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..... CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK.

BY JOHN BANIM.

CHAPTER VIII .- Continued.

The night began to fall on them while thus engaged, and the night's impressive silence to spread around; and the rocks at each side grew browner; and the horrid yawn of the cave blacker and blacker. Their voices sunk into murmurs, and they drew close to Andy, no one willing to venture home alone, and yet no movement made to proceed together. They dered not, in illustration of their stories, any longer point or look at the cavern; indeed, there seemed a general effort to change the subject. But, while they ceased to speak of it, the cave suddenly spoke to them, emitting through its vast mouth an awful echo of sounds, that, from the subdued and imperfect way in which they reached the group, it was impossible to ascribe to a particular cause -- to human lips and lungs, or to anything else. All shrunk-closer together, and-

Oh vaugha, vaugha!' cried Andy, clapping his hands-' there's an end iv him.' 'An' murther, murther! see that!' exclaimed

two or three of his companions, in a breath. A dim furid light appeared some little distance in the cavern, flashing upward, and half showing a well-known face, and lending kindred lustre to the two red eyes that fixed watchfully upon them. A general scream arose, and the light was instantly extinguished; but, ere another second had elapsed, there was a stir in the gloom, immediately at the entrance, and Crohoore-na-bilhoge, the incarnate gohlin of their terrors, rush-

ed out among them. Andy Houlohan had the gun in his hand, and in mixed terror and desperation, immediately, and without bringing the piece to his shoulder, pulled the trigger; it recoiled with violence, and he measured his length among the rocks. Crohoore checked not his speed a second, but passing thro? the very midst of the crowd, and scattering them in every direction, gave Andy one expressive look, and, bounding up the ascent, was quickly lost to view, as, added to the increasing night, the depth in which they stood obstructed their vision. After some minutes of silence, and then a general thanksgiving for their safety, the people departed ic a body, leaving Andy to brave by himself all succeeding horrors.

He was yet in the act of ascertaining to what extent he had been disabled by his fall, when Paddy Loughnan, bare-headed, pale, and agitated, stood before him. The knowing, impudent aspect he so lately had worn was now gone, and his look cowering and terror-stricken.

Who fired the shot?' he hastily asked. 'Myself; and sorry I am to say id,' answered

Andy, feeling his bones. 'At Croboore, was id?' continued Loughnan,

in a close whisper.

'Aye, a-roon." 'Did you hit him?'

Och, to be sure I did; but what hurt was that to the likes of him?"

· Where's Pierce Shea?'

Where's Pierce Shea! musha, you unloocky hird, duy you come out o' your hole to axe me that question? It was all your doins. Let yourself tell me where's the poor gorcoon, or

'Here, man, here, take the light from my hand-look fur him in the left windin' o' the cave -hurry, hurry !' and Loughnan was quickly on the back of his 'sort of an ould horse;' but tho' the wretched animal could not plead the slightest incumbrance of flesh for an excuse for his tardiness; though Paddy was armed, or rather heeled out of your head.' with one rusty spur; and even though they faced homewards, a circumstance, as all travellers know, of power to inspire horse-flesh with its best mettle; still did not 'the sort of an ould horse' evince much sympathy with his master's visible wish to be far away from the cave in as short a time as possible.

Many a pause Andy made, as he crawled or groped through the dangerous intricacies of the in the house of Pierce's father, and at a late hour cavern, to look about him for his foster-brother, of the night, over their glass. and shout his name to the dense mass of rock; but the echoes running through the twinings and hollows, which he translated into a thousand terrible voices and meanings, were his only answer. river; and, to confirm his own early and worst prophecies, there lay Shea, without sense or mo- my boy, and I like you too well to be the bearer

tion. And a wild burst of sorrow, sincere as was ever sent up over a departed friend, Andy ruised friend-your actions are before me, and show it, his beloved Pierce, and placed his head on his but my situation and feelings cannot bear crossshoulder, with intent, after a moment's rest, to ing or trifling with; and, though we were to convey him to the surface of the earth, as a first break squares for ever, you shall fully quell or step towards the only solace he could now know, fix the doubt your words have made: here—this that is, 'dacent Christhen berrin,' for the re- moment-on this spot-go on, Doran;' be grew mains of his death. In this situation, however, pale, and trembled in passion. Pierce drew a heavy sigh, and, after a little

air much revived him, and he asked how long it had been since he entered the cave, and if anything had happened outside. A thrill of seeming alarm shook him when he heard of Loughnan's hasty, and affrighted departure; but he grew half frantic at Crohoore's escape, and bitterly accused Andy of negligence and want of courage. It was in vain Andy urged the inutility of any attempt to seize Crohoore, and cited the harmless effect of the shot he had fired with so deadly an aim; Pierce insisted on his lack of spirit; and averred that, had he been present, he would have secured the murderer, though surrounded by a legion of desperadoes.

ATHOLIC

Andy's time came for asking questions; but Pierce seemed very unwilling to give any account of his own adventure; and, while his foster-brother still continued to urge him, Jack Doran and old Ned Shea appeared; they had for some time been seeking him out, with a led horse for his accommodation homewards, of which, in a very exhausted and harrassed state, he availed himself, and all returned to Clarah.

Doran, in compliance with Pierce's request of the morning, had led to his father's house the assassin of Ballyfoile, who, he added, now fully confessed that Crohoore was his employer; but the man either pretended to be, or really was, totally ignorant of any of Crohoore's affairs;that person having merely sought him out, and with a weighty fee hired him for a specific pur-

it was hoped, however, that, when brought to ustice for his offence, he would give more ample and satisfactory information. Pierce visited him on his arrival at home; the fellow was dogged and saucy, and laughed with brutal levity at everything. He was confined in a place lately constructed for a cellar; it had no window, and the door and bolts were strong; Pierce, disgusted with the ruffian, locked and bolted the door, and put the key in his pocket.

The next morning he re-opened the door, for the purpose of conveying his prisoner to Kilkenny gaol, but the apartment was empty; and the name 'Crohoore-na-bilhoge' scrawled in bad characters on the wall, and, as if written with blood, seemed plainly to indicate by whose agency the prisoner had escaped.

CHAPTER IX.

pression on Pierce Shea; he grew gloomy and thoughtful, and confidentially acknowledged to his foster-brother, that he was in some degree a convert to his often urged opinions, and that they spent their time and energies in pursuit of one who, to all appearance, was protected by unearthly friends and agency. Andy heard this confession in profound silence, but with a catching of breath, and an expression of face, that indicated a terrified triumph in the late belief it imported, and as if he was mortally frightened at a result he had himself so industriously labored to produce; then he left Pierce's presence, his lips compressed, and his eyes bent studiously on the ground, and disappeared, Pierce could not surmise whither.

' Pierce,' said Rhia Doran, when Shea spoke to him also on the matter, 'the girl is not in her natural senses and feelings.

' What do you mean?'

'Aye, worse, a thousand times, Pierce.' 'That is no answer, Doran; speak plainer.'

' High hanging to me!'-resumed his friend, as if angry with himself, ' see what I have done now; I forgot who I was speaking to; never mind me. Pierce, ma bouchal, and just put it all

'Jack, you must go on.'
'Not 1, Pierce; I don't want to make your mind worse than it is.'

'Why, Doran, 'tis' neither fair nor friendly, though I think you a fair and friendly fellow, to keen anything concerning Alley from me; therefore, I insist on your explanation; you shall not leave this till you satisfy me;'-they sat, as usual,

Well, a-vich, sure I can just stay where I am then,' replied Doran, coolly sipping his liquor; for I had rather sit here a twelvemonth than finish what, like a cursed fool, I so heedlessly be-He dared proceed to the side of the 'poochas' gan; because, though there may be no truth in it, it would only increase your troubles, Pierce,

> of unwelcome tidings.' 'Harkye, Rhia Doran, I know you for a true

time, opened his eyes, and then stared wildly that, Pierce, and that I should find such a regreat as were the griefs and horrors he had en what can you fear in my company? are you a the black roof, dropping rain and soot, did not around him. Recognizing Andy, his first word ward for—no matter: I'll satisfy you; but don't countered, so truly miserable. But, he remain a single article of the most common donom as a request that they should immediately quit think you have threatened me into compliance, sumed, you said something just now—what was the held him by the breast of the coat with the other violently pulled up the at one side, lay a shivering girl of some nine or the cave; one to which, it may be inferred.

Note that I should find such a regreat as were the griefs and horrors he had en what can you fear in my company? are you a the black roof dropping rain and soot, did not countered, so truly miserable. But, he re man?

The held him by the breast of the coat with mestic furniture; and on a small bundle of straw, the cave; one to which, it may be inferred.

Pierce Shea; I suppose you know me well it?—I heard you very imperfectly—of your one hand, with the other violently pulled up the at one side, lay a shivering girl of some nine or the cave; one to which, it may be inferred. Well, then, sooner than it should come to

man alive can bully me.'

'I know and believe it; that's enough for yon, do not keen me in this torture.'

'Well, remember you forced me to speak out, in spite of my wish and inclination.'

'I will, I will remember; I acquit you beforehand of all share in the pain or injury your words may inflict; only be plain and aboveboard, and do a friend's duty by me.

'Why, then, since you must have it, my poor fellow, 'tis thought that, if Alley's not charmed and blindfolded by something not right, she lives with her father's murderer, of her own free con-

'Aye,' said Pierce, during the pause which Doran here made, as if to note the effect of his news on the hearer: 'aye, I guessed what would come out;' he spoke in a stilled voice, his hands clenched on the table, and his eyes fixed on his friend.

' For.' continued Doran, 'unless the villain has her in some stronghold, or prison, and that's no way likely, seeing that their retreat is in the neighborhood, and that none of us have ever heard of such a place, surely she could long ago have made her escape, during one or other of the occasions when Crohocre was absent, and you know yourself he has often been absent, and night after night no watch on her; surely the girl might have easily run home to you, if, as I said before, she isn't either---'

'Where did you hear all this?' interrupted Shea, still successful in a strong effort to keep down his feelings.

'From friends of your own, Pierce; friends to the marrow of their bones, who are not afraid or ashamed to repeat their words to your face, and do more, may be, if along with their regard for you they saw reason why; you know the boys I

'I do,' said Shea, his eyes now turned away fixed in stupified abstraction on the floor.

'I have lately got them into good order and spirit,' pursued Doran, 'and never fear them for helping a friend, along with doing a little business, if-' he again paused, and laid his hand on Shea's arm-'if that friend could be trusted,

'May God defend me from the truth of what The last recited adventure made a deep im- you say !'-at last exclaimed poor Shea, giving than two minutes, he rose quickly, snatched a vent to the bitterness of soul that his friend's touch had, perhaps, freed from its hitherto stern self-command-' that, that would be the heaviest stroke of all !- Doran, I could bear to see her a stiff corpse, the cheek pale and cold, and the eye closed, never more to onen-1 could lean over her grave, and look in as she was lowered into it, and listen to the clod striking on her coffinbut that I could not bear !- It would drive me mad-it has driven me mad!' As he spoke, he grasped and desperately wrung Doran's hand, the tears choking his utterance and gushing down his face, and he now let fall his head upon his friend's extended arm.

'A heavy curse light on my tongue!' cried Doran, his voice also broken from emotion; but Pierce, dear, sure it was only the people's thought-what they all say - and I, for one, don't believe a word of it.'

'I know you dare not believe it!' replied Pierce, starting on his feet, his tears scorched up, and his tone and manner entirely alteredyou dare not, man, believe a word of it. nor anything like it; I will suffer no living creature to believe it of Alley; there never was one whiter from shame and sin than was my poor Alley. Deny it, you or any man, and I will send-

'I see you want somebody to quarrel with,' said his companion, in an offended and reproachful tone, but I shall not, Pierce, mind anything you say to me in your present fury ;- and is this my reward for all I have gone through, unasked, and of my own accord, for your sake and hers? and when you were lying on your back, Pierce, not able to wag a finger in your own cause, and without another friend, or another fool, to stand up for you?

The young man's brow relaxed, and the natural reflux of his better feelings again brought per, though the clouds were low and swollen, the beut brows of the same sable hue, shading deep tears into his eyes, while he sat down, offered his hand, and said-

'I ask your pardon, my dear Doran; I should have recollected-if I could have recollected anything -it was a friend that spoke.

'It was Pierce,' replied Doran, warmly returning his pressure; and now put the foolish words out of your head: I would not myself hear an ill word said of poor Alley; put the thing out of your mind; there's nothing in it.

'That will not be easy for me to do, Jack,' said Pierce; and he was right; it was no easy task to pluck out the thorn that now festered in his heart's core; he was never before,

me; how, Doran? and what do you mean?'

HRONICLE.

'It's now useless talking it over, Pierce;-Doran; go on now, and, for the love of heaven but all they have told me I'll tell you; and more you cannot expect. They give me to understand, in the first place, that they have a clue to Crohoore's retreat-'

'Where?-where?-how have they been able to discover it? I thought they had long ago given up all interference in the matter.'

'You see, Pierce, that was when I had little or no command over the boys, and when I was only getting by degrees into their good opinion, and they were without much union or courage; but now that I am their lawful captain for the parish of Clarab, and have led them on one or two little expeditions, with every success, their spirit is up, and their services at my back, under certain terms that you alone can take or leave; so that they are no fools, and don't care a blackberry for fairy or tithe-proctor, and would just face the ould lad with his horns on. As to where and how they made this discovery, I do not know; in fact they have not made me the wiser, nor do I insist on a point that has nothing to do with our lawful business; only this much they say, that if you, Pierce Shea, will step in among them, one of these fine evenings, and behave like the lad of mettle they and I know you to be, it will go hard but in a night or two Alley will stand before you, and Crohoore-na-bilhoge have humor. his lodging in the stone jug of Kilkenny.

'What do they want me to do ?- join them? -take an oath?' asked Pierce after a pause.

' Whisht, man-wall have ears ;-never mind particulars now; only can't you just hear what the poor gorcoons have to say to you, and then judge for yourself?

'Where are they to be found?'

'I can find them for you; we may as well look for them together, said Doran, carelessly; but follow your own bent, Pierce, a-vich; I wish to advise you to nothing, one way or the other. ' How soon can we meet? to-morrow night?'

'To-morrow night, sure enough, they will be near at hand; about ten, I think.

'Very well,' muttered Pierce, dropping his head on his breast, and again relapsing into si-lence: but his set teeth, his rigid features, and unsteady eye, showed the agitated nature of his reflections. After an unbroken pause of more candle, and repeated --

'Very well; let us go together; and you had better be out of the house at the time, Doran, waiting for me at the broad stone in the bosheen, to escape my father's suspicions; good

'I will,' said Doran, 'but cannot wait long; good night;' they joined hand.

'You shall not wait a moment; my mind is made up; I'll engage in anything -any risk, any fellowship-I would rush on death, for present satisfaction and ease of mind; ten, you say?'

'Ten, exactly; good night, Pierce.' They exchanged a hearty shake of hands, and retired to their separate chambers.

At ten o'clock the next night, and by the broad stone in the bosheen, the friends accordingly met. Few words were exchanged between them; and Doran rapidly led the way, often stopping to look about him, over lonesome and broken paths, with which Pierce was not well acquainted, until, after half-an-hour's forced march, they stood before a miserable hut, that was built in a deserted waste, covered with furze and rock, a hill rising at its back, and no other human habitation within view.

Light glanced through a chinkey door, and through a hole in the side of the hovel, that, as usual, served at once for window and chimney; and from within issued a confused clatter of wild mirth, loud talking, the dull music of the bagpipes, and stentorian singing.

There is the place, said Doran, as they hind a thick clump of furze and rock within a few paces of them, and asked- Who's there? and what sort o' night is id?'

'It's a fine night,' answered Doran, in a whiswind muttering, heavy drops falling, and not a star to be seen.

'An' so it is,' said the challenger; 'go your disappeared.

'Come on, then,' Doran resumed, and they walked up to the door of the cabin. 'Stop a moment,' said Pierce, as his friend

pect this; I do not like to enter such a place.

Doran, in a quick, sharp tone—the heart to eyes had never before experienced. The large change now! doubts and fears to come now!— waste den, with its sides rough as a quarry, and change now! doubts and fears to come now !-

Andy made little opposition. The cool night enough to believe that neither yourself nor any friends having it in their power to be of use to heavy latch, the door swung wide open, and they walked in briskly.

There was an immediate cessation of all

sounds among the inmates of the cabin, and eight or ten men springing up, and thrusting their hands into their bosoms, showed, by their scowling brows and ferocious looks, nothing of hospitable welcome to the supposed intruders, until Doran's password,- It's fine weather, boys,' and their instant recognition of him, caused an instant relaxation of feature, and cead mille faultha, Rhia Doran,' was shouted in no gentle accents from every tongue.

When the enthusiasm of his welcome had somewhat abated, Pierce observed glances of constraint, if not of suspicion, at himself; but as soon as Doran, sitting, or rather resting with one thigh on a rude table, round which the men were grouped, and assuming an air of careless goodfellow-ship as he looked about him, had passed something in a quick whisper, room was made for Shea; and 'sha-dhurth, a-bouchal,' (your health, lad) addressed to him, as in rapid succession they quaffed their liquor, proved that his friend, or his own name, had sufficient influence to change into cordiality and interest whatever disagreeable feeling his entrance might have caused; in fact, the men lost all constraint before him, abandoning themselves, in a few moments, to their natural manners and noisy

Being seated, he had lessure to examine the kind of place in which he was, and the description of persons amongst whom he found himself. The whole extent of the interior of the hovel was a single apartment, not exceeding fifteen feet in length, and ten in breadth, and scarcely of sufficient height to allow a tall man to stand erect to the middle of the floor; the mud walls were unplastered; and the straw that had been mixed with this primitive material, to keep it together, started and bristled out at every side; overhead the puny wattles of the roof, black, and shining with smoke and soot, badly connected the inartificial covering of heath; the flood, full of inequalities of bedded stone and uneradicated furze, differed but little from the open moor without, from which it had only recently been deducted; and everything in fact, showed a hasty and careless construction.

Close by one wall ran a rough deal plank, supported by piles of loose stones, forming the seats upon which, at a narrow table, about men were crowded; and, at the other side, large stones, without any plank or board, supplied seats to some half-dozen more. There was no chimney; but two benches, made of slate and clay, enclosed an area, within which a few sods of turf emitted a feeble blaze; and sitting very near. crippled up into a lump, her knees reaching higher than her head, her bleared eyes steadfastly fixed on the decaying embers, and her whole air and position showing an unconsciousness or carelessness of the dinning noise, was the hostage of this lowly auberge. In the corner to her left appeared an enclosure of rough stones that lenced in the heath on which she lay; and, in the other, a roughly-constructed and uncouthlyshaped barrel, from which, by the agency of spigot and faucet, she drew, in wooden noggins, and as her guests claimed it, the stout, though now exploded shebeen.

At one side of Pierce Shea, and immediately next him, sat a prim looking little fellow of middle age, with a large, bloated, goat's-hair wig, that, cocking up behind like a drake's tail, left the roots of his skull visible, with a red silk handkerchief under his neck, remarkable when contrasted with the bare and scorched throats and breasts of the others; and altogether he had a way about him very different from, if not superior to, his companions; a look of self-defined and long established wisdom and importance; as well he might, being by day the only schoolmaster of the district, and, by night, the only writer paused some distance from the door. At the of notices, regulations, and resolutions, orator in sound of his voice, a tall figure started from be- general to the reformers of Claragh, as Clootx was to the human race. Opposite to him, in apnearance as well as situation, sat a tall, bony, squalid being, of a meagre sallow face, hung round with an abundance of coal-black hair, wild eyes, his beard four weeks unshaven, and his habiliments from head to foot, only the tattered remains of a vesture, that, in its day, had been ways, and God be wid ye,'-and he instantly but indifferent. Pierce thought he should recollect to have before seen this man, in the following situation :--

Passing by a cabin, which it was known the tithe-proctor had recently spoilated, a heavy felt about the door for the knotted string that shower of rain overtook him, and he knocked at moved the wooden latch-I did not quite ex- the door for admission, supposing it to be secured. A husky, voice desired him to come in; he Nonsense,—thrash,—childishness! retorted did so, and beheld such a scene of misery as his

damp clay floor, which was strewed with straw broken there is no bearier tippler than a sor obstacles shall be removed to the reconcillation of three it was in Ireland that the labours and rushing and making all in that prerowful man, the sudden and wild relief he has the nation with the Church, charity is making all began and there is still affectionately making all abstraction that the chilreceived he will wildly endeavour to keep up, due preparation. Institutions have to be founded, ed. During the cholera time of 1830 and dreng of a susceptible beholder. For some time tions; so, Pierce drank on as rapidly as any trained, and the work is already in hand.

The formula in the control of the successive libating instruction has to be imparted, a Clergy has to be industrious labours and devoted zeal were very markable. He was also an eloquent and distinguence of the control of the successive libating instruction has to be imparted, a Clergy has to be industrious labours and devoted zeal were very markable. He was also an eloquent and distinguence of the control of he saw no other human creature, and addressing round him; felt his heart grow lighter and one of the children, asked suddenly, 'Have you lighter; and at last, to Murthock's extreme conone of the children, asked suddenly, 'Have you no father?
The same boarse voice that had spoken before

be entered, made answer, in a kind of scoffing laugh, from the chimney corner :- To be sure they have 'em; why shouldn't they?'

Pierce turned towards the place; there was no fire upon the hearth; but upon the hob, and deeply shaded by the projection of the buge chimney, sat a man about torty, without shoes and a shameful thing to be hard spoken of, that hope of extending beyond the limits of the State. The stockings, coat, or vest; a small clothes and soot-stained shirt his only covering. His arms neighbours, and never joined yourself to the led to the Eastern schism. The Patriarch of Conwere folded hard, his chin sunk into his breast, jolly lads, that, saying nothing of their glory in sunbject to his anisimal away that when after the his bare legs crossed, and he swang and jogged the good cause, are the only living sowls to help dismemberment of the empire, different nationalities them to and fro, in action that betokened a sullen | you to a sight iv her.' and desperate indifference to the ruin about

him. 'Ay, there they is, now,' he continued, as Pierce stared at him in silence: 'one, two, three of them; and I'm their father, and what am I to do with them?

Where is their mother?' asked Pierce.

Mayoch, and what a question you put on me; I went down the bosheen, yesterday, after the proctor left us, and I tould them she was gasping; yes, I tould them my wife was gasping, and the good Christhens wouldn't believe me; and yet she was stiff afore me when I cum back, and I buried her without a swake, or a sheet to wind her in; and see here-here's what she left me.'

He stooped and took up a bundle of dark rags, which, from the weak cries that immediately reached Pierce's ears, he discovered to be at once the cradle and swaddling clothes of a newborn infant. The man laid the babe on his lap, and added,---

And I'm to sit up all night and watch this dawny bit iv a crature, and feed it, having do more, against the rievin, plundhering, murnothing more than a few could phatees; aye, there's three of them for you, and I'm their father, if you want to know it, and what am l to do with them? sure that's just the way it's wid me, a-vich."

Pierce was sure that this same man now sat before him. The rest of the company were not particularly distinguished, being young fellows, gay, heedless, and uncharacterized.

The table was covered with slops of liquor, and the whole behaviour and appearance of the men showed they had been, for some time before Pierce's entry, trying the potency of the homebrewed ale, some of which Doran also procured for his friend and himself; as, with half a cake of oaten bread, it was the only refreshment the old colluch could or would produce. Perhaps, joined to the riotous mirth that now went on, serious business had been in debate before the appearance of Shea; for he could perceive that, in the midst of their wildest bilarity, whispers and looks occasionally went round; at all events, he cermentioning the last to his companion,-

Come, Murthock, cried Doran, slapping on the humpy shoulders a stupid-looking blind creature, who was seated apart from the others, and who, his music silent, seemed to have sunk into but his friend's countenance betrayed no mark of breath that gave him life had been blown into his wore the broadest grinlungs by one of its complex pipes, part of the stock by which it was itself vivified, and that, the one exhausted, the other must fade away: Come. Murthock, strike up Andrew Carey, or Sheelin-a-gig, or something that's hearty.'

The bent and lethargic figure instantly got a little motion, as the bellows gave the first puff, and the answered, 'Han! hah! I wouldn't doubt you, Rhia Doran; you war always the boy for iny money; faith, and I'll give you purty nate music as lest ever a poor piper's bag;' then, as be placed it, a very discordant air.

Och, murther, murther, your pipes want a drink, Murthock, they're so sorrowful; here, many take this, and try something that won't set us erying.1

Sina, sha, sha, Rhia Doran; you war never fond of being sad yourself, and small blame to you, fur your blood is hot and sthrong;' he seized the noggin, and stretched his neck to have a good guzzle; 'that was the Whiteboy's Lamentation: another draught; - bud stay now till I'll give you the Whiteboy's Delight; here goes.

Do so, Murthock; something that has fun in it, or by this blessed liquor I'll take you to the threshold, cut you bags, and let your music about the field.'

'Never fear,' said Murthock, stirring his arms with somewhat quicker motion; though he only repeated the former air (if air it could be called which air had none) in more jigging time; in truth, except in the instance of his having been born blind, nature never intended Murthock for a musician; his strains, did not fail, however, to impose on his audience, and inspire them with many a vociterous shout, at which, well pleased, the creature smiled in self-flattery, and then plied his bellows with might and main, so that his chanter squeaked more and more shrilly, and his drone grunted more and more deeply, as if in ill humor, with its own music,; the whole effect not unlike a noise to which, we helieve, it has sometimes been locally compared, namely, a litter of young pigs making clamorous demands on their poor worn-out dam, which, in gruff expostulation,

she admits or rejects.

Pierce had sat down among those people unwillingly, and with a mind unfit to mix in such a scene of loud and rude merriment; but the noglife, and reign, and health, and he could not fail

ten years, while two others children, a boy and a truth of half at cleast of the secretion. Afther year ago the conversion en more than five and six, squatted on the the ice-of temperance and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and six, squatted on the the ice-of temperance and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and self-command so once of Bugarians was not only a likelihood but very damped and self-command self-com solation, became as noisy as any other man in the hovel.

In the midst of his utmost enjoyment, the little rustic prig, who sat by his side, laying his band on Pierce's arm, said,-

But, musha, my pour boy, that's thrueyou're still in the hunt for Alley Dooling, we hear; and isn't id a strange thing to be supposed, your're living to this day of your life among the undue predominance of the State over the Church

Pierce was about to reply with much vivacity, when one of the young peasants, commencing by a prefatory yell, sung out- 'Yes!-

'They must lave off their tithing an rackin' iv acres, Or we'll roast 'em as brown as a loaf at the baker's; An' we'll nip off their ears, and we'll lave their heads

bare, As they do wid the calves in the county Kildare." These lines were chorussed by the whole set, at a mad shouting pitch of voice, that made the wattles of the roof ring again, and Pierce could of Constantinople and of Rome, or whether they shall scarce get in his earnest question of - Do you, to the little man - or do any of you know where Alley Dooling is to be found?

· Fair and asy, now,' replied the schoolinaster, who seemed by general consent, or undisputed material necessities for the latter party, to enable privilege, to be official spokesman, for it's fair them to build their churches, and to provide them with and asy that goes far in the day; do we know the means of performing their liturgy. The Holy Father Pius IX. has interested himself specially in this anything iv your sweetheart, is id? Maybe we work, and a recent angent by the Abba Dialogo. do maybe we don't; and, case we do, what's the raison, I say once agin that you're not like a son the faith and courage of the glorious Pontiff, and desof green Ireland, the crature doing as mooch as you can, and sorry in your heart that you can't thering rapperies of tithe-proctors, the bitter foes iv ould Ireland's land; slinging at home, becase the clow dosen't strike hard on yourself, and an' never heeding the moans of the poor neighbours, that are left to starve, or rot like ould horses in the ditches, becase the sassenach clargy, that dosen't care a crooked sthraw for them or theirs, must have grand houses to live iu, and costly fastes, where there's the mate iv all kinds, every day in the year, Fridays and all, and wine galore to dhrink'—the orator paused in his set speech, now for the hundredth time repeated, to ply his noggin, as speaking is dry work, and with a bitter and indignant regret, no doubt, that this was not the wine to which he alludedwhy, you don't look like a boy that 'ud be a sprissaun, or afeard to do a thing because a bit for us to witness. The human resources of the Church of danger might lie in the way?"

He here made another pause, as if inviting some reply; and, as Pierce looked up to speak, he observed a leer on the face of the younger part of the assembly, which he suspected might tainly missed the accompanying hubbub of the be interpreted into scorn of his want of spirit, bagnipes, previously heard at the door; and hinted at in the latter part of the pedagogue's binting at the first circumstance, and particularly address; his eyes, rapid as lightening, glanced on Dorau, - who all this time continued his half-sitting posture at one end of the table, coolly tapping it with a switch, -- to ascertain whether or

'Is there any man here,' he asked, 'who dares to question in courage, say I fear danger?'-The lad, immediately apprehending his meaning, changed at once the expression of his features, and thrusting his band in amity across the table. Never a one 'ud say id to your father's son, Muster Pierce, a-bouchal,' he exclaimed; 'but,' assuming a jocose cast of face, and winking at Pierce, while he nodded at the orator, 'there's one thing Mourteen left out in his oration, and myself was going to put it in his mind, that it's from us poor cratures iv Romans that we are, go vioch a Dieu uriv !-it's from us, and we have the sin iv id on our heads, the sassenach clargy takes what buys the mate they ates in a Friday, and will we be afther letting 'em do a thing that no Christien sowl 'ud do, barrin' he was a dog ?

(To be continued.)

In a recent number we (London Tablet) announced the publication in Ohina of an important edict, by which the magistrates were everywhere ordered to treat the Christians with the same favour as all other subjects of the Chinese empire, to require of them nothing contrary to their faith, and to leave them entirely free in the practice of their religion. We now learn that this edict has been favourably received by the authorities and by the people; that at Canton a large space inside the city has been granted to the Catholic Missionsries for a church and other religious and charitable edifices. Another site has also been granted in Canton for a House of French Nuns, and for the Association of the Holy Childhood. At Tien Tsin a magnificent pagoda has been given up for Cutholic purposes, through the exertions of the French Ambassador.

We had also to mention, a little time ago, the conclusion of hostilities between France and Cochin China, together with a certain cession of territory to France, and the stipulation for the free and secure exercise of the Christian religion in those vast regions, where the blood of martyrs has so lately fertilised the

Thus, in the extreme East, the providence of God is extending the Empire of Grace, to compensate the Church for the losses which the crimes and indifference of her children are bringing on her in the West. But, besides what is going on in Asia, there are agencies at work in the east of Europe, from which results of incalculable importance to the Ohurch may

not unreasonably be expected. The Count de Maistre thought that it might well Church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, before the end of the century; and M. l'Abbe D'A|zon, Vicar-General of the Bishop of Nimes, who, when it Rome, received from the Holy Father himself the commission

of this strange revival of a longing for Rome among these races, which have long been looked upon as hopelessly separated from Unity, are first, the in-credible tyranny of the Greek Clergy, and their simoniacal exactions; secondly, the hostility to Russia which is felt by the Bulgarians, a feeling strengthened by the influence of the Polish refugees.

It is strictly in order that the admission of the subordination of the Spiritual Power to the Temporal Power should lead to schism; and a schismatic Church, in which the Spiritua! Power is controlled by the State, must divide again, and renounce the constituted themselves, each wanted its own independent National Church.

The Servians got a National Church; the Russians got a National Church; even the Wallachians and Moldavians have their own National Oburches. The Bulgarians now demand to have their own Oburch The Hatt'humayoun guarantees liberty of coascience, and the Turkish Government does not interfere.

But while all the Bulgarians are agreed to repudiate the jurisdiction of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople, they divide into two parties on the question, whether they shall form themselves into a separate Church, like the Ohurch of Russia, independent both seek for reunion with the Apostolic Sec.

The power, and intrigues, and gold of Russia are not spared to give strength and encouragement to the former. On the other hand, the prayers and charity of the Faithful are appealed to, to help in procuring the Bulgarian Missions, pays a tribute of homage to cribes the wonderful workings of Divine Providence in a passage which deserves to be reproduced.

The Abbe says :-"Pins IX. knows neither what a life nor what a death Providence is preparing for him. He knows only that he is the Successor of the Apostles, and he resolves to continue their mission. Perhaps, even, it would be easy to explain the bitter trials of his old age by the manner in which he has accomplished his Apostolic duties. No Pope, perhaps, ever sent so many Missionaries to the extremities of the world; certainly no Pepe ever instituted so many Episcopal Sees, or restored so many in the very places in which heresy and schism had abolished them. This is an incontestible increase of Ecclesiastical power for which Satan was sure to try to take revenge by the hands of men. Three hundred new Bishopricks, or nearly three hundred, established by one Pope! Three hundred cit-dels whence the Soldiers of God sally forth for new conquests. Was it likely that the Devil's legions would stay motionless behind the gates of Hell at sight of such a menace. Now a terrible and magnificent spectacle has been reserved were never so reduced; the power of Her enemies was never at so great a pitch. The wisdom and knowledge of the World never came so near to achieving the destruction of the Scandal of the Cross, and never, of this we may be sure, will the Hand of God have been so manifest, as when the support of

every arm of flesh shall have been withdrawn." When Hannibal was at the gates of Rome, two Roman citizens calmly bought and sold the very ground on which he was encamped. Pius IX. with less pride, but with equal fortitude, does the like. He knows not for how many nights the Revolution may allow him to sleep in the Vatican, and with a glance, that includes the whole wide world, he looks not the general sneer was borrowed from him; to see where the harvest is ripening, to send his workmen thither. The West seems to be collapsing sympathizing nonentity, as if he had only existed anything insulting or disagreeable; then, knitting in the shadow of doubt and disbelief, when his sympathizing nonentity, as if he had only existed anything insuring of disagnostic eye discerts in the Apostonic eye discerts in the Apostonic eye discerts in the awakening. He encourages them, he blesses them, he looks for men to whom to say, as the Saviour said to His disciples, 'Go and preach."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

URDINATIONS .- On Sunday the Most Rev. Dr. Mac-Nally conferred the Order of Priesthood on the Rev. P. Donnelly, and Rev. M. Traynor, who lately completed their studies in the College of St. Esprit, Lourain. The Ordination took place in the old Parish Church, Motaghan.

Conversion. - Be pleased to give me space in your columns, in order to lay before the public that I have been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Maher (St. Francis Friary, Kilkenny), after straying for eleven months in the Church of Eng land. I now return to the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church, with sincere sorrow for my past er-ror. - James Quinlan - Stoneyford, August 18, 1862.

-Kilkenny Journal. Conversion to Protestantism - William Scully, Esq., of Ballynaclough, Golden, youngest son of the late Denys Scully, Esq., Kilfeacle, together with his family, abjured the Catholic religion, and joined the Communion of the Church of England on Sunday last. On Mr. Scully leaving the sacred edifice, he was met by a crowd, who grouned and hooted him for a considerable distance. - Nenagh Guardian.

MISSION IN QUIN BY THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS. -On Sunday, 24th ult, the mission, which had been held during the past three weeks in Quin by the Redemptorist Fathers from Limerick, under the guidance of Father Bridgett, was brought to an auspi-cious termination. On Saturday 570 children were confirmed by the Most Rev. Dr. Flannery, who expressed himself in terms of the strongest approbation as to the moral culture of the people and the pious training of the youth. The visitation sermon was preached the next day by the Very Rev. Dr. Bridgett, who acquitted himself of his task in a manner that elicited the warmest acknowledgment of his Lordship. The Rev Daniel Corbett is the parish priest of Quin - Limerick Reporter.

DEATH OF BISHOP GRIFFITHS - Christians of every denomination will be very sorry to hear that the Roman Oatholic Bishop, Dr. Griffiths, is no more. Nay, we will go further and say that by Jews, Turks lufidels, and Heretics, his departure will be mourned as a common loss. For he was good and gentle, kind and gracious unto all men, without in the least sacrificing principle to complaisance, without abating the pretensions of his office, or neglecting for a moment the dignity of his trust. He belonged to the old school of gentlemen, now, alas! dying out bothin the Church and in the world. He mingled zeal with courtesy, and faith with toleration. The posi-tion of a Bishop in the Catholic world is a very great come to pass that the To Deum would be sung in the one, but he tore his honours meekly; his charity was great, but his left hand knew not the doing of his right hand; generous but just, liberal but not profuse, he was not only the Pastor but the friend and father of his people. He was worthy of their to interest himself and his congregation in the work flove, and be well deserves to be lamented by them.

continued them in the Dominican Monastery, at Promet where he remained six years and was ordal ed Rriesta by dispensation, at the early agency twenty ed Priests by dispensation, at the early age of twenty-three. It was in Ireland that the labours of his life remembered. During the cholera time of 1830 and 1831, his markable. He was also an eloquent and distinguished preacher at St. Andrew's, Westland-row, and Thomas street. He was consecrated Bishop in Dublin, on the 27th August, 1837, and arrived at the Cape in April, 1838. Here he founded a Catholic mission and here he spent his days. They were well spent. When he came, there were but seventy Oatholics in Cape Town-there are now 3,000." He acquired property for his church to the amount of about £20,000, which, with a library of nearly £2,000 in value he bequeaths to his successor. He died surrounded by his Olergy and friends, most of whom had been day and night in attendance upon him, during his brief illness. May the good man rest in peace! - Cape Argus.

A NEW CONVENT OF MERCY. - On Thursday week a community of Sisters of Mercy, from Saint Joseph's, Tullamore, accompanied by the Reverend Mother, Mrs. Cantwell, took possession of the new Convent of the Immaculate Conception, lately erected at Rochfortbridge. Shortly after their arrival, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, who is now, thank God, in perfect health, drove out from Mullingar to welcome the good Nuns, and to inaugurate the new foundation of Mercy, which is destined to confer incalculable and lasting blessings on the present and future generations. Nothing could equal the joy and gratitude of the people when they beheld the accomplishment of their long-cherished hopes and fervent aspirations, the presence of the angelic Sisters of Mercy amongst them. Too much praise could not be given to the zealous Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Robbins, for his great exertions and anxions toil in procuring such a priceless blessing for his people, and to Richard Coffey, Esq., Newcastle; Miss Sheil, Cottage; Mr. Gavin (the West) and all the people, for their generous and cordial co-operation in bringing the great and good work to so triumphant and giorious a consummation.-Freeman's Journal.

THE BURNING OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE CORK. At a private meeting of the finance committee of the corporation of Oork held on the 29th ult., an upplication was read by the Town Clerk from the Commissioners of the Board of Works, requiring an assessment on the rateable property in the city of Oork, to the amount of £7,200 to replace the building and the property alleged to have been maliciously burned by the fire which took place in the western wing of the Queen's College, in this city, on the 15th of May last. There was no discussion on the subject, further than an order being made to refer the application to the Town Council Presentment Sessions, which meets on the first Monday in September. The application, it is anticipated, will be negatived by the council, and it will then go before the recorder and a petty jury, who will try the question of malice. Should the Crown get a verdict on this issue, the jury will then be required to assess the amount of damage. The corporation will resist by counsel and witnesses the appeal before the recorder. Should the verdict be against the ratepayers for the full amount claimed, the assessment will amount to about 1s 6d in the pound on the total valuation of the city.-

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND. - The Queenstown

correspondent of Saunders makes a rather surp-ising

statement, namely, that, although every steamer returning from America brings crowds of Irishmen flying from the Federal conscription, their countrymen are beginning to emigrate to the States in considerable numbers! His explanation of this singular phenomena is, that there is "some secret conspiracy at work deceiving the people." This is not impossible. The Phoenix Club, which is still in existence, is known to be in communication with the expatriated Celts in New York, and, it is not unlikely that, through its means, the unfortunate peasantry are being deluded into emigrating to the States -- in other words, into allowing themselves to be placed in such a position that, on reaching New York, they must starve or enlist. That this plot is being carried out, through some agency, is also confirmed by recent intelligence from New York, to the effect that many emigrants, on arriving there, have joined the Federal army. Of late, too, there have been remarkably frequent and exciting appeals addressed to the Irish in the States and at home. In fact, it is easy to perceive that a systematic effort is being made to draw as many of them as possible into the Federal army. The telegraphic news from America, published in to-day's papers, contains a paragraph which perhaps gives some insight into the influence that is brought to bear by the Federal agents in ireland in their recruiting operations. It is to the following effect .- " General Corcoran has made a speech at Washington. He told the Irish to complete their work in America, and when it was over they would make an opportunity for themselves elsewhere. If such language succeeds in its purpose in the States, where the Irish see daily the awful results of the war, it is not to be wondered at if it meets with a response among the peasantry and the disaffected here. The correspondent of Saunders's in his letter, thus alludes to the matter: -"No other feeling than one of astonishment can be excited at the continuance of emigration from these shores to America. it cannot be believed that the agricultural population are so grossly ignorant, in these days of penny newspapers, of the goings on for some time past at the other side of the Atlantic as to rush heedlessly into the trainmels of the craven crew who wait to clutch them. These reckless creatures must have heard the wailings of those who hi-weekly land upon those shores, after escaping from the Yankee press-gang. They must have heard of the insults heaped upon their countrymen who had preceded them on the voyage—how they were hunted throughout the streets of the towns of the Union, as if they were canine brutes affected with hydrophobia, in the hope of worrying them into submission to face fatigue, famine, disease, and death, in the pestiferous swamps of the sultry South. These and all the other brutalities inflicted on the wretched Irish who sought the shores of America to onjoy freedom, that they were misguided into the belief that they did not breathe at home, have not checked to quit the place of their birth, to which Providence now promises an abundant harvest and agricultural and commercial prosperity. This can alone be accounted for by the belief that some secret conspiracy is at work deceiving the people. There is one fact that is not generally known, that 'passage tickets' arrive to parties by every mail as if from parties whose departure from the land of their birth had been forgotten, and the possession of these tickets, with promising letters, induce many to quit their homes. There is much reason to suspect that these tickets have been paid for by the United States Treasury; and as evidence of the efforts made by the Government to mislead the people of this country and seduce them to the shores of America, the following circulars are ample. They were received in this town on Friday last by Mr. Devine, United States Consul at this port:—

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 8. "At no former period of our history have our

agricultural .manufacturing, and mining interests been more prosperous than at this juncture. This fact may be deemed surprising in view of the enhanced price for labour occasioned by the demand for the rank and file of the armies of the United-

The Government has no authority, to offer any pecuniary inducements to the advent of industrious foreigners. us foreigners.

To Mr. P. J. Devine, United States Consul, Oork (OIRCULAR NO. 18.)

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 8. not issue a passport to any citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, and otherwise liable to the performance of military duty, who you may have reason to suppose shall have left the United States subsequent to this late To Mr. P. J. Devine, U. S. Consul, Cork.

"No man is so great a dolt as to believe the object is merely to procure skilled labour in agriculture, manufactures, and mining. It is human material for the war is needed, and these circulars are a mere subterfuge to seduce men within the grasp of the provost-marshal. Will the British Government take no notice of this culistment for foreign service? Will Earl Russell not at least caution the subjects of her gracious Majesty the Queen against being entrapped into military slavery by such wily frauds? It is hoped that a stop-an immediate stop-will be put to Yunkee man stealing in Ireland."-Morning Post.

Several young men of foreign tournure, yet of Irish breeding and birth, have been passing, within the last few days, through this city, on their way home from America, whence many are coming, not willing to sell their lives or services for the 'almighty dollar, on paper, in the sanguinary and suicidal war between North and South. Sad indeed it is that the magnificent country from which they have returned should be wasted in the insensate - the parricidal strife in which the blood and wealth of the Republic are sacrificed to no national purpose.-Limerick puper.

The war at present so fiercely waged in the United States—although 4,000 miles distant from the great capitals of Europe-may have somewhat disturbed what diplomatists jauntingly term the balance of power, and driven some crowned heads to seek new alliances to supply the place of old friends. One thing is clear, it has upset the balance of king calico and completely uncrowned a monarch who was rapidly devouring half the globe. The cotton lords of England had made themselves a power in the State, superior to the old landocracy of the country. They monopolised the most profitable labor of the kingdom they rung from the sweat and blood of Englandfrom the feeble child and the withered toiler in their mills-that enormous wealth which made them legislators and purvenu aristocrats; but the whole fabric was based upon a false principle. The great agricultural interests, on which lie the foundation of every nation's wealth, was destroyed by the corn laws. False theories on political economy and the balances of trade occupied the minds of capitalists and legislators. The welfare of the multitude was thrust aside that a few monopolists might enrich themselves at the expense of a nation's strength. The sturdy yeoman, with his good yew-tree bow, gave place to a race of venal speculators and puny shopmer. In latter days Goldsmith's lines were quite forgotten—
'There was a time, ere England's ills begau,

When every rood of ground maintained its man.' England, having established a superficial system of prosperity, and stretched her commercial sceptre over the most distant portions of the earth, became deaf to the voice of reason, and insolcutly spurned the appeals for reform at home. What is the consequence? She now finds herself dependent upon America for cotton to feed her mills and corn to feed her people. Her factories have long since been placed on out door relief by the war, and, should any difficulty urise between the United States and England, starvation will stare the whole population of Great Britain in the tace. - Galway American

At present the people in the rural districts have work only during five months in the year. They are idle during seven months; and consequently, where more than half the year is spent in doing nothing, there must be poverty. This, then, is one of the great causes of our destitute condition. It is this unfortunate state of things which causes so many to wear bad clothes, to use indifferent food, and to be in a condition which is only one step from pauperism. We have capital in abundance, and millions of hands to work, but we have no stirring men of enterprise to use the capital for employing idle hands. Our rivers give a water power not surpassed by any nal tion in the world, but the water rushes on to the sea unmolested. We have genius and mechanical skill in abundance, but there is no one to call them into action. Is it not a melancholy thing to see a fine country and a hardy population so wofully neglected? The farmers have for many years been struggling to pay their way with bad crops of wheat rotten potatoes, and, in many instances, light crons of oats and barley; and few of them have resolved to change the system which has brought distress to so many homes, and adopt a better one. They have been told over and over again that they should sow a considerable portion of their land with flax, but they cannot be got to do it. They will continue to plunder themselves by sowing wheat, which is not a paying crop, except in one year out of ten; and the country has lost millions of money by the ridiculous perseverance of the people in planting too much potatoes. Many farmers, some eight or ten years since. commenced to sow flax, but they soon gave it up. It was too troublesome,' they said, and they could not continue it. That is, it gave a great deal of employment, and they did not want anything which could not be turned quickly into money. Now that is just what Ireland wants, in order to afford work to her idle people, and enable them to use good food, wear good clothes, and live in comfortable houses. We know men in this county who have made from £20 to £30 an acre of flax, which was grown on land that would not pay £5 an acre if sown with oats or barley. We see by Mr. Donnelly's 'Agricultural Statistics' for 1862, that there were 362 acres of flax grown in the county Louth last year; but this year only just half that quantity of land was sown with flax. This we consider a great misfortune. We do not care what people say in opposition to cultivating flax; we are convinced that it is a better paying crop than any other; and if we desired a proof of our the emigration from this country. Every week the statement, we have only to point to the prosperity stallwart youths flock to the outward bound steamers of Ulster, which owes its wealth to the growth of flax and its manufacture into yarn and cloth. An acre of flax may be made to produce £1,000. Nearly £900 of that would go into the pockets of the working classes, and hence its great value in enriching the country. In the moe counties of Ulster there were 146,248 acres of flax grown this year. See what employment that will give in scutching, spinning, weaving, and bleaching. It will, at the lowest estimate, produce nearly five million pounds sterling; and defuse wealth and comfort through all classes of the population. But in Louth and in other counties the small farmers prefer wrestling with rotten potato crops, and bad corn crops, to cultivating flax, which would give great employment to their half-fed children, and rescue them from the dire poverty that surrounds them. To say the least of it, we are a foolish people in souding all our wool, out of the country to be manufactured by foreigners when we should strive to manufacture it ourselves : and to purchase calico from the English, when we could grow flax and produce linen, the manufacture of which would give work to our poor and idlo people, who are in misery and wretchedness, because they cannot obtain employment. - Dunitulic Demo-

craft correct of contracted of the contract reg to interest himself and nearth, and nearth draughts. heard experienced sages oldest commentators on the Sacred Writings place only during the last few years of his life will hardly the miserable the end of the Missulman empire about 1880.

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That will be as God pleases; but the fact is that an active as it really was. He was born in the city of for his services as in the United States. You are authorized to make these truths known in the Government as to the reports of the substantial shebeen of the days, that are the substantial shebeen of the days, that are gone; and Pierce Shearfelt and Proved the population. The Abbe D'Alzon tells us that two gan his Ecclesiastical studies at Lisbon at sixteen, migration of such persons to this country. It is be
only during the last few years of his life, will hardly the industrious lanion; that place that the sovernment will be accepted that the severnment will be accepted that the severnment will be accepted the subsidy, and that the subsidy, and th

their last demonstration, - which they, called "Protestant," though none of the clergy gave it the sanc-tion of their presence. They have resolved to hold a great meeting in the open air, having engaged for the purpose the Botanical Gardens. It is to be a monster meeting on the plan of the great Hillsbo. The wall was quickly demolished, but just as the asrough demonstration in 1834. The Belfast News sailants had completed their, work, the police effect-Letter, the organ of the movement, declares that ed an entrance at the rere, and secured them Their once more there is a great emergency; once more names were taken, and they will be summoned bea special effort is called for, one more Protestant union, and determination must have a constitutional victory." The Protestantism of U ster will assert in rested during the evening for using more than necesthe face of England that it will no longer tolerate a partial administration of the laws, or remain silent while the policy of repressing the loyal and encouraging the seditions is developed. Thus they have witness in this centre of Ulster a demonstration which will leave its mark upon the history of the times, and be fraught with moral and political consequences of the utmost moment." Let us hope that while leaving its mark on the history of the times, it will not also leave its mark on the heads of some of the citizens It is hard to conceive what the Orangemen want, unless it be what the News Letter means, when it says : -" The Roman Catholics of Dublin may lose the exclusive privilege of breaking the law, and insulting their Protestant brethren, and the Government may lose their seats, or else make up their minds to administer the law impartially." The Frotestants of Ulster, ought to be well pleased with the Government now. The appointments to the Episcopal bench ought to put them in the best possible humour, for the men selected are conservatives, whom they admit to be men of the right stamp, and who bear names which they have long venerated. And as to the administration of the law, they have seen Roman Catholic judges as sternly frowning upon crime-even agrarian crime-and punishing it as severely as the most "loyal" of the Protestant judges could do. The only thing they can aggravate into a grievance is the depial of the privilege to violate an Act of Parliament, which they allege the Roman Catholics enjoy; and to protest against this they would agitate the industrious and well-disposed population of Ulster. It is not likely they will get much encouragement from the respectable and really religious portion of the Protestant community. Ultra partisans will make speeches against Maynooth and the Pope, and the Lord Chancellor, and there the matter will end. In the meantime the Northern Whig protests against profaning the Botanic-gardens by "such a demonstration of the bigorry and folly of Orangeism." The gardens are common ground; the flowers and plants belong to no party. The public who seek a pleasant recreation there do not wish to see the scrpent trail of faction upon those scenes of beauty. They do not like to see its verdure trampled into mud by what they regard as the hoofs of bigotry .- Times Cor. The Downshire Protestant, the most decided organ

of the Orange Society, requests that a great outcry may not be raised because it records the fact that the new Lord Primate was one of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland when the Duke of Cumberland was Grand Master, and hopes his principles are not changed since then. But they must have changed, for he has long ceased to te connected with the Orange Society. He has learnt wisdom by experience; he has not at all meddled with politics, and, though a Conservative, he is understood to be very moderate in his views. It is not, therefore, likely that his Lordship will gratify the Downshire Protestant by doing all in his power, in his high position, "to further that sterling Protestantism which is identified with the Orange Institution."-Ib.

Dunlin, Sept 4 .- An audacious swindle has just come to light in Cork. A short time ago a distinguished traveller appeared in the city of Limerick, who called himself Captain Miller of New Orleans. He was about 32 years of age, thin, and of a sallow complexion. He had large plantations in the South, and he was, of course, an enthusiastic Confederate. He had himself fought under Beauregard, and he showed some wounds that he had received while fighting against the Northerners, of whom he spoke with the greatest contempt. He had a vessel in the Shannon, he said, with which he intended to run the blockade, and he was negotiating the purchase of others for the same purpose. Among those who were specially interested in the distinguished stranger was Mr. Michael O'Loughlin, who met him at Moore's Hotel, and became the object of his particu-Loughlin's Southern sympathies and talents for business that he engaged him as his manager, and agreed to take him out with him to New Orleans at a salary of 300 dollars or 75l. a month. Mr. O'Loughlin was delighted with this splendid offer and charmed with the chivalrous bearing and generous spirit of his employer. He sold all he had, purchased an outfit, and prepared to cross the Atlantic. On Thursday last Captain Miller and his manager arrived in Cork, and put up at the Victoria Hotel, both occupying the same room with two beds. As their stay in Cork was to be short, the captain advised his companion to leave his luggage at the railway terminus, taking the precaution to have it labelled in his own name. The conversation turned upon the serious business in which he was engaged on the part of the Southern Confederation. He was to take out some 20 or 30 ton of gunpowder, and several thousand stand of arms, including as many Armstrong guns as he could manage to get. In the meantime he lived at the hotel in a style befitting a man of such property and engaged in such important transactions. Everything went on smoothly till Tuesday. On that morning O'Loughlin left the room to take a bath. When he returned he found that the captain had vanished, having taken with him his manager's purse, watch, and clothes, all but a great coat. Information was immediately given to the police, and the telegraph was put in motion. O'Loughlin's luggage had gone from the railway station, and some vehicle must have been employed to take it. Inquiries were set on foot among the cabmen, and with the aid of one of them the fugitive was discovered in a house in the town. He was arrested, and will be brought up to-day at the police-office. Notwithstanding the audacity with which he carried on his swindling operations, it is said that the moment he saw the police-constable he fainted. It appears that he never was in New Orleans, though he gave a graphic account of his plantations in that quarter. -Ib. RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT GALWAY. - Galway, Sept.

2. -Yesterday evening very riotous proceedings took place at the docks here, arising out of the disputed claim of the Harbor Commissioners to a certain property in that neighborhood. At the last assizes Mr. and Mrs. York were charged with obstructing Captain Moore, harbor-master, and the dock-gate men, in the discharge of their duty. The men at the time at which this obstruction was alleged to have been offered, were employed in staking or marking off a piece of ground adjoining the premises of the traversers, and which the Harbor Commissioners claim as their property. Of that charge they were acquitted. Since then the commissioners, acting with the sanction of the Board of Works, have built a wall in order to enclose the plot, and at a distance of one foot from the wall of the adjoining premises. Several other parties also own property immediately adjacent to the ground, among them. Mr. Peter Madden, of Dublin. The wall was built in front of a gate, which it is alleged has been in existence for the past forty years. Last night the person acting on behalf of Mr. Madden determined to remove that portion of the wall opposite the gate. The harbor-master got a hint of their intention, and was stationed outside with his men, and an auxiliary, force,

The Orangemen of Belfast do not seem satisfied with at the occupants of the houses, who, nevertheless, plied their ram with great vigor. The police, under command of Mr. Cullen, S.I., and accompanied by Mr. O'Connell, R.M., were quickly on the apot; but: before their arrival, Captain Moore had received a severe wound on the head from a blow of a stone. fore the magistrates, I understand, on Thursday. Mr. John Murphy, head dock-gateman, was also arsary force : but he was almost immediately liberated. To-day there was another encounter, and, a I write, the police-about thirty in number are drawn up in the vicinity under arms. The masons are busily confidence that " the 17th of September will at work in repairing the damage; but it is the intention of the other side to resume offensive operations during the evening. I should have mentioned that the 'ram' was carried off in triumph by the party acting in concert with the dock-gatemen, some day large crowds are assembled in the neighborhood of the scene of action. - Cor. of Saunders.

> EXECUTION OF WALSH .- Thomas Walsh, the accomplice of Beckhain in the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, and who was tried and convicted of the offence at last assizes, was hanged on Monday morning at Limerick. The concourse of people that assembled to witness the painful spectacle was exceedingly numerous—not, however, so large as that which witnessed the execution of Beckham. There could not have been fewer than 2,000 persons present, who stood upon every available eminence. sheriff, the prison officials, and a party of constabulary, occupied a position on the tower, close to the place of execution At the appointed hour, the wretched man, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, the chaplain of the prison, and another clergyman, proceeded to the scaffold. Here he knelt for some time in prayer, and, having risen, the fatal noose was adjusted. The bolt was then drawn and the spirit of the unhappy young man passed into eternity. It is said by those who had an epportunity of observing that he exhibited considerable firmness, but of that subdued description becoming his awful situation. He made no statement nor declaration on the scaffold, but it is rumored that he admitted the day previous to his execution the instice of the sentence passed upon him. Up to a few days since it was fully believed that the sentence would not be put into execution, as it was thought that be gave information which would serve as a clue to the bringing to light the conspiracy which led to the Kilmallock murder, but this speculation was dispelled by the order which arrived last week to the effect that the law should take its course. The crowd conducted themselves in a very orderly manner: much sympathy was expressed, not at the crime, but with the terrible fate of the man on the grounds of his youth, his inexperience, and the evil counsel which led him to the perpetration of the abominable outrage for which his life was forfeited. Walsh was only 22 years of age. The unhappy man, it is said, struggled in agony for a minute after the fatal trap gave way. The crowd shortly afterwards quietly dispersed. - Post.

> The Sligo Independent states that Michael Hayes, the murderer of Mr. Braddel, who has so long evaded the police, was arrested on Friday at Swinford, in the county of Mayo, by the Foxford constabulary. His object in going to that part of the country was, probably, to get out to sea, if possible, in a fishing boat or a collier, and then to get on board an American ship, or to land somewhere on the coast of Wales or Scotland. It is satisfactory that he did not get out of the country, and that such an audacious defiance of justice has not proved successful. The Sligo Chronicle also announces his arrest, on the authority of the County Inspector of Constabulary; so there can be no doubt of the fact .- Times Cor.

THE LATE SCHOOLMISTRESS OF WATERFORD UNION. -At the last meting of the Waterford Board of Guardians, the resignation of Miss Ryan, a schoolmistress, suggested by the Commissioners, was tendered and accepted. She thanked the guardians for the uniform kindness she had experienced at their hands during a connection of seven years with the union, the remembrance of which would cheer her in many a so most efficiently conducted several of our schools. weary hour. She was paid the quarter's salary, two months of which had already expired. There are certain circumstances connected with the relations He was so well pleased with Mr. O'- subsisting between this unhappy woman and the man committed to a felons grave in Clonmel on Monday, and whom she sought to visit in prison, which are likely to cast a heavy gloom over her future life .-Timerary Advocate. EXTENSIVE SUPPRESSION OF HOOPS.-In the early

part of last week an announcement was made to the young women working at the West-gate and Marsh Mills, Drogheds, who number some eight or ten hundred individuals, that the worthy and enterprising company, Messrs. Chadwick, Gradwell, and Co, had given express orders, that for the future no girl would be allowed inside the walls of the establishment wearing the "expansive contrivance," known as hoops in their retticoats. This mandate, as explained by the manager, was the result of a conversation amongst the proprietors of the mill, on which they discussed the propriety of adopting that course in order to obviate the danger of any accidents which might occur by the dresses of the young women coming into contact with any part of the machinery. The announcemet was received by the girls with speechless amazement, and they looked at each other again and again, as if they doubted whether the manager was in carnest. After leaving the mill same evening, they met in large groups, and, in turn, discussed the question amongst themselves, when it was unanimously declared that the proprietors of the mills had pursued a very heartless course. It was first resolved that a deputation should wait on the manager, and try what tearful eyes, soft persuasions, bold remonstrances, and powerful appeals, would effect in inducing him to supplicate the owners of the establishment to withdraw the cruel law. This was absolutely tried, but all was in vain. The "powers that be" were inexorable, and divested of the hoops they should be, or otherwise reconcile themselves to the alternative of forfeiting their situations. The terrible knowledge that there was no help for them crept into their bearts, and "homeward they trudged their weary was" to remove what they believed to be the latest glory of the sex. On the following day they appeared in deep dejectedness, no longer the happy beings they were the day before, exulting in their circular apparel. A number of the girls, however, are noticed regularly "hooped" up to the gate of the mill, where they remove the cane, and leave it in the keeping of parties living in the neighbourhood until they return from work, when it is again inserted in

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY .- Dunshaughlin, Sept. 1, 1862.—It appears that, a few weeks ago, a female, respectably dressed in black, and her face covered with a thick veil, called at the gate-lodge of William Johnstone, Esq., J.P., of Olonee, and delivered a large cake to the woman in charge, directing her to take it up to Mrs. Johnstone. and that she would call in the evening. Mrs. Johnstone received the cake; which she thought a strange present, and put it by. The woman, however, did not call in the evening, and the cake was fortunately locked up, and remained in the house for some time. Mr. Johnstone, when leaving for Dublin, brought it with him and had it analysed, and it was found to contain allarge quantity of arsenic. Who this person can be Mr. Johnstone cannot imagine, nor can the remotest cause be assigned for this despe-

THE CORE CORPORATION:- The Cork Corporation has been agitated at its last two meetings by a delicate subject of a kind not often discussed by gentlemen; though an object of great interest to ladies.
This subject was a cradle, and it obtained the distinction of being rocked by the Town Council from the fact that it is what is technically called "the Mayor's Cradle." .. It is not to be supposed that the Mayor of Cork for the time being required such an article for his own personal accommodation pending the long discussions of the civic magnates, which are sufficiently somniferous. But it is usual, under certain circumstances, - that is when he is married and his wife has a baby, -to pay the Mayor a compliment, by presenting him with a piece of plate, which assumes the name, if not the form also, of a " cradle." The circumstances have, it seems, arise in Mr. Maguire's case, and the subject was discussed before at a former meeting, and the annoyance it occasioned induced him not to say a single word. It was brought forward again at the meeting on Monday, when he begged to decline the compliment, unless they would of whom managed to get it and secure it. The exallow him to give away to charitable institutions citement at the dock last night was intense, and to-£300, which the Council had voted for the purpose. This was objected to by some of the members, but after some discussion the permission was granted, and his worship stated that he would devote it to the following objects :- £100 to the St. Vincent Society ; haths for the poor £50; the North Infirmary (which is deeply in debt, and the accommodation of which is very restricted indeed), £30; Lying-in-Hospital (which is still more deeply in debt), £20; the Sisters of Charity, for the poor, £20; the Sisters of Mercy, for the poor, £20; the Holy Family, for the poor, £10: and the coal fund for Christmas, £50. These sums make £300 .- Times.

A CURIOUS MISCELLANY .- On Sunday morning last, at the King's Bridge Railway terminus, Clonmel, a young man, probably a medico of the true "Bob Sawyer" stamp, arrived with a capacious trunk. As the porters were conveying the box to the luggage van, the bottom gave way, and out tumbled—what? A humble skeleton, a backgammon box, a pack of cards, a dice box and a corkscrew, fragments of torn billet-doux, and some few paper collars. The brstanders watched the catastrophe with something like horror, but the owner stepped coolly forward fastened the broken trunk, picked up the bones of the disorganised skeleton, and threw them, with the cards, &c., into the chest, which was soon on its way to its rural destination .- Cloumel Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversions .- We have authority, says the Globe. to state that the Marchioness of Queensbury, who has lately become Catholic, left her residence, near Werbridge, last week, taking with her the three youngest of her six children, and leaving no clue to her place of hiding. There is no doubt that the guar-dians and the nearest relatives of the late marquis have the power to trace her ladyship's flight, and through the strong arm of English law to rescue the children and make them wards in Chancery.

Another convert to the Catholic faith is announced in Stamford. Some time ago the priest rejoiced in the accession to his flock of the lady of C. O. Eaton Esq., banker, and much sympathy was expressed for the husband, but the gentleman himself is now received into the communion of the Catholic Church; and thus the whole of the survivors of the late Mr. Stephen Eaton's family have become seceders from the Protestant church.-Stamford Mercury.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY IN GLASGOW .- The Sisters of Mercy have been resident in Glasgow for twelve long years. Under many difficulties they have toiled on, for the glory of God and in the service of the poor, in silence; but now they can do so no longer. It has become necessary to appeal to the charity of the Faithful in their behalf. The Rav. John Doud has been selected by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch to solicit assistance for them and it is to be hoped that this appeal will not be made in vain. The following letter from the Bishop shows how deeply be feels the importance of preserving for the benefit of the poor Catholics in Glasgow the services of the Sisters :-

"The Sisters of Mercy have been for a consider-

able time resident in Glasgow. Since their arrival

they have labored indefatigably and done an immease amount of good among the poor, and have alboth Sunday and week-day schools. Finding the house they have occupied to be on several accounts ill-fitted for their use, they have long been on the look-out another of a more suitable description. At length, such a one appeared last year in the market they availed themselves of an opportunity that might not again soon occur, borrowed money, and purchased the Mansion offered for sale. It is in a healthy situation and has nine acres of land attached to it. The debt they necessarily contracted in acquiring their new residence forms a burden too heavy for them to bear, considering their limited means. It has, in consequence, become to them a matter of vital importance to have this debt greatly reduced, if not entirely liquidated. It is in these circumstances that, pitying them in their difficulties. I have consented to allow the Rev. John Doud to make an earnest appeal in their behalf to the charity of the faithful; and I need not say how anxiously I wish and pray that this appeal may be a successful one, and that I most earnestly recommend the Reverend gentleman, in whom I repose every confidence, to the kindness and generosity of all who may be able and willing to contribute to the work of Mercy which he

† JOHN MURDOCH, "Vic. Ap. of the Western District of Scotland. Glasgow, August, 1862."

has undertaken to advocate.

Subscriptions, however small, will be gratefully received by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, 54 Great Clyde-Street; by the Rev Mother, 138, Garngad Hill; and by the Rev. John Doud, 78, Stanhope Street, Mornington Grescent, N. W., London.

A private letter from Scotland has been shown us (Weekly Register) in which we read the following: - "I do not know whether any notice has been taken in the London Catholic journals of the reopening of the old chapel of Crieff, which, for want of a sufficient congregation, had been shut up for more than twenty years. In and around Crieff the native Catholic population had nearly died out, and at the demise of the Rev. E. Macdonald the Bishop did not appoint a successor to him, and Crieff was turned into a station and served from Perth. In the course of years, however, a considerable number of faithful Irish immigrants have settled down in the neighborhood of Crieff; and they now form, with what still remains of the old Scottish Catholics, a congregation of over 500 persons. Of late, the Rev. Robert James, a zealous young priest, has been entrusted with the care of this interesting mission, and it is hoped that under his auspices it will, phonixlike, rise into life again.

TICKET OF-LEAVE MEN. - The public have of late had their attention strongly fixed on the subject of outrage and robbery in and around London by ticket-of-leave men. The authorities have long been warned of the perils necessarily involved in the presence of these men; but, in these days of morbid humanity, it is deemed cruel to abridge the liberties even of ruffians. The capital punishment of them is, of course, in the view of many, out of the question. Evil-doers, of every class, are almost to be patronised, and certainly pitied rather than punished. But the tendency of all error is to correct itself. It is now stated that about eighty per cent, of the liberated convicts return to criminal courses. After a season of repose, food, and comfort, they sally forth prepared for fresh achievements in robbery and murder.

THE CRIMINAL ROBERTS. - The man Roberts, who was tried at the late Gloucester assizes for the murder of one of his children, and the attempted murder of another, and who was then acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity turns out to be perfectly sane. The Secretary of State called upon the visiting justices to send him a certificate of the prisoners insanity, in order to his removal to some lunatio asylum. He was consequently examined by the gaol surgeon, Dr. Bleeck, and subsequently by that gentleman in conjunction with Dr. Lyon, and we hear that neither of these gentlemen have been able to discover the slightest symptoms of lunacy in the wretched man. The consequence is that, instead of a a certificate being forwarded confirming the view of the jury, the magistrates have been compelled to send off one asserting, almost in direct terms, that Roberts is in full possession of his senses. The chief evidence at the trial for the prisoner's upsoundness of mind was that of his father and mother, who declared that he was considered half silly by his family and neighbours. It was known at Gloncester that the verdict of the jury did not commend itself to the learned judge who presided on the trial .- Bristol Post.

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND .- In the spring quarter of this year, for which the returns have recently been issued, there was upon an average, at illegiti-mate child born every hour in Scotland. Yet the entire population is not much above 3,000,000, little more than 1,600,000 of them are females, about half of these are not in a state to bear children, and from those who are must of course be deducted all the married women. - Express.

POOR-RATES .- In the half-year ending at Lady-day the expenditute upon in-maintenance and out-door relief of paupers in England and Wales amounted to £2,181,124, an increase of £107,730, or 5.2 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. In Lancashire and Cheshire the increase was even then £40,676, or 24.6 per cent. The returns include the whole of England and Wales, with the exception of districts containing about a quarter of a million

THE PEACE Society .- The Peace Society has issued an address to the people of the United States. It says :- " Is the time not come, we repeat, friends and fellow Christians, when an attempt should be made to airest this destructive conflict? We deprecate utterly all armed intervention at all, but such as you yourselves would willingly admit, on the part of England or any European Power, in your affairs. But surely the idea of a friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of your national dignity. We beseech you to reflect that, sooner or later, some method of peaceful adjustment must be adopted. There are only two alternative issues of war-either the utter extermination of one party, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. None of you can wish the former. And is it not better at once to have recourse to the latter, before further blood is shed, and the feelings on both sides shall become hopelessly inflamed with animosity and vengeance?"

JUDICIAL STATISTICS .- The constabulary returns recently published for the past (official) year, compiled by order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, afford the following information in regard to criminals and offences: -The "indictable" crimes committed are stated to be 50.809 in number-viz, 2,473 offences against the person, 5,062 against property with violence, 40,242 against property without violence, 493 malicious offences against property, 1,762 forgery and offences against the currency, and 777 offences which cannot be included in the foregoing classes. The number of persons apprehended during the year for indictable offences was 27,174, of which 8,794 were discharged by magistrates, and 18,380 committed or bailed for Of the latter, 13,879 were upon trial convicted and sentenced as follows - viz, 50 to death, 2,450 to various terms of penal servitude, 10,971 to imprisonment for various terms, 262 detained in reformatory schools, and 146 whipped fined, or held to bail. These 27,174 persons are classed as 5,759 known thieves, 1,597 prostitutes, 740 vagrants, &c., 6,464 suspicious characters, 414 habitual drunkards, 5,404 of previous not ascertained. The number of persons proceeded against before magistrates during the year, the cases being determined summarily, was 394,717, their offences comprising assaults, cruelty to animals, drun-Carriage, Mutiny, Mercantile Marine, Public Health, of strangers, fed on unsuitable food, and Pawnbrokers, Police, Poor Laws, Revenue, Vagrant. Weights and Measures, and others. Of the 394,717 person so charged 131,207 were discharged by magistrates before whom the case were brought for adjudication, and 263,510 convicted, 60,452 being sentenced to imprisonment for various periods, 1,257 sent to reformatory schools, 165,974 fined, 10,747 required to find sureties, 22,450 otherwise punished, and 2.621 sent to be dealt with by the army and navy authorities. The persons disposed of as above stated are described as 15,508 known thieves, 18,407 prostitutes, 17,756 vagrants, or having no visible means of subsistence, 49,514 suspicious characters, 24,021 babital drunkards (not otherwise described), 135,649 of good character, and 143,862 whose previous characters were not inquired into. The number of the criminal classes in the metropolis in proportion to the population appears to be less than in any of the groups of towns, being about 1 in 231. The sents of the textile fabrics stand next, of the cotton and linen manufactures, the commercial posts, the towns depending upon agricultural districts, the seats of the hardware manufactures follow in the order in which they are placed; the pleasure towns last, the proportion of the criminal classes in the group so designated being estimated at 1 in 96 of the population. - Times.

The London Times has some not very flattering remarks upon the conduct of the "Cotton Lords" towards their famishing labourers-It says :-

But the most remarkable fact to be mentioned, which is that the Lancasbire millowners have not up to this moment lost a farthing by the stoppage American cotton, but, on the contrary, have gained enormously. It is calculated by some that they have gained between £20 000,000 and £40,000,000. Such estimates are, of course, made upon very loose and vague premises, but there can be no doubt that the gain of the manufacturers has been very large. The fact speaks for itself. He has got, or is getting, all his old goods most conveniently off his hands, and has been spared for a whole year the purchase of the raw material and of labour. The wild speculation of two years ago has, indeed, by an accident, answered the purpose of forethought, and provided against a coming scarcity. A store was accumulating to meet the "vears of famine." The operative has suffered. because he has been deprived of his access to wages; but the capital of the manufacturer itself is up to this moment all the larger for the absence of the drain upon it. "One man's poison," to reverse the proverb, "is another man's meat." It seems hard that it should be so, but political economy is fond of these enigmas, which both tantalize and puzzle us,of substance produced out of vacuum, and wealth created out of want. People will, therefore, make unpleasant remarks when they see the facts stated by our Preston and Blackburn reporter :- "There are 71 mills in Preston, and the proprietors of these have given, in two subscriptions, exactly £1,842 153" to the Relief Fund—that is to say, "rather less than was contributed by a single house in 'Liverpool," it being a "moderate estimate to say," that the manufacturing body, just referred to ," is worth nearer £5,000,000 than £4,000,000." The account of "the proprietors of 91 mills of Blackburn" is hardly so continued so speculate on the position of situres in the same was removed. are 71 mills in Preston, and the proprietors of these

the contrast between the gifts and the resources of the givers. We have no doubt that these are all respectable gentlemen and wish to do what is right and proper. We are not going to interfere with them; they may have their own reasons for the standard of liberality they have adopted, but we are compelled to say, what is simply the fact, that people will make unpleasant remarks upon this standard. Persons who watch society and human life, and note the characteristics of men in different situations and stages of life, tell us of a particular time, " a tide in the affairs of men," when they require a little law and are not to be too scrupulously judged. A clergymany on his road to a bishopric, for example, must not be watched with too severe an eye. You observe a little vacillation in him, perhaps, as a Ministry changes; he has not quite made up his mind on points on which he seemed to have decided; he " passes on the other side" when his friend is in a scrape; he believes according to order, and "waits upon Providence." But all this is only an episode in his life. Wait till he has got his bishopric, and you see him an altered man; he has grown a very giant in faith, he is mighty in doctrine, abounds in good works, and is a most sincere and genuine Christian. There is a celebrated verse in a Greek classic, where the speaker replies, to a little conscientions scruple which his friend raises to a questionable act which he proposes, "Be courageous, my brother, for once; after this we shall be conspicuous for our virtue." We are afraid that more than one class avails itself of this law. You see the rising capitalist toiling on his course, with his goal clear in his eye before him, he sees his prize, and is eager to get in his grasp; he wants the position of a wealthy man, and he wants the enjoy-ment of this position before he is old and while he still has life and health before him. Now, look at this man a dozen or twenty years hence, when be has made his fortune, bought his estate, and set up as a grandee, and you have a most brilliant and agreeable spectacle. He is public-spirited, benevolent, and most useful, a philanthropist, the patron of all charitable and religious institutions, great on subscription list; be takes the chair at missionary meetings, and weeps at the thought that the sarages of Africa are not quite so certain of going to Henren as he is. But in the meantime—yes, in the meantime there is work to be done which requires another standard. He cannot afford to be so very generous just now; he must put that off for the present; you must not criticize him now ; you must give him a little law. The truth is, he wants to make money as fast as he can make it, and this does not admit of his giving way to sentiment. But this is only an episods in his life; wait till he has reached the goal, and then you will see the triumph of virtue. Then you will see him an exemplar of Christian generosity. There is, however, some danger in this mode of pursuing ever so brillment an object, and those who delay their goodness till virtue is perfectly comfortable, philanthrophy charming, and charity rapturous will not probably be any the better for a preceding twenty years of moral incrustation.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION .- A return just issued states that in the year 1861 the county voters of England and Wales were 519,348 in number, and returned 160 members. The borough voters were only 467,563 in number, but they returned 338 members. 68,798 county voters were known to be resident in Parliamentary boroughs, and 86,363 county voters were known to have their qualification within the boroughs, but neither of these last two returns is complete, and both numbers therefore are below the

"Essays and Reviews."-In accordance with the judgment of Dr. Lushington, the Dean of Arches, the Bishop of Salisbury has filed amended articles against the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, the Vicar of Broad-Chaike, in his diocese, but no further action will be taken in the cases until November, when it will be argued on its merits, and judgment formally pronounced. The case of Fendall v. Wilson will probably be proceeded with at the same time .- Post.

MOTHERS AND INFANTS .- In the inquiries conducted under the superintendence of the medical officer of the Privy Council, in pursuance of the Public good character, and 6,796 whose characters were Health Act, the excessive mortality of young children in certain centres of industry has not been overlooked. Dr. Greenhow, who made the necessary local investigation last year, frequently found, upon questioning married factory women, that two-thirds kenness and disorderly conduct, pet'y thefts, and or three-fourths of the children born to them had wilful damage; also offences against various Acts of died in infancy. They are deprived of the warmth Parliament classed as Factory, Hackney and Stage | and comfort of their mothers' bosoms, left to the care dwindle and become fractious, drugged with opiates for those of the family who have to work by day cannot to so if disturbed at night. A member of the Nottingham town council states that he sells about 400 gallons of laudanum annually, at least half of which he believes to be administered to infants; but he refuses to sell it except in properly labelled bottles. Dr. Greenbow notices the grievous extent to which parents who intrust the management of their infants so largely to strangers get denaturalized towards their offspring, becoming more or less careless and indifferent about them; as so many of these children die, the mothers become familiarized with the fact, and speak of the deaths of their chil-dren with a degree of nonchalance rarely met with among women who devote themselves mainly to the care of their offspring. Without entirely concurring in the opinion expressed by several persons in Nottingham that child murder is common in that town. it may vet be affirmed without hesitation, he says, that a greater degree of indifference is manifested towards their children by the female operatives of manufacturing towns than is observed elsewhere. -Mr. Simon, in presenting the report to the Privy Council, observes that such a picture of suffering and demoralisation is very sad; the poor factory wo-man, who meant only to sell that honest industry of bers, gradually finds that she has sold almost everything which other women understand as happiness. The law cannot reach the evil, but he suggests with reference to one part of it, that masters might establish within their factories, under well-advised regulations, nursery-rooms where working mothers might: " leave their infants in some proper and kindly charge, and might, as often as necessary, have access to them.

> FORGERY BY A CLERGYMAN. - On Saturday afternoon the Rev. Thomas Cartwright, curate of St. Mary's church, Nottingham, was brought before the Mayor and the local bench of magistrates at the Police Coart, charged with uttering a forged bill of ex-change, on the 4th of August, 1862, with intent to defraud. Mr. Henry Hudston, bill discounter, Nottingham, deposed that on the 4th of August last the prisoner called upon him at his office and asked him o discount a bill of exchange for 201, drawn upon Mr. Peter Drummond, of Stirling, and accepted by the latter. The prisoner told the witness that Mr. Peter Drummond was the proprietor of a periodical called the British Messenger, and that the money was for literary services. When the prisoner produced the bill, witness observed that it was endorsed on the wrong corner, and at his discretion it was endorsed in the proper place. From information he had since received, he believed the bill to be forged. Mr. Wells, on behalf of the prosecutor, asked for a remand for a week, in order to produce Mr. Dianter mond, which was granted accordingly. Unit recently the prisoner was superintendent minister for

The Crue Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

By our latest arrivals from Europe, we are told that a general amnesty to political offenders is about to be proclaimed by the Piedmontese Government. This amnesty, however, will not we suppose include the Neapolitan royalists who have been taken in arms fighting for their lawful sovereign, and the national independence of their native land. For such offenders modern Liberalism has no pity; and it shows no mercy to those whom it suspects of loyalty, and patriotism, and

There are very contradictory rumors as to the State of Garibaldi's health, some representing his wounds as slight, others as very serious. The conduct of the Ratazzi Ministry in not making better provision for the wounded captive's comforts is severely criticised by the Italian press, and by that portion of it, especially, which most loudly applauds the cruelties perpetrated by the Sardinian invaders of Naples upon the conquered Neapolitans whom the fortune of war delivers into their hands. Since our last no events of any amportance have transpired in Italy; but there seems to be growing up a strong feeling of in the final triumph of the South. The only rediscontent with the present Government of Vic- | sult that we can anticipate from President Lintor Emmanuel. Indeed it is hinted that so strong is this discontent, that Ratazzi will not again dare to face the Italian Parliament.

The news of Confederate successes had createl fresh excitement in Great Britian. A discovery is announced which, if it realise the hopes that are entertained of it, will afford relief to the destitute operatives of Lancashire, by furnishing a substitute for cotton. The name of the article is Jute, which has we believe long heen employed in Bengal for the coarsest kinds of fabrics, and it is said that by a peculiar process this article can be made available for the finer textures. There is little of interest in other respects by the last mails. The Queen has formally demanded the Princess of Denmark in marriage for the Prince of Wales, and it is expected that the union will not be long delayed. The death of Dr. Summer is announced. He was a very respectable elderly gentleman, of no very strong or decided religious opinions-and therefore well fitted for the Anglican Episco. pacy-who for many years has been in the receipt of the revenues or temporalities of the ancient Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury. His death places some very valuable ecclesiastical patronage, the spoils of the old Catholic Church, at the disposal of the Palmerston Ministry.

No man who desires to preserve an unsuffled temper, or an unclouded intellect reads, or would even desire to read the extraordinary telegrams which twice or thrice a day reach us from the seat of war in the United States. Picking oakom, breaking stones, or turning a crank within the walls of the Penitentiary are light, agreeable, and profitable occupations in comparison with a study of American "war news" as doled out to us through the Northern press. Yet in spite of the gigantic conspiracy against truth which these documents reveal, it is possible to glean from them one or two important facts with reference to late events in Maryland, to wit :- That after a long, and on both sides, a gallantly contested fight, the Confederates have been compelled to recross the Potomac, and to evacuate Maryland, carrying with them, however, all their materiel and leaving only their dead, and a few of their wounded whom it was impossible to remove. in the hands of their enemies. So far, therefore, the Federals may claim a victory; and as it is the first occasion on which they have encountered the Southerners in fair stand up fight, and have not been soundly beaten, the elation of the North is very natural, and very pardonable.-But though McClellan has cleared Maryland of schemes which have been devised for converting all their sympathies upon callous and ungrateful its invacers, nothing has been done towards the us misguided Papists from the errors of our ways. French Papists, whilst so many of their own kith repression of what is still ludicrously called the and bringing us to a knowledge of the truth as it "rebellion." The Northerners have success- is in Lord Palmerston, the most preposterous. fully defended Washington, but they have not not to say ludicrous, is that broached by a Papist, who has a regular Ministry, as all Angtaken Richmond; and the fact that during the late operations, the Southerners were virtually Anglican sect held in Montreal, and dignified by Sacraments, and therefore all the means of the assailants, and the Northerners were acting the name of a Provincial Synod. The speaker on the detensive, is of deep significance. The alluded to was a Rev. Mr. Holland; and his report of General, Meagher's death is contra- idea was-for like all great men he has his fixed dicted; he has been wounded indeed, but is we idea—that his brother sectaries should persist in lan, or of the Unitarian, who has neither a true Times' correspondent, unconsciously no hatred of the Church, were allogether destitute believe doing well. His death would have been holding their periodic meetings or Synods in priesthood, nor valid Sacraments! Why so doubt, furnishes us with a striking commentary of Garicaldi's courage, and those other animal a serious blow to the North. A brave and skil- Montreal; as that City was the head quarters of much care for French Canadian Papists then, upon the words of Our Lord, as reported by St. virtues with which he must be credited. By

who form the flower of the Northern army, his sarily have an imposing effect upon the minds of and blood! The answer is obvious. Error can loss would not have been easily repaired.

What he has hitherto failed to accomplish by force of arms, "honest Abe" now hopes to achieve by force of "Proclamations." He has read a kind of "Riot Act" to the insurgent Southerners, bidding them disperse, lay down their arms, and submit to his government, on or before the first of January next, under pain of having all their slaves taken from them, and made free. If President Lincoln had it in his power to enforce this edict, the consequences, political and social, would be most important to the future destinies of this Continent. But as unfortunately for him, it can have no effect whatever on the status of the slaves, except there where the country is already under Northern rule, in so far as the unconquered Southerners are concerned it is but a brutum fulmen. If he had it in his power to carry out his decree, he would not have been obliged to issue it; and as he has it not in his power to enforce its provisions, except there where there is no need to enforce them, its appearance at the present juncture can but serve to enrage Southern slaveholders to greater fury, and to display to the world the impotence of the North to subdue the South. What makes this Proclamation more ridiculous is this-That it decrees the freedom of those slaves only whose owners are, after the first of January, in arms against the North, and leaves the condition of the slaves of loyal owners untouched. Now if the President has the legal right to free one slave, he has an equal right to free all; and we may be sure that if his Proclation of Emancipation should, through the ultimate conquest of the South by force of arms, release the slaves of the insurgents from bondage. it will prove a charm equally potent to break the chains of those slaves whose owners are still faithful to the Union cause. This the latter must perceive; and consequently they must now, no matter what their previous political sentiments or proclivities, find themselves deeply interested coln's Proclamation therefore is this. That whilst in the Border Slave States it will determine all waverers amongst the slave-owners in favor of Secession, in the North it will intensify the already existing bitter feud betwixt the Democrats and the Abolitionists.

The President has also issued another Proclamation, still further curtailing what little of liberty was left to Northern serfs. By this second edict a military dictatorship is established throughout the land; the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended; and absolute power is given to "any military authority" or "Court Martial" over the persons and properties of all citizens .-Here are the terms of this astounding document, which, if the people of the North submit to it. will but furnish another proof that democracy and liberty are incompatible:-

" All rebels and insurgents their aiders and abetters within the United States - and all persons discouraging enlistments, resisting military militin draft, or guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by Courts Martial or Military Commission. 2nd. That the writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended in respect to all persons "rrested or who now or bereafter, during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any Court Martial or military commission. In witness whereof have here unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Dated 24th September, 1862. Washington, Sept. 24.

The people who can tamely submit to such tyranny, may howl, yell, and emit much stinking breath at the polls, but they are only fitted to be a nation of slaves.

It is a curious and significant fact that, in replying to an exation offered to him by the people at Washington on the evening of the 24th inst., the President congratulated his hearers on the victories! of the 14th and 17th of the same month, and added,-" We do not uet know the particulars." Surely if the "particulars" have been so long withheld from the public authorities, it must be because therein there is something which victorious Generals do not care to divulge.

Among minor items we may mention the forcing of the blockage of Mobile by a large heavily armed steamer, with a plentiful supply of arms, and munitions of war for the South. Captain Henry Preble, of the Oneida, having announced the fact "with great mortification" to his commanding officer, has been publicly cashiered.

STRIKING WITH AWE. - Of all the many speaker at a late meeting of the ministers of the

and thereby tend to facilitate their conversion to tolerant of truth. the Government church. In other words, the Anglican Synod, meeting by the gracious perwith awe, and enforce our submission to the doctrines and discipline of the faith as once by Act of Parliament Established.

The Rev. Mr. Holland must be a very sauguine man. That a riotous mob might be awed quelled, and dispersed by the exhibition at a window of the upper extremities of a lame and impotent Beadle, clad in the traditional garb of Beadledom, and glorious in a cocked hat, was a reasonable, indeed modest anticipation in comparison with that in which our reverend friend indulges. Mrs. Partington, terrible with her birch broom, might as rationally hope to evict the waves of the angry Atlantic from her back premises into which they have made forcible and illegal entry, as our Anglican Bumble hope to stem the continually advancing tide of Romanism by such puerile agencies as those which he most respectfully would we assure him that the only sentiments with which the spectacle of a body calling itself a Branch of the Catholic Church-avowedly holding its meetings solely in virtue of the sanction of the civil magistrate, can possibly inspire us, are those of gentle wonder, not altogether unmingled with mirthful or good humored contempt. The Church, that is to say the true Church, may for a time be borne down by persecution; but never will she consent to become a party to her own enslavement and her own degradation. And when Catholics see a body of men calling themselves priests and bishops, hugging, nay, glorying in, their chains; making as it were a parade of their abject submission to the civil power in matters ecclesiastical; and acknowledging a mere temporal sovereign as their head upon earth—they are forcibly reminded, not of that Apostolic College which when its members were strictly commanded "not to speak in the name of Jesus," set the edicts of the rulers at defiance; but of those wicked men who through envy delivered Christ into the hands of the heathen governor to be true, without, by implication, asserting the other crucified, and whose confession of faith was to be a lie. 'We have no King but Casar."-St. John, xix, 15. In the eyes of all intelligent Catholics the servile obsequiousness of the Anglican church to the civil power, is of itself a conclusive, incon- not in a sense favorable to the claims of Anglitrovertible proof that it is no member of the Church of Christ, and that it is utterly unworthy of their respect. Another gentleman who took part in the business of the Anglican Synod, and spoke upon the subject, gave a far more accurate view of the feelings with which such a meeting | Lord-" Let your light so shine before men, that was calculated to inspire Papists, when he ob- they may see your good works." We are iinserved that " they might as well expect to make an impression upon adamant, as upon the class

But why all this anxiety on the part of our Anglican fellow-citizens for our conversion ?-We have read the report of their meeting as published in the City papers; and whilst we have laughed over the absurdity of the whole affair, and marvelled at the folly of bearded men -who are old enough and big enough to know betterplaying at Synods, and enacting a queer kind of burlesque upon the proceedings of the Catholic Church-we have been much surprised at the constant professions of anxiety on their part for the conversion of Papists; whilst no allusion even was made to the at least equally "parlous" condition of other members of non-Anglican bodies-Methodists and Presbyterians, and Unitarians, and Congregationalists, and Baptistsand Lord only knows how many other denominations of schismatics besides-to say nothing of the thousands and tens of thousands of avowed infidels by whom we are surrounded, and who compose a by no means inconsiderable portion, probably the large majority, of our non-Catholic population. If our Anglican fellowcitizens are so devoured by the thirst of proselytism, so deeply impressed with the importance of bringing others within the pale of their own sect, as the utterance of their representatives in Synod would seem to imply, why do they not try their prentice hands upon those whom their own ecclesiastical theories, whom the Church Principles which they profess, brand as outcasts, as schismatics, and as abandoned "to the uncovenanted mercres of God?" Why do they waste and kin, staunch Protestants to boot, are actually perishing of want? Surely the plight of the cans must admit, who has therefore all the Grace by Christ appointed as necessary for sal- given the bonor to God; vation, is not worse than that of the Protestant he expired."—Acts xii. very soul."—Times' Corschismatic-of the Methodist, of the Presbyter- 22, 23.

previously mentioned"-that is to say, Romanists.

the deluded followers of that idolatrous system, easily coalesce with error, but is ever most in-

And what is this " truth" whereof Anglicans speaker expected that the august spectacle of an are so anxious to make us Papists partakers? 't can be nothing contained in the Creedsmission of the Queen, and with the sanction of Apostles, Nicene, or Athanasian-for all these the First Lord of the Treasury, would strike us we hold, and in their integrity. Would it notwe say it in all humility-would it not be well for Anglicans to settle amongst themselves what is "truth," before they attempt "to prove the fallacies of the doctrines of Romanism"-as one gentleman politely qualified the faith of the Catholic Church. When we hear of their doctrinal dissensions upon every fundamental dogma of Christianity; when we take up their " Essays and Reviews;" when we remember that these are the work of leading dignitaries of the Anglican church, of Professors in Anglican Universities, and of men whose especial function it is to preside over the education of Anglican Levites; -- when we bear in mind too, that the highest tribunal of that sect, when appealed to against the writers of these works, has given in a decision which in substance amounts to this-that though it is not lawful to the Anglican office holder to deny the Christian fatuitously proposes for that purpose. We revelation in general, he is at liberty to deny it in would endeavor to undeceive our friend; and every particular; to impeach in detail both the supernatural, and the natural or historical, credibility of the Christian Scriptures; to deny, not in a lump indeed, but one by one, all the miracles of the Old and New Testament; to call in question the truth of the Incarnation, and the Resurrection, and in a word to reject all mysteries, all prophecy, and all supernaturalism, and still to retain his situation as a teacher of "truth" as held by the Church of England-when we bear in mind all these things, the thought does strike us, that our kind Anglican friends, so nervously alarmed for our salvation, should first of all endeavor to draw up a body of "truth" for themselves, to which all their members would consent to subscribe. At present we know not whose Gospel, whose truth it is that we are called upon to receive; whether we are to believe according to " Essays and Reviews," or according to our sympathising friends of the Synod. Besides, their very formulas, their very Liturgies and Articles are such a mass of contradictions, such a confused jumble of irreconcilables, that it is impossible to admit one to be These things-this servile submission to the

civil power, these contradictions and dissensionsdo certainly impress the minds of Catholics, but canism, and to an extent which no quantity of Government Synods can in any degree obliterate. Other things too, common to Protestant ministers of all sects, deeply impress us, as a practical commentary upon the words of Our pressed, forcibly impressed, by the spectacle of the alacrity with which, in times of sickness, of cholera, of typhus fever, or any other great public calamity, our would-be guides and teachers hurry away from the post of danger, as if conscious that they had no business there. When we shall see Protestant ministers exposing their lives freely as do the Popish priests whom they revile, but whose heroism they dare not even attempt to imitate, then, but not before, will we condescend to take their claims into serious consideration; and when Protestantism shall have furnished the world with one solitary instance of that unselfish devotion and sublime self-sacrifice which daily we witness in our own Sisters of Charity, then, but not before, will its boasts to have Christ for its author cease to provoke our smile of contempt. It is not by what men say, but by what they do, that we judge them. They may utter "as prave 'ords" at the Synod as they please; but if their actions do not therewith correspond; if they are ever foremost to run, or scuttle away-" skedaddle" the Yankees term it-from the post of danger, and to find their apthe fever infected and pestilence stricken, but in their nurseries, and amidst the rustling of the domestic crinoline, their brave words strike vainly on our ears; and we scout their pretensions to sacerdotal honors, as cordially, if not in quite as the pretensions of mine " ancient Pistol."

"ROME OR DEATH"-A TEXT, AND ITS APPLICATION.

"Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoeoer it shall full, it will St. Matt. xxi, 44. " And the people with

" And forthwith an an-

gel of the Lord struck him, because he had not

the future may have in store for Italy, Garibaldi's game is played out. He is old, premais the voice of a God, and health, worn by fits of exvoluntary repose. The gout tortures and pararespondent.

"Garibaldi is on the ground, never again to rise. Whatever events

ful, officer, enjoying the confidence of the Irish Romanism, and as such meetings would neces- and so little heed for sectaries of your own flesh Matthew. We need not however insist upon the remarkable accomplishment of a prophecy. which in every succeeding century of the Christian erathas received an attestation of als divine origin; but we may be permitted to point out the marvellous coincidence betwixt the fate of the impious Herod and persecutor of the Church. and that of the fallen Garibaldi-who not only raised his arm against the Lord's anomited, but complacently accepted honors due to Godalone.

History presents us with few instances of a fall so sudden and so complete as that which has just ingloriously closed the political career of the Italian fillibuster. But yesterday, he walked the earth like a king of men, and princes bowed before him. The equal of monarchs, aye! more than their equal, Garibaldi claimed equality with God Himself; and with greedy ears he listened to the blasphemies of his impious followers who hailed him as the " Divine," as the " Saviour, Redeemer, Messias," and as the "God" of a regenerated Italy - for all these epithets were lavishly applied to him by the Liberals and Protestants of the Peninsula. An apostate priest celebrated the mysteries of the revolutionary deity; choirs, not of virgins indeed, but of prostitutes-meet hierophants of the new worshipcomposed and sang canticles in honor of his name, and of his red-shirt; the multitude went before him, shouting Hosannah to their Re deemer; and the magistracy and the municipalities of the different cities vied with one another as to which should approve themselves the most devout to the divine Garibaldi, and the most zealous in asserting his right to religious honors.

Of this obsequiousness, or rather disgusting blasphemy, some amusing instances are supplied by the Italian press-of which we may be permitted to mention one or two:

A revolutionary journal of Florence of date September 10th, 1861-had the following para-

"Ferdinand P. residing at Sautomoro, a man of illiberal principles, by way of satisfying his spite against General Garibaldi gave the name of the illustrious Italian to a donkey, and was frequently observed, as he passed through Cadeglia, striking the beast, and crying 'go on, Gartbaldi, you don : go on you damned Gartbaldi." The sub-prefect of Pistoria as a preventive measure has imprisoned this

Not only was blasphemy against the sacred name of Garibaldi punished by the civil magistrate, but, as we learn from other journals, the very ground on which he trod was esteemed boly; and relies-very extraordinary relies tooof the Messiah were carefully collected by adoring municipalities, and exposed to the veneration of devout Liberals. Thus we read how by orders of the Sicilian Government-" the bedroom nocupied by General Garibaldi in Palermo, shall be preserved for ever in its present state, with the furniture which it now contains,"-and how, under the auspices of Parist, the Minister of the Interior, an inventory of the furniture of said bedroom was carefully prepared, and in the seconducticle of which conspicuously figures, " a chamber-put of red china."

Such was Garibaldi but a few weeks ago, and such were the honours shown to him, -and to-day there is scarce one to do hun reverence. In the words of the Armonia-" In less than a month Garibaldi has passed from divine honors to the rank of a rogue;" and even the Gazetta del Popolo, but lately one of the loudest in his praise, and the chief exponent of the Gospel according to Garibaldi, now speaks of the wounded and broken captive as " a squeezed lemon." Well indeed was it said by the wise man of old :-

"Pride goeth before destruction, and the spirit is litted up before a fall."-Proverbs xvi. 18.

And what renders this fall, this sudden prostration of the enemy of the Church, but the idol of her enemies throughout the world, the more remarkable, and the more consoling to Catholics is-that it has been accomplished without intervention on their part, and by the hands of those who with Garibaldi have sought their destruction. This is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes: and this surely should teach us to wait with patience, and to trust in confidence upon the propriate sphere of action, not by the bedsides of divine promises. One by one the adversaries of the Church are struck down by sudden fate. First Cavour,-then Garibaldi-then-but who shall presume to say who shall furnish the next commentary upon the words of Our Lord with which we have prefaced these remarks! But of emphatic language, as Captain Fluellen scouted this we may be sure with the full assurance of faith; that sooner or later, swift and terrible destruction will befall all those who raise their hands against the Church, and that no weapon forged against her, or against him who sits in the chair of Peter shall prosper.

"Whatever events the future may have in store for Italy"-so the Times' correspondent assures us-" Garibald's game is played out."acclamation cried out-It turely old, broken in He is on the ground never to rise again, and as cessive activity; still politically defunct, his epitaph may now be writmore wasted by fits of in- ten. Let us then be just even to Garibaldi-and recognise that, with all his faults, he was but a lyses his limbs, sorrow tool in the hands of men compared with whom even Garibaldı appears almost amiable; of men who inspired with all Garibaldi's demoniacal

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -SEPTEMEBR-26, 41862.

racter of Garibaldi appears full of excellencies: and as according to the universally received ethic code "the receiver is worse than the thief," so when compared with Victor Emmanuel, the redshirted filibuster assures the proportions of a very respectable member of society.

A Protestant contemporary of Upper Canada, the Durham Standard of Friday last, criticises the language of the Anglican Bishop of Huron to which we alluded in our last. Our contemporary's views perfectly coincide with these of the True Witness; and for the honor of the community, we hope that these views are also generally prevalent amongst his Protestant readers. We give below the remarks of the Durham Standard upon the subject :-

COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM .- At the inauguration of a new Common School recently in the City of London, C. W., the Bishop of Huron is reported to have said among other things, that

'Our children belong to the State, and were given to the people to bring them up, and by the means of public schools the State fitted them for the different grades and walks of life.'

The foregoing quotation is cited by a Clear Grit contemporary in behalf of the present system, fol-lowing the role of his dogmatic leader, the Toronto Globe. The above quotation requires a careful reading, not only to enable the unacquainted to perceive the gross iniquity of the present School Law, but also to discover that the sum of all its villainies has been laid bare to the foundation by the above apparently simply spoken words. Does any sane man suppose that His Lordship would endorse the doctrine that ' Our children belong to the State and were given to the people to bring them up? The absurdity is too great, for belief, even among the most fanatical Clear Grits. Nevertheless His Lordship but expressed the actual state of things as they exist. According to the present School Act the parents of Canada have the bringing up of their offspring, but their education moulding, &c., belongs to the State. Think of that, ye seris! and govern yourselves accordingly.

During the recent school agitation our Clear Grit

adversaries have endeavored to raise issue against our demand on the ground of Church-schoolism. This we emphatically deny. We assert the educational right of the parent over the mass, or that of the State. Of whom, we ask, will God demand in the great day of Judgment as to the moral and mental culture of the generations passing and passed away? will it be of the governments under whom they have lived ?-or where. No! delinquent parents will be told that in a country where they had the right of suffrage at the Polls, their acquiescence in the demoralization of their children will fall upon their own heads, not that of the government .--Parents cannot shirk their responsibility to their Creator for the education of their offspring.

No country under the sun labors under such a state of moral (immoral) bondage as does Upper Canada, with respect to her School Laws. The taunt given by the Bishop that their children "were given" (by the State) "to the people to bring up," should bring the blush of shame to every man possessing the rights of a British freeman.

A PERTINENT ENQUIRY .- A Mr. Bennet, writes to the Brantford Courier, stating his perplexities, which are certainly well founded, and from which we see not how any Protestant can be free. He says :-

God has one church, formed and organized by the spirit of God, built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone. Man has (I cannot say bow) many churches, formed and organized by himself upon numberless foundations. Which of those, can you inform me, is 'the church of God,' the bride, 'the Lamb's wife? If such could be found among the concerning whom the Missionaries are "indulging within their several commands; and anon, see many churches, I trust it would have my heart's affection, as being dear to Christ himself; but if I can only find in the church organizations around, some-thing that man has formed for himself, and which, though he may say the temple of the Lord are these, is really destitute of the presence of Him who is Lord of the temple, I do not hesitate to turn my back upon them all.

If, as the writer of the above recognises, God has one Church,' that Church must be actually in existence, and must therefore by patient search be discoverable. It is a great step made towards the truth, when the conviction is attained that there 'is a Church.' The next question - 'which of all the religious bodies in existence is that one Church? can present few of Australian forests, and to the gentle dwellers real difficulties to the candid enquirer after the | in the myriad islands of the Pacific; if it could be truth. It is simply or purely a historical question: and as lastory shows that, with one solitary exception, all existing ecclesiastical organisations are of human origin, and can assign the exact date of that origin, and the names of their foundersit is the irresistible togical deduction from these premises-that, if there be 'one Church' of divine origin, and that if with the exception of one, the travellers, and Protestant eye witnesses of Cathohuman origin of all existing ecclesiastical organi- lic conversions amongst the heathen-do estabsations can be proved by secular history—then lished. They show that conversions, though imthat one exception must be the 'one Church' of God. If the correspondent of the Brantford God and the Catholic Church; that therefore Courrier will pursue his enquiries diligently and | Christianity is as well adapted to the moral, intelin good faith, he cannot fail to reach the goal of lectual, and spiritual wants of the savage, as of the truth; already he has made a great step in ad- highly cultivated European; and that it must vance, since he has discovered that there is a therefore have the infinitely wise Creator of both | Songs for Catholic Schools, and the Church—that the Church is one—and that no hu- for its author. man ecclesiastical organisation, whether Established by Law, by Act of Parliament, by King or subject, by Joe Smith or John Knox, can possibly be that one Church.

THE ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

senarated brethren could not in justice have ob- ing notice:jected to any strictures contained in our editorials, criticising "Reports," in which both the lustrangely blended. To-day we would merely call the attention of Protestants to the periodiproductions of their proselytisers describing the here?

contrast with that of Mazzini or Cavour, the cha- selves complain of the little faith and less piety discoverable among the "masses," whether in civilized or uncivilized lands. Even the manner of writing adopted by Catholic Apostles, shows them to be men actuated by the spirit of God, engaged and succeeding in a work which God has commissioned them to perform. Hence we would likewise recommend to all Catholics the reading of the "Annals," which are not an unworthy continuation of the world-renowned Lettres Edifiantes.

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We insist the more upon this point, because from long, extensive and personal experience, we are aware that one great cause why Christianity at the present day is often rejected by intelligent, well meaning, and morally irreproachable non-Catholics, is the palpable and constant failure of all Protestant missionary enterprises to reclaim the heathen. Often in the Southern hemisphere. and in reference to Australian, New Zealand, and other South Sea Protestant Missions, have we heard Protestants of the class described above reason in this wise-" Seeing that it is unpossible in any single instance to convert the natives to Christianity; seeing that all the efforts of all our missionaries do but make the savages tenfold more the children of the devil than they were before white men came amongst them-is it credible that God can have been the author of a religious system which evidently so many millions of His creatures are naturally incapacitated from receiving, believing, or practising? Christianity may be a moral code, dressed up in a peculiar garb, which may do very well for the European races; but its constant and universal rejection by all savage tribes at the present day, is a proof that it is not fitted to be the religious or moral system of the entire human race, and that therefore its pretensions to a divine origin are unfounded." From these premises-which however involve a fallacy—the conclusion to the rejection of Christianity was mevitable; and we say it advisedlythe universal, unmitigated failure of all Protestant Missions to the heathen, or rather their disastrous moral and physical results-has made more infidels, than all the sneers of Voltaire, or the cold metaphysics of German rationalists.

The conclusion given above was no doubt involved in the premises; but these premises involved a fallacy -- to wit: the confusion of Protestantism with Christianity. True! it is impossible for the former to convert the heathen; and the man would be stared at as a fool who, on the spot, in New Zealand, in New Holland, or in the South Sea Islands—should speak seriously even of Protestant Missions or Protestant Missionaries. These are, amongst Protestant of all denominations, a standing jest or bye-word; to which and whom no one even alludes without a smile of contempt for the imbeciles at home who support them, and something more bitter than a smile of contempt for the clever speculators who make a living out of the credulity of their dupes in the old country, and who poison the very life blood of the unfortunate heathen races amongst whom their Missionary functions are exercised. Now Protestants too often know Christianity only under its Protestant phase or aspect; and they know from experience that under that phase or aspect, it his never recommended itself to the heathen, and has never yet failed to work their ruin, both moral and physical-so that everywhere the most incorrigible hars, thieves and drunkards amongst the males, and the lewdest prostitutes amongst the females, are invariably to be found amongst the bangers on of the Missionary station, and those | tal laws, among the unfortunate people included hopes." All Protestants who have heed any time in the countries alluded to, know this: and therefore conclude that the heathen cannot be converted to Christianity; and that therefore Christianity cannot have been designed by God for universal acceptance, or for anything more than a local or national religion, such as is Judaism, or Islamism.

But if we could show that there is a phase or aspect of Christianity hesides that with which alone Profestants are familiar: that under that phase, Christianity can and does always and everywhere recommend itself to the people of all countries-to the Chinese, to the swarthy African, to the athletic New Zealander, the agile demzen shown that Christ's promise to His Ministers to be with them all days was not an empty lie: that His command to preach the Gospel to all creatures was not an idle or impossible commission, -we should have succeeded in destroying the basis upon which the sceptical argument against the divine origin of Christianity is often founded. Now this is what the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," corroborated as they are by Protestant possible to man and Protestantism, are possible to

YANKEE BIGOTRY .- Many of our American exchanges, and notably the Boston Pilot, complain bitterly, but uselessly, of the bigotry of which Irish Catholics in the Northern States are still the victims. As an instance, the case of the treatment of their claims in Rhode Island is par-We have had frequent occasion to allude to ticularly dwelt upon, and as it is highly suggesthe "Reports" of Protestant Missionaries. Our tive, we copy from the Boston Pilot the follow-

ed citizens a piece of its mind. These foreigners bedicrous and the blasphemous both as to style and cause they had fought, and bled, and been ready to die in pulling down the South, began to think themas to facts, were so glaringly prominent, and so selves as good as our negroes, and actually had the strangely blended. To-day we would merely presumption to petition the Legislature for the right of suffrage which every negro enjoys. You may imcal, the title of which forms the caption of this agine the indignation which such a petition caused paragraph. Let them compare its contents, as amongst our solons. "What !" they exclaimed, shall a set of Irish bog-trotters dare ask us to it appears every two months, with the literary change our Constitution? Who asked them to come Who wants the Dutch or the Irish in our "Missions" under the control of the "Biblical armies? We do not. We are able to fight our own Associations. In the former, they shall find battles without them. Other honorable gentlemen what must interest, instruct, edify, and encourage assured us that most of these adopted citizens Christians in these days, when Protestants them- | cannot be believed on their oaths, - and whose Bish- St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

ops and Priests are ever ready to absolve them from all oaths and obligations. Such was the day, where he received a grand reception, the whole universal sentiment of the Legislature, not a single military and volunteer force turning out for the occasion. In the evening he held afflevee at the Stand Irish were pitched out of the house in short Lawrence Hall.

Irish Papists furnish very good food for powder, and excellent raw material for Northern armiesseeing that Yankees prefer fighting by proxy to fighting in person. But that Irish Papists should presume upon this, and carry their presumption to such a pitch as to demand political equality with their Protestant neighbors, is not to be borne, and accordingly it has been most appropriately rebuked by a Yankee Legislature. Truly Irishmen in the States have many reasons to be thankful, and are well rewarded for shedding their blood in a Yan-

THE AGE OF RETRIBUTION.

(For the True Witness.) From the time when the Great Creator, avenging the outraged rights of man with his fellowman, marked the brow of Cain, and drove him forth a fugitive before God; from the time when the Almighty, avenging His own violated rights over His dependent creatures, permitted the Pagan philosophers to be delivered over to their own unholy desires-no period of our race's history offers more conspicuous instances of retributive justice, of sharp punishments, following quickly upon the commission of the crimes, than does the present. We allude chiefly to national sins. Revenge is mine, saith the Lord; and though He is ordinarily slow in repaying, the adorable action of His chastising providence during the two past decades sets forth our age as one of most terrible, summary, as well as most just retribution. What tells the more keenly upon the guilty in these Divinely penal inflictions, is that they -the guilty-are brought to punish themselves; and that they are punished precisely in that in which they have transgressed.

We need not glance at Europe for proofs to support the foregoing assertions. There, indeed, we should find those proofs in the trials, the condition and the impending fates of certain communities that yield themselves a prey to that cankerworm of all social order, Secret Societies. We would find them in the latest foreign advices which represent Baal, versus Beelzebub, Satan

stormingly rebuking sin! But on our own Continent, unfortunately, we are sustained by the evidence of the sad and sorry plight to which the States of the adjoining Republic have been reduced. Since the days of Roman Imperialism, was there ever a nation more overweeningly vain and puffed up, or more presumptuously proud than the people across the frontier? Hear their hoasts over their unrestricted, their superior liberties-and now is Muscovite serf more domineered over than they are? In the eyes of every one who understands true liberty, they rank as a nation of imbeciles for allowing themselves to be tyrannised over, as they have been. See their former pompous parade of power; and now-oh! how are the mighty fallen! and that through their own perverseness. But yesterday, and they might have verence! Think of their Generals in the present mad hour of excitement and bloodshed; how sparks of their military ardor, and their marhow they are brought down, charred sticks, by

their own pyrotechnists. The States of the North would tolerate Moimonism, would even encourage it, as we find by the proclamation of the Governor lately sent amongst this auti-Christian, or modern Protestant sect; and now, what to them seems a gorgon horgives as many wives to each man as he pleases to have; and States-Rightism proclaims as many senarate Republics as States, if the States so please. A had rule that does not work both ways,

In the North, divorce, and divorce laws, snapping asunder the marriage bond one of the strongest links in the social order-have just become the order of the day; and the eternal disorce of the Slave States from the Free States is the deserved and swiftly-administered castigation in kind. Again-a bad rule that does not work both ways.

For ourselves, while we cannot but deplore the extreme desolation produced in the North, by its present troubles, we are charitably glad of its humiliation, which we believe to be unto salvation; because in its misfortunes, we discover the rod of a merciful retribution descending upon it; because in its mistortunes we descry the action of vindictive justice, wreaking vengeance upon its devoted head. Happy for the North, if it would learn to sing with Divid-"It is a good thing, O Lord, that Thou hast humbled me !"

CATHECISM .- In Rhyme-by Dr. Cummings, Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York, with original music. Boston: Patrick Donohoe.

A work well adapted for the children in Catholic schools, and which has attained a well deserved degree of popularity in the United States. We respectfully recommend it to the notice of teachers and others charged with the instruction of youth in this country.

We learn from the Courser du Canada that Last week the General Assembly gave our adopt- on Sunday last ar, appeal in behalf of the distressed operatives of Lancashire was made in all the Catholic churches of Quebec by order of His Lordship the Administrator of the Archdiocese.

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylam, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the reception of \$182 21c., from the President of the St. Patrick's to 14c. Society, being the nett proceeds of the "Grand Concert," given under the patronage of the St. Patrick's Society, by, Professor McEvoy, in the City Hall; on were Papists - men who are perjured traitors - who Tuesday evening, the 9th inst, for the benefit of the

The Governor General arrived at Toronto on Mon-

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says : - ' A few days of the beautiful weather we are now enjoying will put the greater part of the grain crop in Lower Canada in safety. We understand that the amount of damage done by the wet is very trifling, and will not materially affect the quantity or quality of the crop, while the pastures have largely been benefitted.'

A QUEBEC SHIP CAPTURED BY FEDERAL CRUISERS. -Despatches from the officer in command of that section of the Federal blockading fleet stationed off the coast of South Carolina, aunounce that the Shepherd Knapp, under Lieut,-commanding Eytinger captured on the 4th instant the back Fanny Laurie, under English colors. The Tribune's Washington telegram adds: - ' The cargo consists principally of salt. By her papers she purported to be bound from Nassau to Quebec, but among them was a letter to a house in Charleston, commending Cap. Lanier, the master of the Fanny Laurie, to their good offices. The vessel was captured while attempting to enter South Edisto She has been sent to Philadelphia.' A correspondent of a Boston paper, speaking of the capture says : -'She proved to be of Quebec, recently from Nussau, NP, with a cargo of salt, quinine, wines, and other articles at present of high value to the rebels. had a regular clearance on board for Quebec, but her captain, a French Canadian, acknowledged that Charleston was intended as his real destination.' The vesse! alluded to in the above despatches is doubtless the Fanny Lauric, a handsome new vessel, built at this port, we believe, in 1861.

RAMPANT HIGH CHURCHISM. - We (Mirrickvi le Chronicle) are sometimes greatly amused with the airs assumed by papers and periodicals of a denominational complexion. But far ahead of anything we have ever seen in the way of cool arrogant assumption goes the British Quarterly Review, in a recent article. If our readers desire (as Artemus Ward bath it) to 'smile audibly,' let them peruse the following : It is not for one moment to be imagined that Clergy' could mean anything but ministers of the Church of England. It is a simple matter, of course, that all other pretended religious teachers are perfeetly unsurhorized, 'unsent,' and, therefore un-worthy of recognition Whether or not Dissenters or Dissenting Ministers will have a separate room in heaven (if any of them ever get there) it is not for us to determine, but as to their being very disceputable characters on earth, there can be no question in the estimation of every orthodox conservative Churchman.'

The Sarnia Observer states that a schooner has just cleared from that port for Liverpool, with 1,700 barrels of crude oil, making the fourth carge from that place to Europe this senson, busides several cargoes sent to this city for transhipment.

The Postmaster at Stratford, C.W., has been suspended for opening letters passing through the Post Office in that town. - Quebec Gazette.

GRRMAN EMIGRATION. - We are happy to observe that some German gentlemen have arrived in Canada with the intention of selecting a township upon which to settle some 3,000 of their countrymen. They recently went north of Kingston to examine some new townships in that vicinity .- Toronto Globe.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT FOR QUEBEC. - We preceive by the English papers that a chartered transport, the Washington Irvine, Captain Durant, has proceeded to Woolwich, under orders to ship show shell, guns, and other stores, for Quebec; and also, to take on board the wives and families of several officers of the Royal Artillery, coming to Quebec in command of batteries. - Quebec Chronicle.

Senious Fine. - Tuesday morning about two o'clock a fire broke out in the yard, in Hay market Square, stood before the world, and dictated laws to the known formerly as O'Meara's Carriage Manufactory, universe; now, none so lowly as to do them re- and now partially occupied by Mr. Wood as stables for the lifferent hotels, and by several artizan shops. The fire was first discovered in the carpenter's shop, belonging to Matthew Bell and extended with great they go up like brilliant rockets, scattering the rapidity. The several Fire Companies were promptly on the spot, but owing to the combustible nature of the shop and its contents the flames rapidly spread, and destroyed three other houses, occupied by Dalzell & Grown, cabinet makers, Smith, a tavern, and Salmon, a blacksmith. The horses in the stables Tyrone, Ireland, and was in the 49th year of ous, there having been, we are informed, no insurance. It is not known how the fire originated; a short time, however before the fire broke out, two men were seen near the carpenter shop of Belt, whose ror, confronts them in the universally-spread political doctrine of "States' Rights." Mormonism of years a many wices to each man as he pleases to

On the night of Wednesday or Thursday, week hefore last, a murder was committed in St. Leon, under the following circumstances: Two parties, one named Coulombe and the other Collard, had exchanged horses, when the latter rueing his bargain resolved to get the horse brought back to his own stable from that of the former. Coulombe's son, Alexis, getting wind of the project, posted himself with a loaded gun near his father's stable on the night in question, and about midnight seeing some one emerge from the barn to mount a hay cart close by, fired, intending, it is said, to shoot the person in the legs. Young Coulombe, who thought the party was a man, now discovered it was Collard's son a had eleven years old, who on receiving the shot fled towards the fields, the distance of an arpen. who a he fell never to rise again A doctor was soon called, but the unfortunate boy survived only an hour. Several particles of shot had passed through the skull, inflicting the fatal injury. The verdict of the coroner's jury was—that Alexis Contombe, had felc-niously killed Jean Baptiste Collard, Coulombe has sought safety in flight. - Montreal Gazette.

Queer Rumon .- A very singular on dit is going the 'rounds' of late, to the effect that Mr. Aikins is holding private prayer meetings in connection with his canvass of the Home Division, with the view of bringing a strong religious influence to bear at the election. We sincerely hope that the unpleasant rumor is without foundation, as nothing could be more baneful in its tendencies than the revival of religious animosities and prejudices at our elections. - Orange

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, September 24, 1862.

Flour-Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Fine \$3,60 to \$3.80; Suner, No. 2, \$4,30 to \$4.40; Super \$4,75 to \$4,821; Fancy, \$4,85 to \$4,00 Extra, \$5 to \$5,10; Superior Extra, \$5,20 to \$5.30. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2,50 ; Scotch \$2,50 to \$2,55.

Oatmeal, per barrel of 200 lbs., nominal at \$4,50. Wheat - Canada Spring, in car loads, 98c, to \$1 Milwaukie Club, \$1,03 to \$1,04. Winter, about \$1,07 ex-cars; for good parcels affort more would be paid. The market is still inactive.

Corn per 56 lbs, nominal at 47c, to 48c. Peas, Barley and Oats - No transactions. Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6,50; Inferiors 5c, more Pearls, \$6.40.

Butter is scarce and in demand, and late quote tions are fully maintained : inferior, 10e, to 10 tc, medium, 11c, to 111c, ; fine, 12c, to 13c, ; choice, 131

Eggs slow of sale, at 9c, to 91c. Lard 8c, to 8ic, ; in demand.
Tallow 8ic, to 9c.

Pork-Mess, \$10.50 to \$11,00; Thin Mess \$9,25 to and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. \$9,75; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8,50; Prime, \$8,50.

The Quebec Mercury says that Hon. Mr. M'DougaElwill after the Provincial Show, pay a visit to Manitoulin Island, to make arrangements with the Indians for the surrender of the island, and the sales

and settlement of its lands. The Provincial Government are negotiating with the Indians for the purchase of Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron. This Island contains 800,000 acres of land, half of which is said to be of good quality, and fit for settlement. The present inhabitants are 1300 Ottawa. and Chippewa Indians, who cultivate rudely about 2000 acres. - Com. Advertiser.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Prescott, M Tracey, \$4; St Anaclet. Rev J Et Prescot., at Iracey, 54; St Annalet, Kev J M. Blanchette, \$2; St Sylvester, J R O'Sheridan, \$2; St Anicet, Rev T J Prudhomme, \$2: Oakville, Rev Mr Ryan, \$2; L'Assomption. H McMullin, \$4; Portsmouth, O K J Cameron, \$2; Adare, W Ryley, \$2; Toronto; W Patterson, \$3; St Basile, Rev Mr Sassomilla \$2; 50. Nicolar Bar M C Paralle \$4.5. ville, \$2,50; Nicolet, Rev M G Proulx, £2; St Jude, Rev C E Fortin, \$2; Chelsen, B Gardner, \$2; Dalhousie Mills, W Bathurst, \$5; Norwood, M Shea, \$2 Lochiel, J B McMillin, \$2; East Hawkesbury, J Larocque, \$1; Cavan, R Smith, \$2; Mile End, Rev Mr Thibaudier, \$2,70; Newboro, M Mooney, \$2; St. Therese; Rev L'Abbe Maingni, \$2; Clinton, U S. Rev E Bayard, \$2; Lacolle, N L'Ecuver, \$2; Leviss T Dunn, \$2; Pakenham, H Reity, \$5; Buckingham J McGuire, Carillon. J Kelly, \$1; Renfrew, J Bourier \$2; L'Orignal, Rev Mr Brunet \$2; St Gregoire, Dr G A Bourgeois, \$9,50; Smithville, J Consectine, \$1 5 St Columban, S Rourke, \$5.

Per T Maginn, Burford - Self, \$5; Brantford, EL M'Gregor, \$4.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec - Mrs Sullivan, \$2 : J Mis-Kenzie, \$4,50c; E.J. Gannon, \$3; M. O'Brien, \$2,25c; D. O'Leary, \$1; T. Walsh, \$4,50; St. Michel, P. Ryan, \$2,50; Sydney, C. B., Rev. J. Quinan, \$2,50; St. Josepho Rev. Mr. Roy, \$2,50.

Per J J Murphy, Ottawa-J Conway, \$2,50. Per W W Mellon, West M'Gillivray, J Morrin, St 5

M Morris, \$1. Per T Scallon, Leeds Self, \$1; Harvey Hill, P Judge, \$2.

Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket - Self, \$2; C Adeiey, \$1.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec-H M'Hugh, \$3; St Foy, Capt M'Grath, \$2 Per Rev K J McDonald - Arichat, N S, Rev W 50 McLeod, \$2.

Per S B Humphrey, Barustown-R Moore \$7. Per Rev Mr McCarthy, Williamstown - D McLach-lin, \$1; Brockville, Rev H Byrne, \$2; Summerstown,

W Barret; \$2. Per J Ford, Prescott - D Horan, \$3; Mrs E Conway, \$2.

Per M Heaphy, Kemptville - H McKeon, \$2.

Per M Hennedy, Downysville—Rev B Coyle, \$4.
Per J Kennedy, Downysville—Rev B Coyle, \$4.
Per A D McDonaid - St Raphaels, Rev J McDonaid, V G, \$2; Alexandria, D McDonaid, \$1.
Per Mr Snow - Maitland, F McManus, \$2; Pictor,

W Curran, \$2,50 : J Redmond, \$2 50 ; D McCauley, S2; T McFaul, S5; J McGuire, \$2,50; D McGuire, \$2,50; J O'Hara, \$6,25; J Blauchard, \$2; D O'Shea, \$1; J Farrell, \$2,50; Madoc, S St Charles, \$8,75; F Marvin, \$1; Norwood, F W Poole, MD, \$2. Per Very Rev Mr Cazen, Quebec -St Henedine,

Rev Mr Beaumont, \$2; Malbaie, Rev A Beaudry, \$2,50; Riviere du Loup, Rev D Racine, \$2,50; St. Thomas, Rev Mr Hamelin, \$2; Metis, Rev Mr Cloutier , \$2,50; Bedeque, P E i, M O'llalloran, \$2.
Per J Birmingham - Port Hope, P Magnire, \$5; B

B Henchy, \$3.
Per H O C Trainor, St Marys - Self, \$1; A Harris \$1; W Duger, \$1; J Killom, \$1.
Per Rev E J Duzphy, Fredericton—Rev J McDevits.

Per J McNamara, Ganancque-Self, \$2; Capt J tughrue, \$2.

Died.

In this city, on the 18th just, Miss Anne Jone Mc-Gale, second daughter of the late B. McGale, Esqu.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN. We are called upon torecord the demise of the Rev. Edward O'Neill, who died in New York on the 5th inst. His remains were interred in the vaults attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, attended by a large number of the clerg; as well as a concourse of mourning friends. The reverend deceased was a native of the county of were rescued with some difficulty, the top of the lany at the time of his demise, twenty-one of which were loft having caught fire before they were removed. spent in the ministry. The Rev. Father O'Neill was amount of loss, as regards stock, is very seri- formerly attached to the Church of the Nativity, in this city, and was subsequently stationed at Stam-ford Conn. He received his classical education at St. Mary's seminary, and was one of the first priests ordained by the Archbishop of New York Requiescat in pace. N. Y Freeman's Journal.

> A clear, smooth, musical voice is half the attraction in many beautiful women. But a harsh, shrill, shrewish voice certainly has nothing admirable about it. To dispel cough or hoarseness, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers are incomparable Only 25 cents a box-Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons : Lymans,

> Chate & Co , Carter Kerry & Co , S. J. Lyman & Co Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall and all Medicine Dealers.



ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A punctual attendance of the Members of the Sr. Patrick's Benevolent Society is requested at the Monthly Meeting to be held in St Patrick's Hall, Bonaventure Building, on next THURSDAY EVEN-ING, the 2ud of OOTOBER, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely, any persons desirous of joining are respectfully invited to attend. (By order,)
JAMES O'FARRELL,

September 26, 1862.

DR. SHEREDAN,

OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN,

HAS arrived in Montreal and intends devoting hisattention to professional duties.

Diseases of the EYE, EAR, and LUNGS, and the System generally, are treated by the Doctor in the most successful manner, practised by him when in

Office. - DAVID'S BLOCK St. Peter Street; Open rom 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.; and on Sundays from 9. A. M. till noon.

The cause of the Dr Advertising is he might be in the city for years and the afflicted know nothing;

Montreal Sept. 25.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ANN FLYNN, daughther of Richard Flynn, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, Ireland. When last heard from, five years ago, she was in Waterloo. She emigrated to this country in 1851. An infor-mation concerning her will be thankfully received by Edward Sheeran, Richmond Street West, T ronto, Cr. at the office of this journal.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fachion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Cui Iren & Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage St. mps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. PARIS, Sept. 4 .- The Esprit Public of today says: - the development to be beginning

We have reason to believe that at the Council of Ministers held on Tuesday last Monseigneur Morlot and several other members of the Privy Council were present. M. Thouvenel had prepared a note to be despatched to Rome in case the Government decided on the immediate cessation of the occupation of that city by French troops. This note, although not absolutely rejected by the Council, was considered inopportune, and its despatch adjourned. It is but without success." said that the resolutions taken were that the status quo at Rome should be prot ged for some time, and that no modification some take place in the military occupation. It is also said that a desnatch has been sent to Turin congratulating the Italian Government on its triumph over the party of action, and that a copy of the the French, which would be the ruin of Italy. despatch has been communicated to the Pontifical Government."

On the other hand the Weekly Register denies this. It says:-

"There is not, we have reason to believe, the slightest foundation for the assertion of the Paris paper-L'Esprit Public, in a paragraph which we have extracted, that at the late Council of Ministers a note prepared by M. Thouvenel with fers to wait until a moment when Austria shall be a view to the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, though not absolutely rejected, was considered inopportune, and its despatch to Rome adjourned. What M. Thouvenel's views may be as to the French occupation of Rome in defence of the Holy Father against Piedmontese filibusterism, we really neither know nor care to know. They may be as sinister as the enemies of the Church represent them to be; but they are not, we believe, shared by more than one or two of his colleagues whose influence is, we understand, rapidly waning, and much more important still, they find no favour with M. Thouvenel's master. As a matter of fact, no such note as the Esprit Public talks of, has been approved by the Emperor's Council of Ministers, and the status quo remains unchanged. Garibaldi's menaces undoubtedly strengthened the Emperor's determination not to evacuate Rome; but the buccaneer's discomfiture will not, we believe, at all modify that resolution. " In fact, circumstances are greatly altered in

Paris and beyond the Alps within the last twelve months, and if the possession of Rome by the Piedmontese be essential to the unification of Italy into one great Kingdom, if such an end were practicable; and without active French aid and co-operation the project cannot possibly be accomplished. The French Emperor has done much for the aggrandizement of Piedmont, and for the triumphs of the Italians over the Germans, but he does not seem inclined, nor do we believe that he feels disposed, to insult the Holy Father, wound the susceptibilities of France, and incur the odium of the Christian world, by dethroning the Pope in order to set up Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia in the Eternal City. Cui a consummation is quite enough to set all France against it, and to prevent its accomplishment .--Unless our diagnosis of the affairs of Italy be Lombardy, than that he shall be master in Rome. this subject, and we can wait even for weeks or months conscious that Piedmontese aggression is stopped."- Weckly Register.

The continual protection of the Pope by French arms is known to be the dearest wish of the Empress, and it is believed that all the Marshals are strongly in favour of the retention of Rome, although it is probable that their reasons for advocating it are rather military and strategical than religious or political. La France, according to the Constitutionnel, expresses only 'individual sentiments.' This is quite possible, but it is also manifest that La France supports that which several individuals, counting among them the most important in this country, desire to see supported, and are disposed to do their utmost to maintain. Of course, if the Emperor chose to make up his mind that Rome should be handed over to an Italian garrison, the Empress must bow to his decision, the Marsbals, as obedient soldiers, would shrug and submit in silence, while Messrs. Walewski and Randon would be at liberty to resign if they preferred their political views to their portfolios as Ministers. But to make up his mind, or at least to declare it, is exactly what the Emperor does not do, and people very much doubt if, in this respect, he has made an exception in favour of M. Lagueronniere, whose skill, some say, consists in having caught the key-note of the Imperial hesitations and uncertainties. Meanwhile the opposite sections contend in high places, and the one person who could decide the struggle with holds his all-important and indispensable casting vote. - Cor. Times.

A letter from Toulon, in the Temps, describes, a

singular piece of negligence in connexion with the Mexican expedition. On the 26th a telegram was received inquiring whether room could not be found on board some of the ships about to sail for Mexico for 254 tons of heavy stores, which had doubtless been forgotten in some corner. The 'heavy stores in question were nothing less than the siege train, which had been completely overlooked in the orders for shipment!

ITALY. TURIN, Sept. 3. - The official Gazette of to-day

says: -"Garibaldi has been removed to Varignano, in the Gulf of Spezzia, where an apartment has been pre-pared for him. His wounds appear to be slight.— The Government has ordered two distinguished

medical men to attend him." The Gazzette di Torino says :--Signori Desambrois and Cassini were present at the extraordinary Council of Ministers held yester-The opinion which prevailed at the Council was that justice should be fully allowed to take its course. Iwo Ministers were in favor of an amnesty being proclaimed. Nothing was decided as to the form of trial, but the question will be submitted to the consideration of the Council to be held to day."

Several members of the Chamber of Deputies have addressed a letter to the President requesting explanations respecting the arrest of some deputies at

The Stampa of to-day states that several deputies who had been threatened with arrest at Naples had arrived at Genos. TURIN, Sept. 4. - The Monarchia Nazionale of to-

"A second conference of the Ministers and persongrs who were present at the first took place yester-After a long discussion the majority were of opinion that the rebels should be tried by special military commissions.

"The military anthonies are in favor of trying br a disciplinary council the 32 officers of the Royal, troops who threw up their commissions while their brigades were marching against the retrels."

GENOA, Sept. 4. The Movimento of to-day publishes a letter, dated the 31st ult, from an officer who was a prisoner with Garibaldi on board the Duca di Genova, which says: -

"Geribaldi's wounds consist of a slight laceration of the left thigh, caused by a ball, and a deeper and more serious wound in the right ancle. Happily, the bones do not appear to be fractured. An incision has been made for the purpose of extracting the ball,

KICKING THE DEAD LION .- ET TU BRUTE!- Kossuth has addressed a letter to the Italian journals, in which he expresses his strong disapproval of Garibaldi's conduct, and advises the Hungarians not to obey his appeal to arms, since the General is not in arms against Austria, but against his own Government, with a view to a collision with the Emperor of (Garibaldi's) war cry is 'Rome or death.' It is with the authors of this sacrilegious conspiracy." this that he defies the authority of the patriot King of Italy, throws his country into confusion, checks its organisation (which, alas, had already been too much regarded), complicates its finances, compromises its future, risks the horror of a civil war-and all this for what? To bring about a collision with the Emperor of the French-a collision which would inevitably entail the ruin of Italy. No one must be astonished if the good sense of Hungary preengaged or in danger of being engaged, upon some point, or at least until European conjectures present to Hangary the possibility of arming itself and ranging itself in battle. Every Italian patriot should refrice at this determination. Better than any one I know how truly Hungary has resolved to profit by the first occasion which shall present itself for getting free from the Austrian domination."

The easy defeat of Garibaldi has taken the world by surprise. To account for it, some of his friends say that he was entangled in the toils of the Piedmontese Bersaglieri by treachery. They assert timt his position was impregnable, but that he was entrapped by a flag of truce. Others, ignoring the story of the flag of race, assert that he was overpowered by numbers and discipline; and that it was no disgrace to him or to his 2,000 followers to have succumbed, not to the 1,800 riflemen, led on by Colonel Pallavicino, but by the eighteen thousand regulars, commanded by General Cialdini. The prohability however is that the Great Filibuster was overthrown in fair fight by Colonel Pallavicino and his Bersaglieri - and the fact of the Colonel's promotion to the grade of General gives colour to this view of the case. But that is a matter which affects the parties more immediately interested, and does not at all concern the rest of mankind. Nobody has charged Garibaldi with cowardice, or, as far as we can judge, has any interest in representing him as a poltroon. All that we and the other friends of right, order and justice have ever said of him is that he was a mis-Piedmontese be essential to the unification of chievous, anarchical buccaneer, and that if he de-Italy, Italy will not be united. Neither dynastic served to be hanged at all, it is for crimes he comnor national interests urge the Emperor Napo- mitted when he and Charles Albert and Victor Emleon or France to labour for the consolidation of manuel were embarked in the same evil courses. His whole life, like that of the late miserable Count Cavour, has been one series of plots, schemes, and crimes against social order and the rights of others. Of late he appeared to have divested himself of all moral responsibility. His fiendish tirades against the Pope, the Church, and the Emperor of the French, were either the ravings of a maniac or the outpourings of a miscreant. His blasphemies in Sicily when he got a reprobate ecclesiastic to travestie the august mysteries of the altar, and uttered such onths and adjurations as the Evil One alone could have suggested - were horrible beyond precedent since the days of the Pere Duchesne and Marat. His cry was "Rome or Death." Rome he has not got or reached; and if the other alternative do not bono? The mere fact of England's urging such happen to him, he will owe his forfeited life to the clemency or more probably the discretion of his former companion in filibustering - the swashbuckler King of Piedmont. In his fall England comes in very justly and naturally for censure and disgrace. very erroneous indeed, it is far more likely that The Piedmontese Government loudly complain that | Ministry might be to allow the affair to fall to the within two years Victor Emmanuel will lose a they have been brought into the difficulties incidental portion of the annexed territories, distinct from to Garibaldi's late movements by the encouragement the latter from prudential motives, it is not easy to he notoriously received from the British Prime Minister and two or three of his colleagues and subordin-A few days may perhaps throw more light upon ates, and by the funds furnished to the filibuster for his anarchical purposes by English partisans; and we believe that the sentiments of Rattazzi on this point are shared by the ruler of France.

The Correspondence de Rome says, "The mail brings us every day about fifty Italian journals of every political shade. It is seldom that we do not find in some new exploit of the Sardinian Government against the Church, its immunities, and its ministers. The columns of the Correspondence would be soon absorbed if we wished to quote all the facts of the kind. We limit ourselves to the most prominent, and we abridged their details. Last Saturday at half-past twelve, Don Antonio Mazzoni, parish priest of Santa Procela, at Bologna, was making his church after mass, when a picket of gendarmes came to intimate to him an arrest warrant issued against him by the Assize Court, at the same time against Mgr. Cauzi. the courageous Capitular vicar of the diocese. An hour after M. Mazzoni, accompanied by his chaplain and surrounded by six gendarmes in uniform, were led on foot to San Ludovico. His five thousand parishioners followed him in silence as far as the prison doors; but indignation was in the hearts of all. Let us not forget that Mgr. Cauzi and M Mazzoni had been declared free under the bail of ready money, and that the Catholics of Bologua had paid it from their own pocket. Mgr. Cauzi is still at San Ludovico and it is with great trouble that his vicar, M. Giorgi, has been able to see him in presence of witness." -- Eco of Bologua.

The Delegate of Castiglione Florentine, in Tuscany, has inflicted three days' imprisonment on the parish priest of Merciano, Dun Ferretti, for having said, in private conversation, that Russia "had recognised Italy under conditions onerous for the kingdom." There was neither trial, defence, nor verdict. That's all very well for retrograde countries! As usual a medical man was the denouncer. In the same locality, two nuns were arrested while making purchases in the market-place.

A letter from Fano, published py the Eco of Bologna states that on the 25th of August, the Theresian nuns were expelled violently from their convent by the agents of the Piedmontese Government, to the loudly expressed grief of the population.

A letter addressed to the Standardo Cattolico of Genoa gives the following particulars of the prosecution got up against the Cardinal of Perugia by some unhappy priests - the followers of Passaglia :- "On the 11th of August, the venerable Cardinal was summoned to appear before the judge of criminal instruction to answer to having excited contempt of the laws and institutions of the State, considering that he had written a letter of admonition to three priests of his diocese who had boasted, in the Gazetta di Umbria of July the 15th, of having signed the Passaglian address to the Holy Father, and exhorted others to do the same. In this letter, after having deplored other facts which certainly are not to the credit of the clerical conduct of these priests, the zealous pastor recalled the exhortations and paternal observations which he had several times made use of in other analogous circumstances. He then warned them that to presume to advise the Sovereign Pontiff and urge him to abdicate his rights to ecclesiastical property, was upon the subversive principles of the revolution. an audacity and a fault which carried with them ca-

intentions of their superior; but to subject immediately, to a judicial inquiry, the superior himself, accusing him of an infraction of the famous articles 268 and 265 of the penal code; as if the undertaking and addresses of Passaglia and his partisans were a law and an institution of the State. The good sense of the public has been alarmed by such facts Nearly everybody knows the conduct and doings of the three accusers. In spite of the extensive favor and eager support their work enjoys, they have not hitherto found amongst the ctergy any body to do them the honor of adhering to them. Hardly had information been spread of the prosecution and prospects of imprisonment which await the venerable prelate, when the whole chapter of the cathedral, the college of parish priests, and many other respectable persons of the country, hastened to the Episcopal palace to offer their hemage to the eminent pastor and express to him their grief, as well as the reprobation, which the public feels for

The particulars of the encounter at Aspromonte between the Royal troops, and the Garibaldians will only reach Turin with the Neapolitan mails this evening, when it may be too late for me perhaps to communicate them. These, meanwhile, are a few of the items of news which have reached us here by private correspondence:-

"On the day following his repulse from Reggio Garibaidi marched upon Aspromonte, and advanced as fur as Sunto Stefano. He there fell in with the Bersaglieri, who had been sent to cut off his retreat. Seeing himself hemmed in on all sides, be determined to take up a position on the summit of a very steep mountain at no great distance from Aspromonte fa village which takes as usue from the region), and there make a stand. In a short time a battalion of the Piedmont Brignde and one of Bersaglieri surrounded him and bade him surrender. No answer was given. The troops then pressed forward with lowered bayonets to storm the position. A large party of the Garibaldiads gave way. But 300 or 400 of their veterans held their ground and fought desperately. All the officers in Garibaldi's Sinff, with the exception of two were wounded: Missori among them. It is stated, though the fact is not ascertained, that Nulto was killed. Two of the officers of the Royal army were killed; the number of the wounded on their side is not known. The Commander of the detachment, Pallavicino, is unburt .-The Deputies Nicotera and Miceli are among the prisoners. Some Bersaglieri and other deserters who were taken with arms in their hands, and still wearing the uniform which they had dishonoured, were shot on the spot without mercy. Scores of such deserters were likewise shot at Catania- Garibaldi was expected to arrive at Spexia this morning. Dr. Riboli, and the General's younger son, Ricciotti, left Turin yesterday, to meet the wounded hero at

Spezia:" What the Rattazzi Government may mean to do with Garibaldi, is a subject about which speculation is, as you may imagice, very busy just at present, but about which it is not easy to come to any positive knowledge. Garibaldi is ' to be prosecuted and tried for high treason.' We have as yet no official information of the arrival of the frigate Duca di Genova at Spezia, where, however, she was expected to cast anchor this morning; but people who profess to be conversant with the Government's intentions aver that Garibaldi is to be subjected to a rigorous judicial examination immediately upon landing. uncertain whether his trial is to be conducted before a jury and an ordinary tribunal in Spezia itself, or whether the cause is to be brought before the Senate or Upper House of Parliament, as supreme court of the realm in political matters Garibaldi. you have not forgotten, is a member of the Lower House. Should the trial really begin, it is difficult to say how long it may have to be carried on, how many persons may be implicated, to how many important disclosures it may give rise. It will then and only then be easy to make out the extent of the Government's connivance with Garibaldi, at least at the early stage of his undertaking. On the other hand, however willing the King and the Rattazzi see on what ground Garibaldi and his accomplices can be either absolved or amnestied. In the affair of Sarnico proceedings were quashed, partly out of deference to Garibaidi, partly from love of concord and dread of scandal. But now matters have gone too far, and the impunity of the present offenders must not be held out as an encouragement to the authors of future disturbances. In this terrible dilemma it is expected Government will take the former alternative, and allow the monster trial

to come on. Alberto Mario, a Garibaldian colonel, but an un compromising Mazzinian, was arrested yesterday at Milan, together with his highly-gifted English consort the renowned Miss Jessie Meriton White, and they have been lodged in prison. Arrests of persons of less note have been effected in all the towns where disturbances broke out, especially in the two Southern Kingdoms, where all legal forms are for the present dispensed with. We have to-day the particulars of the arrest of Mordini and Niccola Fabrizi, the two Deputies, on the 27th ult, in the morning, at 9 o'clock. The former alone, it appears, was at home at the Hotel de Rome ; but Fabrizi, on hearing of the arrest of his colleague, declined the help of friends who would have aided his escape, and presented himself at the hotel, where he shared Mordini's fortunes. The Deputy Calvino, a Sicilian, of Trappani, was also arrested at Naples. Like Mordini and Fabrizi, Calvino belongs to the most honourable class of members of the Left in Parliament; he is a modest, disinterested, plain-dealing man; but his devotion to the person of Garibalbi is unbounded and it is impossible to say to what extent he would commit himself if he hoped to serve the hero. Another deputy, Sprovieri, was accested at Cosenza at the head of a band of insurgents. Whatever may be the fortunes of Italy for the future, it seems certain at any rate that Mazzinianism is knocked on the head. The Unita Italiana, the chief organ of Mazzini south of the Alps, is on its last legs. It had been driven from Genoa by by the universal disgust of that thrifty population, and had sought a more favourable sphere of action. a more genial air at Milan, but is now obliged to discontinue its issue, "disheartened," as the leavetaking article avows, "by the unconquerable anathy of the Italian people." That newspaper is expected to carry its household gods to Lugano or to some other place in the Swiss Canton, Ticino. Mazzini has evidently played his last card, and all that he will reap by this last exercise of his evil skill will be the heroic characters of modern times.

ROME. - His Eminence the Cardinal Antonelli. Secretary of State to His Holiness, has addressed the following important circular to the diplomatic

"Rome. August 6th, 1862 .- The spirit of rapacity which animates revolutionary Governments has more or less manifested itself at all times by the war it has declared against the Church, with the object of tak. ing from her her temporal possessions. To drive Religious from their cloisters in order that their houses may be taken possession of and their goods seized, to lay violent hands on ecclesiastical property in general, to declare it the property of the State, so that it may be arbitrarily disposed of, such is the system adopted by Governments modelled

The conduct of the Government which, with law-

Commence of the second

15675. He consequently urged them to think of their under foot the rights of several legitimete sovereigns under the absolute influence of the Oatbolic Priest-

undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State addressed, in the course of the month of April last year, to the honograpic members of the diplomatic corps near the Holy See. This communication had for its object to foreigners from purchasing the said property, which the said Government was disposed to offer for sale for the benefit of the so-called Ecclesiastical Fund. For this purpose the Undersigned pointed out how iniquitous, in point of justice and honesty, was the purchase of the property offered, for as much as such purchase would be based upon contracts concluded with a wrongful possessor touching the property of third persons, unjustly seized by such possessor. In the next place he appealed to the Canon laws, so well known, which in order to defend and render im riolate. the Church's patrimony, have denounced censures and other severe penalties as well against the robsacrilegious spoliations. At the same time he called attention to the fact that all persons had been warned against such purchases by the solemn words of the Pope, in his Allocation of December the seventeenth of the preceding year; in which Allocation His Holiness mada-complaint and protestation against the then proposed alienation of ecclesiastical property, highly reproving and declaring null and void all that had been done, or should be done bereafter by the usurping Government, without regard for the sacred rights and inviolable patrimony of the Church, to the detriment of religious corporations and their lawful possessions. From this declaration evidently ensues the nullity and absolute invalidity of all acquisitions that shall be pretended to be made of the property which shall be alienated by the party who has unjustly usurned such property. But since, in spite of the just pro-testations of the august Chief of the Church, the Government which has projected this unjust spolintion persists in its intention of carrying it into effect, and in consequence, is putting into operation several modes of effecting the alienation of ecclesiastical property, and is bringing about the incameration of the whole of the said property in order to facilitate its alienation, the Undersigned holds himself obliged by the present note to return to so deplorable a subect, and to declare once more, in the name of the Holy Father, that whoever shall conclude contracts with the usurping Government touching ecclesiastical property, whether it be offered for sale or on perpatual redeemable leases, or assigned on mortgage to the creditors of the said Government, or in any other way pledged or alienated, makes himself an accomplice of the robbery of the lawful property of others, an i of the sacrilegious violation of ecclesiastical patrimony, and incurs the canonical censure referred to above, and will find himself in the position of one who has made contracts that are wholly null and void, in conformity to the solemn warning contained in the aforesaid declaration of the Holy Father -a warning and act to which His Holiness hereby gives full confirmation. To this end, the Holy Father declares, in order that it may serve as an ordinance of general application, and may exclude every pretext, that the religious corporations, the ecclesiastical establishments, and in general the whole of the institutions which are intended to be despoiled against all fustice, preserve, nevertheless, their rights to the pro-perty taken from them, or which shall hereafter be unjustly taken from them, and that the Church will never cease to claim of the unlawful possessors its its restitution. On addressing to your Excellency, as well as to your honorable colleagues, the present communication, the purport of which is the same as the preceding communication mentioned above, the Undersigned takes with pleasure the opportunity of renewing to you the expression of his distinguished consideration. "JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI" (Signed)

NAPLES .- A telegram from Rome, dated on the 31st of August says : - "Yesterday, at the Quirinal, the hand of the Princess Maria Annunziata, sister of King Francis II., was officially applied for by the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor of Austria's brother."

At Naples discontent is said to prevail by rea of the publication of martial law and of the suppression (of course only temporary) of all the newspapers, except the official journal. The Neapolitan say they had not, by their conduct, or by any manifesta-tions whatever, given a motive for such rigour, which they seem to think might have been spared them. This is not an unnatural feeling, but in such cases the loyal many must resign themselves to measures which may appear barsh, as far as they are concerned, but which are directed only against the designs of the ill-intentioned few.

It is said that the deserters from the regular army who were captured among the Garibaldians were shot-a very likely measure to have been taken by either Cialdini or La Marmora, and for which no blame, assuredly, could attach to the officer who had ordered it. But it is to be hoped there will be no further bloodshed on account of this affair, although some of the civilians implicated ought certainly not to escape punishment. It will now probably require but a short time to disperse the insurgent bands, whom the troops are charged actively to pursue. -Times Cor.

The Patrie of Sept. 4, publishes a proclamation of General Cialdini granting a limited period to the Garibaldian volunteers who dispersed after the conflict at Aspromonte and the capture of Cataria to present themselves to the authorities.

SWITZERLAND.

The Liberal Government of Zurich has suppressed the ancient abbey of Rheinau, and the Monks celebrated Mass for the last time in the venerable church on Aug. 17. The robbers are now in possession of the property of the convent, which is estimated at £160,000 value, and an act of piracy long meditated and threatened has at last been carried into execution, without the smallest excuse or justifica-tion. The Abbey of Rheinau and its possessions were guaranteed to the Catholic religion and to the Monks by aucient treaties; no complaint has ever been made against the Religious. The Government has nothing to offer in palliation of this crime; all that they can allege is, that the theft was easy and the booty great.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, August 31 .- I have been somewhat amused but not at all, surprised, at reading the following statements made by some mischief-making writer in the Spectator. All Catholics, and even Protestants, resident in Belgium, who have seen the article from which I extract a few sentences, will know that from beginning to end it is a tissue of the grossest misrepresentations, and a most shameful calumny on the brave and generous Belgian nation .-Amongst other things the writer says :- The distress in the manufacturing districts is horrible, almost approaching the bideous. At Ghent, Anderarde, Alost, and other cities of East Flanders, the misery is so awful as to strike terror into the hearts of the more wealthy inhabitants, who are flying in all directions.' He says :- 'The roads and highways are literally lined with beggars, some in the last stage of exhaustion, others wild and defiant, accosting the traveller with threatening gesture. He then speaks of 'emaciated forms, bloodshot eyes, mothers' with dying infants at their breasts, and policemen nonically immediate censures, in virtue especially or less violence, has made an outrageous attack upon the Protectionist Chambers (they have just passed his death has to be avenged, on the guilty, if known the well-known Bull of St. Pius V., Admonet nos, in the immutable laws of justice, and has trampled the treaty of commerce with England) are elected, and, if not, on the friends or tribe of the guilty. Thus Technical flower as is given I reconsist thems. Council by botton Council of the council of the

conscience, enjoining them to abstain from sa- and has reduced by force several States of Italy un- bood, to which body he attributes. "the whole decerdotal functions, considering that they were re-tider its rule, completely) resembles, in every marked cline and terrible distress of the country." He speaks straiged by censures. Now this, letter, which had manner, the extrayagencies of, the revolutionary of the Eguinage at Chentas a convent, whereas it passed with a maryellous celerity into the hands of Governments which are its elders.

The police, has provoked ministerial orders not to in
Quire into the conduct of the priests reproved, nor the ernment affecting the property of the religious cor
from the great primate to the humblest beggar. porations (which it has made war upon and has dis monk - draw whatever they can from the purse of persed) has been the subject of a note which the the poor. (The other day His Holiness sent to the Bishop of Ghent 10,000 francs for the relief of the poor, and his Lordship also subscribed from his own pocket a handsome sum to be devoted to the same object.) . The priests educate the people, or rather they .. dissuade, by warning them of the nullity of such prevent them from being educated, just in the same transactions, both the inhabitants of the country and manner as this penny a line scribbler writes an article in the Spectator, or rather he does not write an. article therein. 'It is believed that at the present .. moment there is not a single school in Belgium, with the exception of a very few belonging to the Pro-testant inhabitants, at the head of which is not a bona. fide Jesuit.' It is only the other day that I visited one .. of the largest Catholic colleges on Belgium, without a Jesuit at its head, and I could name at least fifty, Oatholic colleges in Belgium, many of them conducted by laymen, and not one of them by Jesuits, whilst. I defy the writer in the Spectator to point out to me ten directed by Jesuits throughout the whole length , and breadth of the land. Is it possible that, in such bers of ecclesiastical property as against all those an enlightened country as England, such perver-who in any manner whatever shall aid or abet such sions of facts should be accented as truth?—Coversions of facts should be accepted as truth? - Cornef. Weekly Register.

PANAMA:

The news from the interior is interesting. Gozernor Guardia was shot while leading a charge.

The provincial government has at last published;

the decrees of Gen. Mosquera concerning the church, property and the clergy.

The clergy will all leave on the 9th of this month. for the south and will carry with them the five nuns of the Panama Convent, who will go to Lima.

All the church property will be immediately sold for the benefit of the government, and all the priests. banished or imprisoned that will not take the oatla to support the government that is robbing, their church.

Two of the poor old mans that leave are over so ears of age, and one of them has not been outside the couvent for sixty years. They will probably die from fear and soa sickness before they reach. Lima, The convent has been arowded for several days with the ladies and children of Panama, who are visiting the nuns probably for the last time. - Panama Cor of N. Y. Herald.

UNITED STATES.

The Ocean Queen, from New Orleans, arrived at New York, reports that a formidable armed steamer had run the blockeds at Mobile. The steamer is supposed to be the Alabama, formerly known as the '290;" she is said to have on board 35,000 stand of

It is ascertained that many recruits enlisted to fill up the old regiments desert while on their way to Washington, thus cheating their States and the United States out of the large bounties, paid them in advance.

The Washington correspondent of the New York

Times says, on good authority, apparently, that in a recent interview which Mr. Slidell had with Louis Napoleon, the former was distinctly, given to understand " that it would be very difficult for him to recognize the Confederacy unconditionally and with-out reference to slavery." The reputed sentiments of the Emperor lead to the belief that if the offer which President Davis was about to make a few months ago-to free all children born after a certain date, the day on which the Confederacy was recognized, were renewed the application would be seriously entertained. The correspondent goes on to say, referring to the Emperor: "He said that such an act (the recognition of the Confederacy) would expose his Government to the severest censure, not. only at home but abroad, where France is looked: upon as the friend of freedom and humanity, and theliberator of all races. In such a position and with the perils attending such a course, he should like toknow beforehand whether or not the Confederate Government felt disposed to adopt some measures concerning the emancipation of the blacks in a timemore or less remote, and whether or not he would communicate on the subject with the French Government. To this demand of the French Emperor, Mr. Slidell is said to have answered that he would communicate the wishes of his Mujesty to his Government, and sent to that effect his private secretary, Prince de Polignac, to Richmond." The same correspondent further says .- "Verbal communica-tions are said to have been made by Mr. Mercier, the French Minister, to Mr. Seward concerning the views entertained by the French Cabinet upon American affairs. According to certain persons who are posted upon diplomatic secrets, it would seem that some time ago the French legation received a confidential letter stating in the clearest possible manner that the opinion of the French Cabinet was that the American civil war was interminable; that every event which has happened since the beginning of the war tended to show that the North was unable to bring back the South to submission, and, that such being the case, there was but one course for Mr. Lincoln to adopt and that was to enter into an arrangement with the Confederates. The letter further added that the Foreign Cabinets were tired of the representations made by Mr. Lincoln's Administration to European interests and, that they could not tolerate it much longer. Mr. Mercier having communicated confidentially, the contents of that letter to Mr. Seward our Minister is said to have written to Mr. Dayton, answering all the points contained in that note, with the order to make it known to the French Government.

"Lo! THE POOR INDIAN."-We recently met a famous missionary who has spent many years among the wild tribes of the West, and we enjoyed a couple of hours in his company rarely. The good father has learned to love the Indians most cordially. This is not usually the case with white men who go to dwell among them. But Indians after all, are like other mortal men, and love their friends and hate their enemies. Traders, and trappers, and soldiers, are not likely to love the Indians, or to be loved by them. And so for the most part, the Indian agents appointed by the Government do not love, and are not loved by the wild men of the forest. But the Jesuit missionary does love them, and is loved by them, To him they are not ferocious savages, or mere wild beasts, to be plundered or shot down, according to the convenience or interest of their pursuers. He sees in them human beings made in the image and likeness of God; brethren who are to be reclaimed, not wolves to be slaughtered. He addresses them as brethren, as children of a common Father, as co-heirs, if they will hear the word, to the kingdom of heaven. They soon distinguish him from other men. He brings them no fire water to craze their brains, he offers them no trumpery to cheat them out of their lands or peltry. He dwells among them in peace, teaching them with the Gospel, the arts of peace. He takes a wigwam among them, and he erects a little chapel, which, with a few appropriate ornaments, is, to their eyes, a sacred and beautiful temple erected in honor of the Great Spirit, for their benefit. Our missionary told us for the many years he had been with them, he found only kindness and good will. In war and peace he had travelled among them, instructing, humanizing and Christianizing them, and feeling bimself always in as much personal safety as if in the midst of civi-lization. Nay, more, he said he felt safer among the Indians than in the streets of a great city. In all your great cities, he said, you have savages far exceeding the savages of the Indian tribes. He spoke keeping the bulk of the army of destitution from the of their customs and traditions which gives us such gates of the capital. He then goes on to say that horrible ideas of their character. If one is killed,

they do, in their blindness, sometimes punish the in-pocent for the guilty. If a white man kills one of a pocent for the guitage I salve in a manufacture man, This bribe, some of that tribe will kill a white man. This accords with their rude ideas of retributive justice.

SLSTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, accords with their rude ideas of retributive sustice. How far have we acted differently towards them? When white men have been attacked and slain by Indians, have the guilty Indians alone borne the penalty? Far from it; we have pursued precisely their own rule, and, in this respect, the action of the whites has not been confined in times of war or excitement, merely to the Indians. Instances of the same crude justice, or injustice, will spring up immediately in the mind of the reader, without involving Indian savagery. But the Indians have rarely been aggressors upon the whites. Appearances are often against them, because we have possession of the press, and first access to the ear of the public. The Indians have no channel by which to make their grievances known. Our good missionary said that an American General, famous as an Indian fighter, had said to him that out of a hundred aggressions, ninety-nine were on the part of the whites against one on the part of the red men. The traders cheat them habitually; and even the agents appointed by the Government to carry out Government contracts, and to pay these poor savages their stipulated allowances, take to themselves the lion's share of what the Government sends to the Indians.—Baltimore Catholic Mirror. EMANCIPATION PROBABLE, -The correspondent of

the New York Post hints at long interviews held by Mr. Lincoln with leading Northern statesmen, to whom he has submitted his well-developed ideas for a proclamation which, when issued, will end the war and its cause. When success shall again have crowned our arms, this important manifesto may be confidently expected.; although desperate efforts have been made, are now making and will be made, to stiffe it with the wet blanket of border State conservatism.

The London Times does justice to the heroism of the South : - " They are subjected to a rigorous blackade. They have to face, in addition to the armies with which the North began the war 600,000 new soldiers raised for their destruction. They have to provide from their exhausted resources all the material of war, and must manufacture for themselves all the necessaries of life which they hitherto imported.
They have to keep down 4,000,000 negro slaves, and
they now have on their frontiers large tribes of fierce and fickle Indians, whom a slight cause might convert into dangorous and bloodthirsty enemies. Their manhood is all in the field, and they are about to call out those of more advanced age to supply the gaps which the cannon may make in it. Yet in such a situation they are able to speak and act with moderation and dignity. In the midst of their reverses they can look forward with confidence to success; in the midst of success they can contemplate and look forward to the possibility of loss and failure. Such men would seem worthy of a better destiny than to be dragged at the chariot wheels of a conquering democracy, and to live under a perpetual Reign of Terror."

TELEGRAPHICALLY DRUNE .-- A citizen of St. Louis being brought before a magistrate on a charge of drunkenness, the following dialogue took place :-Judge - What is the charge against this individunt?

Policeman-Getting drunk; completely drunk, attempting to destroy private property, and collecting a crowd around him.

Mr. Erskine, (arising painfully)-That's a mistake, a calumny beyond description. I was not drunk, i am not drunk, I shall not and will not be drunk. I never drink anything but water; ask Thompson. In order to prove to you that I have my senses perfectly i will proceed to sing Star-Spangled Banner without missing a note. Gotspianonere?

Judge Poor Lubatic!
M. Erskice—Judeed, that's more'n likely. Reading the newspapers has brought me into this state-I like to know the war news. I read all the despatches published on the subject. That's the way I lost my reason. The second edition contradicts the first; the third contradicts that again, and so on. You believe you know, and you den't know anything. You learn all at once that what happened yesterday didn't happen yesterday, but is going to happen to-mor-That's enough to shatter the organized intellect. It produces the effect of mixing your liquoryou go on swallowing, without knowing how much

you take. -So you have been mixing your liquor,

Mr. Erskine-No! I've mixed my despatches. Oh!

Telegraph, Telegraph! you're my ruin.
Notwithstanding this ingenious system of defence Mr. Erskine was sent to work off his whiskey at the station house. On his way thither he promised the public officer not to read any more newspapers, and above all, no more despatches from the sent of

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF WILLIAM DONNOLLY, late of Borisokane, County Tipperary, Ireland, who landed in New York in June last, and is supposed to be now in Cauada. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, addressed to Sergt P. Walsh, City Police force, Quebec. Exchanges will please copy.

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THE duties of this School will be resumed on the 2nl of SEPTEMBER next at 9 A.M. Parents are requested to be nunctual in sending

their children the first day. H. A. VERREAU, Pirc.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT. STUDIES will be resumed in this College on the 3rd of September.

J REZE, President.

August 21. JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL

SCHOOL.

THE PUPIL TEACHERS of this School are requested to present themselves on the 4th of SEPTEMBER

nevt at 6 P.M. for the resumption of business. They will be required to produce certificates of good conduct and Baptism The costume is obligatory.
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charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two

pairs for each pupil.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge

4th. Br paying \$1,50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take

charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month

6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course,

7th. Lessons in any of the Pine Arts are also extra

charges. Justrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use

of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provide for their children will deposit in the hands of the

Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing

9th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with

the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct,

10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction.

12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays

and Thursdays, except during the offices of the

Oburch.
13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table nankins. By paying

50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand.

same conditions as they have been for the preceding

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N.B.-Mrs. STEVENSON takes the present opportunity of stating that all applications for Concerts during the Fall and Winter Scasons must be made to her Agent, Mr. McCORMACK at the Transcript Office. August 14.

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PATRICK WOODS, BERNARD TANSEY, W P McGUIRE, PATRICK JORDAN, DANIEL LYONS, JOHN MURPHY.

June 5.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICES SEPIDMBER 26, 1862.

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covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well: SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

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