Bandon, County Cork, have been celebrating the 1st of July after their fashion. A continuous discharge of rockets and fire arms was kept up during the entire day, and Orange colors floated in all directions, but on the next day the annoyed and insulted Catholic population of the town marched through the streets, and let the Orangemen see their strength, and attempt hostilities if they dared. They very prudently, however, kept within doors.

On the evening of the first of July Orange decorations were placed upon the steeple and minarets of the church at Enniskillen.

RIOTING IN ROSCREA.—There are several accounts in town this morning of some rather serious rioting in the town of Roscrea, North Riding of Tipperary. The origin of the disturbances, which commenced on Sunday, is not clearly stated, but they had assumed so grave a character as to necessitate the intervention of a military force from the adjacent garrison of Birr. The following letter appears in the morning papers:—"Monday Evening.—A hundred men of the 40th Regiment have just arrived from Birr, by train, to keep the peace of the town, it being apprehended that the disgraceful rioting of last night would be continued to-night. Among those who had their houses injured was Mr. Edward Jackson, of the Main-street, a most respectable and inoffensive shopkeeper. The cause assigned is that he was on the jury who convicted the Corkmacks for the murder of Mr. Ellis, the fact being that he was not even at the assizes. The panels of his windows were smashed, and heavy stones thrown into the rooms where the family were sleeping. Fortunately the small party of police came up at the time and arrested a person whom they found concealed near the spot, and who has been committed for trial. A great deal of excitement prevails and indignation that such violence should be committed. The rumour is that an Orange flag was to have been hoisted on the church, and that the crowd (some of whom travelled several miles) came to prevent it. The story is perfectly imaginary. Tuesday Morning.—I mentioned that a hundred men arrived in town last night. They were under the charge of Major Young, 65th, and accompanied by Mr. Thomas Breton, resident magistrate of Birr. The police force was increased to 30 men. About 8 o'clock crowds collected in front of the police and military barracks and commenced shouting, which they continued until dusk. About 9 o'clock the crowd, having increased, proceeded to the Main-street and commenced breaking the windows of Mr. Edwin Jackson's house, which had been attacked on the previous night. When the police came on the spot stones were thrown at them. One sub-constable was knocked down, and Head-constable Routledge, who was in charge of the party, received a severe blow on the leg. They succeeded in making prisoners of the mob, one of whom was in the act of throwing a stone. (Of the parties arrested, two were residents in the King's county, and all lived at some distance from the town. The military were then ordered out, and patrolled the streets for some time, which had the effect of keeping the parties quiet. Mr. Breton threatened to read the Riot Act. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see the necessity of increasing the police force here (reduced against the expressed will of the local magistrates), and of again placing a resident magistrate in the town."

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the destitution alleged to exist in Gweedore and Cloughaneely districts, in the county of Donegal, have considered the matter to them referred, and agreed to the following report:—"That the district of Gweedore and Cloughaneely is a wild and mountainous tract of country, inhabited, for the most part, by tenants holding small portions of land. That there are among them many who are very needy, who, on any failure of their crops, are subject to more or less distress and poverty in consequence of a poor portion of the year; but at the present time it appears to your committee that destitution, such as is complained of in the appeal of 8th January, 1858, contained in the Appendix, did not, and does not exist, and that the general condition of the people is certainly not worse now than it has been for many years; nor does it appear to your committee that there was, during the winter of 1857 and 1858, any increase of sickness in the district, or any increase in the number of applications for admission to the workhouse. That this poverty among the people is not attributable to the landlords. No attempt has been made to drive the tenants from their holdings, or to take from them any lands over which they had any real rights; and it has been proved before your committee that the statement in the appeal—"Last year brought a sad change on these warlike-hearted peasants—all the landlords of these districts, save one, simultaneously deprived them of the mountains giving them to Scotch and English graziers for sheep-walks, and at the same time doubled, trebled, and in many instances quadrupled, the rents on the miserable patches left to them," is totally devoid of foundation. Your committee have also had under their consideration the following statements made in the appeal:—"Countrymen and Fellow-Christians.—In the wilds of Donegal, down in the bogs and glens of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, thousands upon thousands of human beings, made after the image and likeness of God, are perishing, or next to perishing, amid squalidness and misery for want of food and clothing, far away from human aid and pity;" and "They are now, at all events, in consequence of such treatment, perishing of hunger and nakedness, in their damp and comfortable cabins. But we will venture a little into detail. There are at this moment 800 families subsisting on sea-weed, crabs, cockles, or any other edible matter; they can pick up along the sea-shore, or scrape off the rocks." In the opinion of your committee, those statements are not borne out by the evidence taken before them; and your committee have come to the conclusion that those representations are calculated to convey to the public a false and erroneous impression of the state of the people of this district. It appears to your committee that an erroneous opinion exists in the minds of the people as to their rights over the mountains near which they reside, and that their not being well advised on this point has led to the outrages which have been committed, and to the destruction of a large number of sheep, which brought upon the inhabitants of the district the sheep and police tax; a burden which no doubt pressed heavily upon them, but it was paid readily in money, and no stock or produce was sold under distress for the purpose of paying those taxes. Your committee trust that this expression of their opinion will show to the people of the district that such conduct is not only contrary to the laws of God and man, but positively cruel to their helpless families, and fatal to their own best interests." [It should be borne in mind that the report presented to the House is unaccompanied by the evidence upon which it is founded.]

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Cork Examiner gives the subjoined account of the arrival in Queenstown of the Agamemnon, for whose safety some fears had begun to be entertained on both sides of the Channel:—"At a late hour yesterday evening Her Majesty's steamer Valorous, the tender of the Agamemnon in the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, arrived in Queenstown, and at a late hour of the forenoon of this day the Agamemnon herself entered the harbour and steamed up to between Haubowline and the Columbine quay at Queenstown, where she cast anchor about half-past 12 o'clock. As has already appeared from the journals of the Niagara, the expedition sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June, and for the first few days they met with very fair and favourable weather. About the 12th, however, it began to blow a stiff breeze, which increased to a terrific storm, and this lasted until the 22d, the gale being at its height on the 20th and 21st. The ship rolled very much, and some fears were entertained that the coil of cable on the upper deck, which was 235 tons weight, would get loose from its fastenings and go over the side, in which case it would have carried with it masts, rigging, and everything that came in its way, and the ship would probably have gone down. Fortunately, the cable was well secured, and did not shift in the least; about a dozen flakes of its coil on the lower deck were, indeed, displaced and got entangled, but no danger arose from this circumstance. The ship, during a portion of the gale, rolled at an angle of 47 degrees, and all the coils that were stowed on the main deck broke adrift and went bang down into the engine-room, causing some confusion and inconvenience there. The ship also strained considerably, and some of the deck planks parted, but no lives were lost, as had been reported. A few slight accidents only occurred, one man having received some injury while engaged in arranging the portion of the cable that had got shifted, and a story is also told on board of another man having lost some of his fingers in rather a curious manner. In consequence of the rolling of the ship in the height of the gale hardly anyone could keep his feet, and a man on one of the lower decks was holding on by a supporting beam of the deck above him. In the straining of the vessel an opening took place between the beam and the planks which were laid on it, into which his fingers got, and immediately after the interstice closed again as tight as before, and took several of his fingers clear off. All the men and officers behaved admirably during the storm. "The vessels having met in mid-ocean, after the cessation of the violent weather, the splice was made on the 26th of June, at 2.30 Greenwich time, and 12.20 ship's time, but when they had paid out about three miles the cable broke on board the Niagara, in consequence of its having got foul of the scrapers. They steamed back again and made a second splice on the same evening about 7.30 Greenwich time, and 5.20 ship's time. The Agamemnon then ran about 29½ miles, and had paid out about 37½ miles of the cable, when the continuity or electric current ceased—it is supposed in consequence of the cable having broken under water. The vessels accordingly returned and made the third and last splice on the evening of the 28th. The Agamemnon steamed east, and had run about 118 miles and paid out 146 miles 800 fathoms of the cable, when the coil on deck was exhausted. The speed of the vessel was then slackened, in order to allow of the cable being shifted with safety to the lower deck, where the other coil was, but while this was going on the cable snapped, without any perceptible reason, about six fathoms outside the stern of the ship. At this time the dynamometer indicated a strain of only 2,200lb., while the cable is contracted to be able to bear a strain of 9,441lb., and on several occasions previously it had borne a strain of 4,400lb. without any accident occurring. The examination of the broken end that was made on board did not show that any flaw or weakness existed where the breakage occurred, and the only probable cause that can as yet be assigned for the accident is a sudden jerk which might have taken place, and which might have snapped the cable before the dynamometer had time to indicate the additional strain. The arrangement between the ships being that if an accident should occur, unless each vessel had run over 100 miles they should return immediately to the rendezvous to splice again, and the Agamemnon having run only 118 miles, the captain judged that the Niagara could not have run much over the 100 miles either, and he therefore returned to the rendezvous in the hope of

meeting her there. A thick fog came on, which prevented them from seeing anything, and the Agamemnon and her tender having waited, according to appointment, for eight days, they steamed for Queenstown. As there is still quite sufficient cable on board the two vessels, they will proceed to sea for the purpose of recommencing operations as soon as the Agamemnon has coaled, which will be in a few days."

THE TORY PRESS ON TENANT RIGHTS.—[We give this article from the Standard of July 7th, that our readers may know the position taken by the Tory organ on this vital question].—

It is, unfortunately, too true, as Judge Byles, in the "Sophisms of Free Trade," has shown, that political economy, as a science, is yet in its teens, and in nothing is this more obvious than on the question of land tenure. Hitherto the two schools of teaching on this subject have flown into extremes. The tenant party have advocated a Socialism which would make Fourier delighted, and cause Proudhon to find that others as well as he thought "all property was theft." On the other hand, the landlord party have sometimes been the advocates of opinions which might have emanated from the parliament of the Seine in the days of the Grand Monarque. One side might have had their doctrines preached by Jack Cade from London Stone, and the other delivered by the seneschal of the proudest count palatine in Poland. In the end, we incline to think that there can be only one rule as to the tenure of land. Like all agreements, it must rest on the mutuality of the advantage to each party. The tenant must have reasonable security that he may improve his holding, and the landlord must find that such improvement is being made before he is compelled to retain his tenant. This is the true principle, in our opinion, on which the question can at all be solved. Compensation for improvements is as fair a demand as restitution for dilapidation; but the fairness on each side is equal.

Ireland has been peculiarly unfortunate in the matter of land tenure. Legally speaking, in that country custom there is none. An island four times confiscated cannot well allege a settled custom, and the legislation on the subject is more like the *pro re nata* orders of a colony than the acts of the legislature of a kingdom. When the union with England was carried the Irish parliament had, if we recollect rightly, passed a hundred and thirty odd statutes on land tenure, most of them bearing hardly on the tenant, so much so that there is a *bon mot* recorded of the learned and accomplished Bushe that, when asked by a barrister for a motto for the title-page of a treatise he was writing on the law of ejectment, the Chief Justice took a pencil and wrote—

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

In none of these acts was there recognised that necessity which all English landlords have cheerfully admitted for the allowance of compensation for improvements which the tenant may have made. Few improvements, we grant, were in fact made; but how could it have been otherwise? The system of land tenure wrought in a vicious circle. The landlord denied his liability to pay for improvements, and the tenant settled the question by never making any which might enable him to make the demand.—In the meantime, however, an uneasy feeling was generated between landlord and tenant, and much crime and misery were the result. The general advancement of the country was impeded, and that claim of fixed tenure which alone could be founded on the work and money expended on the land was made as a sort of abstract claim, and designated "tenant right." It is needless to say that at no time has the legislature been unwilling to allow compensation for improvements to the tenant. It has been for centuries the custom of the English landlords, and is their custom still; but abstract tenant right is unknown in this country. The taking of land, like every other contract, is subject to the laws of the kingdom, and each party must perform the duties that are cast upon them. On such a matter, therefore, it is clear that no doctrine except that of mere contract can be set up.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, who, we must say, seems to forget that his post of honour is very decidedly a private station, thought proper, on Monday night, to ask the Earl of Derby whether there had been given by the government any pledge to carry out the principles of what is called tenant right by means of an act of parliament, and Lord Derby gave an answer which, of course, had been anticipated by all who were acquainted with the question. The Prime Minister said that "most undoubtedly the Chancellor of the Exchequer had never pledged himself or the government to the introduction of a measure for making compulsory what was called tenant right. All that the right hon. gentleman pledged himself to was that the government, during the recess, would take into consideration the existing state of the law of landlord and tenant, and would, if they found it practicable, introduce next session a measure to remedy the anomalies and inconveniences of the existing law. He had every reason to believe that the feeling on both sides on the subject had very much moderated since 1852. He was, therefore, not without hope that, without interfering with any sound principle, it would be perfectly possible next session to introduce a measure which would be satisfactory to both parties for removing any existing blemishes or defects in the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland."

There is, in fact, a great fallacy abroad as to tenant right, and what is erroneously called the custom of Ulster. Ulster was confiscated to the crown, and granted by James I. to the city of London and to private gentlemen, on distinct terms, called the conditions of the plantation of Ulster—conditions drawn up by no less a personage than the great Lord Bacon. By these conditions all tenancies at will were void, and the grantees were bound to make "certain estates to their tenants." This condition, having been avoided in the letter was adopted in the spirit, by allowing the tenant, though without a lease, to sell the "good will" of his holding, and such sales in Ulster have been very frequent. It will, however, be at once clear that this exceptional system could not be tortured into an example for the whole kingdom, to become a precedent for divesting every landlord of his seigniorial rights. Tenant right has been, in fact, a useful cry for those who wish to make political capital in Ireland, but none have been more certain than they that it is utterly impracticable. The utmost that can be done, under the circumstances is that which Lord Derby has promised—"a measure to remedy the anomalies and inconveniences of the present law."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The heirs to the Protestant abbeys of Denbigh, Gainsborough, Abingdon, Oxford, and Dysart are converts to the Catholic faith.—Weekly Register.

THE HARVEST.—In the south-west of England the crops are described as being in excellent condition. Some fears had been expressed for the barley and oats, owing to the absence of rain for above six weeks; but in the course of the past week these fears were dissipated by several seasonable and valuable showers. In the midland and northern counties the ripening of the grain has been retarded by the dull and cold weather of the last fortnight, so that harvest is not expected to be more than a few days earlier than usual.

The London Press is still warmly discussing the French naval and military preparations. Our belief is that they exist, and although we do not believe that they are intended for an attack upon England, yet their existence renders the provision and maintenance of a commanding Channel fleet our first and most immediate duty.

The Commons, on the 21st, passed the bill from the Lords to admit Jews to Parliament.

In Commons, on 23d, Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the *Cyclops* was on her way to Jeddah to demand ample compensation, and insist that the parties concerned in recent massacres be punished. The Porte was notified that it was not sufficient to send a Pasha to Jeddah, but measures must be taken to vindicate British prestige in the East.

The Lords, on 23rd, rejected by 24 majority, the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The India Bill was finally passed. Lord Derby stated that the Government would give indiscriminate protection to all creeds and religions in India, but would give no material assistance to any measures for converting natives. He thought it would be desirable not to attempt to remove the distinctions of caste.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN LADY FROM GLANDERS.—The awful death of Madame Palesnikoff, one of the most charming amongst all that bevy of charming Russian ladies who sometimes gladdened the winters of Paris, has created a terrible shock amongst the circles she so lately embellished by her presence. The unhappy lady left Paris but a short time ago on a summer tour to Germany. While stepping from the door of the opera house at Berlin, to gain her carriage, she let fall one of her bracelets close to the pavement. Stooping to pick it up, she noticed at the time, laughingly, that "one of the horses belonging to a carriage standing at hand had dropped his head so close to her face that he had touched her, and left a moist kiss upon her cheek." In a few days the unfortunate lady was taken ill with that most horrible disease, glanders, and in a few days more breathed her last, in spite of the attendance of the first physicians of Berlin, and every resource to be obtained by the ceaseless vigilance of friends.—Court Journal.

ORANGE PROCESSION IN LIVERPOOL.—Monday being the 12th of July, a large number of the Orangemen of this town walked in procession, though, consequent on the local regulations, the senseless display was confined to the suburban districts. It appears that several days ago a communication was made to the police authorities that such a demonstration was intended. Arrangements were accordingly made to prevent the occurrence of anything likely to endanger the public peace. The members of the various Orange lodges began to assemble about eight o'clock in the morning in West Derby-road, at the boundary of the borough. The numbers were gradually augmented, until by nine o'clock there were present from 4,000 to 5,000 of the Orange confederates. The route of the procession was at the time understood to be from the West Derby-road to the Old Swan, thence to Wavertree, Allerton, Mossley Hill, and Greenbank, returning by way of Ullet-lane, near the Dingle, where the separation was to take place at the entrance of the borough. At the latter point Divisional-Superintendent Quick and Superintendent Bimmer and Hains, having under their command a section of the police force, were stationed. Their object was to prevent the entry of the procession into the borough if any attempt should be made. The Orangemen, however, quietly broke up the procession at this point, thus rendering any interference of the police unnecessary.

In answer to a question of Captain O'Connell, Sir John Pakington states, that although it has not been the practice to require the attendance of Catholic sailors at the Protestant service in ships of war, strict regulations shall at once be issued, giving them the right to absent themselves.—Weekly Register.

The state of the Thames has had one excellent effect upon the crime of attempting suicide. Previously to the hot weather, scarcely a week passed without some wretched castaway attempting, or pretending to attempt, *felo de se*, by deliberately walking down the bridge steps, or flinging him or herself from some accessible point on shore into the river, to be rescued at imminent personal risk by some brave and respectable member of society, having, perhaps, a family dependent upon his life and health, and receiving nothing in return but the applause of the public and a Humane Society's medal. Since it has become known that an immersion of a second in the filthy river is equivalent to a dose of arsenic, and that the stomach pump is a more necessary means of restoration than brandy and water restoratives, the cases of this kind have diminished in number.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS DESTINED BRIDE.—At all present appearances our future monarch's choice of a wife is positively limited to exactly seven ladies of royal blood—unless, indeed, he selects a consort much older than himself. This will, doubtless, appear startling to some of our readers, but it is nevertheless true. The following list (compiled from authentic sources by a correspondent who has taken much pains in investigating this subject) comprises the only ladies of royal blood who, as Protestants, are eligible for the hand of the Prince of Wales:—1. Princess Alexandra (daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia), born February 1st, 1842. 2. Princess Anne, of Hesse-Darmstadt, niece of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and of the Empress of Russia, born May 25th, 1843. 3. Princess Augusta of Holstein-Glücksburg, born February 27, 1844. 4. Duchess Wilhelmina of Württemberg, born July 11th, 1844. 5. Princess Alexandra (daughter of Prince Christian) of Denmark, born December 1st, 1844. 6. Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 23rd, 1845. 7. Princess Catherine of Oldenburg, sister of the Grand Duchess Nicholas of Russia, born Sept. 21st, 1846.—Literary Cabinet.

We learn from the annual report of the Emigration Commissioners that the number of persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom during the past year was 212,875, showing a moderate increase on the two preceding years, but still a falling off of 129,649 from the average of the four years from 1851 to 1854. This limitation of the outflow is apparently attributable partly to the improved condition of Ireland, partly to the demand for recruits for the army, and partly to the high wages and increased comforts obtainable by all classes of the population.—Liverpool Mercury.

A correspondent of the *Star* asks—"Do Mr. Churchwarden and his friends really believe that men and women, in this enlightened day, are carried off, *volens volens*, by Tractarian Priests, and compelled to confess their sins, and to answer questions against their will? If this be not so—if they be not compelled to go to confession, or whatever they call it—it follows they go of their own free will; and if they go of their own free will, what right has any one to interfere with them? Sir, I love fair play and common sense. What did that meeting mean by petitioning the Queen and Parliament against their fellow-countrymen exercising the right of private judgment? What power has the Queen and Parliament to fetter and enslave the consciences of men? I view this meeting as a downright bigoted and sectarian attempt to infringe on our Protestant liberties. What right has any man in Protestant England to dictate to another how he shall worship his Maker—be he Mr. Churchwarden Westerton or the Pope himself? I trust that all your readers, to whatever denominations of Christians they may belong, will see how dangerous such meetings are—that whilst they seem to aim their blows at some imaginary evil, they are, in fact, striking at the root of liberty of conscience." To this the *Star* replies that "the public are only concerned in the matter inasmuch as the Church is connected with the State. While this is the case, the public has a right to object to the practice of confession, or any other practice it deems unwarrantable. If the Church depended only on the voluntary subscription of its members, then Churchmen only would have the right to interfere. They would in that case have a perfect right to decide whether priests or laymen practising confession were acting in accordance with the belief of the Church, and if not, to have them expelled. No religious body can be expected to relinquish the right to decide on such a point as this."

The authorities at the War Department having decided on sending out an additional number of reinforcements to India, tenders were yesterday received at the East India-house for the conveyance of troops amounting to 2,345 men, in addition to the reinforcements at present under orders for embarkation. Tenders were also taken up at Somerset-house for the conveyance of four officers and 133 men from Woolwick to Colombo; and to-morrow tenders will be received at Somerset-house for the conveyance of a regiment of infantry, consisting of 33 officers and 963 rank and file, together with fifty women and children, from Portsmouth to the Mauritius. When the whole of the reinforcements now on their passage from this country have reached India the number of British cavalry and infantry serving in India will be augmented to 100,000 men.

A NEW FOREIGN LEGION.—It is asserted—but we are not prepared positively to vouch for the accuracy of the report—that the government is negotiating with General Sturtebein, the commander of the late German Legion (a portion of which has been sent to colonise the Cape), for the formation of a new foreign contingent.—Leader.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—In the last week of May last there were 855,531 paupers relieved in and out of doors in England and Wales, against 842,441 in 1857, thus exhibiting an increase of 13,090. There was a decrease of 4.38 per cent. of pauperism in the metropolis, and a very large increase in the North-Western and York districts. The increase extends to every week in the month.

It appears that the Brighton Protestants have forwarded a memorial to the Queen, praying for the suppression of the Confessional in the English Church.

A Blue-book of 635 pages has this week been issued, containing, with copious minutes of evidence, the report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into "the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction and places of Divine worship in the metropolis and in other populous districts of England and Wales, especially in the manufacturing and manufacturing districts; and to consider the fullest means of meeting the deficiencies of the case." The report commences with the metropolis; setting forth with detail the deficiency, in various parishes, in places of public worship. It seems from these statistics, that the population of London being 2,302,236, and the sittings actually provided by all denominations being only 713,561, or 29.7 per cent., no fewer than 688,674, or not much less than half the whole number, are required to raise the sittings to 58 per cent. of the population. It appears, further, that Middlesex, "the county," observe the committee, "which may be considered the central seat of the civilisation, the enterprise, the wealth and power, as well as of the government of this great empire, is actually the very lowest of all the counties of England in the provision made for Divine worship by all denominations." As regards the Church of England, Middlesex is lowest of all but two; these two being the counties of Durham, having provision for only 17.6 per cent., and Northumberland 18.1, Middlesex 18.7. Not the least striking portion of the report on the metropolitan parishes is that which relates to the intermediate district of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand. The Rector, with two Curates, has the cure of 17,000 souls in his parish, in which there is, as he states, "a frightful amount of infidelity; this is the crying evil they have to contend with—infidelity in all its shapes, extending not only to the denying of the Christian Revelation, but even to the grossest and darkest heathenism; in fact, they have not any idea of the existence of a God. Being the centre of London," he continues, "it seems to be the focus into which evil contracts itself; and then it is continually multiplying itself into my neighbourhood, and then it discharges itself again into the outskirts of London." In a subsequent part of his examination, this witness stated that the large amount of infidelity in his district extends actually among the better classes. "Some of the very worst streets in London are in his parish. Irreligion, in short, and vice, are so accumulated in it, that the Rector, without adequate accommodation in his church, and without sufficient aid from Charities, states that it is quite impossible for him to cope with the immense amount of spiritual destitution around him, emphatically closing his testimony with these words, "I do not know what to do; it is a most painful position to be in."

PROTESTANT CREDULITY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Patience Evans, the wife of a respectable farmer at Chew Magna, attended to answer the complaint of Martha Hazell, also of Chew Magna. Mr. C. Mullins, of Chew Magna, conducted the case for the complainant. From this statement it appears that the defendant had a sty of fine porking pigs, which were all suddenly taken ill and died; shortly after which twenty-three smaller pigs out of another litter of twenty-five died, in addition to other losses Mrs. Evans and her husband concluded that they were bewitched, and went to a certain cunning man in Bristol to stop the spell; the cunning man told them that the person who had bewitched would come on a certain morning and look into the sty, and that they must draw blood to stop the witching. Mrs. Hazell, in the morning of Thursday last, having lost her ducks, sent the boy to search for them, but not finding them, went herself into Mr. Evans's orchard, which was close by, and thence to his pig-sty, into which she ultimately looked for the missing ducks. Defendant's son, who had been watching through a window, communicated the discovery to his mother, who forthwith sallied out, and stopping Mr. Hazell at the gate, levied volleys of abuse at her for her wickedness, and, saying she was determined to have her blood, fell upon her with some sharp instrument. With so much effect did she use it (Mrs. Hazell all the time keeping her hands over her face to protect her eyes) that the blood speedily trickled down Mrs. Hazell's arms, and when she put her arms down it dripped off her fingers; Mrs. Evans meanwhile was exclaiming, "These blood I want, and these blood I'll have!" After the examination of a medical man and the police constable, Mrs. Evans was fined £4 7s., which she freely paid, signifying that it mattered not to her now if it had been £20.—Bristol Mercury.

VERY NEAR THE TRUTH INDEED.—The following capital paragraph has just gone the round:—"A: an examination of the school children of a Welsh parish, the Bishop of the diocese attended, and after a short examination asked—'And now, my dear children, who raised me to be a bishop?' There was no hesitation or pause in the coming of a reply. The Rev. Ap Meredith Ap Shenkin, the vicar of Llanberiekco, had trained and prepared his lambs too well for that. But when it came, instead of the anticipated usual bit of balm and honey and sugar and flummery, it was one universal chorus of many voices, big and little, boys and girls, all roaring out, as if the spirit of Ap Shenkin raged in every breast.—Lord John Russell." The roar of many voices was followed by a roar of laughter, in which the accompanying clergy and gentry, taken by surprise, joined most heartily.—Liberator.

ILLEGITIMACY IN PROTESTANT SCOTLAND.—The returns of the Registrar-General of Scotland show that the counties in his list in which the proportion of illegitimate births is greatest are not those which are rapidly advancing in population, or which contain our largest cities, with their overcrowded inhabitants, but are rather those which are more purely agricultural. Thus, in Scotland the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, with their teeming population, show only 6.3 and 6.7 per cent. respectively of illegitimate births; Linlithgow 6.7 per cent., and Edinburgh 8.7 per cent.; while the proportion of illegitimate births rises to 13.1 per cent. in Peebles, to 11.6 per cent. in Roxburgh, to 12.5 per cent. in Selkirk, to 13.1 per cent. in Kinross, to 14 per cent. in Kirkcubright, to 15.7 per cent. in Dumfries, to 16.2 per cent. in Aberdeen, to 15.1 per cent. in Banff, and to the enormous proportion of 17.5 per cent. of the births in Nain.—Lancet.

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As we were going to press, news arrived that the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron had succeeded in laying the Cable.

By the Persia we have European dates to the 24th inst. The news is of little importance. From India, we have a confirmation of the recapture of Gwalior, by Sir Hugh Rose on the 19th June. Gwalior was deemed almost impregnable, and the moral effect of Sir Hugh Rose's victory will doubtless be great.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—The Macdonald-Cartier Ministry having been defeated by a majority of 14 in the Legislative Assembly, on the question of the propriety of accepting the decision of the Imperial authorities in favor of Ottawa as the Seat of Government, deemed it their duty to tender their resignation on Thursday of last week; which was accepted by the Governor-General, who at once sent for Mr. George Brown, and committed to him the task of forming a new administration.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday were employed in negotiations; and at last on Monday evening, an extra of the Government Gazette appeared, containing the following appointments: Inspector-General, Mr. George Brown. Speaker of Legislative Council, Mr. James Morris.

From the first it was evident that the new Ministry would be exposed to the fiercest attacks of their predecessors in office; and accordingly, hardly had the announcement of the new appointments been made, than a vote of "Want of Confidence" was proposed and carried, in the Upper House by a majority of 16 to 8; and in the Legislative Assembly by 71 to 30; thus showing that with the Parliament as at present constituted, it was impossible for the Brown-Dorion administration to carry on the government of the country.

It seems, however, that Mr. Brown with a faculty inconceivable on the part of an old stager, had neglected before undertaking the task imposed upon him, to exact a pledge from the Governor General that a dissolution should be granted, in case he—Mr. Brown—should find himself unable to command a majority in the present Parliament.

In the mean time, public business is at a stand still, great and unnecessary expence is inflicted upon the country, whilst the battle betwixt the "Ins" and the "Outs" rages fiercer than ever. In it we confess we take but little interest. Betwixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee, betwixt George Brown, and an Orangeman like J. A. Macdonald, there is, in so far as Catholics are concerned, but little to choose.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL AND THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."—We cannot but feel highly flattered and gratified at the pertinacity with which our cotemporary returns, week after week; to the subject of the Pastoral lately issued by His Lordship Mgr. Bourget; as it is a convincing proof; both of the importance attached by Protestants to documents of which they, on other occasions, affect to speak lightly; and of the severe blow which has been dealt by our

Chief Pastor, to the "Swaddlers," and their allies, the infidels of Lower Canada. The devil never sings out unless he is hurt.

Not that the Montreal Witness intends in his strictures to be complimentary to His Lordship. On the contrary, he would fain persuade his readers that the Bishop is one of the most terrible monsters in existence; and for this purpose brings forward no end of charges against him. Very formidable is the indictment presented by our saintly friend against the Popish Prelate; of which the substance is, that Mgr. Bourget governs the Diocese entrusted to him by Almighty God, without the slightest regard either to the views, or rather prejudices, of the Montreal Witness, or to the interests of Protestantism.—Nay! to such lengths has this tyrannical Prelate proceeded, that he has presumed to condemn, as unworthy of the perusal of Catholics, all immoral and heretical works; and instead of calling upon the Legislature for aid to check the prevalent vice of drunkenness, has actually—such is the man's temerity!—had the audacity to recommend his flock to address themselves to God, and to invoke the prayers of the Blessed Virgin Mother of His Divine Son.

Now we are not going to attempt even, a defence of our Bishop against all, or any of, the charges brought against him by the Montreal Witness. We fear that it is but too true that in addressing his flock, he speaks as one conscious of having authority from God; and that he eschews altogether the style and language of a Protestant Bishop, who, when he opens his mouth, speaks as one conscious that his authority is derived from a First Lord of the Treasury, or one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State. It must be conceded too, that, in his Pastoral letters, the Bishop is evidently far more anxious to say what is true, than what is likely to prove acceptable to the depraved appetites of the multitude; and that he neither attempts to flatter the vanity nor to pander to the passions, of his readers; thus showing himself to be altogether different from the occupiers of Protestant pulpits, and the ministers of evangelical congregations.

But worst of all, it seems that Mgr. Bourget has actually denounced all immoral and heretical books, as unworthy of a place in a Catholic library; and has enjoined his flock, upon pain of excommunication, to abstain from the perusal of all such works, not to purchase them, and to refuse them if thrust upon them by the Colporteurs, or other peddlars of immoralities and obscenities. Here again we will not attempt to vindicate the action of the Bishop, nor will we offer any apology for such a stretch of ecclesiastical despotism as the exclusion of immoral and irreligious books from the library of a Catholic Institute; yet we do think that we have the right to question the propriety of our cotemporary's strictures thereupon.

Of all men, the editor of the Montreal Witness should be the last to reproach Mgr. Bourget with illiberality for his efforts to exclude books of an irreligious or immoral tendency from the reading-room of the Institute. Has then our cotemporary lost all recollection of an effort made by a certain party—amongst whom the editor of the Montreal Witness held a somewhat prominent position—to exclude from the Reading Room of a Literary Society in this City, some of the leading, and certainly some of the ablest Protestant periodicals of the day—the Westminster Review and the Christian Inquirer—upon the grounds that they carried their Protestantism somewhat beyond the limits which the editor of the Montreal Witness and his immediate friends desired to assign to their Protest?

Was not the alleged heterodoxy of the Westminster Review and the Christian Inquirer urged by the editor of the Montreal Witness as a valid reason for their exclusion? and did not our cotemporary insist upon the duty of Christians to abstain from the perusal, and from encouraging the circulation of books which he deemed to be of an irreligious tendency? We are not now contesting the truth of the principles then laid down by our cotemporary with reference to the duty of Christians towards publications of an anti-Christian or immoral tendency; nor are we the apologists of the Westminster Review—a periodical whose ultra-Protestant tendencies we readily admit—nor of the very clever Christian Inquirer. Our object is merely to point out to the Montreal Witness the inconsistency of which it is guilty, when in one breath it advocates the exclusion from the Reading Room of a Montreal Literary Society, of works which attack what it holds to be a portion of revealed truth; and in another, denounces the Catholic Bishop of Montreal for pursuing the same policy towards works

which attack, either openly or covertly, by argument or ridicule, those dogmas which Catholics on at least as good grounds, hold as proceeding from God. If the sneers of the Westminster Review against the doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation, against the authority and the Inspiration of the Bible, and the divine origin of Christianity—and if its assertion of the right of "private judgment" against the Scriptures, afforded valid reasons for its exclusion from the Reading Room of a Non-Catholic Literary Society—surely it is equally reasonable that all works impugning the truth of any other Catholic dogmas, and questioning the authority and divine origin of the Church, should be excluded from the Libraries and Reading Rooms of Catholic Societies. The writer in the Westminster Review has his "private judgment," and the editor of the Montreal Witness can boast of nothing more. If in the exercise of their respective private judgments, they arrive at very opposite conclusions, surely neither has the right to condemn the other, unless it can be shown that one has been influenced by unworthy motives;—and the Montreal Witness by presuming to sit in judgment upon the Westminster Review and condemn it, was guilty of a gross violation of the fundamental principle of Protestantism—that is the right of "private judgment" in all matters connected with religion. In inviting criticism upon the historical truth of the Incarnation, and provoking to free enquiry into the evidence for the Inspiration of the short treatise known as the "Gospel according to St. Luke"—and consequently for the credibility of that writer's narrative of the supernatural events connected with the birth of Jesus—the Westminster Review does but fulfil the duty of a liberal inquirer after truth, a course which the Montreal Witness warmly and incessantly urges upon Catholics. In condemning the Westminster Review for so doing, and advocating its exclusion from the Reading Room, the Montreal Witness was—and avowedly without authority—pursuing the identical line of conduct which he attributes to, and condemns in the Bishop of Montreal.

But the latter claims to have authority, and from God, to speak in the matter in dispute; authority to judge betwixt the true and the false, and to condemn the latter. He claims, as a member of the Catholic Episcopate, to speak in the name of the Catholic Church—and that Church recognises the claim. Again that Church claims, in virtue of the Lord's promise, to speak in His name, with His authority, and as enlightened by His ever present, ever assisting Spirit, as the sole medium by Him appointed for promulgating, and perpetuating to the consummation of all things, the knowledge of revealed truth.—Before the Montreal Witness, then, can make out a case against the Bishop of Montreal for condemning certain books as immoral and irreligious, he is bound to show one of two things—Either that it is wrong to prohibit the perusal and circulation of books of an immoral and irreligious tendency, and therefore that it was wrong on his part to attempt to suppress the Christian Inquirer and Westminster Review, or else that the works condemned by the Bishop of Montreal are not of an immoral or irreligious tendency; that is that they contain nothing contrary to faith or morals, and that the Bishop is not a competent judge in matters spiritual.

But before he can do this, the Montreal Witness must prove that the Catholic Church is fallible, and that he himself is infallible, in all such matters. For, if not infallible, therefore liable to error, and therefore incompetent to determine whether any particular proposition with reference to faith or morals, be true or false. If he has nothing but his "private judgment" to appeal to, we reject him altogether as umpire in the matter in dispute; and will in the mean time be well content to abide by the decisions of one who has not only his "private judgment," but the testimony of the Catholic Church in his behalf.

In conclusion we would ask of the Montreal Witness to tell us frankly how he would deal with one whom he should find circulating amongst his children, or those over whom he had any influence—or endeavouring to force into the Library of a Literary Society of which he was Patron, President, or Member,—works such as Strauss' Life of Jesus, or the writings of the Rev. Theodore Parker, the most celebrated Protestant divine of the United States? We would remind him too, that in the opinion of Catholics, the tracts and pamphlets hawked about by his friends the Colporteurs amongst our French Canadians, and which have been condemned by the Bishop of Montreal, are at least as irreligious, immoral and dangerous, as any of the writings of the authors above enumerated. We pause for a reply.

A NEW "SWADDLER."—The Kingston Commercial Advertiser of the 30th ult., announces the advent of an emissary from the noble army of Sappers in Ireland, to collect funds for the "Support of the Irish Church Missions for the conversion of the Roman Catholics." The funds of the aforesaid Society are at the present moment at a very low ebb; and the admirers of

cant and humbug will be delighted to learn that the Rev. Mr. Fleury, for so the reverend "Swaddler" entitles himself, managed to collect "a very considerable sum" from the simpletons of Kingston for the conversion of Irish Catholics.

As this Mr. Fleury is apparently a very zealous servant of the Lord, we would suggest to him that the attention of the "Irish Church Missions" of which he is the advocate, might very properly and profitably be turned from the Papists of Ireland, to the sound Protestants of the sister Isle. We would direct his notice to certain extracts which will be found in our other columns, from Protestant journals of the British Empire, upon the morals of Protestantism, and the fearfully rapid increase of illegitimate births amongst the rural Protestant populations of England and Scotland. Would it not, we suggest it in all charity, would it not be better, more in harmony with the spirit of the Gospel, to endeavour to effect the reformation of the brutalised Protestant masses of England and Scotland—to try and convert the men to sobriety, and to give the women some faint idea of the meaning of the words purity and chastity—than to seek to disturb the faith of the Catholics of Ireland, whose Popish daughters are as justly celebrated throughout the world for their marvellous purity, as the great mass of the rural populations of Protestant England, Scotland, and Sweden, are infamous for their licentiousness, and bestial depravity. If the Rev. Mr. Fleury has any doubts on this head, we commend to his notice an article from the Scotsman, an Edinburgh Protestant paper, which he will find in our issue of the 23d ult. From this most unexceptionable witness—unexceptionable because a Scotchman and a Protestant—he will learn that the women of the rural population of Protestant Scotland, are—if we except the Protestants of Sweden, and perhaps the Sandwich Islanders—the most impure, the most unchaste, immodest, and licentious people on the face of the earth; and that in point of morality, Protestant Scotland contrasts unfavorably with the most depraved nations of heathen antiquity. From an article in the present issue, which we extract from the Protestant Union, he will also see that the rural populations of Protestant England are scarce a whit better; and that precisely there, where dissent, or evangelical Protestantism, does most obtain, there is debauchery most rampant, there, illegitimate births the most rife. These facts, voluntarily attested to by Protestants, merit surely the serious attention of the Protestant world. If, we say, with such hideous facts staring them in the face, the Protestants of Kingston will still persist in their fortunately impotent efforts to degrade the Catholics of Ireland to a level with themselves—if they will still allow themselves to be gulled out of their cash by itinerant "Swaddlers" from the French Canadian Missionary Society or the "Irish Church Missions"—we shall set them down as a set of incurable simpletons.

That the Rev. Mr. Fleury—whom the Kingston Commercial Advertiser recommends for a government appointment as Protestant Bishop of Kingston—entertains a very low opinion of the intelligence of his Protestant auditors, and that he himself is not much troubled with conscientious scruples against evil speaking, lying, and slandering, is evident from the style of his discourse, some extracts from which we find reported in the Kingston British Whig of the 31st ult. We cull the following for the delectation of our readers, and as a specimen of the stuff that Protestant fools are fed upon:—

"The Rev. Dr. Fleury"—says the British Whig (Protestant)—"a night or two ago at the Irish Church Missions Meeting in the City Hall, was pitching into the poor Papists as usual, and among other polite things told the following story:— 'An Irish priest found out that one of his parishioners had a Protestant Bible, so going to the man he taxed him with the enormity, which Pat did not deny. 'Give me the book instantly,' cried his Reverence. 'Not till I have read it,' replied Pat. 'If you dare to read it,' said the Priest, 'I'll turn you into a rat,' and left him. When the Priest was gone, Pat repented his temerity, and went after his father-confessor with tears in his eyes. 'Take the book,' says he, 'and take away your curse.' 'Have you read it?' asked the Priest, 'for if you have, into a rat you'll be turned, and no prayers can save you.' So the poor fellow went home despondingly, and when alone with his wife, said, 'Nolly, have I been a good husband to you?' 'You have Pat,' said she. 'Have I always taken care of the children, Nolly?' 'You have, Pat,' cried she again. 'Then,' sobbed he, 'when you see my nose grow long, my ears get longer, my face and body covered with hair, and a long tail between my legs, if you love me, Nolly, keep the cat out of the room!'"

Now considering that the above is an old "Joe Miller" story, we can have no possible objection to its repetition by the Rev. Mr. Fleury; though we do think that the City Hall, the common property of Protestants and Catholics, was not the fitting place for lectures such as those delivered by the Reverend "Swaddler;" and that if his sacred vocation does impose on him the necessity of telling silly lies, to a pack of gaping fools, against his Catholic fellow-citizens, a more appropriate theatre for the disgusting exhibition might have been selected. This, however, is a point which we leave the Catholics of Kingston to settle with their own Municipal authorities. But what shall we say of the man, calling himself a Minister of the Gospel, who could give utterance to such palpable falsehoods? To reason with such a one would be a hopeless task, and to

attempt to convict him of being a liar and slanderer, but a work of supererogation. That he is a worthy exponent of the Holy Evangelical Faith, we have no doubt, and well entitled to a niche in the Protestant Valhalla, alongside the Rev. Titus Oates, the saintly Achilli, and the chaste Maria Monk; but we think that after the specimen of his pulpit oratory given above, the great majority of respectable Protestants, especially amongst the members of the Anglican body, will more than doubt his fitness for the situation of Protestant Bishop of Kingston. Indeed we were sorry to learn from the Kingston Commercial Advertiser that this Mr. Fleury calls himself a minister of the Church of England. We have always been prompt to recognise the wide difference betwixt the clergymen of that denomination, and the tag-rag and bobtail of the conventicle, the spawn of Exeter Hall, who usually distinguish themselves by "pitching into the poor Papists" as the British Whig has it. We may doubt the validity of Anglican Orders, and call in question Anglican claims to the "Apostolic Succession;" but that the holders of these Orders are, as a general rule, gentlemen by birth and education, and as such, entitled to respect, no one will think venture to deny. We regret, therefore, when we find an ill-bred, coarse-minded and mendacious charlatan like this fellow Fleury—who ought by rights to be a Jumper or Methodist, or something of that sort—claiming fellowship with the ministers of the Church of England.

"ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION."—Two men once went up into the Temple to pray: the one a Pharisee, the other a Publican; the one made public profession of his "entire sanctification;" the other, smiting upon his breast, cried—"O God be merciful to me a sinner." In the Pharisee and publican of old, we have the exact counterparts of the evangelical Protestant, and the Catholic of the present day.

This fact has been forcibly impressed upon us by the perusal of an article in the Christian Guardian of the 28th ult.; being a critical notice of "The Life and Diary" of an eminent Methodist, lately deceased—a Mrs. Pickford, of Salisbury. This exemplary and extremely modest personage, as we are informed in the columns of our cotemporary, "did not profess to be either perfect in knowledge, or exempt from mistakes and errors, or independent of the atoning blood of Jesus and the sanctifying power of the Spirit, or incapable of falling from her steadfastness." She did not indeed look upon herself as a fully fledged angel, though she had no manner of doubt that the feathers were fast sprouting; but contented herself with the comfortable conviction that she possessed the witness of the Holy Spirit to her "entire sanctification."—For this, like the Pharisee of old, she constantly gave God thanks, that she was not as others were, and that He had filled "the temple of her soul with peace and purity;" she enjoyed also the high privilege of holding "distinct and separate communion" with the Persons of the ever Blessed Trinity: "with the Father at one season, and with the Son, or Spirit, at other seasons." This boast of the sainted Methodist is felt even by the Christian Guardian, to be a little too close an approach to the confines of blasphemy, and he shrinks from altogether "committing himself to it;" our cotemporary is conscious that this is "a coming of it rather too strong," as Mr. Samiuel Weller remarked under somewhat analogous circumstances, in the case of his revered mother-in-law; though he still qualifies his doubts by the assertion that "it is our undoubted privilege to obtain joyous inward evidence of its truth"—that is the truth of the doctrine of the Trinity.

This then is the Spirit that evangelical Protestantism engenders and fosters amongst its deluded votaries; a spirit of pride the most dangerous, because a spiritual pride; the spirit which spake by the mouth of the Pharisee in the Temple, when he returned God thanks that he was not as other men were, nor such as those Papists. What further testimony do we need of the origin of such a spirit? For our parts, we look upon the fact, that persons are still to be found, making open profession of their "entire sanctification," as a convincing proof of the reality of demoniacal possession in the XIX. century.

REVIEW OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.—The annexed passage from an editorial article in the Toronto Colonist of the 2d inst., is pregnant with meaning, and should certainly arouse the Catholic laity of Upper Canada to the necessity of immediate action on the long agitated School Question:—

"If any government concern is to last a week; if its members are not to proclaim themselves traders in vile prejudice, and demagogues of the worst species, a large, broad, comprehensive policy must be agreed on. After the last general election cry, it is sheer folly to think that a few sham reforms will satisfy the people. The late Government might be sustained again, as they have been before, by a considerable parliamentary majority in keeping the school law as it is. But for the new men, a new educational policy is absolutely a necessity of existence. We take it, no special pleading can get over this sober fact.

Any policy which shall open up the entire educational question, will be of service to the cause

of Freedom of Education. We are convinced that amongst our separated brethren, especially amongst the more respectable and devoutly disposed portion of them, such as the members of the Church of England, and the Church of Scotland, there exists a strong and steadily increasing aversion to the present irreligious and tyrannical system; borrowed from our Yankee neighbors, imposed upon us by a body of unprincipled legislators, and presided over by a Methodist preacher—publicly convicted of peculation and other dishonest practices. We are also convinced that numbers of our separated brethren would gladly avail themselves of any favorable opportunity for throwing off a yoke, which in many instances, presses as heavily upon them as it does upon us; though of course we cannot expect that Protestants—who never dare to express an opinion of their own in opposition to the opinion of the multitude—shall take the initiative in any measures for delivering themselves from that yoke. Catholics alone can think and speak as freemen; because Catholics alone can afford to despise, and express their thorough contempt for public opinion, when that opinion is at variance with any of those sacred and eternal truths of which the Catholic Church alone is the depository, and exponent. We then must take the lead; but we have good reasons for hoping that if we do so, we shall be followed by a very important, even if not very numerous, section of our Protestant fellow-citizens.

And now seems to be the favorable time for action. The *Colonist*, speaking no doubt with good cause, assures us that "a new educational policy is absolutely a necessity of existence" for the Ministry; but this implies the opening up afresh of the entire question of Education. It will give then to our separated brethren the favorable opportunity for joining with us, in asserting the supreme and inalienable right of the parent over the child; and consequently the right of the parent alone, to decide how, by whom, and in whose company his child shall be educated. This great principle, a principle founded upon the laws of God, once laid down, a fatal blow will have been given to "State-Schoolism;" and the holy cause of "Freedom of Education"—without which it is absurd for a community to boast of either civil or religious liberty—will have been placed on a sure foundation. The question of Education is a parent's question; not a religious, or as Protestants would call it, a "sectarian" question. It is one therefore on which Catholics can unite with Protestants, and Protestants with Catholics, without dereliction of principle on either side; and if ever such a union were desirable, it is now when, as the organs of an influential party in Upper Canada inform us, "a new educational policy is absolutely a necessity of existence" for any Government.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—We find in the *London Times* a report of the remarks made at the Londonderry Assizes on Thursday the 15th ult., by Mr. Justice Christian, when passing sentence upon 26 persons who had been convicted of taking part in an Orange Procession on the first of July last. The prisoners having been called up for sentence, his Lordship addressed them as follows:—"Prisoners at the bar, you have been convicted, after a very patient, careful, and impartial trial, of the offence of joining in an illegal assembly of the kind that is designated by the name of illegal procession. Looking at the evidence, and endeavouring to judge of your motives, one would possibly be struck, at first, rather with the foolishness than with the criminality of your conduct. Undoubtedly, if these public processions meant nothing but what outwardly they appear to signify, if they had no meaning or signification except the commemoration of some old-world story—the importance and interest, and almost the very memory of which have become effete and obsolete—the parties joining in these proceedings would be more proper objects for pity and contempt than for indignation or punishment. But it is because experience has shown us that they mean something more, when they take place in a mixed community, differing in political and religious opinions, and in which there is a prevalence of party spirit—then their true meaning is insult and provocation to those who differ from them, and a public challenge to riot and disturbance. It is because experience has shown us that this is what they mean that the law has intervened, and has declared that these demonstrations, which otherwise might be simply ridiculous, are wrong and unlawful. Now, it is perfectly well known that this was the purpose and the object of the assembly, on the occasion in question. I have considered the points of law that have been raised in your favour by the very able and learned counsel who defended you, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are wholly unfounded in point of law as well as in fact. I am satisfied that in spirit as well as in the letter, in form as well as in substance, your case comes within the provisions of the Act of Parliament. Therefore, I will save no point, and shall state no case, but will proceed to pass on you a sentence much less severe, no doubt, than your misconduct has merited, but still severe enough to show that persons gratifying their tastes in these public processions cannot do so without consequences which are at least inconvenient to themselves. Fortunately there have been no lives lost; and, although there was strong evidence that several persons had been injured, the jury have not in the cases of assault thought it right to find you guilty. I will give you the benefit of this, and only sentence you for the offence of which the jury have convicted you. His Lordship concluded by sentencing the prisoners to two months imprisonment, and at the end of that time not to be liberated unless they found bail, themselves in 20l, and two or more sureties in 20l, more, to keep the peace for a term of seven years."

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nada be singled out as the objects of the special favor of Her Majesty's Representative. Would it not be as well for the Catholics of Canada to call the attention of the Imperial Government, and the Imperial Legislature, to this discrepancy betwixt Imperial and Colonial policy?

VIOLATION OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.—The last of the Whig Penal laws, was openly violated, to the horror of all good Protestants, by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, on Sunday, the 14th ult., by the solemn consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Amherst as Bishop of Northampton. Dr. Amherst is the tenth Prelate consecrated by the Archbishop of Westminster, and with the exception of four, all govern English Dioceses.—Evidently some new barriers are required against "Papal Aggression."

We learn from the *Toronto Colonist* that at the last meeting of the St. Patrick's Association of Toronto, the vote of censure lately passed on the *Mirror* and the defunct *Citizen*, was fully sustained.

We learn from the *Courier du Canada* that the Catholic Church at Douglas Town, Gaspe, lately erected at a cost of nearly \$5,000, was destroyed by fire on the 15th ult., during the absence of the Missionary, and the majority of the inhabitants of the village.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An "Old Reformer" will see that his communication has been anticipated by the late political changes.

We will feel obliged to our subscribers in the West, if they will be so good as to pay promptly to our agent when called upon, and not give him the trouble of calling four or five times for the paltry sum of 12s 6d, or thereabouts.

Acknowledgments in our next.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

Oshawa, C.W., July 21st, 1858.

DEAR SIR—Facts have lately transpired in this village which require the serious consideration of the Catholics of Canada West, both as regards their religion and the education of their children; and which will, I hope, open the eyes of those lukewarm Catholics—if Catholics they may be called—and expose to the naked gaze of the world the dreadful evils of the Common School System of Education, they have been so long advocating. In the month of April last, a Catholic Separate School was got up by the Catholics of this village, to which the children joyfully resorted, till the number amounted to 64 pupils; and yet, strange to say, some of the most influential Catholic children in the village continued to attend the Common School. These were, for the most part, full grown females, who considered, no doubt, that the State school, with all its appendages, and three or four English teachers, afforded opportunities vastly superior to the Catholic Separate School for acquiring knowledge. A few days ago, one of the teachers of this Common School, while teaching a lesson in Geography, introduced "Roscoe's Travels in Italy" to the class, and read paragraphs from it against Popery, the Nunneries, &c., which shocked the ears of the Catholic girls then in the class, and convulsed their minds to an alarming extent. At the next lesson in Geography the same work was introduced, and paragraphs read, till the teacher was interrupted by one of the Catholic girls, who complained of the impropriety of bringing such a work before the class; and the result was that an altercation took place between the teacher and his pupils, which caused her to leave the school. The other Catholic girls continued to attend the school a few days longer, till another of the teachers, while preparing his pupils for one of those sham examinations which usually take place, rebuked another of the Catholic girls for not being diligent enough in studying the map of England; on which she calmly remarked, that she would like to see the map of Ireland, France, or some other countries, introduced sometimes. This so exasperated the teacher that he culminated out—"What importance is Ireland compared to England?"—England for ever!—on which all the Catholics left the school. Their leaving the school soon attracted the attention of the Trustees, who instead of investigating the matter, endeavored to screen the disgraceful conduct of their teachers, by saying that these girls wanted only a pretext to leave the school; though up to this they have not attended the Separate School. No; so great were the inducements which the Common School held out to those misguided dupes, that the teacher who read those false extracts from Roscoe's Travels had the effrontery to tamper with one of the girls afterwards to induce her to return to the school; and when she declined his nefarious invitation, he turns upon her with the ferocity of a savage, and through the columns of a stupid local rag of a newspaper, misnamed the *Oshawa Vindicator*, calls her a Jesuitic spy, and declares that before he would have done with her, she would have cause to repent the day she refused her concurrence in a scandalous attack upon Catholicity and female honor. He further calls on the readers of this miserable sheet—the *Vindicator*—to have their stomachs well cleaned out, that they may be able to gobble and digest the venomous tirade of lies and invectives which he intends publishing in its next issue on the errors of Popery, and the working of the Jesuits; a falsified dish which will, of course, please the appetites of those to whom truth would be unpalatable. It may be asked, who is this man? He is the head teacher in the Central school in Oshawa. As to his antecedents few know; some say he is English, but of Yankee notions; others say he is a perverser from Catholicity, and the son of an Irishman; but my physical definition of the Thing is, that it is a union of the Finnish and Holland species.—He has made the people here believe that he is a great educationist, and endeavored to gain notoriety by editing a column on education every week in the *Vindicator*; the principal part of which, like most of the *Yankees*, he has surreptitiously pilfered from Horace Mann's Lectures on Education. But to appreciate them himself was beyond his nature, and he disposed of them at a cheap rate, as their value to him was below the cost of production. It reminds one of the story about the brace of Jews who kept two brush stores near each other; one complained of the other for selling his brushes so cheap; "for," says he, "I thought I could sell my brushes as cheap as any man, because I steal the materials;" "but," says the other, "I can sell cheaper, because I steal mine ready made." It is the same with our friend the teacher; and when he gives us his dissertation on Popery and the Jesuits, it will be something he has ferreted out of the spurious writings of some of the long-defunct heretics of Europe. I should think it beneath my notice to advert to him at all, only for the facts elicited by his conduct, facts which, I hope, will not only reach the ears of those advocates of the common-school system, who profess Catholicity, but also those at the head of the Educational Department, and show them how far the conduct of their teachers corresponds with those liberal views on education set forth in the Reports of the Head Superintendent. They have, I may say, made

An Orange lodge of the school-house which Catholics helped them to erect; and he who was to be the guide and preceptor of the rising youth of Oshawa, and set his pupils an example of mutual forbearance and good will towards all parties, and stimulate them to fraternize together as one family, in accordance with the views of the greatest Yankee theorists on popular education, to which he seems to be so much attached, comes out publicly on the 13th of July, decked with his Orange trappings, to parade the streets with the rest of the brethren. How must a Catholic parent feel? or must he not be dead to his religion who can entrust his child to the care of an Orange teacher, the sworn enemy of Catholicity.—It is monstrous and yet there are Catholic gentlemen who will advocate such a system, and why? because they, like many Catholics in high life, scarcely ever meet with personal insult themselves, and care but little how the poor but sterling Catholics are insulted. They have no advocates for the education of their children but their Priests, who never yet deserted them, and it is not to be wondered if they are charged with being chiefly instrumental in establishing separate schools wherever practicable. The Alleys, Cartiers, and Lorangers, those sabbat Catholics, know, and care but little, how the Catholics of Canada West are treated; and who can blame those infidel Catholics, when we see the only member who had the firmness and courage to stand forth, in the late Parliamentary debate on education, and defend the separate schools, maligned and abused, not only by the two professing Catholic journals in Upper Canada, but by private individuals, as may be seen in the correspondence of the last copy of the *Mirror*, written by the pen of an Irishman. And what was his charge against Mr. McGee? Nothing, but that he was a refugee from the law of Ireland. Shame on the Irishman who could make such a statement in a foreign land! If he had looked around him, he would find subjects more worthy of his pen, and could fill columns in the *Mirror* on the abuse the Catholics are receiving in Canada West, and display his abilities with better grace. Why was this so-called Irishman silent when he read the school debate, and heard it stated that separate schools were vanishing away; that they were a nuisance where ever got up; and that the whole was a matter of Priest-interference? He was engaged, no doubt, in culling out those old-fashioned Latin phrases, which he has made use of to embellish his rignarole attack on Mr. McGee. Why were the *Mirror* and *Citizen* silent? Perhaps the pangs of approaching dissolution so deranged their minds that nothing could engage their thoughts save the nostrum of the Government elixir to prolong their lives. It is most unfortunate that men, making such broad professions of Catholicity, cannot see the dangers to which the Catholic youth are exposed in Upper Canada.

But I have trespassed enough on one week, and must postpone my further remarks till your next issue. Yours, &c., F. C.

ADDRESS TO THE CATHOLIC ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.—We have received a copy of this document, together with a request to lay its contents, or their substance, before our readers: with this request we cheerfully comply, believing that the line of policy adopted by the Catholics of Wellington is, in the peculiar circumstances in which they find themselves, that which will prove most profitable to themselves, and the interests of their religion. They address themselves to their co-religionists as follows:—

"In offering the following remarks, we do not do so with any desire to dictate a course to you since we have had many proofs of your capability to choose and act in your own behalf; we are actuated solely by a desire to encourage and preserve union and consistency amongst ourselves, believing as we do that the circumstances in which the Catholics of Western Canada are placed do require that they perfectly understand one another upon every public question affecting their interest.

During the last general Election the unity preserved by the Catholics of both Ridings, in acting consistently together for the common cause, has reflected credit on themselves, and commanded respect even from their enemies.

On that occasion we in the South Riding were first called upon to take our Political stand, but at the same time we were not indifferent as to the course that might be pursued by our brethren in the North Riding; still as the contest in both sections of the County occurred almost at the same time, it did not require consultation to ascertain the views of each.

There is now a contest commenced amongst you between your late members, and a certain Orange Grand Master; we would respectfully offer our opinions, (although it may be quite unnecessary,) that in the present circumstances, Catholics have nothing to gain from either party now agitating your part of the county, and therefore think, that the most consistent course for them to pursue is not to support either candidate, in as much as the avowed principles and open pledges of both are equally inimical to our true interests.

The deplorable outrage perpetrated in cold blood upon one of our unoffending Brethren, in December last, (we allude to the murder of John Farrell, Alma,) cannot soon be effaced from the memory of Catholics of this Province, and the coldness and indifference with which the same was treated by the Government and Opposition, should teach Catholics to understand that if they are to escape danger, they must look themselves to their own safety, and if they want justice and equal rights, they must not permit their enemies to divide them.

It may be supposed by some that as our numbers are so small in Upper Canada, it matters not whether we act unitedly or otherwise, that in any event we shall only receive whatever concessions the Protestants choose to allow us, (happily the number who entertain such opinions is small.) It is a well understood fact, that a small number of inhabitants, when properly understanding their position and necessities, and firmly united on consistent principles, can wring from larger contending parties, if not all they require, at least a great proportion of their rights.

We would further respectfully submit that it behoves Catholics to keep a vigilant eye on all public men, and watch the actions of those whom they reckon as Friends, as well as of those whom they know to be opponents; in such connection we would call your attention to the course taken by T. D. McGee, Esq., M.P.P. Although that Gentleman has so far spoken and voted generally correct on abstract questions, affecting our interest, yet his fraternizing with George Brown, than whom Catholics have not a greater enemy in Canada, is exceedingly to be regretted, as an alliance of our friends, and the party of which Brown is the Leader, could have no better result than disunion in our ranks, and ruin to our cause.

Henry Hughes, John O'Lynch, Chas. A. McElderry, James Lynch, Felix Derlin, John Greene, John Harris, Jun.; James Murphy, Thos. Smith, Edmund Fitzpatrick; John Coffey, F. McGin, Bernard Kelly, John Sheehan, Henry Devlin, Daniel Heffernan, Richard Neagle, Patrick Conway, Theobald Kueneman, Casper Stoelker.

GUELPH, SOUTH WELLINGTON, 1858. Since the above was put in type, we have received information to the effect, that Geo. L. Allan has withdrawn in favor of Nassau C. Gowan, this course does not change your position, as you have now a Grand Secretary instead of a Grand Master."

We have so often, and so strongly expressed our opinion as to the impossibility and impolicy of an alliance with Mr. George Brown—until such time, at all events, as he shall have publicly and explicitly retracted all his ancient pledges and given the lie to all his political antecedents—that we do not think it necessary to again return to the subject. At the same time, in justice to Mr. McGee, we will not, upon the mere vague and unaccompanied reports of the public press, admit that that gentleman has it seriously in contemplation to contract any alliance with one whose object hitherto has been to earn for himself the reputation of a Canadian Spooner; and who certainly as yet, has given no signs however slight, of a liberal disposition towards Catholics. As the advocate of "State-Schoolism" in its most offensive form, and as the avowed enemy of "Freedom of Education" Catholics cannot but look upon Mr. George Brown as their inveterate and irreconcilable enemy.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE DIVISION OF ALMA.

AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the Elective Franchise, in selecting a person to represent you in the Legislative Council, and having been honored with the urgent solicitations of a very large and influential number of the Electors of this Division, requesting me that I would allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate—I have consented; and trusting to your intelligence and independence, now appear before you, formally soliciting your support. I should certainly decline accepting the candidature; but the reasons which have been urged, and the recognised necessity which exists for practical representatives of the commercial interests of the country, in our Legislative bodies, render it imperative upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my convictions of duty.

Born and educated amongst you, my sympathies, sentiments, associations, and interests, are identified with yours, and are a guarantee to a large extent, that your interests and opinions will be faithfully represented by me, should I be elected your Representative. But when a man comes before his fellow-citizens, or suffers himself to be brought forward by others, claiming their suffrages, it is justly expected that his principles and views should be made known as fully as possible, in order that the electors may be guided in their choice, by principles, and not personal considerations. Holding these views, and also in obedience to custom, I have now to lay before you my reasons for asking your suffrages, at the approaching election, to represent you in the Legislative Council.

My name has, for some months past, been before you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few amongst you who have not been cognisant of the fact. There has been ample opportunity therefore to make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents, character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action on your part, in reference to the more formal course now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed by the comprehensive term "Commercial." Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce are inseparably connected in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the country; but the two first named occupy the most important position, inasmuch as without production no commerce would exist. It is believed, and I coincide with those who entertain that opinion, that there is a deficiency of practical representation of the above-named interests. We have had a large share of experimentalising legislation, (if I may so term it) tending upon our sources of material prosperity; and it is much to be regretted that no definite policy has prevailed, as nothing so retards the placement of capital, so necessary to the erection of large manufacturing establishments, and the engagement in large commercial transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed, not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the circumstances of the country and a definite policy decided upon, there is no doubt that much good would result. I do not hesitate to announce it as my settled conviction that "Free Trade" being the normal condition of Commerce, is better calculated to develop the resources of the various countries of the world, than the imposition of restrictions involved in a protective theory—provided such a policy were adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded by the advocates of both theories, that our position, in reference to revenue and other countries, is such as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" policy in its integrity impossible; and a compromise between the two opposite theories, called "Incidental Protection," has hitherto received approval; but that policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in its details, that it has given rise to many evils which might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is, that our position in reference to other countries, more particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a commercial country, and with which the large majority of our commercial transactions are undoubtedly occurring, is such as to render it advisable to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other words, assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the United States, in so far as it affects such articles as are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada: such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff, to be the well understood fiscal policy of the country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. I do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on our part would meet the approval of the Imperial Government, or how far our Constitution would allow us to proceed in such a direction; fully believing that any difficulties which may possibly exist, could be overcome. My political position is one strictly independent of either party of the parties known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and should I be elected, I shall occupy an independent position; prepared to do my duty to my constituents and the country, without reference to whatever party may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my vote or influence to factious movements of any kind. There is one great question before the country, upon which it is incumbent on me to declare my views—viz., the question of "Representation based upon Population." On looking back from the Union of Upper and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism, or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been the basis of the Constitution and all political changes and arrangements which have been made; hence the question of Representation based upon Population, involves a total change of the Constitution; and

however correct in the abstract that mode of Representation may be, it certainly is not applicable to our circumstances and political position.

I am in favor of the most perfect equality of rights, privileges, and immunities of all classes, in reference to Educational and Religious convictions; and pledge myself to use my influence and vote, if elected, in favor of any class who may be found not in the full enjoyment of such equality of rights. I am opposed to all Secret-Political-Religious Societies. You are aware of the prominent part which I have taken in reference to the Extension of the Harbor in Montreal, and the erection of Docks by means of a Canal debouching at Hochelaga Bay; and in opposition to the plan locating such works at Pointe St. Charles. I shall continue my exertions to that end, and spare no pains to accomplish the object in view.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, ASHLEY HIBBARD.

Birth. At St. Catharines, district of Montreal, on the 4th instant, Mrs. James Donnelly, of a daughter.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The Complete Toilette for 25 and 50 cents. No more hair oils, pomades and powders, or soaps. The "Persian Balm" does away with all—it is a splendid article.

Liberal.—Perry Davis & Son, of Providence, R. I., have recently expended over \$10,000 to secure the public against paying their money and placing reliance upon worthless counterfeits and imitations of the valuable Pain Killer.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. August 3, 1858. Flour, per quintal, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Oatmeal, per do., 2.30 to 2.40. Wheat, per minot, 90 to 1.00. Oats, do., 40 to 45. Barley, do., 40 to 45. Peas, do., 60 to 65. Beans, do., 80 to 85. Buckwheat, do., 1.50 to 1.70. Indian Corn, do., 50 to 60. Flax Seed, do., 1.40 to 1.45. Onions, do., 00 to 00. Potatoes, per bag, 90 to 1.00. Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass), 7.50 to 8.00. Butter, Fresh, per lb., 15 to 16. " Salt, per lb., 13 to 14. Eggs, per doz., 14 to 15. Cheese, per lb., 10 to 13. Turkeys, per couple, 1.40 to 1.50. Geese, do., 90 to 1.00. Fowls, do., 50 to 60. Hay, per 100 bds., 10.00 to 12.50. Straw, do., 5.00 to 6.50. Ashes—Pots, per cwt., 6.50 to 6.55. " Pearls, per do., 6.50 to 6.55.

READ THIS!

SHREVEVILLE, (Tenn.), Oct. 16, 1856. Messrs. Perry Davis and Son:—Sirs—Gratitude to you, and duty to suffering humanity, require that I should make known the benefit I have derived from the use of your truly valuable Pain Killer; and if by seeing this, any sufferer will be induced, as I was, to give it a trial and be healed, I shall be compensated a thousand fold.

In June, 1855, after a protracted illness of several months, I was severely attacked with drowsiness, vertigo, dimness of sight, and loss of appetite, accompanied by fever, difficulty of breathing, etc. My physician pronounced my case pneumonia bordering on the first stage of consumption; and after exhausting his skill, declared positively that I had the consumption, that he could do nothing for me, and that I must die. However, he advised me to use "Pain Killer," as the best thing I could do, which I did with no effect. I then made use of "Pain Killer" which proved inefficient.

By this time my symptoms were pain in the head, morning, evening, and during the night, darting pains through the chest, burning in the palms of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing, etc. When fortunately I got hold of the "Pain Killer," in which I saw the case of Messrs. Dinn, Cone, and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and strange as it may appear, I derived more benefit from the use of one twenty-five cent bottle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bottles of the Pain Killer, and am hearty and enjoy better health than I have heretofore done for a number of years.

GUSTAVUS A. CELOY. Lynn, Savage, & Co.; and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal; Wholesale Agents.

GRAND CHARITABLE PICNIC, OF THE ST. PATRICK'S AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LADIES OF CHARITY OF ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION,

AT GUILBAULT'S GARDENS, On WEDNESDAY, 18th Inst.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, for this occasion, are making such arrangements as shall make the day to those who shall attend one of real enjoyment.

There will be a BRASS BAND, and several QUADRILLE BANDS, employed for the occasion. Several BALLOONS will be sent off during the day.

REFRESHMENTS can be had in the Garden. The Gardens will be Open from 10 A.M., till 8 P.M. As the PROCEEDS are to be devoted to the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, it is expected that all favorable to the Institution will attend.

TICKETS—Gentlemen, 1s 10d; Ladies, 1s 3d; Children, 7d. Can be had from Members of the Committee, and at the Garden on the day of the Pic-Nic.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JOHN O'NEILL, late a Clerk in my employ, is no longer authorised to transact any business for me or in my name; and that I will not hold myself responsible for any engagements contracted by him. A. EGAN. Montreal, 23d July, 1858.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Cham-pooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled. No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet. Try this great "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGE & CAMPBELL (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following is from the Unvers on the Queen's visit to Cherbourg; followed by an extract or two from La Presse. The Unvers says:—

"The Journal des Debats seems to think that the voyage of the Queen of England to Cherbourg will smooth down all the differences which for centuries have kept France and England asunder. The two peoples are to give each other the kiss of peace; they will bury in the depths of the harbor of Cherbourg, the one her jealous, perfidious, crafty, encroaching policy, the other her just grievances.

"If the Journal des Debats possessed some little memory, it would remember that we have already received Her Britannic Majesty. We beg of it to inform us what advantage, however trifling, France has reaped from that visit. Has English policy undergone the slightest change? Has it become more conciliating, less arrogant, less jealous of our country? Does the Journal des Debats consider the understanding between England and Austria in the question of the Principalities the act of a faithful ally? Does it believe that the conduct of England respecting the refugee question merits our praise, or evinces a lively sympathy towards us? Does it think that make-believe juries and feigned trials have satisfied the public mind in France, and that a great nation can be the dupe of such like mummeries? If such conduct should be satisfactory to the Journal des Debats we should be grieved for troubling never so little its beatitude; wherefore we refer to its article only with a view of animadverting on its aping of an epigrammatic reflection whose first crop had been reaped by the readers of the Times."

The invitation of the Queen of England to this show is not, it appears, the only compliment intended to be paid by the Emperor to Her Majesty. A model in relief of the works of Cherbourg, in the proportion of a millimetre to a metre, has been ordered to be prepared as a present to the Queen. The Marine Department has contracted for a supply of six-barrel revolvers for the naval service.

The Moniteur de la Flotte gives the following details respecting Cherbourg, which may be interesting at this moment:—

"Cherbourg is the issue of the long-continued rivalry between the two nations. After our disasters of the Hogue, Tourville impressed upon the great King that it was of urgent importance for France to possess a naval port in the Channel. This necessity having been admitted, Vauban was commissioned to indicate that point of the coast where it was most desirable to found a naval establishment. He selected the spot now occupied by Cherbourg. They went to work, but slowly, and under the reign of Louis XVI. nothing, strictly speaking, had been done, when France, entering once more into a struggle with England on the occasion of the emancipation of America, again felt the utility of creating the port demanded by Tourville. The gigantic project of Vauban was resumed. The revolutionary storm prevented its realization. It slumbered—if one may say so—till the imperative necessity of the policy of the First Napoleon caused its revival to be decreed, always with a view, it is hardly necessary to remark, to offensive and defensive hostilities in case of a war with our neighbors. Such is the history of the port and arsenal of Cherbourg.

"Now, is it not wonderful that, at the moment when the finishing touch is about to be given to this formidable establishment, the reciprocal sentiments of England and France are so changed that, in an arsenal which in some sort typified the ancient spirit of mutual distrust, the two Sovereigns meet to extend the hand once more to each other in sign of concord and peace?

"Certainly, pretences would not be wanting to the English people, if they entertained a less high and a less clear notion of the interests of the epoch—pretences, we say, would not be wanting to the English people to be uneasy, both at the ground and the form of the visit of Napoleon III. to Cherbourg under existing circumstances. In fact, the Emperor is not going to visit this or that town, some one or other of the naval ports of the empire indifferently; he is going to Cherbourg, our advanced post, pre-eminently on the Channel coast. Nor is the Emperor going to Cherbourg for an ordinary ceremony; he goes there, in the first place, and specially, for the inauguration of that magnificent inland dock which crowns our works in that town, built, armed, and ready for war.

"What would have taken place if the work commenced by Louis XIV. had been completed during his long reign, or during that of Louis XVI., or that of Napoleon I.? Do you think that the ideas then in the ascendant on both sides of the Channel would have permitted Louis XIV. or Louis XVI., or Napoleon I., to invite the reigning Sovereign of England to come in person, on the day of inauguration, to witness, in the midst of Cherbourg, adorned, brilliant, echoing our national fetes, our public rejoicing, the most glorious of our maritime genius? Surely such an invitation would never have been sent—still less would it have been well received.

"Opinions, then, have changed with the times. If, on the one hand, England feels herself, with just pride, sufficiently strong not to fear the increase of our means of attack and defence; on the other, she has acquired, by experience, too high an estimate of our character—she has understood, in a manner too conclusive, the advantages of our alliance, she knows too well the sincerity of the sentiments and of the words of our Emperor—to suffer that a maritime and military fete, merely because it puts in evidence and sanctions the progress of our strength, should awaken the susceptibilities of the English Sovereign and people. This is the reason, no doubt, why the Emperor Napoleon the Third, whose tact in such matters is so delicate, has not hesitated to invite Queen Victoria to add, by her presence, an additional charm and prestige to the rejoicings at Cherbourg; this is the reason that, with an equally exquisite tact, Her Britannic Majesty has ac-

cepted with cordiality the invitation of the Emperor. Both Sovereigns have felt that, by a compliment agreeable to the two nations the most nearly interested, they should give to the whole world a salutary example, and a new pledge of a good understanding—that is, of universal prosperity.

"If we enter into details of the ceremonies in preparation at Cherbourg the demonstration of all that we have advanced will be, by that means, made more evident. We have already said that the great fact, that which is the principal cause of the journey of the Emperor, is the inauguration of the magnificent harbor, which is the completion of all the works previously executed. It is 400 metres in length, 200 metres in width; the height of the quay is 18 metres, and the depth of water 9 metres. It has been hollowed out, not merely of the rock, but of the granite itself, by a mining system not tried heretofore, or, at least, of which the prodigious results had not been as yet tested. Never had the resolute will to conquer nature attempted so much, or succeeded so well. On the stocks of this basin the steam vessel the 'Ville de Nantes' has been built. Is it not evident that the launch of this fine vessel, in presence of their Majesties, will add an additional feature to the special character of the journey to Cherbourg, the inauguration of the railway will be opened for public accommodation. What addition of strength does not Cherbourg derive from this railway, which is to connect its port with all the resources of the interior of the Empire?"

"The true author of Cherbourg, such as it exists, he who conceived, or revised, the final plans according to which it has been built, was, as every one knows, the Emperor Napoleon the First. Hence it appears natural that he should be honored with a statue of Cherbourg. Is it not providential that the inauguration of that glorious statue should take place the very day when the last of the docks opens its sluices to the sea—the very day on which the descendant of the modern Charlemagne renews implicitly with the English people, in the person of its Sovereign, a treaty of forgetfulness of the past and of friendship for the future?"

"What we must not pass over in silence is, that the Emperor has anticipated by two days the date originally fixed for his arrival at Cherbourg, in order to be able to devote a whole day to the discharge of his duties as host of Her Britannic Majesty. The Emperor and the Empress will probably pass the day on board the Bretagne, a ship carrying an Admiral's flag, while Queen Victoria will remain during the day on board the English vessel carrying her flag.—Visits will be exchanged by means of yachts.

"Thus the two Sovereigns of the two greatest maritime nations of the world, each in command of imposing forces in friendly waters, will give to astonished and delighted Europe the spectacle of their mutual friendship in a locality where so often, in a past still near our own times, the proofs of rivalry between the two nations have manifested themselves—a rivalry glorious in more than one respect both for our neighbors and for ourselves, but, on the whole, unfortunate for them, for us, for the world.

"That is a great spectacle which recalls to the mind the noble words pronounced at Bordeaux by the chief of the State, in October, 1852:—'The Empire is peace. Peace, since France wishes it; and, when France is satisfied, the world is tranquil.'"

In an article on the Jeddah massacre the Presse observes:— "The alliance of England—the sincere and loyal alliance of England—would have permitted France to give a different direction to events in the East.—Does this alliance exist? Can we really count on the sincere co-operation of England in a matter which does not exclusively regard her interests?—We will frankly admit our doubts; and when we observe that Government places the French navy on a respectable footing—transforms our old fleet into a screw line-of-battle-ships, and increases the number and strength of our vessels, we applaud this far-sighted policy. We should like the alliance of England, but we do not reckon on it; consequently, it is right that France should be prepared to meet the possible explosion of the storm which overhangs Europe, and should be able to count on her own resources. Perhaps the real solution of the Eastern question will take place at Cherbourg and Brest."

ITALY.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.—The Courrier Mercantile of Genoa publishes an order of the day of General Goyon, the commandant at Rome, announcing that order is restored, that the good understanding between the French and Papal troops is re-established, and that his order of the day of the 25th ult., is therefore revoked. The document concludes as follows:—"The Holy Father said to me yesterday at St. Paul's: 'My dear General, the Emperor has said the empire is peace; I am happy to say that the presence of the two armies in Rome is the guarantee of peace.'"

The Holy Father has marked the Festival of the Holy Apostles by the usual acts of grace. Several prisoners have been released and the sentences of others commuted. We are able to state, upon the most undoubted authority, that the statements of the Protestant Press, with regard to the health of His Holiness are totally unfounded: we fear that they originate in the ill-intentions of those who desire to make mischief. The Holy Father was never in better health, and his popularity with his subjects is real and increasing.—Weekly Register.

The Gazzetta Militaire of Turin mentions a rumor to the effect that the Neapolitan government has, through the intervention of the British ambassador, offered Messrs. Rubattino and Co. of Genoa, an indemnity of 100,000 fr. for the detention of the Cagliari and her crew, and that the said company has refused the sum as being insufficient.

RUSSIA.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the social reforms in Russia are progressing surely though slowly. Formerly the Grand Duke Constantine was strongly opposed to the plans of the Emperor, but his opinions have recently undergone a change. He appears to have acquired the conviction that the resources of Russia cannot be properly developed until her system of government is modified, and he now strongly urges his brother to abolish the "Tschim" (a nominal title of nobility or rank, given to the military and civil authorities), which is one of the principal causes of the corruptibility for which Russian employes are so notorious. More attention is to be paid to the education of the people, and young men of talent are to be encouraged to pursue their studies at a (Russian) university. Until now Russia has produced but few scholars of note, and the cause of this dearth of savants is well known.—The predecessors of Alexander II. were of opinion that such learning was not good for their subjects, and the authorities so managed matters that a few years ago there were not so many students at all the Russian universities as there are in Prague, the capital of an Austrian province. Somewhat more liberty is now allowed to the press, and the Russian papers are about on a par with those published in France. "The Czar," says a correspondent of the Frankfort Journal, "appears to be firmly resolved to make as great changes and improvements in the organization as in the administration of his own vast empire." As Prince Gortschakoff and his talented adjutant, M. de Tolstoi, maintain the traditional foreign policy of the Romanoff family, Russia has, with the assistance of France, succeeded in regaining nearly all the influence in the East which she lost two years ago.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, received by the Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary in Paris or by the French Government, announces that the Porte had sent to Jeddah a corps of 2,000 men, for the purpose of inflicting exemplary chastisement

on the assassins of the French and English Consuls, M. Bouché, who was chancellor to the Consulate at that place, and who, under the trying circumstances he passed through, showed great resolution and courage, has been named Knight of the Legion of Honor. It is said that orders have been sent to the Commandant of the naval division in the Chinese seas to despatch two ships of war at once to the Red Sea. It is affirmed that Jeddah, where the massacre took place, will be forthwith occupied by a French and English force.

The following letter from Alexandria, dated the 6th, gives some interesting details of the massacre:—

"About sunset on the 15th of June the house of the English Vice-Consul at Jeddah was suddenly attacked and invaded by some hundreds of Hadramites (inhabitants of Southern Arabia), who seized the person of the Consul, wounded him grievously, and then hung him, still alive, from the window into the street, where a mob of the same fanatics hacked his body to pieces. The house was then pillaged, and the servants and two dragomens assassinated, and the archives of the Consulate were burnt. While this horrible scene was going on similar crimes were committed at the French Consulate. This Consul, also attacked by a band of fanatics, who penetrated into the house by the windows, fell mortally wounded by several sabre cuts. His wife was killed by a dagger thrust into her breast, after having defended herself courageously, killed the murderer of her husband, and wounded several others. Her daughter, 18 years old, succeeded in escaping by a secret door. In the next room were the Chancellor of the Consulate and his servant. The latter is a Mussulman, an old soldier who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and the Consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment; they soon returned to the charge, but this time employed a stratagem. A Hadramite, an old acquaintance of the Chancellor's, approached him, and said, 'Come out—come with me; I wish to save you from certain death.' Confiding in these promises, the brave young man quitted the room; he was instantly struck with a pincushion, which only slightly wounded him in the arm. Knocked down by the blow, his throat was seized by the assassin, and he was on the point of perishing, when the Consul's daughter threw herself in the hand that he was forced to let go. Thereupon another of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless, but the Chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, inflicted a blow on the last assassin. Meanwhile the Chancellor's servant, struggling with admirable energy against these miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of the Consul's daughter, of the Chancellor, and of a servant, who have all arrived this evening in company with the brave soldier, at the residence of the Consul-General of France in Alexandria. While this carnage was going on all the Christians were assailed in the streets of Jeddah, and massacred. Twenty-three persons succeeded in escaping under cover of the night, and, throwing themselves into the sea, swam to the English steam despatch-boat, which was at anchor in the port. All the other Christians, to the number of 45, have been killed and hacked in pieces. In the house of the brothers Sava 12 persons, including the three brothers, have been murdered.—The number of Mussulmans who took part in the massacre is estimated at 5,000. As to the causes of this horrible event, I should first mention the general ever increasing hatred of the Mussulmans against the Christian population. Various circumstances have occurred to inflame this hatred. The Cadi of Bidah (in Algeria), who is much devoted to France, and wears the insignia of the Legion of Honor, passing recently through Jeddah with 500 Algerines, who were going to Mecca, had a dispute with the authorities of the town about a pilgrim, whom they wished to punish with the bastinado. The Cadi of Bidah opposed this vehemently. He declared that in Algeria the Mussulmans were French citizens, and he would not suffer that a Frenchman should submit to a law made for slaves, and not for freemen. The massacre of the Christians took place three days after the departure of the Cadi for Mecca. Another circumstance also has tended to irritate the Mussulmans of Jeddah. This port is the most frequented of all those situated on the Red Sea, because it is there that all the pilgrims arriving from Abyssinia and from Egypt by Suez disembark. The greater part of the inhabitants of Jeddah fit out small vessels, which traverse the Red Sea in all seasons of the year, and monopolize the transport service. The Medjide Navigation Company, recently created, having commenced running its ships in the Red Sea, the inhabitants of the port have come to the conclusion that their chief source of commerce will soon slip from them. The war in India, the news of the first success of the revolt of the Hindoos, perhaps, also, the secret exhortations of the Indian missionaries, who preach even at Cairo the destruction of the Christians,—these are the causes which have led the Mussulmans to commit these barbarities. It is said that two circumstances have precipitated the execution of a massacre which had been determined on for a long time back. A slave, it is asserted, took refuge at the English Consulate, and implored and obtained there an asylum. Again, two brothers were joint owners of a vessel carrying the English flag, and one of them thought fit to replace it by the Ottoman colors. The other hastened to the British Consul, protesting against his brother's act, and the Consul, accompanied by 15 sailors of the Cyclops, went on board the Jeddah vessel, and ordered the British ensign to be hoisted, which caused a great deal of irritation. At the time of these occurrences the Governor of Jeddah was at Mecca, with the troops under his command. He had left only 100 men in garrison. On his return he caused 3000 of the assassins to be arrested, and sent the Christians who had taken refuge on board the Cyclops a sum of 6,000 piastres. The commander of this vessel has appointed Consuls ad interim, and proclaimed their installation by a salute of guns. The English flag was again hoisted, and the Turkish authorities attended the ceremony. It is said that the Messrs. Sara had more than 100,000 talaris' worth of goods and money, which was placed in their keeping in trust by other parties. All this has been pillaged. The general opinion is that these events have been in preparation for a long time. The Arab population believes, in its ignorance, that since the Eastern war the influence of the Sultan has become greater than before, and it is asserted that his representative at the Conference of Paris will know how to make the will of the Sultan prevail over that of France and England. The populace sing ballads in Arabic and Turkish which breathe hatred of the Christians. This occurrence at Jeddah has caused a great sensation at Alexandria. It is not doubted that France and England will take a prompt and signal vengeance."

INDIA.

We (Times) have also received by this mail full telegraphic despatches in advance of the Calcutta and China mails. They are as follows:—

"Calcutta, June 3, and Madras, June 10. "It will be seen from the following, supplied by Government to the Madras papers, that the Calpee rebels have retreated to Scindia's territory.—The rebels are making preparations for a march on Agra. The British Government is making Allahabad, Jeddah, &c."

"By Scindia's reports on the 4th inst., from Calpee, the rebels are marching as fast as they can to Gwalior. Four 9-pounders, two squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons, 150 sabres Hyderabad Cavalry, a wing of the 86th Regiment, and eight companies 25th Bombay Native Infantry, under Colonel Roberts, were at Mohara, between the Mohara and Scindia rivers, en route for Gwalior, on the 3d inst.—Brigadier Stuart, with his column, consisting of the

remaining wing of the 86th, Her Majesty's 1st, one squadron of 14th Dragoons, and Artillery, was on the 3rd inst., at Allahona; two marches on the road to Gwalior; Scindia was in communication with the columns of Colonel Robertson and Brigadier Stewart. "It was reported on the 3rd that the Bahadur, has reached Burjan Mohara, on the road to Hurs; The rebels have put 1,000 men and seven guns into the fort at Gwalior. The head-quarters of the rebels are at Poor-Baugh; detachments were posted on all the roads. The rebels are busily collecting supplies and preparing ammunition; about 900 Sepoys are said to have crossed the Jumna at Najpore Ghud, in the Futtehpoor district; on the 3rd inst.; and 1,000 men from Kerwar are said to be on the right bank of the Jumna road, ready to cross.

"The rebels are still active in the interior of Oude, and large numbers are on the banks of the Ganges, and they are again becoming troublesome in Central India. From unofficial accounts of the state of affairs in Central India it would seem that the rebels have taken advantage of Sir Hugh Rose's absence to occupy many forts from which that gallant General had previously driven them. This is one of the peculiar features of the campaign—we capture forts, completely disperse the insurgents, and then march to the other parts, where the same feats are enacted, but generally with the same result—the re-occupation by the rebels of their old strongholds. In this instance Sir Hugh is not to blame; his presence was required at Calpee, so that he had not the time, even if he had had the means, to destroy the forts captured en route, and, of course, leaving a force to garrison them was out of the question. We are, therefore, not surprised to learn that 5,000 Bondehas have resumed possession of the fort at Chandaree, that Esaghur has also been re-occupied, and that the Rajahs of Banpore and Shahgur are reported to be within 40 miles of Saugur with considerable forces.

"Humerpore was occupied without opposition by Colonel Middleton on the 25th ult. "The Rajah of Pachete, whose trial commenced at Burdwan on the 17th of May, has been acquitted. Sir Hope Grant's column is operating in the interior of Oude, destroying forts, &c. At Lucknow it was reported on the 10th of May that the rebels from Bareilly and Sahjhanpore, under the Oude Moulvie, were concentrating near that place with the intention of again laying siege to it. The effective garrison was said to be 2,000 men, with Volunteer Cavalry and 2d Dragoon Guards. Under the able management of Brigadier Napier the city will soon wear a different aspect. Houses are being knocked down to allow broad streets to be cut through the town, and three enormous batteries (according to reports) are being constructed at the iron bridge, the stone bridge and where the Residency formerly stood. These sites are the highest in Lucknow.

"The native inhabitants of Agra have been disarmed. A fort at Aymah, in the Etawah district (occupied by Rop-Singh, a rebel zemindar) has been stormed and blown up; and it is reported that in the Muttra district upwards of 150 villages have been confiscated and transferred to other hands because the people offered armed resistance to the revenue authorities."

"ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—The rebel garrison of Humerpore have escaped across the Doab into Oude, passing through the western portion of the Futtehpoor district. They numbered some 5,000 men, with four guns, and were pursued unsuccessfully by Colonel Middleton's column, and a force under Brigadier Cartwright. "In the town and fort of Calpee, after their capture, four gun foundries were discovered; and in the fort a subterranean magazine was found, containing 10,000lb. of powder, 9,000 shot and empty shell, besides sharpshoot, case-shot, and all sorts of ordnance stores; 15 guns were also captured in the fort. On the 3d of June a small band of rebels with two guns attacked Raat, in the Humerpore district, but were defeated, with the loss of their two guns, by a force sent by the Chirkar Rajah. Their leader, Martun Rao Taulia, was also killed, with 25 of his men.

"No event of special importance has occurred in Oude since the date of the last telegram. The rebels are pursuing the policy of harassing and plundering those who show themselves friendly to our cause, and this, doubtless, prevents many from coming forward openly and siding with us who are inclined to do so. The Kapoorbela Rajah of the Jullundur Doab has arrived with about 1,200 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, and will be employed in the first instance in establishing order in the Poorwa district.

"THE PUNJAB.—Thirteen commissioned and non-commissioned native officers of the 4th Native Infantry were blown away from guns at Jullundur on the 1st of June by sentence of a military court. On the 2d of June some mutineers crossed the Ravee and, being joined by the Poorbea labourers on the canal, plundered the bazaar at Madhopore, burnt a European clerk, killed his wife and child, and wounded two other children. They were beaten off, and while re-crossing the river a few were killed and a number drowned; 250 of these men have since been arrested by the Maharajah of Cashmere.

"CENTRAL INDIA.—Gwalior.—The Maharajah of Gwalior is now a fugitive at Agra. The main body of the Calpee fugitives, with Tania Toppe, the Rane of Jhansi, and the Nawab of Banda, fled first to the Incoorkee, where they were joined by Koor Dowlut Singh and Rabin Ali, with about 1,500 men and a few light guns; they then decided to march on Gwalior, which they did rapidly, so as to allow Scindia but little time for preparation. They reached Gwalior on the 1st of June; their numbers are believed to have been about 5,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, with a few small guns. Scindia went out to the cantonments to oppose them with 1,000 cavalry, 2,000 infantry and 30 guns. No sooner, however, had the action commenced than one of Scindia's cavalry regiments went over en masse to the enemy; a large portion of the rest of his army followed the example, and the remainder fled precipitately, with the exception of the Maharajah's body guard, who fought most gallantly, and brought off Scindia safely from the field, losing, however, 200 of their own number. The Maharajah, with his Dewan, Dinker Row, and some 30 of his sirdars, fled, via Dholpore, to Agra, which he reached on the 2d of June. The family of the Maharajah escaped to Nurpur, but his palace is plundered, and the fort is said to be in the hands of the rebels. The bulk of the Calpee force has marched on Gwalior. Sir Hugh Rose will direct operations. Brigadier Smith's brigade will co-operate from Seepore, and a demonstration is to be made from Agra in the direction of Dholpore. The rebels are said to have proclaimed the Nana as Peishwa, and Tania Toppe as chief under him. The prisoners at Gwalior had been released.

The Calcutta papers are very urgent in their appeals for a reinforcement of the European army.—The Hurkaru opens its summary of the fortnight's intelligence with this warning:—"Let not the British public deceive itself or be deceived by any communications from this country. We want more men from England. It is no longer the case of a struggle, in which the energy of our men might compensate their fewness, and perhaps the skill of a single commander bring home a glorious decision from a hard-fought field. It is no longer the case of a struggle which can, in its nature, be decided thus by any great conflict whatever. It is expected that our forces, in this climate, at this season, for two-thirds of the Indian year, can patrol half India, keep the communication open, maintain the security of trade, repress a universal guerrilla warfare, or even make head against it and show a front wherever it may break out? Are those forces able to remain at once an army in order to avoid being destroyed, and yet to become a police in order that the Indian empire may avoid falling into chaos?"

The Englishman also complains that in camp sickness prevails to an alarming extent, whilst the mortality among the soldiers has been frightful.—

Apoplexy and coup-de-soliel are carrying them off in scores, and it is evident that these deaths are entirely caused by constant exposure. Indeed, considering that in one instance the troops were under arms from nearly morning till evening, under a sun with the thermometer at 130 deg., it is a wonder the mortality has not been much greater."

"The Friend of India states, that the Barrackpore Sepoy regiments are to be disbanded at the rate of 30 men per week. Those who prefer to remain in the service are to go to China. General Lugard, writing from Jugdespoor, on the 27th May, announces a victorious attack on the rebels at Dulleepore, the capture of two elephants, the recapture of two 12-pounder howitzers lost by the Arrah party; and the destruction of Dulleepore, and of a large house belonging to one of the rebel chiefs. The enemy were driven out of the jungle, pursued by some of the 10th and 84th in a south-west direction. Calcutta is not pleased at the southerly part of this direction. The jungle at Jugdespoor has been consigned to the axe.

The Protestant Chaplain of the Delhi Field Force has had the generosity thus to express himself in a recently-published work with reference to one of his Catholic fellow-Chaplains:—"Father Bertrand, a pattern Roman Catholic Priest, whose services have been justly recognised—not by the Government, perhaps; for, judging by its acts, the Clergy, and particularly that more self-denying portion of it belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, seem to have regarded as a necessary inconvenience but by his own Vicar-Apostolic, Dr. Persico, in terms not by any means too flattering, considering his labors in camp—was in this respect in a much worse predicament than myself. He had infinitely smaller allowances and infinitely fewer comforts than I enjoyed, but an equal amount of labor. This excellent man—and surely I may venture thus to designate him, without risk of offence to any, except the most bigoted—lived as sparingly as a hermit, while he worked as hard as an English dray-horse. If Government should overlook this good man and his extraordinary services, his own flock never can and never will,—those services and that self-denial will live in the recollections of the army as long as a single man survives to tell the tale."

CHINA.

The following is from the Hongkong correspondent of the Times:— "A large fleet was collected at the entrance of the Peiho, and the Ministers of the Four Powers had arrived there.

"On the 24th of April communications were sent from the Ambassadors to the Chinese authorities, requesting that a Commissioner might be sent down to treat. Six days were allowed for the request to be complied with, at the end of which time, if a satisfactory answer was not received, it was understood that the forts at the mouth of the Peiho were to be attacked. The report as the Sampson left was that a Commissioner had arrived. The next advice was anxiously looked for, and it is a disappointment that we cannot forward later intelligence by this opportunity.

"There was a rumor among the Chinese at Shanghai that the Forts at the neck of the Peiho had been taken.

"The Sampson has again left for the North, and we understand has taken up a company of Sappers. She also had in charge two gunboats.

"Her Majesty's 59th Regiment are under orders to be in readiness to proceed North.

"At Canton all remains quiet, and, to judge by the improvement in the demand for imports, more confidence exists. It is considered, however, that the future state of matters there will depend upon the turn events take in the North.

"Hwang, the new Commissioner, was at Foochow on the 28th of April. While he was there a serious disturbance arose from the high rate at which the iron cash had been issued and the dearness of rice.—The Commissioner was not allowed to proceed till a promise had been given that the iron cash would be bought up and the price of rice reduced.

"He passed Amoy on the 15th instant, and it is expected that he would be in the neighborhood of Canton by the end of this month.

"Nankin was closely beleaguered by the Imperial troops, but by latest accounts it continued to be held by the rebels.

"The insurgents are said to be near to Hangchow, and considerable uneasiness prevailed at Ningpo in case they should advance on that place.

"MOUTH OF THE PEIHO, APRIL 26TH, SHANGHAI LETTER, AND HONGKONG 23RD OF MAY.—The allied fleet, consisting of 19 vessels of war, was at anchor eleven miles from the mouth of the Peiho, and 140 from Pekin. The vessels were separated by a mud bank from the Chinese forts which guard the mouth of the river, and which mount about 80 guns. The gunboats had reconnoitred. Six days had been allowed to the Chinese for an answer from Pekin, and before that period an officer of proper rank had been deputed to meet the Plenipotentiaries; but there was very little hope of a peaceful solution of difficulties, and the Sampson had been sent to Hongkong for reinforcements. She was to leave for the north again on the 29th of May, with six officers and 170 men of the Royal Engineers, and two gunboats were to accompany her. It was reported that Her Majesty's 59th were under orders for the same destination, about 1,200 native troops having arrived from Calcutta and Madras. The French transport Gironde had also arrived with 900 marine infantry.

UNITED STATES.

THE GIBBED ROAD TO GRAVE.—Some one of the small papers has been giving the world valuable information as to the salaries of the metropolitan clergymen. From this authority we learn that Henry Ward Beecher has a yearly salary of \$5,000 and a parsonage rent free, and that, with his literary earnings, his income is \$12,000. E. H. Chapin has \$5,000 per annum, and makes as much more by lecturing. Dr. Bethune has \$2,500, but is the possessor of a fortune outside of his professional earnings. Dr. Adams, says our authority, has \$5,000 and a rich wife. Dr. Hawks has \$6,000 a year and a house. Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, has \$10,000 and the fine parsonage adjacent to the church.—The Rev. Messrs. Tyng, Bellows, Osgood, Cheever, and other leading clergymen, receive from \$3,000 to \$6,000 per annum. In many cases the salary only represents a small part of the pastor's earnings. If he is young and a bachelor, the young ladies vie with each other in furnishing him with the thousand and one ceteras which go to make up a gentleman's toilet. He has slippers, and caps, and watch-cases, and suspenders, and surplices, and all sorts of traps, without number. He may select the "richest" of his fair patrons for his rib, and receive a round dowry from her disburser agent at sight. His new household is adorned with contributions of useful and ornamental articles—the gifts of his parishioners who hope to find a short cut to heaven by a heavy fee to its elected representative. In the summer months the fashionable congregation suspends the task of worshipping God in town, in order to adore Satan and all his works at the watering places. The clergyman bolts off to his country seat, and gives himself up to the sports of the season. What becomes of the poor sinners who cannot afford to go out of town, we cannot say; nor do we suppose their spiritual pastors and masters have much care about them.—U. S. Catholic Miscellany.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The past two days have been a carnival of turbulence, riot and murder in our city. The law has been disregarded and trampled under foot, and the knife and pistol of the desperado and assassin are active in all sections of the metropolis of the Quaker City. Rival fire companies meet and engage in mortal combat in our most public thoroughfares; fire-arms are freely used, men are carried off the field dead, and others drop in the

streets from the effects of wounds received. Day brings no cessation of the bloody business. Gangs of armed miscreants belonging to these belligerent associations blockade the streets, watch for those who are supposed to belong to the opposite warlike companies, and strike them down in open daylight, and the faces of hundreds of citizens who are afraid to interfere in behalf of law and order. Scarce a half-century of hours intervene between the occurrence of these acts of high-handed outrage upon all those bonds which link together a civilized community.—The door of the hospital is scarcely closed upon one victim before the fresh wounds of another demand attention: Not only is this picture true with reference to the crime of murder, but all other species of outlaws are suffered to go unwhipped of Justice.

THE LAW OF FALSE PRETENCES.—A Bill brought down from the Lords enacts that any person obtaining the signature of another to any bill of exchange or promissory note, with intent to cheat or defraud, will be guilty of a misdemeanour, and punishable by penal servitude for the term of four years.

MARRIAGES OF CONSAUQUINITY.—In the National Medical Association, which adjourned last week at Washington City, a very able report was submitted by Dr. S. M. Bemis, of Kentucky, upon the influence of marriages of consanguinity upon offspring. Dr. B. says:—My researches give me authority to say that over ten per cent. of the deaf and dumb, and over five per cent. of the blind, and nearly fifteen per cent. of the idiotic in our State institutions for subjects of these effects, are the offspring of kindred parents. Aside from the facts which I have gained by corresponding with gentlemen who have given close attention to these points, a curious but perfectly legitimate process of computation confirms me in the opinion these estimates are very nearly correct. Five classes in the schedules prepared give 787 marriages of cousins, 246 of which have given issue to deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, or insane children. Admitting the same ratio to prevail, the Ohio report, which contains 157 marriages of cousins, followed by deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, or insane offspring, would indicate the existence of 332 other marriages of cousins in the same population, not followed by such defects. The counties which furnish these 151 marriages, as above, are supposed to comprise in their limits 302 unreported marriages, making a total of 483, contained in 1850 a population of 1,528, 238. If the same ratio be supposed to exist throughout the Union, there would be found to the twenty millions of white inhabitants, six thousand three hundred and twenty-one marriages of cousins, giving birth to 3,900 deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic and insane children, distributed as follows:—

Deaf and dumb, 1,116
Blind, 648
Idiotic, 1,854
Insane, 298

Then, if the figures of the last United States census be still applied to our population, there would now be found in the Union, 9,136 deaf and dumb, of whom 1,116, or 12-8 per cent., are children of cousins. 7,978 blind, of whom 648, or 8-1 per cent., are children of cousins. 14,257 idiotic, of whom 1,844, or 1-29 per cent., are children of cousins. 14,072 insane, of whom 290, or 0-19 per cent., are children of cousins.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Gisholm.
- Ajajala—N. A. Coste.
- Aylmer—J. Doyle.
- Amherstburgh—J. Roberts.
- Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
- Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
- Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.
- Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.
- Buckville—P. Furlong.
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August 13.

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