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OONA MORIARTY.

AN INCIDENT IN IRISH PEASANT LIFE.

Those bold promontories and intruding bays, which so deeply indent the map of Ireland along its whole western outline, tell of a long and fierce struggle between land and ocean. How wild a warfare has the great Atlantic waged against our island-home along that iron-bound coast for nigh six thousand years. Those jutting headlands projecting so far into the deep; those rocky islets, left so far out among the wild waves by the vanquished and retreating terra firma; those jagged creeks and bays penetrating towards the very heart of the country, and searching out every nook where the solid granite, or the quartz, or the limestone was not at hand to resist the invading element-all these indicate the terrific power of the hostile forces, and the varying success of that everlasting conflict.

But none of those headlands forms so prominent a feature on the map, or one so interesting on many accounts, as the great peninsula which still rejoices in the euphonious old title of Corkaguinny, and of which the local chief place is the ancient little town of Dingle. All round from Malin-head to Cape Clear, without excepting even Achil or the tempest-shorn Mweelrea, there is not so grand a promontory as Brandon-hill, or one which breasts the Atlantic with a sea precipice so steep and lofty. The shifting sands on the adjacent shore of Smerwick-harbor evince the recent inroads of the ocean, which threatens at no distant period, to insulate Sybil-head and the Three Sisters. The stormy Blasquets, far out in the south-western offing, are trophies at once of former conquest and of stern resistance between the struggling elements; and the sandy flats of the Magherees seem to be protected from total immersion only by the inighty bulwark of St. Brendan's mountain.

How many strange old places, and how many scenes of strange events, do we find in that stripe of land which we are describing. Some of the names we have mentioned are full of historic import. From the summit of Brandon-hill we behold objects which might indeed illustrate a large portion of Irish history. The mariner saint of the sixth century, whose name the mountain bears, sailed often from under its shadow on the ocean wanderings; and from this mountain he took his last bearing on that voyage in which he succeeded in reaching the transatlantic shores, nearly a thousand years before Columbus re-discovered them. Cloghanes, or stone-roofed cyclopean houses, the residences of primitive saints, small oratories and churches of the sixth and seventh century architecture, and some medieval castles, are strewn over the neighboring districts. Smerwick-harbor, with its Dunanoir, has a doleful tale to tell about the fate of the chivalrous Geraldines and their unhappy Spanish and Italian allies: and in our own times the name of Dingle is painfully associated with efforts to use the sufferings of a famine-stricken people in the work of soul-traffic. Thus is the locality one of singular girl. interest to the antiquary, to the lover of the grand and picturesque in nature, and, if you will, to the student of human nature.

Low-lying, at the foot of a ridge of healthy mountains, and about a mile from the eastern shore of Smerwick-harbor, stand the ruins of Kilmalkedar church, or 'Kiel,' as the name is pronounced in an abridged form in the neighborhood. The style of these ruins is peculiar, the architecture belonging to a period anterior to the introduction of the Gothic. In the ancient church-yard adjoining there are some head-stones inscribed with the mysterious ogham characters. The name of the church is derived from one of the immediate holy disciples of St. Brendan, and, altogether, the place has air of extreme antiquity. Close by there is a holy well, and in the immediate vicinity of the church are a few farm houses of the humblest class; but, notwithstanding the and that I am ready to do anything in the world presence of these habitations, the place is exceedingly sad and solitary.

Near the aforesaid holy-well, several years ago, a pair of rustic lovers, on whose behalf we desire to enlist the reader's interest, often had the happiness of a casual meeting. Oona Moriarty was a widow's daughter of the vicinity.-Her mother was miserably poor, the whole subsistence of the family, which consisted of herself, her daughter and a son, being derived from a small plot of bad land which that son, a boy too young for the laborious task imposed on him, cultivated with difficulty. But Oona, though so poor, was handsome. She grew up like a lovely flower blooming in a wilderness. Her large dark eyes, regular features, and graceful figure would have been considered beautiful even among the most refined classes; while maidenly modesty and an excellent though untaught understanding, Leary proceeded to tell their whatever news he were qualities which she possessed in a still higher had. He was an ardent admirer of the fair degree than even beauty. Her favored lover, Ned Hurley, was as poor as herself. He was a mother, although to the daughter he was an oboften of a summer evening, to hover about the obvious enough. old well of Kilmalkedar, where by some good! Having exhausted the topics of the weather, the demon for you?

fortune, he never failed to catch a glimpse of the and of the manner in which the crops of oats and sweet Oona Moriarty, and if the opportunity were favorable, to have a little conversation with her. Ned was somewhat wild and unsteady in his habits, much more so indeed than Oona sus- O'Sullivan says about it every Sunday.' pected, and as he felt that he would hardly be approved of as her suitor, he never introduced meetings partook of a clandestine character;although this was neilians in a great measure maiden merely abstained from mentioning them to her mother, without seeking specially to conceal them from her.

One evening as the sun, about to descend into the ocean, beyond the most northern summit of venerable gables of the old church, Oona, who had just filled her pail from the crystal waters of made his appearance, and seated himself on another of the naked rocks which are strewn about in profusion at that place.

After their first greetings, their conversation Ned Hurley then observed, in a thoughtful man- has turned souper.' ner: 'I am breaking my heart thinking, Oona, and I can't help thinking, that you don't care about me at all."

'Then how can you say that, Ned? I never cared about any one in this world but yourself, except my poor mother and Tom; and I wish scarlet at the news, and as the words were so could do anything else for ourselves.' you would come to the house now, and let me pointedly addressed to herself, she should speak, tell them all about it.'

'If you care about me, then,' said Hurley, only attending to the first part of her answer ;why don't you keep your promise? and you know tis long since you promised me that you would be my wife.'

The girl blushed deeply, and only made the sad rejoinder :

But where will we go, or what will become of us if we get married?

'As to that,' said Hurley, 'I don't know indeed; but still I don't see any chance that we will ever be one pit better off; and I am thinking ot doing something terrible, Oona, if you only

' Something terrible, indeed, and what is it you would do, Ned?' inquired Oona with a smile.

'Nothing at all, I hope - if I can belp it,' I'd sell my soul to the Wicked One to get something for you, Oona.

'God forgive you, Ned, for saying such a bad

thing in this blessed place," was her reply. Another pause ensued, and Hurley observed, in a tone of apparent indifference— What pretty houses they have down there in the colony: were you ever in any of them?

'What would bring me into one of them !the Lord between us and harm,' exclaimed the

'What harm is in it after all ?' said Ned .-'I wish we had one of them, and the bit of land we could get with it, for a while, until we could find some other way to live.'

'Oh, then, the Lord between us and harm, again and again,' reiterated Oona, crossing herself. 'I never heard you talk that way before, and I hope I never will again. If it be the will of God that we are to be married, something will happen in our favor, Ned, and don't fear ;but sooner than do what you say, I would rather a thousand times be buried this moment in the bottom of the ocean.'

These words were ultered with great energy, and another paused ensued. Ned then rose to depart, and appeared deeply afflicted.

'I am only telling you, Oona,' he said, 'that it is breaking my heart to go on in this way, for your sake.'

'If you love me, then, don't do anything wrong, and don't talk the way you talked this evening; but as I was saying, you must come to my mo-ther's bouse now. It is a long walk from Dingle, and a long walk back again, and you must

eat a few potatoes with us before you go.' Ned declined the invitation. He appeared gloomy and sorrowful. Oona's heart also was heavy; and in this unhappy state of mind they

parted. It was some days after this interview between Oona and young Hurley, when Owen O'Leary, the son of a small farmer of the neighborhood, paid a visit to the bouse of the widow Moriarty. The family were congregated outside the cabin door, variously occupied, as it was a genial evening at the close of the month of August; and O'-Oona, and as such was highly acceptable to her young laborer whose residence was chiefly at ject of cold indifference; and the principal item Dingle, some tour miles distant, but he contrived of intelligence which he had to relate was soon

potatoes had so far thriven with the neighbors, he said, I am told there are people joining the soupers in Dingle still, in spite of all that Father

To some of our readers it may be necessary to explain that the name of 'soupers' is a term of himself at her mother's cabin; so that their opprobrium applied originally in the south of Ireland to those unhappy creatures who are known to change their religion for some worldly consiowing to the natural solitude of the place. The deration; the word being derived from the meatsoup which it has been usual to deal out to them on fast-days, and which is at once a test of the sincerity of their conversion, and an instalment of the creature comforts held out to them as a reward. The groups of cottages built for their the Three Sisters, was gilding with his rays the exclusive accommodation in the outlets of the her face in her lap. town of Dingle are known as the 'colony;' and hence the horror expressed by Oona at the menthe holy well, was seated on a stone combing out | tion of that place by her friend, Ned Hurley, | fore I go to bed?' her long black tresses, when her lover abruptly and the general expression of indignation with which O'Leary's report was now received.

'There are some joining them,' he continued, nate man?' that have no right at all; 'for,' he added, looking significantly towards Oona, 'I am told that a being of course in Irish, the only language that boy of the Hurleys, who is well able to earn his either of them spoke, a short pause ensued, and own bread, and has nobody depending on him,

> O'Leary spoke in the plural, as if Hurley were one of several who were acting in the manner he described, but this was only a figurative get a house and some little means for yourself way of expressing himself, as it was his rival alone to whom he alluded. Oona blushed like are always telling lies about other people; and there is no believing half of what we hear.?

'And who is the boy himself?' inquired the widow Moriarty.

'I have often seen him over in this of the country,' said O'Leary. 'I saw him two or three times talking to Oona,

here, at the well,' said her brother laughing.

'And who is he, Oona?' asked her mother. 'All I know about him is, that he is a decent, honest boy; and I don't believe a word that

Owen O'Leary here says about him,' said Oona, again, if you wish.' while the tell-tale blushes mantled more deeply in her face.

The mother thought it more prudent to await sister's embarrassment; and O'Leary, anxious to vindicate his own veracity in the matter; said: Why, then, all I know about him is, that I saw is trying to get a house there from the minister, promise she had made to her mother; and so, and that he was half a dozen times at the preachings; that is all I know, and if you don't call that turning souper, I don't know what it is.'

'I suppose many a one that is not a souper has occasion sometimes to go to the colony; and before she left. you don't know whether anything else about him Hurley rose up gloomily, and walked slowly be true or not?' said Oona, arguing in her lover's away. He was dark and wayward in his disposifavor, like a true woman.

What is it to you what he does? What business have you to take his part?' rejoined her

mother, somewhat sharply.

The subject here dropped, and O'Leary soon after took his leave. Tom also absented himself for | that the best way in which he could be revenged some time, and the widow seized the opportunity to demand an explanation from her daughter of the meeting with young Hurley. She then colony, associated henceforth with its inhabitants, side Ballydavid Head, and two of the bodies forbid her to meet him any more; and Oona said, with great sincerity and honest pride, 'You may be sure, mother, I will never speak to him loathed and despised them and their system .if the story told about him be true; but I must Thus he acted the part of a consummate hypocrite, bodies were. It was quite plain at all events see him once, at least, to make sure whether it until all that was in any way good in his heart or

is or not." Another week elapsed and Oona on going, as was her wont, a little before sunset, to her lonely well, tound her lover there before her. Her his subsequent conduct, soon forgot and forgave manner towards him was reserved, and on his side too the meeting seemed to produce some embarrassment. The following dialogue ensued:

'And so, Ned, you went to the colony after all. 'Sure any one might go there, I suppose.' 'Ay, Ned; but what brought you there,

' And who told you I was in it at all.'

tell me ?'

· Well, I suppose if you beard I was in the colony, you heard what business I had there

· I don't mind what I hear from any one about you, Ned; I'd rather hear what you tell me yourself; but what brought you among these bad

'Nothing at all, then.'

'You wouldn't lie to me, Ned.' Hurley was silent.

O then, 'tis true after all that you turned.' 'Tell me who said anything against me to you,

and I'll have his life." That is more of it. I thought you loved me,

Ned Hurley.' Didn't I tell you that I would sell my soul to

turned souper. O God, have mercy on us!'

ONICLE.

'Oh, I am afraid it is too true, Ned; you went to the preachings, and you tried to get a house in the colony from the minister; O, it is too true.

Ned hung down his head in silence.

the story about you, I said it was a lie. O, I wished it was a lie; but my heart misgave me when I remembered the way in which you spoke to me here the last time; then I was afraid it might be true, and now I see it is. O wirru stru! wirra stru!' and poor Oona wept and hid

about me, Oona, and I'll surely have his life be-

why would you take any one's life, you unfortu-

Hurley had not a word to say.

'You brought disgrace upon yourself and me,' resumed Oona, after a while, 'and I have promised my mother that I would never see you as usual.

'O, don't say that, Oona, or I'll go mad. It was for your sake I did it. I only wanted to ther, shuddering at the very idea. and myself from that cursed crew, and we would fling it back to them in a year or so, when we

'And is that honest? And do you think, and she therefore remarked that some people Ned, that I would marry you with the curse of God on us both, and be disgraced and lost for threaten. To retire to rest was out of the quesever and ever? O no; I told you at this holy well before that I'd rather a thousand times be the few lighted embers on the hearth added to buried in the bottom of the ocean than do such their sense of insecurity; for if the root fell in. a thing; and now, Ned Hurley, God be with you the thatch would catch fire, and their all would be and convert you; there is no use in our meeting | consumed in the flames. They could do nothing any more in this world."

Oh, for God's sake don't leave me that way, Oona, or I'll surely go mad, and do something they sat or knest with panic-stricken hearts, imworse than ever I did. Oh stay with me, Oona, ploring from Heaven mercy for themselves and for another minute, and I'll never come near you others.

At this moment Oona's brother, who had witround lest any harm should come to his sister,

Oona was anxious to break off the interview; praying that God might change his heart from and bave spoken some kind and encouraging word

tion, and was capable of feeling as much of the bad passion of pride as a person in a much higher position in society. He felt galled at Oona's reproof; fancied that her manner towards him arose from a change in her affection; and imagining upon her was to do the very thing which she most disliked, returned the next day to the Dingle learned some of their religious cant, and attended their place of worship, while all the time he

disposition became sophisticated and corrupted. Oona, who did not understand the actual worthiessness of her lover, or learn anything of in her heart the faults for which she had upness towards him. Whatever he had done wrong she now thought how it was for her sake he had done it, and perhaps after all he had not gone so she said to herself, what might happen him. or into what misfortune her unkindness might hurry her visits to the holy well were at once sources the unhappy men in the other world. of grief and melancholy consolation to her; ber songs over her spinning-wheel became inexpress- an apron was seen approaching the bodies, and ibly plaintive and heart-touching, and they were looking closely into their features; and as she often interrupted by deep-drawn sighs, followed gazed upon the face of one, she uttered a low by long intervals of silent thoughtfulness; she shriek. became pale and careworn; and yet all this away with grief. Her mother was too dull, and household, to perceive any change in her daugh- among the graves. ter's health or state of mind; and thus poor tice or sympathy of any friend.

reached her ears about Ned Hurley. She did years she became sensible of the grievous faults

"And I suppose that that is the reason you not allow his name to escape her lips, and no one else thought of alluding to him. Weeks passed, "Tis not true," said Hurley, in a violent pas- and the storing month of October set in. One night in particular it blew a terrific gale from the south-west. First the wind came moaning through the old walls and along the hillside, rising and falling fitfully; and the sun at setting tinged the clouds for a while with garish yellow. The night was moonless and starless; black 'Ned, I am ashamed of you. When I heard masses of clouds swept over the sky from the ocean, and the fitful gusts of the evening were changed into the sustained fury of a tempest .-The storm raged as if the very mountains would rock upon their foundations -the distant roar of the Atlantic could be heard for miles into the country, and its spray, carried off by the storm until it iningled with the clouds, covered the sur-'Tell me who it is that told you any stories face of the land with salty crystals. It was one of those storms which can only be witnessed on our western coasts, when nothing seems safe 'What matter who told me if it be true; and from the tempest, and the horrible uproar of the elements appears to threaten nature with another

> · God help any one that's on the sea to-night!' said Oona, who sat so paralyzed by the tury of the storm that she was unable to ply her wheel

> 'Oh, wirra waher! sure nobody would be on the sea such a night as this,' ejaculated her mo-

> · If there is any one on the sea, they'll soon be under it, anyhow; 'tis hardly one is safe on the land itself in this storm,' chimed in Tom.

They crowded more closely round the fire. trembling lest the roof of their cabin should be swent away, as the creaking rafters seemed to tion. No one could steep in such a storm; and but pray the live long night, and while the storm howled and threatened above and around them,

Thus the dismal night wore away, and with the returning morning the tempest subsided .nessed the meeting from a distance, and hovered | The sun rose red and angry looking-the clouds were torn and jagged-the few gleams of sunanother opportunity for explanations from her having observed Hurley's loud and excited man- shine which they permitted to appear were lurid daughter. Tom Moriarty still laughed at his ner, approached nearer, and commenced whistling |-the wind was still high, and the storm was evidently only fulled for a while, and not blown out. Still it was a relief after the dreary night. she said she could not stop, and that after the Tom Moriarty went out to his work; Oona rehim myself in the colony, and that I am told he way in which he had acted, she should keep the turned to her spinning-wheel, and sang over it one of her most plaintive ditties, and her mother was engaged tidying the house. Just then, a evil, she turned away; but only for her brother's little ragged girl entered at the open door, and, approach she might have tarried a moment longer, after standing for a while silent, with her back against the wall, at length said, as if casually, There was a boat lost last night out near Ballydavid.

> A cry of horror and pity escaped from the mother and daughter at the news.

'They say 'twas a boat of the souners.' added the little girl after a while; and the statement elicited a fresh exclamation of horror.

Another neighbor now stepped in, and observed that it was easy to know the d- was at his work last night - a whole boat load of soupers was lost! The boat itself was on the rocks inwere washed in on the sands at the head of Smerwick harbor; but there were four or five others in the boat, and no one knew where their that none of them could have been saved.

Oona waited to hear no more, but wrapping an apron tightly about her head she glided out without speaking, and hastened towards the shore .-A few other persons might be seen proceeding in the same direction, struggling with the contrary braided bim. She blamed herself for her harsh- blasts and a small group of people were assembled below on the sands. At the place where these latter stood lav the bodies of two men stretched on the sand in the ghastly rigidity of death. No far as she had been told; and now who knows, one seemed to know their names, and no one wished to touch them; but all were aware that the lost boat belonged to soupers, and the horror O I heard it; but what brought you there, him. Thus she tormented herself with her own which the spectacle inspired was increased in the thoughts; night and day she grieved and fretted, minds of most of them, by a fear for the fate of

A young girl with her head tightly muffled in

Tom Moriarty, who had come down to the while no one knew the secret of her affliction, or shore, recognized his sister, but said nothing; seemed to observe that she was rapidly wasting and all that day a low, bitter wailing might be heard within the sacred old walls of Kilmalkedar, too much engrossed in the care of their humble where the poor mourner sought to hide her grief

Such was the sad document of the love of Oona was pining away without attracting the no- Oona Moriarty and the unfortunate Ned Hurley. If we follow the fate of the former, however, a ce or sympathy of any friend.

Weeks passed away, and not a word of news little longer, we shall find that in the lapse of

and the second of the time pairing were and the second of the second of

of her unbappy lover, and of the escape she had in not being united for life to such a man. Owen Olleary often visited her mother's cabin, and proved himself to be a sincere friend and a worthy fellow. Her brother, Tom, caught fever and died; her mother was sinking fast under the pressure of old age and poverty; and at length Oonii Moriarty was induced to lend a favorable ear to the wooings O'Leary; and ultimately to give myndier hand.

IMPORTANT PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The following most important and able Pastoral has been addressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cash: | and Emily (the most Rev. Dr. Leathy) to the lairy of those parts of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick which are within the diocese of Cashel and

Emly: -BELOVED BRETHREN - After years of repose the counties of Tipperary and Limerick have been once more disturbed by dreadful murders following one another in quick succession. Three human beings have been deprived of life under circumstances of such atrocity that one migh: well think he was reading of murders committed not in a Christian but a Heathen country. The law of the land, armed with power from God to punish crime for the protection of life and the preservation of order, has held its inquest with a solemnity which must strike evil-doers with awe, and an unimpassioned calmuess which must inspire all with confidence in the administration of justice; and now having passed the sentence, it is pausing for a little while before it does the last act of justice upon a fourth human being, whose life has become forfeit for one of these murders. A solemn moment it is, when every one who has a heart to feel for deep human suffering, every one who desires that the peace of God may reign in the bearts and guide the actions of men, every one who sincerely wishes for the welfare of this fair but unhappy hand must be afflicted, and profoundly afflicted. In this solemn hour it is fit that the voice of your chief Pastor be heard above the gust of passion, as above the wail of sorrow. It is the voice of one who, as much from the love he bears you as from a sense of the daty he owes you, speaks in the name of the living God, to calm your passions and to soothe your sorrows, to instruct you in what is good, and to warn you against what is evil. You will on this occasion hearken to the voice of your Pastor, as you have always hearkened, with docility, believing for certain that he has naught in view but your good, and that he speaks because you have need to hear him.

And if I raise my voice on the present occasion, it is not that, as some at distance might suppose, those recent murders have been committed within the limits of these dioceses, for one only took place within them, the other two outside, in places forty miles asunder Neither is it that there exists in this district, as has been erroneously asserted, a wide spread combination against life and property for, without denying that there does exist a very general uneasiness on the subject of land, and not only that, but a deep dissatisfaction yet more deepened by the declaration that Government will do nothing in this grave matter, and not only, but the kind of fellow-feeling begotten of common auffering pervading the minds of men who have never interchanged a word-without, I say, denying that such thoughts and feelings run as i were sympathetically through the whole body of the occupying tenants of these parts, I affirm without fear of contradiction that in the part of the county of Tipperary, and that the principal part, or in the part of the county of Linerick, and that a considerable part, which lies within these dioceses, there does not exist any such thing as a combination against life and property, the recent murders being isolated instances of personal vengeance, direct or indirect, the perpetrators of which had no manner of connexion one with another. And this I affirm, because not a trace of such a combination came out on the late Commission; and further, because I have pu the question to every priest in these dioceses, each and all of whom have denied the existence of such combination in their respective localities. Nor again, if I speak now, is it that the clergy of these or of the neighbouring dioceses have played the part of the dumb dogs inveighed against by the Prophet, as has been now coverty insinuated. now broadly asserted, by persons anxious for an opportunity to wound the reputation of the Catholic clergy at the expense of the known Catholic clergy of Cashel and Emly it may be said with perfect with -and so I doubt not may it be said with equal truth of the neighbouring clergy, if I may assume to speak for them - that at no time was the peace of this part of the convery disturbed but they did their daty fearlessly, as became the ministers of God, by denouncing the body and the criminality of outrages of every kind, even those committed in resistance to wrong. Form conduct is before the world. To it they note a with confidence, and cast. back upon meir defemers the imputation that they hold their peace when they ought to speak out Anl now, beloved brethren, taking no beed of the

neworthy imperation, so as on account of it either to perform or be put from performing a duty, let me export you to hold steelf istly to what you have been taught from infancy up to manbood, in the confesgional, from the pulpit, from the altar. It is the terching of your datechism, of the priests of your Church, and of the Gospel, for the teaching of ail three is one and the same. And what is it that they teach? As regards the laws of the land and the constituted authorities, they teach submission to both not only for fear of the temporal panishments awaiting evil-doers, but also for God's sake. Hear the blessed Apostle Peter cited in your cathechism - "Be ye subject . . . to every human creature for God's sake, whether it be to the king as excelling, or to governors. for so is the will of God."-1 Pet. ii. 13, 15. Listen also to the words of his fellow Apostle Paul, likewise quoted in your catechiam -" Let every soul be subject to higher powers : for there is no power but from God. Therefore he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation. Wherefore be subject of necessity, not only for wrath but also for consciouse's ate"-Rom. xli 1 5. As regards your neighbour, and my neighbour your catheeism says must be understood "mankind of every description, and without any exception of persons, even those who injure us or differ from us in religion "-as regard your neighbour, catechism, clergy, Gospel, all teach you peace, forgiveness of injuries, brotherly love, love of enemies, not to injure, not to seek revenge, not to murder. Give ear to our Lord's words in the cathecism in answer to the young man's question, "What good shall I do, that I may have lite ever saving? If thou wilt enter into life," says Christ, ' keep the commandments" (Mat. xix. 16, 15), smong which you have always beard that the greatest in regard to one's neighbour is "Thou, shalt not kill." Give ear to those words of Christ found in your cathecism, "As you would that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner"-Lake vi 31. And again, to those other words, Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, and pray for them that columniate you. -Luke vi. 27, 28; Matt. v. 44. Attend further to the pregount answer of your catecitism to the question, " What particular duties are required of us by that rule?" (of loving one's neightour) - "Never to injure your neighbour by word or deed, in his person, property or character, to wish well to him and to pray for him, and always to assist him as far as we are able in his spiritual and corporal necessities." These are the words of your catechism, of your clergy, of our Blessed Lord and his Apostles, the same that have been poured into then dying in despute of G als merce, consequently in your ears from infancy till they have become to you a state of final immenitence, certain it is that for him

the late Commission.

the most familiar of words. Hearken to them, for a better rule of conduct, a more complete epitome, of Christian morality, touching the all-important duties in question, it would be impossible to put before you. Hearken to these words, and not only hearken to them, but "the things which you have both learned; and received, and heard, these do ve, and the God of peace shall be with your "Phillip iv 9.

Were you all of you true to this teaching, "by

Were you all of you true to this teaching, "by doing well, you would," as Peter says, "put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."-1 Pet. ii 15. And not only could you stop the mouth of the gainsayer, but you might even win him over to admire the truth and the beauty and holiness of your religion, which never for any end parleys with, or connives at, or consents to, any crime from the smallest to the greatest, because not the greatest only but the smallest as well it condemns as offensive to the God of holiness. But from the sound teaching of your holy religion, grieve to say that some, thank God but few, have leaving the right way they have gone fallen off: astray," (11 Pet. ii 15) by committing deeds of vio-lence and, I shudder to add, even of bloodshed; and so they have become stones of stumbling to the well-disposed of another creed, who would view the Catholic religion with a favorable eye did they but see it exemplified in the lives of Oatholics themselves and rocks of scandal to the enemies of their creed and race, to whom they have given occasion to blaspheme the religion, to malign the priesthood, and to blacken the character of the people of this country. Nor is it after all matter of surprise, though plainly unjust that even good men, when their best feelings are shocked by the intelligence that a barbarous murder has been committed, suffer themselves to be carried away by the excitement of the moment so far as to attach a certain stigms to a whole community because some one or two of its members are implicated in the crime. This is unjust, no doubt, still it is nature in its eagernes to condemn guilt, forgetting to distinguish the innocent from the guilty, an outburst of the abhorrence in which all mankind, even the benighted heathens, hold the crime of murder. And if without the light of the Gospel the very law of nature, written on the heart of man tells, as it does tell, even the savage tribes of the desert to respect human life, what are we to think of Christians, or rather monsters in human shape calling themselves Christians, who, stiffing the cry of nature in their own breast, take away the life of a human being? That you may form some just idea of this most dreadful of crimes, consider its consequences to others as well as to the murderer himself.

Go, then, to the house of mourning where the remains of the murdered man are lying for a little before they are committed to their last resting-piece, there to find a repose in death which was denied in life. It was a happy home while he was there to cheer every one by his living presence. If he went abroad, loving hearts followed him as he went: when he come back they bounded to the sound of his returning footsteps. If at the close of day he took his wonted place in the midst of the family, joy circulated from heart to heart because he was there in whom all affections centered, and the innocent little ones, pressing around his knees as a mother's smiles blessed him and them, formed a group upon which the angels might look down from their thrones with delight. Now how changed is all! Look yonderthere are the once happy children wringing in an agony of grief the little hands with which they would clasphis knees so fondly, and there is she whose sorrow is so deep that one is at a loss to know what to say in order to comfort her. And now there reigns around the awful silence of death, or if it is broken at times by living sounds, they are no longer the sounds of joy, but the wail of the little children lamenting their lost parent, mingled with the sobs of their broken-hearted mother. Who broke up this happy home, this little sanctuary of peace on earth? The murderer, for the hand which struck down the head of that family made wreck and ruin of its earthly happiness. Nor is this all. To make the happy home desolate, to deprive the children of their father, to take from the wife her husband-all this is bad enough, and the murderer does all this But he does worse. He takes away the life of a fellow-creature - that life more precious than anything else in this world, for what so precious, be it even the gold he has been digging out of the earth during many a year of toil, that a man will not cast into the sea, deeming the loss a gain so it be the means of saying his life - that life which only the Sovereign Lord of life and death can give, and which He alone or those acting in his name ought ver to take away. He also probably takes away what is still more precious than the life of the body, that is the life of the soul, by sending a poor sinner before God in the midst of his sins, it may be without giving him time to say, "Lord have mercy on my soul !" Few there are who are prepared to go before God, if summoned out of this world of a sudden The probability, therefore, is that the poor murdered man is unprepared for death; and, dreadful as it must be to think of it, nevertheless it is unquestionably true that if taken unprepared, gailty of grievous sin unrepented, his soul is lost, and lost for ever, so that the murderer probably inflicts upon his soul a death incomparably worse than the death of the body. In the course of nature the body would certainly have died at God's allotted time, whereas had it not been for the murderer's sending the soul to judgment without preparation, that poor lost soul might have repented, and repenting, might be saved through the merits of our Lord. Ohl crime of crimes !- to kill the soul as well as the body, not for time but for eternity.

If the consequences of the crime of marder are dreadful to others, so are they to the murderer himself. From the moment he commits the foul dead peace or rest he can find none, but feels that, like the first murderer Cain, he walks the earth accursed. He knows that for having committed the greatest crime it is possible for a man to commit against his fellow-man, his life becomes forfeit to the laws of the country, should he fall into the hands of justice. If hy any means he escapes the justice of man, which he scarcely will, there is a higher justice, that of an angry God, which he cannot escape. He may have done the deed of blood in some lone spot, unseen by mortal eye, but the all seeing eye of God was upon him; he may have done the deed in the dark hour of the night, but he could not hide it from Hom to whom darkness is not dark; he may have escaped from the executioners of the law, but the executioners of God's vengennee, the terrors of a guilty conscience, torture him without censing; and, moreover, go where he will the murdered man have shim by day, and he is present before his eyes when he tays himself down on his bed at night. Thus formented by the terrors of a guilty conscience, thus hamted by the specire of the murdered man, what wonder if the murderer, as sometimes happens, feeling it impossible to hear up any longer under the crushing toad of his guilt becomes his own executioner by putting an end to his wretched existence, or surrenders himself into the hands of justice to undergo the last penalty of the law. It is thus that he weeks some renef. But in vair, in vain does no try to escape from the vengeance of God, for the torments that drive him to destruction in this world are but the prein is to those which await him in the next. When his board stained soul is arraigned before the par of God's justice. and the Lord, the Judge of the dving and the dead, asks him as he once isked Citin, " where is the brother?'-not but that even be may find mercy through the infinite merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, whose blood is sufficient to wash away the sins of ten thousand worlds, but having shown no mercy to others he is but too much in danger of despairing of Gad's morey towards himself, indsaying with Cain, "my inignity is greater than that I may deserve pardon " -Gen. iv. 13 ; and should fine appleo in this tast moments,

dis his flames shall never be extinguished and the love of their clergy, attrobment to the faith of their smoue of his forments shall ascend before the Lord lathers, and many other virtues, should make us the for ever and ever The eternal victim of God's clergy, cherish the very humblest of them as the eternal barred of the sin of murder, his punishment ple of our eye. I do feel, and sell intensely, for the

Some one may say that, if dreadful crimes are sometimes committed, great provocation is oftentimes given by the cruel treatment people experience at the hands of landlords and agents. That may be ret it cannot under any circumstances become a justifying cause for taking away life. A man may meet with cruel treatment at the hands of others; he may be burdened with a rent exceeding the capabilities of his land, and hard pressed to pay that same; he may by the sweat of his brow convert the waste into a smiling pasture, the barren hill-side into profitable land, and then be made pay for his own improvements; he may see his all swept away by the balliff and sold at the lowest penny, and under the lowest penny, to satisfy the demand of a man without any sense of justice or bowels of mercy; he may see the much loved cottage, the home of his kith and kindred for generations, levelled to the ground, and parents wife, and children cast upon the world without any resource but the workhouse; he may see himself rooted out of the soil which his great grandfather before him cultivated, only because its owner wishes to consolidate farms or prefers cattle to Christians; he may have to suffer all this, still all this cannot justify murder. Nothing can justify murder in the sight of God. Nothing. Better be turned out of house and home and beg one's bread through the world than take away the life of a fellow-crea-

It may be that I am here combatting an imaginary error. In truth I am not aware that even one solu tary individual within these dioceses, or in the neighboring parts without, has been known to hold the false, the wicked, the sanguinary doctrine, that it is lawful in the sight of God to kill an oppressive landlord or agent. I am not aware that any one of the desperate men convicted of agrarian murder in the county of Tipperary, or any other county with which I am acquainted, was desperate enough to maintain this sanguinary maxim. No such thing, for aught I know was ever elicited upon any trial, how searching soever it might have been, or confessed by any criminal, or revealed by any accomplice, or put forward by any informer. Men rendered desperate by oppression sought the wild justice of revenge, but did not believe their misdeeds had the sanction of Heaven, for they were always condemned by their trusted clergy. Why, then, take pains to combat a maxim for aught that appears held by nobody? Because, after all, it is possible that passion may confound right and wrong, and where there is a question of life, the bare possibility of their being confounded even in one solitary case, which might lead to another and another, is quite a sufficient reason for putting forward distinctly the teaching of religion on a matter so important to every individual of the community. The undoubted teaching, then, of the Catholic religion is, I repeat, that it is never lawful in the eyes of God, no matter what provocation may have been given, to kill an oppressive handlord or agent; that, on the contrary, it is the greatest of crimes, and that, if unrpented, its punishnent in the next world will be everlasting as God himself. That is the teaching of the Catholic religion.

And apart altogether from its deep-dyed guilt in the sight of God, what can be more foolish, what more insane, than the so-called justice of revenge as a means of redressing the grievances of tenants and bringing landlords to a sense of justice? Why, instead of serving to establish a proper understanding between handlord and tenant, it but causes the disruption of those friendly relations which are for their mutual good, engaging them in a conflict ruinous to both, and of the two more so to the tenant than to the landlord -a conflict in which neither justice, nor calm reason, nor any good feeling of our nature has part, but only blind, headlong passion, urging one party to deeds of violence, the other to legal retaliation. In this unnatural conflict, the innocent sometimes suffer for the guilty, because, while the very best of landlords will be exasperated by outrages, the less considerate are at times driven to deal rigorously with their tenants; and, further, it now and then happens that a landlord, seeing his agent or bailiff struck down, resorts to the indiscriminate clearing of a whole estate—a measure of severity that must involve the innocent and the guilty alike in one undistinguishing retribution, destitute of the first condiion to be looked for in the nunishment of crime by whomsoever awarded, that is, justice. And so, when people betake themselves to the wild justice of revenge as a means for redressing grievances, things so far from mending do but go on from bad to worse for landlord and tenant, especially for the latter.-Furthermore, what clearly demonstrates the utter insanity of attempting to put down the oppression of landlords by committing murder is the fact, that almost all who have attempted to do so have expirited the folir as well as the wickedness of the crime by torfeiting their lives to the offended laws of the country, and this without bettering the condition of things but rather making it all the worse. The arm of the law proves too strong for them, as the experience of the past puts beyond doubt. Look to the statistics of crime in the county of Tipperary for the last fifty years, putting out of view some few years past when it was as free from crime as any part of the world. Look to the history of agentian outrages in Tipperary, to its assizes, to its calendars of crime, during the half century now past-they rell a terrible tale of murders, trials, executions. How many of the perpetrators of those agrarian nurters or other outrages have escaped the hands of justice? - Very few. How much is the condition of things improved by a long series of crimes? - Not at all. On the contrary, the condition of things some years ago was better than it now is, and, further-more after an interval of repose which led all to hope that the days of predial outrage in Tipperary were past and gone, we seem to be thrown back upon the old state of things, and are once again shocked by murders of a revolting character, followed by commissions issued for their repression. God grant that the late dreadful crimes, instead of leading to other crimes by the contagion of bad example, may rather, while they show the necessity of removing the causes of crime, open the eyes of all to the wickedness and the fully and the insanity of attempting to redress even real grievances by the commission of crime. May this last outbreak of agrarian crime be the last in Tipperary or in Limerick, or in any other | unhappy land.

part of Ireland Some amongst you, beloved brethren, may say, our Bishop preaches to us esmestly enough the Christian duties of obedience to the laws of the land and respect for life and property, but he seems not to feel for our wrongs, else how comes it that he has nothing to say in our behalf either to the landlords who so cruelly oppress us, or to the Government that will not raise its little finger to settle the obestion of landlord and tenant in a manner just to both?' Language such as this would be as weak a defence for product outrage as it would certainly be unjust to myself. What, though some landlords oppress, and the land-laws be one-sided, and the Government care not to give due protection to the tenant, will all this excuse the commission of crime. above all will it justify the crime of crimes - murder? No. Or will it excuse me or any one else from preaching the truth to the people? No. "Woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel"-1 Cor. ix. 16. And then to say, if any one would say, that fam indifferent to the wrongs of any of my countrymen unmoved by the sufferings of the humblest member of my beloved flick -this would, indeed, be unjust to my feelings. He, the searcher, of hearts, who has placed me; however unworthy, over that flock, knows I would leave nothing audone, so it could and ought

shall outlast all time, and have no measure but sufferings of the people. Without becoming the eternity apologist of the bad tenant, who has land for the value but will not pay the rent, and therefore deserves that the landlord should put his legal rights in force against him. Lahould be wanting in his manity as well as justice could I witness unmoved the wrongs endured by the honest tenant at the hands of an oppressive landlord. And as one commissioned to plead the cause of the miserable and to preach charity and justice with the freedom of the Gospel, I should be unfaithful to the high commission intrusted to me if, indeed, through false delicacy or timidity, or human respect. I hesitated to speak out whilst the sacred duties of charity and justice and with them the commonest rights of humanity, were rocklessly violated-violated, too, in the persons of my countrymen, every one of whom is dear to me; violated, moreover, in the persons of those belonging to my own flock, every one of whom is bound to me by ties dearer, stronger, more sacred than even the ties of country. But, it is not so. -So far is it from being so that, had I but the opportunity, I would plead the cause of the oppressed tenant with landlord and legislature, of course with all respect for both, yet with the full liberty of a preacher of the Gospel. To the landlords I would say-" Gentlemen, there are those amongst you, and they are many in number, who are entitled to the praise of being good landlords. You discharge your high trust in a manner which redounds to your own credit, reflects honor on the class you belong to, and brings down blessings on all with whom you have to Equally ready to fulfill the duties as to enjoy the rights attaching to property, you go far to redeem the errors of others by your acts, whereby you prove to the world that you deem it to be, as it really is, the noblest exercise of the rights of property to make those under you happy." Happy tenants! happy landlords! Alas! that there should be exceptions; but exceptions there are, as events of too frequent occurrence prove. To the exceptions I would sav-" Deal justly with your tenants on the principle of 'live and let live,' and they will be just to you, your rents well paid, your property improved. Deal kindly with your tenants, and you will find your reward in the mutual good will which acts of kindness are ever sure to beget. Deal generously with your tenants, and you will be met with a full measure of gratitude, from our warm hearted people even from the Tipperary man, for wild, and lawless and wicked as he may be thought, he is not after all a Red Indian, or a Cuffer, or a New-Zealander, but a being gentle as he is brave, not slower to acknowledge kind treatment than quick to resent the contrary. Deal thus with your tenants, as becomes Christians, justly, kindly, generously - then shall mutual distrust no longer take the place of the confidence, nor jealousy of the good will which ought to prevail between landlord and tenant-then shall class be no longer arrayed against class, as if their interests were not mutual but opposite-then, in fine, shall the reign of terror if terror there be, come to an end, and peace and prosperity smile upon the land." So would I speak to the landlords. the Legislature and the Government I would respectfully say -" The destinies of the people of Ireland are in your hands. Interpose your high authority between them and the thoughtless men who, abusing the rights of property, clear out whole districts of Christians in order to plant cattle in their stead. Preserve from extermination a fine race of people, if not for their own sake, at least for England's defence. The hardy sons of Ireland have been amongst the best and bravest of her soldiers and they may be wanted again in the day of her need. Do not allow them to be driven perhaps into the ranks of England's enemies. Do not allow landlords to oppress the honest man, and to drive the spirited man into acts of lawless resistance, because he sees in the law, not the means of redress, but the instrument of his oppression. Do not allow landlords, by their own legal misdeeds and the retalistory misdeeds they provoke to disturb the peace of society, to destroy confidence between man and man, and to bring about, if not a reign of terror, certainly a state of things which it is a reproach to find in this fair country, in the heart of this great empire, in the middle of this the boasted age of progress and civilisation, the nineteenth cen-

> handsmaids of injustice, though it wear the garb of Thus would I plend the cause of the oppressed with landlord and legislature, had I the opportunity of doing so, nor should I be going outside my proper sphere, since what more properly belongs to the minister of the God of charity than to plead the cause of the oppressed? And now, beloved brethren, turning to you, let me, with the sincerity of one who feels the deepest interest in your welfare, with the authority of one who speaks in the name of the living God, with the carnestness of one who, if need were, would willingly lay down his life for you-let me, as your friend, and your father, and your bishop sny to you every one, stand fast by what you have been taught from infancy. Fear God, obey the laws of the land, be just to all men, respect life and property Have you the happiness to live under good landlords? Then be it yours to prove by your honesty, your industy, your punctuality in fulfilling your engagements to them, that you are in every respect worthy of the blessings you enjoy under their fostering care Do you unhappily live under landlords whose hand is seldom felt but to oppress? Think not on that account to take the law into your own hands, above all dare not seek deadly revenge, but leaving all to Him who says " Mine is revenge, and I will repay -- Deut xxx, 11, 33 Bear with your sufferings, as becomes Christians, patiently, and seek such redress as the law of the land gives, waiting in the hope that God may inspire the Legislature with wisdom to pass such measures as shall, in so far as legislation can do it, remove all just cause of complaint, unite unite landlord and tenant in good with the bouds of common interest, and at length give peace to this Return not evil for evil, but good for evil, having before your eyes the example of the blessed Saviour, "who, when he was reviled did not revile : when he suffered threatened not, but delirered himself to him that judged him unjustly"-1

> tury. Put an end to this unnatural state of things, by

taking from the landlord the power to commit the

lawful injustice of convession, from the tenant the

temptation to seek the lawless justice of revenge, and

by making the rights of each legally intact, settle the

question of landlord and tenant upon terms fair to

both. Only make law justice or justice law-then

neace and prosperity will be sure to follow in the

wake of justice, but never will they become the

Pet. ii., 23. In fine " follow peace with all men and holiness : without which no man shall see God"-Ileo, xii, 14. And the peace of God, which surpasseth all under standing, keep your hearts and minds in Obrist Jesus" - Phil. iv, 7.

† PATRICK LEADY, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. CHARBONNELL .-The Most Rev. Dr. Charbonnell, late Bishop of Toroute, and a member of the Capuchin Order, arrived on Wednesday evening at the house of the Community of the Capuchin Fathers, Queen street, where he will remain during some time. - Dublin Telegraph.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. - The grand public demonstration which is to take place to-morrow, (Sunt of the county. He had heard that there had been day, July 20) on the occasion of laying the first some slight indications of that spirit of turbulence stone of the new University building, promises to be which had destroyed the peace of sexual counties in mercy there shall be usue Swifter than lightning be done, in order to promote not only the spiritual one of magnificent proportions, and of great national Ireland. But he trusted that every one who heard

illustrious Dr. Hughes Archbishop of New York, and gentlemen from the pronoes corporators, town commissioners, newspaperfrepresentatives, and sympathizers generally have been arriving by every train during the week to join the demonstration. This appendid movement to found and favor an institution to which the Brit. ish Government are bitterly hostile, will be one more glorious and public proof of the fact that the will of Ireland is not bowed down, and will not be bowed down, to the will of England. It is, we know, unnecessary for us to exhort our countrymen to observe all possible order and regularity on this occasion .-Their enemies would wish to see it a scene of confu-Sion, and indications are not wanting that they may even attempt to make it such; but the good and steady sense of the intelligent people who will be as. sembled to discharge the serious, religious, and national duties of that day, will quietly frustrate any endeavor of that kind; and the proceedings will, we feel certain, be such as Ireland now and for all line to come may regard with pride. - Dublin Nation.

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP OF IRELAND. - We are combled to announce on reliable authority that the statement made by our London correspondent some days since, relative to the retirement of Sir R. Peel from the Chief Secretaryship, is correct. We have also learned on equally good authority that Colonel H. Herbert, of Muckross, will be the new Chief Se cretary .- Irish Times.

THE OUTLAW WALSH .- This alleged desperate murderer continues hardened in the extreme, as prisoner in the county jail, appearing quite indifferent as to any result that may follow his prosecution at the ensuing assizes, as the accomplice of Beckham in the murder of the late Mr. Francis Fitzgerald. He says be would have allowed his relatives an opportunity of obtaining the reward of £300 offered for his appreheusion, but they did not behave well to him while on "the run." He wished his mother to give the information, but she would not do so. We state this as it has been retailed to us; but a gentleman connected with our staff was credibly informed in court by a legal official, at twelve o'clock the first day the Commission opened in Limerick, that "information had been then received by the Crown of Walsh's intention to surrender and turn approver.

Thomas Beckham, convicted at the late Special Commission for the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzger. ald, was this day executed in front of the country gaol, Limerick, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, July 16. There was a large number of people present, to whom he delivered a brief address. He neither confessed nor decied his guilt. The point he seemed anxious to make out, and twice repeated, was that he did not die a "stug" or a turu-coat. He died with the utmost firmness.

THE HEADFORD DISTRICT -A gentleman who lately travelled through the Headford district, has mentioned that there is undoubted authority for stating that there are near 500 persons in that district, whe, having been unable to make any tillage preparations whatever, will be next year, wholly dependent upon public charity for their support. Such starting facts as this, should be well considered, and they require prompt preparatory measures on the part of the Government, otherwise the condition of the people, though bad enough this year, will be immeasurably worse in the next .- Tuam Herald.

With reference to the prospect of a renewal of the Gayway postul subsidy, the Galway Vindicator says: We continue to receive assurances from the besnformed quarters that the Government will comply with the universal demand of the Irish people, provided they are satisfied that the company is in a position to carry out the provisions of the contract .-Now, we believe that the company is in a most satisfactory position—that there is, and will be, a fiee; capable of giving every satisfaction, and there is abundant capital to carry on the project. But the great drawback just now is, that only two of the ships of the company namely, the Adriatic and Hibernia - are ready at present to enter the service. The delay at Mr. Laird's establishment has been somewhat strange, to say the least of it. As to the two vessels that are now ready, the solicitor of the Atlantic Company has applied to the Government to have them immediately surveyed. We have up doubt the request will be at once complied with." Dunlin, July 11 -We are now in the middle

summer, but we have had very little summer weather.

It rains heavily almost every other day, and the in-

tervals of genial heat are broken by oold showers

that remind us of March rather than July. This un-

ensonable state of the weather has begun to prodace unfavorable anticipations with regard to the crops. All accounts agree that the hay crop is abundant, and good in quality. Hay making is proceeding rapidly, and there is no doubt of a sufficient supply of fodder for the coming winter. Green crops are doing well. Potatoes promise to be a good crop. The markets are well supplied, the price vaying from 1s to 1s 6d per stone of 14 lbs. Traces of the blight were perceptible in some districts in the early planted fields. The later crops cannot yet be pronounced side from the dreadful visitation. The eccounts from the western counties are not enemraging. It is apprehended that the crops will be worse by many degrees than they were last year, The seed-time was unusually we: The wheat cros looks badly in the majority of instances. A Mayjournal says that the potato, in nine cases out of tea vas planted too late to promise a plentiful return, and if the blight come at the usual dreaded ; it al. the growth being stopped, the result must be a soil greater failure than that of last season, because the plant in 1861 was much earlier above ground than in the present year. The description given of the crop in Wexford probably applies equally to all the counties along the eastern coat. An unhealty appearance pervaded the pointo crop a few weeks age. but it has disappeard. It is, however, impossible arrive at any safe conclusion yet as to the fate of this crop. A month must clapse before the critical time is over, and the issue depends on the weather. If dry weather set in now, and continue during August this staple crop will be safe. " The prospect which the cereal crops hold out," says the Wexford Independent, "is truly gratifying. Wheat and oat: present a luxurious appearance, and already has the wheat shot out into ear-no untoward signs accom-

got in early they promise well." At Fralce, on Monday, Mr. Justice Christian congratulated the grand jury of the county Kerry on the absence of agrarian crime from the calendar, a fall which he said, was due to the good and friendy feeling which subsist in that county between the proprietors of the land and the humbler classes. There were, however, five cases of sending threamsing letters reported by the county inspector; and as this base and dastardly offence is generally the precursor of more serious crime, he was determined to inflict the full punishment allowed by the law woo all who should be found guilty of it.,

pany its progress, as at this time last year. The

sowing of green crops has extended to an unusually

late period this senson, but where turnips had been

Hithorto the assizes have shown that there is very little ordinary crime in the country, unless the constabulary deserve the censure pronounced on them by Lords Clanricarde and Leitrim, and have generally failed in bringing the criminals to justice. This was certainly not the case in Wexford, where Baron Deasy opened the Commission on Friday. There were only tour cases-none of them serious-for trial, and three persons were out on bail. Thejudge, in his charge to the grand jury, said -" Wexford presented a very pleasing contrast tothese counties which it had lately been his duty to visit as a judge. In the case of Wexford the calendar was - which was not always the case - a true index to the real state * I do not feel bound to praise everything said at the executioners of God's venge one will cast him but also the temporal weal of a people who, whatever significance. Several foreign ecclesiastics who are him would use every effort to crush that spirit where down into the abyse, and there his worm shall never their faults, are a noble people, and whose devoted to take part in the ceremony, amongst whom is the ever and whenever it showed itself. He hoped sincerely that the Judges of Assize who would hereafter visit ithis town would always be able to congratulate the inhabitants of the county Wexford upon its immunity from crime, its maintenance of order, obedience to the law, and respect for the rights of others.
Such had been the characteristics of the county Wexford for a long time, and he trusted it would long retain them. He would only add that additional accommodation would soon be provided for the lunatics in this county."

In Armagh, where the assizes commenced yesterday the judge found only nine cases on the calendar, two of which stood over since the last assizes.
Only one was a serious case. It was a "Whiteboy" offence, committed in the early part of last year. The prisoner, who was arraigned for being one of a party who, by threats and ill-usage, had compelled a man to promise to give up his farm, was tried in the course of the day, but the jury disagreed, and were diecharged.

In Roscommon there were but seven cases on the calendar, none of them serious. In that county the constabulary have been peculiarly unfortunate. Since the last assizes there had been 56 cases almost entirely of an agrarian character-such as burning corn, levelling houses, injuring cattle, &c. In nearly half these cases the offenders have not been made amenable. - Dublin Times Cor.

A writer in the Cork Reporter, who visited Onbirmee fair, and heard there what the leading agriculturists had to say on the state of the crops in the province of Muaster, makes the following gratifying remarks on the appearance of the crops: - "And, talking of weather, before I proceed to speak of the fair, I think it of much more importance to give you my impression of the effects of the late rains on the crops, of which we have heard so much croaking of late-even some of your Poor Law guardians threatening the country with utter ruin from every shower that falls just now-a prediction that I am in a position to say is fortunately without the slightest foundation, judging from the glorious prospect presented on all sides of a very extensive portion of this county I have traversed, and from the opinions I have heard from some of the leading agriculturists from neighbouring counties that I met on the fair-field. In the first place, the contrast struck me, in the appearance of all cereal crops, as wonderful, compared with what it was when I visited Cahirmee last summer. Then all was blight, the fields presenting an ap-pearance as if newly tilled and hopelessly unproductive; whereas now all is rich luxuriance, particularly the potato crop, which has passed the Rubicon of its fatal day, the 12th of July, which, since the unfortunate famine year, has been looked forward to so anxiously. The crop is not alone looking well, but the produce is good and abundant, and consequently a degree of cheerfulness seems to pervade all the farming classes not known to them for some years. I can also speak most favourably of the oat and wheat crops. Those late rains so much feared have had a most beneficial effect, not alone on them. but crowning the turnip and mangold fields with splendid crops, so that I trust to hear no more whining of blighted potatoes and short grain crops."

HORRIBLE ATTEMPTED MURDER NEAR LARNE,-Friday morning another deed of blood was added to the list of crime in the county of Antrim, which will increase the many serious cases on the calendar at the approaching assizes in Belfast. The entire circumstances are of a most horrible character, and can hardly be in anywise accounted for. In this instance the victim is a man named William M'Guiggan, or M'Gookin, residing at Moordyke, in the parish of Kilwaughter, at a distance of about four miles from the town of Larne. Information was conveyed at an early hour in the forenoon of Friday to the constabulary of Larne that a man had been almost murdered at the place named. The facts of the case will be best given, perhaps, in almost the words of the dying man's declaration, and which is, in effect, as follows : - Yesterday (Thursday), myself and my wife were at the market in Larne, and returned home at night. Before leaving Larne, I bought about half a-pint of whiskey, and brought it home with me. -I drank about a glass of it before going to bed. I awoke this (Friday) morning about four o'clock, and feeling quite thirsty and my mouth dry, I asked my wife to rise and get me a drink. She got up, and filling a cup with whiskey, gave it to me to drink .-I drank it, and fell over asleep again. I was awoke between seven and eight o'clock, perhaps, with the feeling of my throat being cut, and on opening my eyes I saw my wife over me with a knife in her hand cutting my throat. I tried to raise my bands, but they were tied with a string run under my body and rife then over my breast and held me there until I bled almost to death, and she got up and left me when she appeared to think that all was over with me. I solemnly declare that it was my wife who cut my throat. She cut the string which tied my hands before she left the house. From these circumstances, if they be all true, it is believed the wife intended it to be concluded that her husband had committed suicide by cutting his own throat, and for this purpose she left the knife in the bed, and left the house herself, so returning, she might have been able to raise the alarm, and leave his death upon himself. The restoration to consciousness of the intended victim, and his discovery in the house by some person, who entered during her absence, has frustrated this, if it were part of her design. Mr. Ossement committed her to the county prison for further inquiry at the Petty Sessions of Larne. -Belfast News-Letter.

A SWINDLEB .- Among the visitors to Killarney this season was a young gentleman, who, it was generally supposed, from his outward manner and style of acting, was a person of some respectability, and who palmed himself off as one that had been distinguished as an officer in M'Clellan's army, during the engagement at Bull's Run. In proof of his military knowledge he, on several occasions, went through a series of tactics and manouvres which convinced all, particularly the police with whom he became conversant, that he was really the son of Mars. By his liberality and gentlementy deportment he had little difficulty in increasing the number of his acquaintances, and was never suspected as one who had not plenty to pay his way. He was, in consequence, hailed as a welcome customer at the principal shops where he dealt, and was considered a lucky lodger at the house where he put up. He visited every part of the beautiful scenery about Killarney, and thus spent his time as agreeably as possi-Things went on so until his liabilities amounted to something considerable, when no tidings could be lisd of the military officer who received such dieadful injuries at Buil's Ron, and who seems to have taken his parting farewell of this town, to the great regret and loss of his many creditors. - Killarney Cor, of the Cork Examiner,

GREAT BRITAIN.

We suppose that the discussion raised by Lord Normanby on Monday, the 7th inst., may be considered as the concluding protest on the part of our Parliament, as far as this session is concerned, against the Reign of Terror now existing in Central Italy. It is the more important, therefore, that the agents of Piedmontese tyranny should be aware that their movements are still watched, and that they and their victims should be accurately informed of the true character of the debate. Unfortunately, the reports in the daily papers have missed some material points in the discussion, and in particular we do not find that any of them have given sufficient prominence to Lord Russell's emphatic declaration of his opinion that the Piedmontese authorities are bound without further delay to bring the prisoners to the trial which they have been so long demanding in vain. Again, it is of importance that Victor Emmanuel's lieutenants and gaolers should be aware that the charges against them of having tortured prisoners in order to obtain a confession are not case now? Only a fortnight ago it was doubtful merely general charges, such as the newspapers put whether the Federals or the Confederates had pos-

into Lord Normanby's mouth, but that the noble Marquese referred to specific cases which are open to the readlest possible disproof, if disproved they can be. We may especially advert to the cases of Captain Blasic and Lieutenant Testa, because both of these were brought before the English visitors as we suppose they are to be called, Lord Russell nation of the South to fight to the last for their inde-having repudiated any direct "commission" on the pendence, that practically the contest has not yet part of his Government for this purpose. These gentlemen related, in the presence of Count Christen and Mr. Bishop, the tortures which had been practised upon them, and the "visitors," Englishmanlike, expressed their horror at the recital in no measured terms -a fact which may, perhaps, account for the careful manner in which their report is held from the public, If, however, Consul Bonham's obsequiousness to Piedmontese oppression keeps back from us these uncomfortable revelations, we understand that the same facts have been brought within the cognisance of a less amenable witness, M. Benedetti, the French Minister, whose remonstrances, we hear, were of a very emphatic nature. Let us hope that these remonstrances may have more effect than the mealy-mouthed intimution of Lord Russell's wishes. We notice that some of the French newspapers, such as the Constitutionnel, affect to be startled at the state:nents that there are 16,000 prisoners incarcerated in the Neapolitan gaols, declaring that the prisons would not contain such a number. We are afraid that the editor of the Constitutionnel is not allowed to read the Italian newspapers, or he would have known that this "impossible" assertion was made by Signor Ricciardi, a Neapolitan deputy, in his place in the Turin Chamber, and that it was not contradicted by Ratazzi and his colleagues. Against these awkward facts, thus supported, we have nothing but Lord-Russell's counter charges of oppression against King Ferdinand (as if that had anything to do with the matter), and Lord Harrowoy's picture of the delighted aspect of the population outside the prison walls. We fear that Lord Harrowby is one of those easy-going travellers who "do" Italy through the medium of a luquais de place; and when his lordship gravely tells us that there are but 1,000 Piedmontese soldiers in all Naples, we can only suppose either that he has a very credulous expression of countenance, or else that he fel! in with a laquais de place gifted with even a larger share of inventive audacity than commonly falls to the lot of that fraternity .- John Bull.

House of Commons - Canada - In reply to Mr. Adderly,
Mr C Fortesque said the Canadian parliament had

been prorogued, and had separated without raising the force intended for the defence of the colony beyoud 10,000 men. Every man capable of bearing arms in Canada was a militiaman, and would be liable to be called out in the event of danger. No. answer had been received from the Canadian Government to the offer of a British guarantee of four per cent interest to their railway loan of £3,000,000, in substitution for their original proposal, that they should aid this country in undertaking their rail ways.

THE CATHOLIC CNIVERSITY. Captain Archdall inquired whether the Secretary for Ireland was aware of a programme placarded all over Dublin, announcing that certain proceedings were to take place next Sanday in connexion with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Irish Catholic University. The phacard announced that places would be assigned to members of both houses of parliament, that there was to be a procession, with bands and banners, and that the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops were to appear in their canonicals. He apprehended that it would be a violation of the law for Roman Catholic ecclesiastical dignitaries to appear in canonicals at a public procession; and he wished to know whether the authorities had taken, or would take, steps to prevent such illegal proceedings; or whether, in the event of the programme being carried out, they would prosecute any Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who might exhibit themselves in the public streets dressed

Sir R Feel said that his attention had been drawn to the subject, and he had already had communications in reference to it with the department in Dublin. He was not aware that any breach of the peace was apprehended, but of course the government would be prepared to take care that the law should be respected.

in canonicals.

We believe that we best retain the spirit of our common ancestors when we continue to look with pity across the Atlantic, and with an ardent desire to see a termination of the desolation which now rages. If, however, it be a pleasure to them to know it, we will not seek to disguise the fact that they have caused us great national evil. Thousands of industrious English families are at this moment hard pushed by want, because as a nation we have been true to our sense of right, and would not go in our strength and take the Cotton which their feeble cruisers kept blockaded. For the same reason, and in consequence of the same strict adherence to that rule of right, more thousands are falling monthly out of employ, and there is a dreary and dangerous winter coming on. If it be a delight to New York and Boston and Washington to know this, be their joy complete, for it is a fact. Our House of Commons before it separates has to make what provision can be made for this great future that comes striding on. - Times.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES. - The following is an abstract of the debate on Mr. Lindsay's motion in the House of Commons.

on the 18th July :-Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald moved the adjournment of

Lord Palmerston said, I hope the House will come to a decision to-night. The question is one of such importance and delicacy that I cannot think a postponement will be at all beneficial, and I confess that regret very much that my hon, friend has thought it to be his duty to bring it under the notice of the House in the present state of things. There can be but one wish on the part of any man in this country with respect to this war, and that it is that it should end; but I very much doubt whether the only end which can satisfactorily be looked for-namely, an amicable separation, is likely to be accelerated by angry discussious in this House, where the war has been enacted by the champions of either side. It is true that many things have been said gratifying to the feelings of both parties, and on the other hand, in the warmth of debate, likely to be offensive, and it is more of human nature to think of that which is offensive rather than than that which is gratifying. (Hear). I regret that this debate has been brought on, and I entnestly hope the House will leave the fu-

ture in the hands of the government, content, as I believe the country is with the past. I do not ask this as a matter of confidence in the government of the day, because I think that, whatever party be in office, a question of such delicacy and immense importance should be left in the hands of the Executive to deal with. For it is not one which the House by a resolution pointing out a specific cause can take upon itself a responsibility which properly belongs to the Government. The motion points to two things - the mediation and acknowledgment. The right hon, gentleman has ably laid it down, and I do not dispute that we should be perfectly justified if we saw fit to acknowledge independence of the Southern States, provided that that independence had been in the words which he used, firmly and permanently established. I quite concur that the fact of our acknowledging that independence would give to the Northern States no cause of offence towards this country; but the case of the South American republics are very different to this. These were not acknowledged until the lapse of fifteen years, although they had practically achieved their independence, and it was quite clear Spain could not re-establish her dominion over them; but is this the

Careta Cherellia a Berrata Anglia

session of Richmond. It was but a few days ago that the whole course of the Mississippi was believed to be in the hands of the Federals. I know that New Orleans was, and that Charleston might possibly be captured; and I contend that whatever opinion we may have of the recent battles, and of the determipendence, that practically the contest has not yet assumed a character to justify the country in assuming that the independence of the South is fully established. Some imagine that the acknowledgment of the South would establish a different position between it and this country. It would do no such thing, unless followed up by active interference, although neutrality is perfectly compatible with acknowledgment. The right honorable gentle-man opposite said that the concession of belligerent rights was a step towards acknowledgment. I cannot admit that. No one can be insensible for a moment to the vast importance to this country of a speedy termination of the war. We all know the privations and sufferings which a large portion of the people are now undergoing in consequence of this unfortunate war; but, on the other hand, it has been well said by the Hon, member for Bradford that any attempt to put an end to the war by active and violent interference would only produce still greater privations. There is no instance in history of a contest of such magnitude as that now going on between two nations of the same people. There is said to be nearly a million of men in arms on one side and the other, and their mutual irritation and exasperation is admitted by all; and is this a moment at which a successful offer of mediation is likely to be made to either party? I wish to guard myself against any expression of opinion as to the future. war has been so contrary to every experience, that he would be a bold man who would venture to prophecy the state of affairs a month in advance. The country, I believe, is of opinion that the conduct of the government has been wise and prudent. We shall be happy at any time, if an opportunity presents a reasonable prospect of doing so with success, to assist in putting an end to this desolating war .-I think it had better be left in the hands of the government to judge of the occasion as it arises. It is on this account that I do not enter into the discussion as to the right of either side, for if at any time we shall be able to offer our good offices, it can only be as impartial parties committed to no opinion in favor of either side, but only anxious to promote a settlement as consistent as possible with the interest and the feelings of both parties. He therefore hoped that the motion would be with drawn. (Cheers.)
Mr. S. Fitzgerald said that Mr. Lindsay had incur

red a great responsibility in bringing on the motion. and if it was persevered with he should support it The government were, however, incurring the most serious responsibility from the manner in which they were dealing with this question.

After a few words from Mr. Hopwood, the motion for the adjournment was withdrawn, and Mr. Lindsay withdrew the resolution.

THE ROYAL SUPREMACY - The Bishop of Oxford is quietly feeling his way towards the getting rid of the Royal Mandate for the consecration of Bishops. To the Right Rev. Prelate, and to the whole of the High Church Party, it is a sore grievance to know that the complexion of the Episcopal Bench depends upon the convictious, caprices, or interests of the Prime Minister, and that pleasant scoffers like Lord Palmerston are the persons upon whom the Church has to depend for the selection of shepherds to feed the sheep and the lambs of the Christian fold, not only in England, but in the Colonies. But, as it would never do to begin with an open condemnation of the Royal Mandate in all cases, the clever Prelate begins by introducing a bill which declares it not to be expedient to issue such mandates for the creation of Bishops, sent forth to preside over missions to heathen nations, in regions external to the dominions of her Majesty, but that, when such Bishops are required, it shall be lawful for the Archoishop of Canterbury to consecrate them, without any reference to the Crown or to the Civil Authorities. Lord Palmerston has seen too many strange things happen in his day not to be sensible of the early effects of the passing of this bill, and, therefore, there is little chance that it will pass while he remains Prime Minister. His is not the hard that will assist in releasing the Church of England from the bondage in which her Bishops are held by their essentially Royal creation and officially State appointment .-

Hull Advertiser. longer tilts at windmills, but contents himself with peril to the administration of justice.' Most people aking raids upon beggars. He calls himself Thomas Weldon Trench, a name not altogether inappropriate, for 'Well done, Trench,' is about the last thing we should think of saying to him. This energetic impersonation of obstreperous wrongheadedness has won for himself the honour of embalmment in the national archives. His name is inscribed on the Journals of the Legislature, and his exploits are chronicled in a parliamentary return. The edification of future ages being thus provided for, it still remains necessary to take some steps for the information of our own: general public do not read all the papers printed by order of the House of Commons—a privation which cynics may feel disposed to look upon as a blessing. But the contents of such a document as the corres pondence on the case of Alice Delan cannot be too widely known. The incidents recorded in it are unfortunately not wholly exceptional and the chief actor in the farce which ended in a tragedy is a type of a class a great deal more numerous than might be desired. Mr Thomas Weldon Trench is one of the Great Unpaid-very properly so, for the amount of discretion and legal learning which he apparently possesses would be dear at the smallest coin of the realm per annum. He sheds the light of his wisdom on King's County, Ireland; and following in the footsteps of the immortal Alderman Cute, he has resolved to 'put down' beggars. In the pursuit of this self imposed mission, he is not content to be at the head that directs - he must also be the hand that executes. Not content with the powers of a magistrate, be assumes to himself the function of detective, prosecutor, and judge. He lurks about the streets eagerly on the watch for miscreants who dare to ask for alms. He has the New Testament always in his pocket ready to swear the unwilling witness upon the spot. He makes the kerb-stone the seat of judgment, and rolls up the individualities of tipstaff, clerk of the court, and gaoler in the person of a policeman. As a sample of his course of action, vouched for by the most competent witnesses, let us take his proceedings in the case of Alice Delan. This poor old woman was seventy-nine years of age, and witnessess attest that she was a decent woman, earning her bread by honest dealing. But business is not always thriving, and humble folks have no capital to fall back upon when profits are not forthcoming. So it happened that on the 21st of December, 1861, Alice Delan, being in the streets of Geashill, entered the passage of the dispensary, and asked Miss Frances Carter if she would bestow upon her a little sugar. Not being in a public place, she clearly committed no offence within the terms of the Vagrant Act; but Mr Thomas Weldon Trench was not the man to be deterred from prosecuting his favorite crusade by such a trifling impediment as illegality. So he rushed gallantly into the field-that is to say, into the passage-and demanded from Miss Carter an account of the old woman's business. Being informed that she had solicited alms, he produced his New Testament, swore the young lady then and there, and, summoning a policeman, ordered him to convey the prisoner to the barracks, as it was his intention to commit her to jail. The information was drawn up by a policeman, which the law interdicts; it was signed and sworn to by Miss Carter in the absence of the prisoner, which the law equally prohibits. An ass's car-not

rogate, and upon learning that Jane Egan had audaclously prayed for the gift of the enormous sum of one half-penny, out came the New Testament again, and the witness was sworn upon the spot. In this case, too, the law was twice violated; the information was drawn up by the police, and it was signed and sworn to in the absence of the prisoner. At this time it appears that Alice Delan was weak and ill. and while in the police cell exhibited symptoms of severe suffering; but it is only fair to add that there is no evidence to contradict the assertion of Mr. T. Weldon Trench that these facts were to him entirely unknown. It may readily be imagined that a journey of six Irish-equal to about seven and a half English-miles in an open car in the middle of December-did not do her much good, and it appears from the testimony of her fellow-prisoner that from the mement of their arrest nutil nine o'clock next morning neither of them had a mouthful of food Perhaps some persons may not deem these facts sufficient excuses for the act of indiscretion which Alice Delan committed in dying ten days afterwards. Be this as it may, it is certain that she then expired, and that on the inquest Dr John Ridley deposed that 'it is likely, carrying a woman of deceased's time of life, delicate, and poorly covered, in an ass's car, six Irish miles and detaining ber some days in jail, would be likely to accelerate her death.' The coroner, Mr. William A. Gowing, behaved very well, and the majority of the jury extremely badly. They stopped the case before all the evidence was heard, refused to accede to the coroner's request that they would receive testimony as to how the deceased 'received the marks of violence she had on her, and which they saw,' and declined to examine Miss Carter, of whom Sub-constabe Patrick Payne, who arrested Alice Delan, averred that she told him that the prisoner 'was a decent poor woman, and was not annoying her.' Ultimately a verdict of death from natural causes was returned by fifteen out of the twenty three jurors. This find-ing can only be justified in the sight of reasonable men by including among natural causes that ignorance of the law on the part of Mr Thomas Weldon Trench which induced him to send Alice Delan to jail upon a committal which was bad both in substance and in form. The conduct of this remarkably unqualified magistrate was brought by the Irish So-Brady, who, after demanding and receiving from him an explanation pre-eminently lame and wholly unsatisfactory, addressed to him a formal reprimand, in which we have nothing to find fault with but its conclusion. He remarked that in each of these cases he 'acted as magistrate, prosecutor, and judge,' and characterised the cases as 'got up,' adding, neither case was there in fact any distinct complainant, the persons nominally stated as being complainants on the face of the proceedings acting merely at your instance in giving evidence as witnesses.' Concerning Jane Egan, he stated that it is doubtful whether the conviction in her case was legally sufficient in form' With regard to Alice Delan, he observed, that her conviction was 'illegal both in form and substance,' and that ' the whole proceeding was committal were both illegal.' He significantly remarked that 'a very serious question is involved in these proceedings on account of their illegality—that of the extent to which you might be held responsible for the unfortunate event which has happenedviz, the death of Alice Delan, and added that though the result of the inquest did not attribute her disease to the treatment which she had undergone, 'it would not have created much surprise had the case been otherwise, had these agitating proceedings led directly to the fatal result, and had the verdict of the jury, in consequence, been of a very serious character as against you and all parties concerned.' Yet strange to say, he wound up this elaborate and severe cen-sure by intimating that he did not deem it necessary to remove Mr Thomas Weldon Trench from the commission of the peace, though he admitted that he had 'much difficulty' in arriving at that conclusion. That we can easily comprehend, for to most people it will seem an impossible deduction from the premise. Here is a magistrate whose conduct is stigmatised by his superior as irregular, hasty, harsh and illegal; who is declared by the same authority to be ignorant of the limits of his functions, of the provisions of the law which he has to execute, and of the means by which he may give them effect; yet it is added that Don Quixote is still in the flesh, though he no he may be suffered to remain on the bench without vill probably dissent the reasoning of Lord Chancellor Brady, and hold that it is the intention of such hot-headed incapables as Mr Thomas Weldon Trench in positions which invest them with the power of doing infinite mischief, which excites hatred of our rule and brings our laws into contempt.

age, whom the active magistrate had seen speaking

to Mr John Comyns. Him did he straightway inter-

The Times has confessed that the Roman Court stands facile princeps in the International Exhibition.

Suicides.-The juries on coroners' inquests in England and Wales found 1,324 verdicts of suicide last rear-one in every 329 deaths; 961 of these unhappy persons were men, and 363 were women.

A youth, named Dinnage, committed suicide at Nuthurst, on account of the sufferings he endured

from toothache. The bodies of several murdered infants have been found in London during the week ending the 19th ult.

Atrocious crimes seem to be greatly on the increase. Some of these are undoubtedly the result of insanity, but in other cases the perpetrators are in full possession of the mental powers. Amongst the former may be mentioned Mrs. Vyse, who murdered her two children, and was tried on Thursday at the Criminal Court for the offence. Of her insanity no doubt existed-it was hereditary, and the unhappy creature will be imprisoned for life. A madman at Sutton, near Weymouth, seized the parish surgeon, and-horrible to relate-succeeded in hterally sawing off his head! The same Criminal Court that tried the insane murderess, Vyse, convicted James Lawrence for deliberately shooting a woman he had been courting as a suitor. The murder of the un-fortunate policeman at Ashton has been followed by the arrest of his assassins, and the evidence is likely to lead to their conviction; and now we learn of the arrest of an old man in Glasgow, upwards of eighty, charged with the murder of a domestic servant in the house in which he resided, and the inference is, that he committed the crime to conceal a criminal attack which he had previously made on her. Poisoning cases are by no means rare, and one of them, followed by death, the work of a woman, has been undergoing investigation at one of the police courts of the metropolis, which reveals a fearful episode of guilt. Some philosophers have given expression to numberless frauds, but it is undermining our morathe fanciful notion that certain seasons give rise to certain kinds of crime from which other seasons are exempt. In summer, according to this theory, love, jealousy, and revenge, are the passions which incite to deeds of blood and murder; in winter, robbery from the person, burglary and acts of violence are the prevailing offences against the law. This theory, is ingenious, but we suspect that the exceptions must be nearly as numerous as the rule. It was always held, and we believe correctly, that in seasons of dearth when food was dear, in contradistinction to seasons of plenty, when food was cheap, crimes to support nature became more general; but beyond this all must be more or less speculative. - Willmer and Smith's European Times.

In the year 1861 there were 187 petitions filed for dissolution of marriage, and 49 for judicial separabe it understood, the private carriage of Mr Thomas that it does not appear in how many cases man and wife were put as under the Trillsman and be to carry Alice Delan wife were put as under. The applications for disease of mich taken to the to Trillsman and be to the total as a second to the tot tion; 249 judgments were given in the year, but unto Tullamore gaol, but not alone. Her companion lution of marriage were 244 in 1858, 211 in 1859, The War Department has issued an official order was Jane Egan, an old woman, seventy-two years of 210 in 1860, and 187 in 1861.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

OUR DEAD CATROLIC SULDIERS WHAT IS TO BE-COME OF THEIR ORPHANS !- Now that so many thous. ands of Catholics have lost their lives in defence of the Union, it becomes the duty of the Catholic press to ask what provision will be made for the numerous families of orphans thus thrown on the mercy of the world. We may be told: 'Oh? that is all right they will be taken into orphan asylums and well cared for.' Now, even if this be the case, we say it is not 'all right' - but very far from it, as regards Catholics. The orphan asylums provided by the State will do admirably well for 'Protestant,' but certainly not for 'Catholic,' children. We have, nn. fortunately, but too good reason to know how such public institutions are governed here in relation to Ontholics, and we cannot, or will not rest satisfied with them as asylums for the orphane of our brave soldiers. These children have a special claim on the country; they are, as it were the wards of the American people, -shall it be said they were neglected or robbed of the only inheritance their father left them -the Catholic faith? Daily experience shows that they will not be brought up as Catholice in the common institutions of this country, and knowing that their fathers an least the frish portion of them could not die easy, and think of their children being perverted from their faith, it is incambeat on us to ask what security will be given to the Catholic people of this country that these orphans shall be brought up in the faith of the Catholic Church Are they to be left to the tender mercies of benevolent old la lies and 'zealous elergymen,' such as those of the Jersey Almshouse and the Western Pennsylvania House of Refuge.? - N. Y. Tables.

A FREE Country - Mob Law roles in the United States. The St. Louis Democrat shows how they are treated by the subble who as British subjects seek to obtain from the British Consuls certificates of their nationality as guarantees against the apprehended

"The Consul's office is in a front room on the se cond floor. Around the fact of the stairway and in front of the door were gathered those whose purpose it was to attend to the obnoxious applicants, for Consular certificates. In the half at the head of the stairs, removed a few feet beyond the Consur's door, was placed a cible, and two chairs, in each of which sat a sturdy 'vigilance committee-man." Ca licitor-General under the notice of Lord Chancellor the table were ink paper and pens. Persons desirons of visiting the Consul were permitted to pass up, and if they sought to do so, to eater his room without molestation. On their appearance at the head of the stairs, however, these hall clerks politely greeted there, patronizingly inquired if they wished protection papers, and if the reply was in the affirmative, rose and pitched them down the stairs!-They had then to run a gauntlet of fist blows uil they could manage to escape from the enraged crowd. Under these ofrcumstances of inconvenience scarcely a dozen persons succeeded in getting protection papers yesterday. The efforts of the police to preserve order were of no avail. The increasing crowds and disorders at last attracted the attention of Col Marril, who visited the scene and perceived basty and irregular; it had the appearance of great and unnecessary harshness, and the conviction and spot, and the crowds were closed to the committal were both illegal? He started to the the Consul's office. Numerous arrests were made. --Several affrays and struggles occurred between disturbers and policemen, and one or two ineffectual attempts to rescue arrested parties. Several of the victims can for protection into the Provost Marshall General's office, near by, but were followed in, drawn out and pitched down the stairs. One of these mactyrs was mer at the foot of the stairs and three times cut with a knue, but we cannot harn that he was dangerously wounded. Rumor magnified the affilir into several normale homicides. It is estimated that during the day as least 150 persons passed up the stairs leading to the Consulate office and returned with remarkably accelerated speed, laden with a profusion of weighty compliments that left them no desire for any further experiment of the kind. One luckless wight, wing found anything but protection in his paper, sought it in a passing street car, but was follower, bammered through the open windows, drawn out, and kicked for a square. After the dispersal of the crowds in the street, the vigilance men in the hall still retained their posts. Squads of the Provost Guard were placed on each side of the arrest and at the street corners near, to prevent any trether collections of the excited and curious. This appearance of restored order led some dozens of unsuspecting 'protection seekers' singly to undertake a visit to the Consul's office. But the prim Cerberi remained at the table, received them with exemplary suavity, encouragingly inquired their business, and then sympathizingly rushed them through the hall to the rear, where they were precipitated down the steps into a yard, flagellated into penitence, and then permitted to escape through the alley. The knights of the table remained till some time after the closing of the Consul's office, and obligingly attended to his affairs in his absence. The acting Consul is a brother of Consul Wilkins. who at present is out of the city. Had the official expressed to the authorities a desire that the disturbances so near his premises should be made entirely to cease, doubiless his wish would have been complied with. We are informed that the services of the entire police force were placed at his disposal, and would have been promptly given. The inference is, that he was perfectly satisfied of the utter unworthiness and meanness of the mass of the appeals made to him. In granting the desired certificate, on the oath of the applicant, he simply obeyed his explicit instructions; and even the spirit of them under the circumstances, and with his knowledge of the facts, could not require him to do more.

The New York Times, in a lengthy article on Counterfeiting as a particular domestic institution of the Union, says that there are 1389 Banks in the United States; the issues of all but 253 are counterfeited, and those of the balance are either worthless or at 30 large a discount as to discourage imitation. The total number of varieties of counterfeit paper in circulation is (5902) five thousand nine handred and two, of these 3039 are altered, 1685 spurious without imitation, 46t sparious imitations, and 717 various frauds. During the last six years the number of varieties of counterfeits has doubled; the increase in the number of Banks was only 72, but the increase of counterfeits on them, 2995. The sum of counterfeits bills in circulation is variously estimated from six to sixty millions of dollars. The Times says : - It is a spectacle alike degrading to our national character, as well as an overwhelming condemnation of the system of Banking and Bank-note Engraving, which admits of such funds. It is not only productive of great loss in time and money, of irreparable damage to the poor and innocent victims of these lity as a nation, The road to wealth by such easy though dishone timeans, presents a temptation which the young, too often are incapable of resisting, and which, in many cases, leads to the brothel, the gaming house and the gallows. The plentiful supply of fraudulent bills renders the people familiar with seeing it offered, and men who would scorn to pick a pocket, or commit a highway robbery, will pass a bad bill on a friend with the utmost nonchalance, and think their success a good joke. Then the friend must repeat the experiment, and so the evil becomes widespread.

THE "MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL" IN VIEW OF TER DEATT. -The Newbury port (Mass.) Herald describes the apprehension of being drufted, to be productive of singular effects in that place. Men who have been wearing, wigs and dying their whiskers and passing for thirty-eight or nine years of age, have suddenly

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The True Minness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor ..

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and Craig Sts. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

To Our Subscribers .- This paper will be, to the stamp they will at once see to what date they have paid up.

In consequence of a large number of our Quebec subscribers receiving their papers through the Post Office, we have determined to forward those addressed to Mr. M. O'Leary through the same mode are too great. The terms will be - Two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, but if not, Two and a-half. We therefore hope that all subscribers in arrears, will at once settle them

pied the attention of, and here been warmly disprotection against our natural enemies, we must furnish that defence ourselves.

The domestic troubles of our neighbors, in which alone we have any guarantee for immunity from invasion, do not, by the latest advices, seem to be drawing towards a close. The Federalists. after a series of disasters, and after losing immense numbers by sickness, have been at last compelled to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and the command of the Mississippi seems about to pass into the hands of the Confederates. The Grand Army of the Potomac, or rather its remains, are rotting away on the banks of James River; Richmond is still uncaptured, and all that General Pope has hitherto accomplished has been to arouse to a still higher-pitch the feelings of intense hatred which, without exception, the people of the South bear to their Northern invaders. General M'Clellan may not have displayed high strategic skill in his conduct of the campaign, and he has certainly not been very successful; but he has waged war, in so far as we can learn, like a brave and chivalrous soldier; and whilst Butler was assuing his detestable exhortations to acts of atrocity against the women of New Orleans, McClellan, to the utmost of his abilities, restrained the brutal passions of the men under his control. General Pope has commenced a new system; and not satisfied with sanctioning indiscriminate pillage, he has, by ordering the followers that benceforward they may deal with their possession, they would be fully justified according to all the rules of war in so doing. By they treat the Northerners as pirates and as brigands, who shall presume to blame them?

After the 15th instant, the conscription is to

with Mr. O'Leary. NEWS OF THE WEEK. Canada, and its military defences, have occu-

cussed in both Houses of Parliament. The rejection of the Militia Bill of last Session is very naturally, even if erroneously, accepted as a proof of our unwillingness to make any sacrifices, personal or pecuniary, for the maintenance of the Imperial connexion, or for the protection of our country against the only enemy whom we have to dread. On the one hand, there can be no doubt of the hostile designs of the Northern States as towards Canada-for the Yankee press indeed attempts not even to conceal them, but loudly boasts that the Province is shortly to be annexed to Yankee-land as its inevitable destiny. On the other hand, it is certain that without the active and patriotic co-operation of the Canadians, it would be impossible for Great Britain to cope with the immense force which our neighbors—so soon as their domestic troubles shall have been brought to a close-will launch against us, as the instrument for accomplishing the irresistible decrees of divine Providence, and our inevitable destiny; and it becomes therefore a matter of serious consideration to British statesmen whether it be wise to leave in Canada a military force, insufficient in point of numbers to defend the Colony, and yet more than sufficient to compromise, in case of a defeat, the honor of British arms. Lord Palmerston says plainly that no more British troops will be sent to Canada, and tells us in fact that if we need any further defence or

guards to be removed from all private houses in the vicinity of his lines, clearly signified to his the belpless inmates as they please. The Southerners will probably retaliate; and should they, after the treatment to which they have been exposed, put to death every prisoner by them captured, and hang every Northern officer now in the Federalists they are treated as rebels whose property it is lawful to confiscate; if in return

come into force, since it is now found to be impossible to obtain volunteers for the Federal as zealous in defence of their language, their laws,

vious to the dullest intelligence than this That hand for the Irish, where is the crime in claiming it is the duty, as it is the interest, of Canadian Lower Canada for French Canadians? and yet Catholics, of all origins, to maintain a close umon or alliance-not offensive, but, defensive with one another; and that they, who upon any pretence whatsoever, seek to stir up quarrels of race, to set Irish Catholics against French Canadian Catholics, or French Canadian against the Irish Papist, are the worst enemies of both-no matter under what plausible pretexts they may strive to mask their nefarious designs.

No greater misfortune could befall the cause of the Church in Canada than that which would meytably flow from the success of the attempts incessantly being made by her avowed foes, and by her own treacherous children, to create division, and jealousies of race, betwixt the two great elements of which our Catholic population is composed, and which are both equally dear to, equally precious in the eyes of, their common mother. As a united people, we can defy the for the future, addressed to our subscribers by knavish policy of our adversaries, and can main-Spencer's Addressing Machine, and by referring | tain our rights, our civil and religious liberties; disunited we must lose all our political influence, we must inevitably be conquered, and as the result of our sad divisions we shall be dooined to witness the overthrow of our most valued institutions, the destruction of our schools and colleges, and the spoliation of our ecclesiastical eschannel, as the expenses attending the present tablishments, and to bend our necks beneath the voke of Protestant Ascendency.

Union therefore, and entente cordiale, betwixt French Canadians and Irish must be the first political object of every one who has the interests of Catholicity at heart. French and Irish Papists are " natural allies;" they are indispensable to one another, and whilst there are therefore a thousand reasons why they should be united, not one can be assigned why they should be estranged from one another, or should look upon one another with jealous eyes. Even the "exclusiveness" which by some is urged as a reproach against French Canadians should, and by all truly Catholic and patriotic Irishmen will be treated as a cause rather for respect and sympathy than for jealousy and ill-will.

For what is this "exclusiveness" with which the Globe, and others of that school of politics. reproach the French Canadians, but a warm and self-sacrificing attachment to their distinctive nationality, to their laws, their language and their religion? And is it not for this also, for a sunilar " exclusiveness," for a similar display of religious patriotism, that the long suffering and persecuted people of Catholic Ireland have won the love and respect of every chivalrous Catholic heart in the world?

Some impertinent scriblers tell the French Canadians that they must resign themselves to their fate; that they must cease an ineffectual struggle against their mevitable destiny; that they must abandon their exclusiveness, or in other words their determination to maintain their pecuiar laws, language and social customs; and must be content to merge their distinctive national life in that of the other races by whom they are surrounded. This is in substance the tone of the Globe towards the French Canadians; and yet the latter would be less than men, if they did not resent it as an insult, and cling the closer to those cherished traditions, to those peculiar customs, to that distinctive national life of which it is the object of their enemies, and of our enemies to deprive them; knowing as they well do that patriotism is one great support of religion, and that the people who adhere with immutable fidelity to their laws and language, will not easily be ner-

suaded to renounce their ancestral faith. And should not Irishmen-should not Irish Catholics of all men, love, honor and sympathise with French Canadian Catholics in a cause like this? Is not that with which the Globe and the advocates of the blending of all distinctive nationalities into one homogeneous nationality, reproach the French Canadians as a crime, the boast of Ireland, her crown and glory to all generations? How would the Irishman like to be told that he must cease to be an Irishman, and become a "West Briton?" that he must be content to merge his distinctive nationality in that of his more numerous and wealthy neighbours? Would be not, does be not, resent such a proposition when made—as made it often is by the English press-as an insult, and as treason to Ireland? "No!" he will reply, "I am an Irishman, and I have no ambition to be a West Briton. I desire to see Ireland for the Irish, and not for the alien in blood, in language and in religion; and whilst I can utter an indignant protest against the law of might or brute force, I will never consent to renounce my distinctive nationality, or for the sake of an impossible homogeneity, to abandon my old traditions, and the sweet mother tongue in which they have been handed down to me." This is the reply of the Nationalists of Ireland at the present day to those who address them, as the Globe addresses the French Canadians; and shall not the children of French sires, of the men who planted the Cross on these shores, and whose language, and whose literature are the language and literature of the civilised world, be

and their religion, as is the Irishman in defence of

There is no proposition more palpable, or ob this own nationality? -It it is no sin to claim Ireno such extreme claim is advanced by the latter. The very head and front of their offending hath this extent-that they demand that equal efforts shall be made to promote the colonisation of Lower Canada by races which to them are kindred races, as are made to promote the colonisation of the country by races which to them are alien in blood, language, and, generally, alien

The fortune of war has placed Lower Canada, as it has placed Ireland, under the rule of the stranger. In neither country has that alien rule succeeded in obliterating from the minds of its subjects, their old traditions, or in imposing upon them its language, its customs, its religion, or its laws. The Irish have not yet subsided into mere "West Britons;" and the people of Lower Canada are still, thank God! French Canadians, distinguished by sharply drawn and ineffaceable lines, from the other races by which they are surrounded. It is the object of a certain set in Canada to destroy these lines of distinction; and they hope to have the aid of Irishmen, who at home so nobly contend for the distinctive nationality of Ireland, in accomplishing this unhallowed task. For this purpose is it that the ears of the latter are incessantly abused by hireling scribes, and unprincipled agitators, with the cry of " French Canadian exclusiveness;" that every petry dispute that may occur betwixt two individuals of the different races is distorted and magnified into an affair of national importance; and that the meanest passions of the human heartthe passions of the place-beggar and office-seeker -are appealed to, in the hopes of stirring up ealousies betwixt those whose union the enemies of our Church, with good reason, dread. But will Irish Catholics, who have done and suffered so much for the faith, allow themselves to be made the dupes of these unprincipled intriguers? God forbid! for then would the prospects of Catholicity in Canada be dark indeed. Humanly speaking, all depends upon our union, upon our mutual forbearance, and respect for one another's little foibles and prejudices. In the words of the great Apostle of the Gentiles would we say to our readers of all origins -" Now I beseech you brethren mark them which cause divisions -and avoid them' (Romans xvi.17). Avoid them as you would the pestilence, as you would mortal sin, and treat them as your most deadly enemies; but shrink from them with still deeper loathing when they approach you in the guise of fellow Catholics, and when under a simulated zeal for your interests, they seek to instill into your bosoms the venom of their pernicious counsels. Of this both Irishmen and French Canadians may be assured with the full assurance of faith; that the man who upon any pretext whatsoever strives to create disunion betwixt them, is the bitter enemy of both; and that if he calls himself a Catholic, he is, no matter whether he be an Irishman or a French Canadian, a traitor to his God and to the Church, as well as to his country.

"This is a free country Sir," boasted the Yankee to the newly landed emigrant from the Emerald Isle; "this is a free country, sir, and one man is as good as another." " And better too," promptly responded the enthusiastic Irishman-" and better too."

If one man is " better than another" for the task of exposing the mendacity of the libels circulated against Papal rule, it is the Protestant libeller himself. No man can confute himself so easily, or does so often convict himself of falsehood, as does your Protestant tourist in Italy, who conceives that it is his mission to expose the abominations of Popery. The man labors diligently no doubt, in what he believes to be his vocation; but in spite of himself, as it were, he generally makes out a good case for the "other party," against whom he has been especially retained. There are no men who are so much and so constantly in need of good memories as your No-Popery travellers, and many of them, fortunately for the cause of truth, have very bad me-

So it comes to pass, with them, as with the son of Beor, that they often bless altogether, even when they design to curse their enemies .-This untoward fate has befallen one of the most active of the No-Popery agents of Great Britain, Sir James Hudson, whose mission it is to vilify the Pope, and to exalt Victor Emmanuel and his government. The man has the best intentions in the world; but in his very eagerness to carry out the instructions of his employers, and to gratify his masters, be overshoots the mark, and becomes the unconscious, and therefore best possible witness to the excellence of the Papal Government.

He has lately been on a tour from Turin to Naples, and the impressions of his voyage are duly recorded in a long official letter to Earl Russell published in the Times. The writer's object is to place the Government of Victor Emmanuel in strong and pleasing contrast with that of the Pope—and so he tells us:-

Marches and Umbria, studded with substantial farms, the partiof the husband - from which, if validly and well kept country houses and the desolate Campagna was striking " of agminitude.

Now even the "intelligent Great Briton, must, we think, admit that "substantial farms' and "well kept country houses" cannot be called into being in a day; and that their existence is a proof of long continued prosperity and good management. But "the gardens of the Marches and Umbria, studded"-as they are-" with substantial farms and well-kept country houses," have only been about two years under the rule of the King of Sardinia; and their prosperity, there fore, must be of much older date than the act of robbery in virtue of which Victor Emmanuel became master of them. The plain truth is, that the prosperity, the general wealth and comfort which struck Sir James Hudson in the Marches and Umbria, were the work of that Papal Government which only a few months ago still exercised sovereignty over them; and if they are today more fertile and wealthier than the Campagna, it is not because the latter is still under Papal rule, but because, owing to its peculiar physical and climatic conditions, the Campagna as compared with the Marches and Umbria is and ever must be desolate, and doomed to sterility.

Sir James Hudson visits Naples; and here again, to avail ourselves of a poetical Oriental metaphor, " he lets the cat out of the bag" :--

"The situation of the lower classes is still most distressing. As formerly, a Royal visit is the signal for huddling age, disease, and mendicity out of sigh: into almshouses and hospitals, to be defrauded of the very necessaries of life by administrators notoriously corrupt, even among Neapolitans.

To keep up an appearance of respectability and happiness in the eyes of tourists and newspaper correspondents, the Sardinian authorities at Naples bury their dead out of sight; they get rid of pauperism by incarcerating and starving the mendicants who under the Bourbon regime were allowed the enjoyment of fresh air at all events, and whose rags and importunate demands for alms furnished intelligent Protestants with such excellent argument against Popery. Whether the poor have gained by the exchange of Kings may certainly be doubted, with the evidence of Sir James Hudson before our eyes but no one can doubt that, as it is more respectable to imprison importunate beggars than to let them run at large, and more in accordance with Protestant traditions - so the British visitors to Naples must be gratified with the new system which the intrusive Sardinian Government has successfully inaugurated.

Another witness to the happiness and progress of the people of Italy under the new regime is the Times. That journal assures us that the former are, or at all events ought to be, highly delighted with their new Sovereign, "because he represents to the mind of Italy great hopes and great principles;" although, the same witness enormous taxation" and " wearied with hope de- the people of the Northern States will relish the ferred and innumerable vexations" - which of subjoined explanation of their material prosperity, course fully accounts for the material prosperity and its causes, given by our contemporary in an King, not precisely the type of Royalty which jult :an intellectual and interesting people would set up for itself."-(Times). From all of which follows as a matter of course that it gets the overtor Emmanuel is a "model King"—the Re

PROTESTANT MARRIAGE LAWS. - The absurdity, not to say the iniquity, of Protestant interference with the laws of marriage as given by reality, there never was so much maney made by a Christ and expounded by the Catholic Church, the Union in her wholesale certificates of Bankhas been well illustrated in the case of Mrs. ruptcy."-Montreal Witness, 31st uit. Yelverton. By the decision of the Law Courts her domicile from one portion of Her Majesty's riority of Anglo-Saxon colonisation. He asked: dominious to another, Mrs. Yelverton is transformed from a wife into a mistress, or from a mere mistress into an honest woman. On the other hand, Major Yelverton can indulge in the luxury of two wives; and just as a wealthy gentleman can have his shooting lodge in the Western Highlands, and his pack of hounds in the best bunting country of England, so the gallant officer can have a wife for Ireland, and another to keep him company when in Scotland. What with its Divorce Codes, and contradictory legislation upon the subject—so that a man's legal status as a bachelor or as a Benedict, varies according to the degrees of longitude-Protestant society is fast relapsing into worse than heathen chaos. That a man should be a Duke in Ireland, but only a Marquis in England, is a matter of little consequence, and one that can easily be explained or accounted for; but how the same person may be a married man on one side of Saint George's Channel, and a bachelor on the other, is an anomaly which no amount of legal quibbling can make clear to the Catholic intellect.

Marriage, that is to say Christian marriage, or the indissoluble because sacramental union of "The contrast between the fertile gardens of the the part of the wife, nor cruelty and desertion on the contrast which affords our evangelical con-

contracted, neither King nor Parliament, can release; from which neither Pope nor General Council bave ever claimed to have the power to absolve-is a thing unknown to the Protestant world. Instead of leaving it subject to the jurisdiction of the Church, the State has by its injudicious interference, and its claim to regulate the sexual unions of its subjects, created such confusion in the minds of the latter, that they are no longer capable of discriminating betwixt the civil accidents of marriage, over which the State has of course legitimate jurisdiction, and the sacrament itself, which is the essence of marriage. and over which the State has no more jurisdiction than it has over any other sacrament, Baptism or Holy Communion. In one breath, Protestants will speak of their sexual unions as " holy matrimony," and in the next they will maintain that marriage is merely a civil contract; though if it be but a civil contract, there is nothing more "holy" in a marriage contract, than there is ma contract for the purchase of so many barrels of flour, or the delivery of a specified quantity of mess pork. And this singular confusion of ideas permeates and vitiates all their legislation upon the subject, until the climax of absurdity is attained in the contradictory decisions pronounced by the Irish and Scotch tribunals, respectively. in the celebrated Yelverton case.

This may probably lead to a revision of the Marriage Laws; but unless the State consent to adopt the teaching of the Church as its guide and to conform its action thereunto, no revision, no amendments will lead to any beneficial results. Indeed, every fresh tampering but leaves the matter worse than it was before; and the Protestant tinker in his frantic efforts to stop one hole, will make a dozen more. Every change since the great apostacy of the XVI century in the marriage laws of every Protestant community has been a change for the worse; and though some may pretend to be horrified at the organised polygamy of the Mormons, the latter have but consistently followed out the fundamental principles of all Protestant legislators upon the subject of marriage; for in the language of the Edinburgh Review for January 1862_ "it is amongst the dissidents from the Church of Rome that in modern times we must look for any assertion of the lawfulness of polygamy."__ Nor is this pagan view of marriage peculiar to Luther and other Continental Protestants .-Anglican divines, such as the notorious Burnet. made no secret of their opinions in favor of polygamy; and even at the present day Protestant Bishops of the same sect openly sanction a plurality of wives amongst their flocks.

BACKING ONE'S FRIENDS. - The Montreal Witness has a way, peculiarly its own, of backadmits, that the Italians are "groaning under an ing its friends. We know not for instance how of Umbria and the Marches; and although article on the "BALANCE OF TRADE," which "Victor Emmanuel may not be exactly a model appeared in the Montreal Witness of the 30th

"If a nation imports more than it can pay for, it plus for nothing - a balance of trade which is not we conclude that the people in whose eyes Vic- against it, but in its favor pecuniarily, whatever it may be morally-and which other countries will not be likely long to repeat. It is by such balances that Galantuomo -- are neither intellectual nor inter- the United States was greatly helped in its rapid course to wealth. The New York Herald stated or. one day of 1837, that the last packet took out some twenty millions of remittances, in the shape of declarations of bankruptcy. The balance of trade, ne-cording to the jargon of Merchants' Magazines, was then terribly against the United States; but in

This explanation of the material prosperity of of Ireland this lady has been declared to be the the U. States is lucid, satisfactory, and no doubt wife of Major Yelverton; by the decision of the substantially true; it also affords a conclusive Law Conrts of Scotland she is pronounced not answer to a question put by the same journal, in to be his wife; so that according as she changes a previous issue, wherein he boasted of the supe

> " What is the condition of the New England States compared with any territory on this continent, peo-pled before the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers or after, by either Frenchman or Spaniard? The world see and recognises the difference. This fact proves indubitably that immigration to benefit and develope the resources of a country, needs as its base a high moral impulse the result of different circumstances, and the result also of a high idea of duty."- Montreal Witness, 30th ullimo.

How an "impulse" can be the base of immigration it is not for us to explain; but by its own showing the material wealth, in which alone the United States can boast of any superiority over the Colonies planted by the French and Spaniards on this Continent, was the result of what-outside of the "business world," in which our contemporary the Montreal Witness lives, moves, and has his being-is emphatically termed swindling; and the " high moral impulse" which characterised his friends, and by which they were aided in their progress to wealth, was an irresistible impulse to pay their debts-not in cash, but in "wholesale certificates of Bankruptcy," by means of which they defrauded their creditors, and made more money for themselves than was ever made by any other country in so short a time. No Colony planted by a Catholic people ever did, or one man with one woman-a tie which death could, make money on such terms as those on only can sever-from which neither adultery on which the United States made theirs, and hence

compels men to disgorge wealth made on such terms, and by such means.

If our contemporary desires any further explanation on the subject, he will find it in the following extract from the writings of the celebrated Protestant author Geiseler, and for which we are indebted to the Christian Inquirer, a Protestant paper of New York. In it is fully set forth the moral condition of those States whose material prosperity contrasts so advantageously with that of Popish Canada :-

" Trade and gain is that which especially engrosses the American. A smooth politeness and cold selfishness, with an extravagant appreciation of his national institutions, and contempt for all that is European. are chief traits of his character. In trade, deceit and over-reaching are so habitual to him, that he is, in this respect, notorious throughout the commercial world. The inhabitants of the north-east provinces (1) New-York and Pennsylvania, precisely those who are most distinguished for external piety, are also most notorious for skill in cheating. Their religion shows itself by no means in its good effects upon their morals, and cannot therefore be so inward and sincere as it appears without. The truth, in reference to this religiosity, may thus be stated. America received her first stock of European colonists from England, and these brought a religious spirit with them from their fatherland. But the peculiar development of this religiosity in America. must be explained from the one-sided inclination of the people to trade and gain. This effort occupies the greatest part of their time; the end of all their thoughts and plans is lucky speculation and great The more entirely their whole estate, and therefore their whole happiness are at stake, and the greater the avidity for gain, the greater is their need and their desire of the Divine blessing on their efforts. On the other hand, so many frauds and cheats are practised, that their conscience forces them to seek for some atonement. Hence they feel constrained, after they have spent the largest portion of their time exclusively in business, to devote certain days and hours, no less exclusively to the work of reconciliation with God, and making Him well-disposed to them. It is not genuine religion that animates them, for this fills men at all times, and pervades all their acts and thoughts; but a false and superstitious religiosity, which thinks by outward devotion and money-spending to conciliate and appease God."

We commend the above to the serious attention of the Montreal Witness; and we hope that when he again feels inclined to draw invidious comparisons betwixt Protestant and Catholic immigration, he will bear in mind the words of his coreligionist, Dr. Geizeler, and the explanation given by the Montreal Witness of the "high to apply to Protestants. idea" which prompted his friends to discharge their pecuniary obligations in the form of " wholesale certificates of Bankruptcy."

THE GLOBE IN A NEW CHARACTER.-We have known the Globe for years as the uncompromising champion of Protestant Ascendency, and as the equally uncompromising opponent of Freedom of Education. Hardly therefore could we believe our eyes when in the Globe of the 28th ult., and in an editorial under the caption of " Dr. Ryerson's New Scheme," we read the following passage:-

"It is true that it is not just that Protestants should contribute any portion of the funds which go to the support of schoo's, the education given in which they do not approve of."—Toronto Globe.

Were we disposed to be captious, we might well tax the Toronto Globe with want of courtesy, in not crediting the TRUE WITNESS with the above paragraph; seeing that with one accounts with this office. During the course of the above paragraph; seeing that with one accounts with this office. During the course of other Bishops of the Church who are now upon their trilling exception (the substitution of the word the month Mr. Gillies will call upon all our City journey to their respective Sees, and especially for our Holy Father the Pope, in order that He may live " Protestants" for the word " Catholics") it is a literal transcript of what the TRUE WITNESS has been repeating, without effect, for the last ten

TRUE WITNESS. " It is true that it is not they do not approve of"

TORONTO GLOBE. "It is true that it is just that Catholics should not just that Profestants contribute any portion of should contribute any the funds which go to the portion of the funds which support of shoots, the edu- go to the support of cation given in which, schools, the education given in which, they do not approve of.

This is the summary of our argument against "Common Schools," and "State-Schoolism;"but our satisfaction at the Globe's concession to the fundamental principle of justice is so great that we cheerfully waive our right to complain of our contemporary's want of courtesy in not crediting us with it. It is not, as the Globe at last recognizes, just to tax Protestants for the support of schools the education given in which they do not approve of-and these words should be engraved in letters of gold over the door of every schoolhouse in the country. But by parity of reason, it must be equally unjust to tax Catholics for the support of schools the education given in which the latter do not approve of; and therefore the entire principle for which we have in vain for years contended, and which for years the Globe, George Brown, and the Protestant Reformers generally, have repudiated, is at last conceded, even by our enemies. Never was the triumph of truth and justice more complete.

It will be remarked too, that the Globe, and very properly, makes the simple fact of their disapproval of the education given in certain schools, a sufficient reason why Protestants should be exempted from taxation for their support. He does not pretend that they should be asked, even, to assign any grounds for their disapproval, or should be called upon to make out a case against the system of education given. In that they "do not approve of the system of education given" in certain schools, the Globe sees ample reason why no portion of the funds contributed by Protestants should go to the support of such schools. This is all we ask for Catholics. We demand that the simple fact of a Catholic expressing his disapproval of the education given in any school, should of itself exempt him from con- Parliament.

temporary so much delight. The Confessional tributing "any portion" of the funds which go to its support.

> Thus the "Common School" system, in that it compels Catholics to contribute towards the support of schools "the education given in which they do not approve of," is unjust; unless the Globe pretends that there is one law of justice for Protestants, and another and contradictory law for Catholics. Unless the Globe openly adopt this line of argument, he must henceforward abandon

his advocacy of a "Common School" system. "It is not just that Protestants should contribute any portion of the funds which go to the support of schools the education given in which they do not approve of." It is not just; we thank thee Jew for teaching us that word. It is not able blessings which a Catholic heart can alone apjust, most certainly; it is a grievous wrong .-What then must it be to compel Catholics to contribute any portion of the funds which go to the support of schools, the education given in which they (Catholics) do not approve of?" A very Daniel, in the person of the Globe, has come to judgment-yea, a Daniel! He has pronounced sentence, and in our favor; he has ratified all our demands, and proclaimed the justice of our cause. What will George Brown say, when he hears of this! when the tidings shall reach him that his own Globe, his familiar friend in whom he trusted, has turned round upon him, and has joined the friends of Freedom of Education? What will that Protestant Shylock, ever greedily clamoring for his Popish pound of flesh,

Do as you would be done by. Apply to Catholics the same laws, the same principles of justice, which you insist upon having applied to yourselves. This is all we ask of Protestants; and it is because they will not concede this, that thereare often ill-will and discord betwixt fellow-subjects. Remove the cause and the disease will disappear. Now the exciting cause of the illwill betwixt Catholics and Protestants in Upper Canada, is to be found in the constant efforts of the latter to impose upon the former a system which the Globe assures us it would not be just

RETURN OF THE BISHOPS OF MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE FROM ROME. - The Bohemian arrived at Quebec on Wednesday with their Lordships, and several ecclesiastics, their companions. Mgr. Larocque came on to Montreal at once, and started for his Diocese at 4 p.m. yesterday. The Bishop of Montreal was expected in town about 6 p.m., but had not arrived at the time of our putting to press. Great preparations had been made for his Lordship's

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS .- With the present number we conclude the Twelfth volume of the TRUE WITNESS; and again we respectfully avail ourselves of the occasion to call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears to settle their subscribers, and we bespeak for him a favorable reception. All accounts outstanding for more than one year, and not settled immediately, will, without further notice, be handed over to a lawyer for collection.

RECRUITS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY .- Of the difficulty of obtaining these some idea may be formed from the fact that the City of Boston has offered a bounty of One hundred dollars in addition to the bounty of thirty-eight dollars given by the Government to every man who will enlist in the ninth regiment. And yet even upon these terms recruits are not forthcoming.

In many of the States it seems that the highly impolitic system of offering large bounties as an inducement to men to enlist will cease about the middle of the month, and that after the 18th inst, the system of drafting will come into force. It is idle to speak of the illegality of such a method of providing soldiers sor the army, for in a struggle like that now pending betwixt North and South neither party cares much for law or Constitution; but the fact that the Northerners are compelled to resort to such a method of replenishing the ranks is a sign that the war is becoming daily more unpopular amongst the great masses of the people of the Northern States.

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE JEAN JACQUES ROLLAND .-The Hon. Jean Jacques Rolland, ex-Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died at his residence at St. Marie de Momoire on the 5th instant, after a long illness. Judge Rolland retired from the Bench in 1856 on a pension of £800 a year, after a long term of

We learn that within the last two or three days the Executive has put the pruning knife of retrenchment into the public Departments. Some ten or eleven clerks have been discharged from the Orown Lands, ten from the Adjutant-General's office, and two from the Crown Law Department. In the Bureau of Agriculture, and the office of the Finance Minister, a number of others have received warning. - Quebec News.

We (Montreal Gazette) stated in our last impression on information which we believe to be authentic, that the Government, under the act of last session, have determined to organize a force of 30,000 militia, to be armed, clothed and paid; also a reserve volunteer force of 30,000 men, to be armed and clothed. The act of last session gives the power.

The Torouto Globe announces that Mr. George Brown will seek the first opportunity of re-entering Chamberlain or Treasurer shall, upon receiving such

RETURN OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

(From the Hamilton Spectator). His Lordship Bishop Farrell arrived here on Friday afternoon, on his return from Rome, whither he had gone to take part in the canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs. The Bishop was received at the Railway Deput by a large number of the congrega-tion of St. Mary's Church, whence he was eacorted, and the following address presented to him :---

May it please your Lordship : - In the name of the Catholics of this, your Cathedral City, we beg leave to tender to your Lordship our most sincere congratulations upon your prosperous journey to Rome, and your happy return to the midst of your flock.

Four manths ago, when your Lordship started for the Eternal City, our feelings were those of sadness mingled with a religious joy - sadness that we would so long be deprived of the presence of one whom Divine Providence bad placed over us as Chief Pastor -joy that your Lordship would procure for us, from that great centre of Catholic unity, those innumerpreciate. But that mingled sadness and pleasure with which we beheld your Lordship's departure, is now, upon you safe return, changed into a joyous

We hail your Lordship as one, of the many Princes of the Church, who has been the first to proclaim the eternal beatitude of the illustrious martyrs, who in a far distant country, sacrificed their lives in the service of their God.

Dear as your Lordship was to us before his departure, you are now doubly dear; for with hundreds of other illustrious prelates, you have dared to face the scorn and jeerings of impious peoples, and raise your voice in solemn protestation against the sacrilegious assaults which are now being made upon the Head of our Holy Church.

Apart from our esteem for your Lordship's person, and our veneration for your sacred character, these reasons alone would prompt us to tender your Lordship a hearty welcome upon return.

That God may prolong a life which has hitherto been so useful towards promoting the spiritual welfare of the many thousands committed to his charge, s our most fervent prayer.

Signed on behalf of the congregation : C J Tracy, Wm. Harris, Thos Bryan, Thos Walsh, Francis Freeman. John Walsh, J B Oberrier, John M. Keown, John E Murphy, M J O'Dea, M D., N Power, Wm Lamphier. Thos Lawlor, Theo. Le P Filgiano, M O'Connor, Martin Fitzpatrick, D Smith, H Hogan, Wm J Harney, J Kavanagh, P Lawlor,

REPLY : Gentlemen, - I must thank you for the very hearty welcome, which, in the name of this congregation, you have tendered me upon my arrival from the Holy City. I accept it the more willingly, as I consider it not merely a mark of filial affection for one whom Divine Providence has been pleased to trust with your spiritual welfare, but also a public profession of your unsbaken attachment to the Supreme Head of the Church, whom it has been my duty and happiness to visit.

It was indeed painful for me to separate myself from you, even for a few mouths, but that was alleviated in no small degree by the thought that I was performing a sacred duty in going to take part in the triumphal festivities of the Saints, who were to be canonised; and to offer my share of consolution and support to the successor of St. Peter, who has been so sorely afflicted of late.

It was also natisfactory for me to think that during my absence I had placed you in the hands of one cordially united with me in love for you and zeal for the glory of God.

You manifest great joy at my return. I can assure you that I am not less rejoiced at being once more in your midst, and that I most heartily reciproente your feelings of love and devotenness. I have to impart to you, in the name of our lloly Father, the Apostotic Benediction. This, I will reserve for another occasion, in order that every member of the congregation may have an opportunity of participat-

ing in it.
Now presurate before the Holy Altar, at the feet of our Blessed Lord, let us return Him thanks for all to see peace restored to the Church, and to the na-

Jone, Bp of Hamilton.

The annexed is the draft of a new School Law prepared by Dr. Ryerson:-

An Act for the further Promotion of Education in the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada.

11. Whereas there are large numbers of children of school age not attending any school in the cities and Towns of Upper Canada, notwithstanding the schools in several of said cities and towns are free; and whereas it is the duty of the Legislature to employ all practicable means to prevent such children from growing up in ignorance and vice, by imparting to them the advantages of a sound Christian Education, and, whereas it is desirable to exhaust all the agencies and influences of voluntary exertion and religious benevolence before resorting to measures of coercion in order to promote the education of the most neglected, as well as other classes of the population of such cities and towns.

2 Be it enacted, &c., that it shall be lawfai for any honevolent association, society, or congregation of any religious persuasion, or any two or more congregations may unite in any city or town to establish one or more schools in such city or town in Upper Canada; and any premises and houses acquired by such association, society, congregation, or congregations, for the purposes of this act, shall be held in the same manner as are premises and places for the ordinary purposes of such association or society, or as are premises and places for public worship acquired and held by such congregation or congrega-

3. Every such association, society, congregation, or two or more congregations united, establishing a school or schools, shall notify the same to the Chief Superintendent of Education and to the clerk of their municipality, on or before the first day of January, or the first day of July, next after their establishment, and shall, according to their usual mode of appointing their association, society or church offi cers, appoint, annually, three persons for the ma- ston railway station and other public places, intimat-

nagement of each such school. 4. The managers of each school established unthirtieth day of June and the thirty first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, according to a form prepared by him, a correct statement of the number of pupils attending such such school, to. gether with their average attendence during the six next preceeding mouths which may have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it shall have been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall thereupon determine the proportion which the managers of such school shall be entitled to receive of the school moneys aforesaid, and shall pay over the amount apportioned from the Legislative School Grant to the managers of such school, and shall notify the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the city or town in which such school is situated of the proportion payable to it from school moneys provided by local assessment; whereupon such notification, pay said proportion to the managers of !- Kingston News.

such school or schools established under the provisions of this act.

'5. Every such school established under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to assistance tothe city or town in which it is established (not including school fees or moneys provided for the purchase of public school sites, or the erection of public school buildings, and their appurtenances), according to the average attendance of pupils at the common schools of such city or town.

'6. The managers and teachers of every school established under the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to all the regulations and obligations which apply to trustees and teachers of common schools in cities and towns, shall keep a school register, and make half yearly returns and annual reports in the form and manner and at the times prescribed in regard to common schools; and shall be subject to the same penalties, to be collected in the same way, in case of false returns, as are imposed by law upon trustees and teachers of common schools.

17. Any moneys which may be paid out of the Legislative School Grant under the provisions of this Act, shall be expended in the payment of the salares of teachers and for no other purpose, and the schools, with their registers, established by the authority of this Act, shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed from time to time by the Department of l'ublic Instruction for Upper Canada.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Brockville, 4th August, 1862.

Six - The examination of the children attending the Roman Catholic Separate School of this town previous to receiving their summer vacation, took place on Thursday, the 31st of July, in the Separate School Room. Present-His Worship, the Mayor W. McCullough, Esq., Councilor; David Wylie, Esq. Editor of the Brockville Recorder; the Rev. Mr. Smith, Local Superintendent of Education, and quite a number of the children's parents, also several of our Protestant towns-people who felt anxious to witness, no doubt, how the pupils would stand the inspection of these Protestant gentlemen. The ju-nior classes were the first to be examined, and their Reading, Spelling, and defining were, certainly, very satisfactory and interesting, and elicited praise from all present. The more advanced classes underwent very creditable examinations. Their knowledge of the different branches, which comprise an English education, was well tested, and demonstrated the possession of ability. Their acquaintance with Mathematics, Grammar, and Geography, proved that great attention, system, and masterly emphilities had been brought to bear in their instruction. At the close of the examination the Rev. Mr. Smith, and David Wylie, Esq., addressed a few words to the children, congratulating them in having the services, or rather the benefit, of a superior teacher; and that the Trustees and parents ought to feel proud of this day's exhibition, which they were positive could not be beaten by any School, having an equal attendance, and like facilities for imparting instruction in Upper Canada. They were also very much pleased with the neat, and orderly appearance of the children, and concluded by recommending them to take plenty of out-door exercise during their vacation, so that they might return to their school duties, looking as healthy, and robust as on this occasion; but not, however, to neglect devoting a certain portion of each day, to the improvement of their minds, and the retaining of what they had already acquired. Their remarks were very well received and showed they were deeply interested in the pro-pagation of Education. The kindness and coudescension of these Protestant gentlemen, in attending our school examination, entitled them to our best thanks, and what they noticed will, no doubt, do much to allay any feeling of hostility they may have entertained regarding Separate School education. They were well pleased with the proceedings, and paid a high tribute of praise to Mr. P. J. Maher, the inlented and accomplished Teacher, for the evident success of his unremitting labor; this compliment was indeed well deserved. Mr. Maher has succeeded in placing the school, and his pupils in a position to rank favorably with any in the Province. With a daily average attendance of 150 children, and the assistance only of a female teacher, he has proved his worth, and ability, by the high sum of perfection his scholars are in, after one short year's devotion to the noble purpose. I am happy to be in a blessings he has vouchsafed Let us pray for the position to wouch for what is said regarding Mr. Maher; and, I deem it nothing more than my duty to give him his due... I remain, yours, &c.,

INVASION OF CANADA. - In spine of all the predictions of the prophets, Canada is at last invaded by the Yankees; they are crossing the frontier in crowds, filling the railway cars, thronging the steambonts, and this is but the advance goard of the invaders flying from conscription. A single train brought! yesterday sixty young men from New York State. During the next ten days Canada will receive an addition of some thousands to her population. Many or the emigrants are mechanics and workmen, and the impority are young men between 18 and 30, and therefore tiable to the first droft. -- Commercial Ad-

HARVEST COMMENCED. The barvest in some parts of Dumfries has commenced, and will be general now in a few days. 'The fall wheat is good, and will we think, be more than average crop. The insect that caused so much alarm has done no harm, and we think the crop may be considered safe. There will be, we think, quite a scarcity of hands for the labor in the fields. We hear already that they are difficult to obtain. A gentleman from the township of Mornington informs us that the Spring wheat up there looks well, and gives promise of an abundant vield. It will be late, but since the late rains has made great improvement, and now looks welt. This is cheering intelligence .- Galt Reporter.

The London Free Press says :- We have cheering accounts from all sections of the country concerning the state of the crops. The late rains had a magical effect upon some districts which were suffering from drought, while they have given fresh vigor to vege-tation generally. The general opinion among far-mers seems to be that the crops, in all but hay, will be above the average. The wheat insect, about which there was at one time much alarm, does not appear to have done appreciable damage. They become winged in about three days after their appearance, and it is to this fact, perhaps, that the delete-rious effect upon the grain is so slight.

The Federal recruiting agents are playing their game of false pretences in Kingston and in Brockville as well as other localities in Caoada. Placards have been posted up in Brockville and a few at the Kinging that five hundred laborers are wanted for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Pennsylvania. der the previsions of this act shall on or before the The wages offered are one dollar and ten cents per day. Application to be made at Brockville to S. Foot, "Agent," at the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Wharf. In Kingston the "Agent" in the same business is a Mr. Talbot. That the operation is a swindle and one of the many nefarious modes resorted to by recruiting agents for the Northern army is proved by the fate of one man who has been allured from Kingston. Mr. Colville, formerly living near the Railway Station, was induced, in answer to the advertisement, and after making the journey to the place where employment was offered, was unable to obtain anything to do. Being without means to return he was compelled to enlist as the only means left him of support. Thus it is that these recruiting agents seek to inveigle men to a long distance from their homes by holding out false inducements of employment, hoping by exhausting the small meaus of their victims before they can return to drive them into the ranks of the army

Federal agents are engaged here in endeavoring to enlist men for the Northern army; they are operating chiefly among the Irish population, but with little success. Among the stimulants used is an exwards its support from the common school moneys of aggerated history of the hurning of the Numery at Charlestown, by the Southerners, the locality of the outrage being shifted from Charlestown, Boston, where it took place, to Charleston, South Carolina. The Southerners are represented on the strength of this juggle as the worst kind of convent burners, and the Federals as the true friends of Roman Catholies, and the strenuous supporters of the Papacy. If any Irishman is so ignorant of the history of his own times as not to know that it was at Charlestown, a suburb of Boston, in sight of Bunker Hill, that a Northern mob plundered and burned a Nunnery, he deserves no better fate than to be the victim of Federal recruiting crimps .- Commercial Advertiser.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, August 6, 1862.

Flour - Pollards, \$3 to \$3,25; Middlings, about \$3,50; Fine, about \$3,90; Superfine, No 2, \$4,40; Superfine, \$4,60 \$4,65; Superfine from Western Wheat, crack brands, \$4,70 to \$4,75; Fancy \$4,621 to \$4,70; Extra, \$4,80 to \$5; Superior Extra, \$5,10 to \$5,25. Bag Flour, 112 lbs., \$2,50 to \$2,65. The latter for strong Fyfe Wheat Flour. Superfine Sour sells from \$3,70 to \$3,80. The news from Britain, received last night, has caused a brisk demand for Flour, which has gone up about 5 cents all round. A private advice informs us that a choice brand of Canada Superfice sold in Glasgow at 30s. This would yield nearly a dollar more than the present

Ontineal per brl of 200 lbs \$4,75 to \$5.

Wheat-The news by the " Arabia," has raised the pretensions of sellers about 2 cents a bushel; but we near of no sales at the advance, on account, probably, of difficulty of procuring freight. We quote Milwankie and Chicago No. 1 at \$1 to \$1,03; Canada No. 1, \$1 to \$1,02; Red Winter, \$1,08 to \$1,13; White, \$1,08 to \$1,15. Rejected or inferior Wheat sells low, as there is no demand for shipment, and the supply is greater than millers require for farine.

Corn per 56 lbs 45c to 46c. Dull. Barley and Oats- No transactions.

Peas per 66 lbs 75c to 824.

Ashes, per 112 lbs. Pots, \$6,50 to \$6,55, very dull; nferiors, 5e to 10e more: Pearls, \$6,55.

Pork Mess, \$10,50 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$9 to \$9,50; Prime Mess, \$9; Prime, \$8,371 to \$8,50. All dull. Hams - Smoked, 51c to 64c; Sugar-Cared, canvassed do, 71c to 9c; Shoulders, 3c to 41c.

Butter in demand, and moves off readily, at quotations; in some instances, for choice lots, a small advance has been obtained; we quote medium at 10c to 11½c : fine, 12c to 13c. Lard The to 8e; in demand

Tallow The to She - Montreal Witness.

A HARD HEAD. - The little boys in Canton come on heard the ships, and throw somersets upon their little smooth heads, until you would think they'd break them. People by singing, land talking, hard drinking, ect., break their voices, and for a hourseness, cough, or sore throat just try Bryan's Pulmonic

Wafers - 25 cents a hox.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clare & Co, Carter, Kerry & Co, S J. Lyman & Co Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Deuters.

Birth.

In this city, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. John McElroy, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 2nd inst., at the residence of her son, Thomas Tiffin, B. Ann Brucken, reliet of the late John Tiffin, senior, aged 72 years, a native of the County Wicklow, Ireland.

On the 28th instant, Mr. Thomas McLaughlin, teacher, aged 70 years, a native of the County of Westmeath, Ireland, and long a resident of Quebec. At the Manor House, St. Marie, on the 5th inst., the Hon. Jean Rock Rollands, in the 79th year of

his age. TEACHER.

WANTED, by a young man, who has lately arrived from Ireland, a situation as TEACHER of an elementary English School; he can teach the higher order of subjects, viz., Algebra, Geometry, Philosophy, &c., with the ordinary course of interature. He can produce a certificate from the Training Establishment, Dublin, and another of promotion, from a Board of Inspectors, also an Agricultural Certificate. Apply at the Taus WITHESS office.

Montreal, August 8.

WANTED,

FOR the female department of the Separate School, Perth, (a Lady having a Conventual Education is superable), and holding a first class certificate. Application to be made to the undersigned, stating sa-

H. S. GALLAGHER. Secretary, C. S. S. Porth, Co. Lanark, July 31st, 1862. 4t.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 11th instant
The Chair to be taken a Eight o'clock

(By Order.)
P O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books. Song Books, Almanaes, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Denot Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of

the Society will meet in their New Sall, BONAVEN-TURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS to need, and endeaver to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us

Parties, in town or country, who may be in want of Servants, male or female, or who can, in any way, give employment to the Emigrants now arriving on our shores, are earnestly requested to communicate with this Committee.

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

June 5.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

harvest have vanished, and it will be fortunate if

had a favorable result, and produced a general understanding between the two l'owers.

"The principle points as to which this under--France and Russia have come to an agreement as to the mode of inquiring into and solving marks upon the Czar for having recognised the the questions that refer to the position and interests of the Christians of the East. France, stipulating on behalf of the Catholics, and Russia on the part of the members of the other churches, have, by mutual concessions, attained a complete accordance of their views on this point.

"The two Powers have also arrived at an identical appreciation of the affairs of Italy; while admitting the necessity of recognizing existing facts, they have come to an understanding as to the manner in which it is desirable that the Cabinet of Turin should enter on the subject of questions that still remain unsettled, principally with the object of avoiding every act from which difficulties for Europe might arise, and dangers for Italy herself.

"Finally, the understanding between France and Russia has a reference to the settlement of the dispute that has so long existed between Denmark and the German Powers.

"We do not wish to give these statements more unportance than they perhaps, really possess; but it seems to us difficult not to see, in their general bearing, the indications of an alhance between the two Governments."

A French provincial journal has been the means of giving to the world a corroborative proof of the friendly relations now existing between France and Russia. The journal in question published a few days ago an attack on the Czar for his recognition of the kingdom of Italy; and it has now received a warning " for having insulted in the most violent manner a Sovereign friendly to France." How long this intimate friendship of Cæsar and the Czar will endure it is not easy to say, inasmuch as we are ignorant of the motives and bases of the new alliance. Some persons represent that the Emperor Napoleon is oftended with England for having systematically opposed his policy in Italy, for having adhered to an antagonistic position on Eastern affairs, for having refused to join him in putting a stop to the war in America, for having withdrawn from the Mexican expedition, and that, finding the English alliance impracticable. the is resolved to try whether Russia will not appreciate his friendship better and prove more ductile. Of course the Emperor Napoleon has the same right as England " to seek new allies;" but if he is to obtain a steadfast friend in Russia he will perhaps find that he will have to bend quite as much as he expects the new ally to bend. The probability is that the ostentatious alliance with Russia is a mere diplomatic move, intended to trighten the English Government and induce it to bid higher for the friendship of France .-Nevertheless, the belief gains ground in Paris that Europe is on the eve of great events .-Liverpool Paper.

We read in the Times correspondence, dated Paris, Monday:-" The dullness of the season at Paris promises to be somewhat relieved by a sort of civil war, on a small scale, between the two sections of the Ministerial or Govenmental press about Italy—the one side raising the banner of Italy and Liberty, the other that of Libertly and the Pope. The campaign has opened with some skirmishing between the Constitutionnel on the Papal side, and the Patric on that of Liberty." The famous author of "Le Pape et Le Congres," he who last yielded an Imperial pen, even the Viscomte de la Gueronniere, enters the field. Not long ago, if we-may be allowed his own freedom of metaphor, he was the great gun of the Patrie, which he quitted in dudgeon because M. Delamarre would make bold to correct his articles .-M. de la Gueronniere being by ririue of his title and his rank of senator doubly incorrigible, determined to set up a paper for himself, which, under the name of La France, it to extinguish La Putrie. It must be the prospect of baving such an ally that makes the Constitutionnel so brave. M. de la Gueronniere is to enter the field as champion to His Holmess. But how is it that the distinguished author or rather godfather of a compromise which has brought down upon his head the thunder of the Vatican should be now the chosen man who is by his astonishing rhetoric to neutralise the salutations of Russia and Prussia to the kingdom of Italy. Here we touch upon delicate ground. There is a party in the Court itself, which, under favor of most illustrious patronage, is working for the realisation of Pic Nono's views of his own rights .-When the Archbishop of Bourges the other day divided his address between their Majesties, and with a firm hand drew a line of distinction between the Sovereign, to whom be offered his allegiance, and the Empress to whom he professed gratitude for the past, and from whom the Church expected future support, his Eminence, we say, proclaimed however delicately to the world the recognised existence of the party in question, as well as the power towards which it looked confidently for patronage. How it is Re Galantuomo is not a man to stick at trifles, said that M. de la Gueronniere's "France," else one would have thought be would feel his like his "Pope and the Congress," is to draw its force from Imperial inspiration. The fountain which gave out what the clergy denounced to be bitter waters, is now to pour forth the sweet. And the French occupation is to be maintained

in secula seculorum.

A Paris letter, on Thursday, says:-"The conversation of the day turns upon the rumour, put forward by a paper not likely to have mentioned it without good reason, that there is to be Emperor of the French, the Czar, and the King | conduct themselves in this manner come within of Prussia."

vices to the Pope, they supporting at their own guter to and have a good to deline their expense all necessary charges. A corps of Kingdom of Naples. Private letters from Naples

regard the interview to be one of no ordinary received a second warning for some severe re-Kingdom of Italy, the papers this evening are doubly cautious.

ITALY.

Turin, July 11 .- The official announcement of the recognition of the Italian kingdom by Russia was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Durando, in the early part of the sitting of both Houses of the Italian Parliament this day. Only yesterday M. Ratazzi was rather savagely attacked by the Deputy Massari, who wondered " how the important sten taken by Russia with respect to the kingdom of Italy could be made the subject of conversation in the English Houses of Lords and Commons on Monday and Tuesday last, while the representatives of the Italian nation were left in the dark on the subject, or had to look for vague and contradictory information in the newspapers." M. Ratazzi answered that the official communication from St. Petersburg had only reached Turin that morning, and that on the morrow (to-day) General Durando fully intended to lay the Russian note and all the appertaining documents before the House, having at the same time, some other joyful news to impart, which could only be ready for publication in four-and twenty hours. This additional piece of information was that Prussia would soon join Russia in her recognition of Italian independence, as the Italian Minister at Berlin telegraphed from that city, "La reconnaisance de la Prusse est prochaine," and that the King of Portugal had come forward as a suitor for the hand of the Princess Maria Pia, youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, a suit which had been fully successful.

With respect to the recognition of Russia, as Masari had read Lord Russell's words respecting assurances being demanded of Italy that she should "keep the peace" with her neighbours of Germany including Austria, General Durando stated most distinctly that " the King's Government throughout these important and delicate negotiations had been careful highly to uphold the interests and the dignity of the Italian nation." He also informed the House that this renewal of friendly relations between the Courts of Turin and St. Petersburg, after two years' interruption, was wholly due to the friendly offices of the Imperial Government of France.-Cor. of Times.

DRESDEN, July 12 .- The official Dresden Journal of to-day publishes a letter from Vienna, asserting on reliable information that the Cabinet of Turin has, as a condition of the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, renounced any further enterprise aiming at taking possession of Rome and Venetia. The same letter asserts that England and France have guaranteed the statu quo of the actual possessions to the Cabinet of Turin, in opposition to the revolutionary party, should it attempt any

ENFRANCHISED " UNDER THE SWAY OF THE ROBBER-KING.—TURIN, July 14.—The newspapers which published the speech of Garibaldi have been seized. It is stated that the Prefect of Palermo has been dismissed from his post. The French consul at Palermo has protested against the attack on the Emperor contained in Garibaldi's speech.

Turin, July 14 .- In addition to requesting explanations of the Government respecting the presence of Garibaldi in Sicily, and of the speeches delivered by him containing offensive allusions to the Emperor of the French. Signori Alfiert and Boggie asked the President of the Council whether measures had been taken to prevent private individuals assuming the initiative in acts calculated to compromise the complete

unification of the country? (Applause.)
Signor Ratazzi regretted the offensive language that had been used with regard to the Emperor of the French. The Journey of Garibaldi in Sicily had been undertaken without the knowledge of the Government. Signor Ratazzi further stated that a despatch had been sent to the Prefect of Palermo requesting him to explain his presence during the delivery of the speech. The Government would take measures. in future, to prevent such enterprise compromising the safety of the State.

Rome .- The Italian Catholic papers publish day by day and week by week, accounts of offernigs to the Holy Father. That their total amount is very large, every sane man can judge for himself, for it is by means of them that he is enabled to maintain the expense of his secular and ecclesiastical Government; to form new colleges, to assist the missions and pious works in all parts of the world, and, at the same time, to pay the interest of the debt due upon the very provinces which Victor Emmanuel is holding, and from which he is now drawing the revenue. The else one would have thought he would feel his descension, that is by breaking up the Polish school, personal honor concerned in not leaving the interest of a mortgage charged noon lands which he says are his by right, and of which he has. really possession, to be paid by the rightful owner; so that he is owner when there is money to be received, and Pius IX. when there is money to be paid. What is thought of conduct like this in private life all know. Involuntary and almost unconscious buttoning up of pockets and feeling to see whether their watches are safe, is the an interview early in September between the manner in which men behave when gentlemen who

Young gentlemen of Legitimist families are only, some how or other, that is a habit which leaving every day for Rome, to offer their ser- they cannot manage to get over .- Weekly Re-

The hopes of a superabundant and even an early 2,000 volunteer Zonaves are soul to be in course of a recent date give the following account of the condition of the Neapolitan territory :- "The garrinarrest have vanished, and it will be fortunate it of formation.

The evening papers confirm the truth of the southern province of Naples is now only 20,060, being the have a very ordinary yield.

The Patrie of Friday evening contains the coming interview between the Emperor, the and the people are beginning to count the strength; following communication, with the signature of Czar, and the King of Prussia. It is only and to hint that Ferdinand had 20,000 in St. Elmo through the general tone, and by significance of alone in 1848; and the Piedmontess are getting very Louis Bellet:—

"We believe that the negotiations between hints, that the journals can allow their opinions to be divined; we will leave Naples a heap of ruins or not at all."

"Through the general tone, and by significance of allowing the copy and the regarding the event in question to be divined; we will leave Naples a heap of ruins or not at all." but it is easy to see, by the most cursory glance, Now, the situation is this—if the brigandage goes on that in common with the public at large, they as it does now, fights every day where 100, 60, 70, 25, 150 are killed, and never reported till a regiment is reported too few to act; if the Neapolitan con-The principle points as to said to be these: importance. The Orleanars newspaper having scripts go on describing to the bands as they do; if the National Guard turns sulky, and either will not not or acts against the government, as it did at Salerno and in the Chainella della Carita affair, the Piedmontese cannot long stay; they cannot spare more troops, and we know that, and also that Austria is ready for a spring at the first shot fired .-Sicily is in a state of lawlessness no words can describe. Then the Muratists come into play; they are using all the different parties for their own ends, and are preparing their coup now, nor do I think it will be long deferred. All those horrid libels on the royal family are spread at their expense by the Mazzinians, of whom they have all the lowest grade in pay. The traitor nobles of Naples (few as they are), and who were very little acquilli in Turin, have all given their adbesion to the Francesoiati, as the party call themselves now, I believe to leave open a door for Prince Napoleon, in case the Emperor prefers him, and having married Clotilda of Savoy, Victor Emmanuel will prefer him.

In another letter-"I think I told you the other day what a state Naples is in. On the agniversary of Solferino, La Marmora did not dare to invite the troops of the National Guard. At the great military fete on the 9th only 1,400 out of 20,000 would attend. The Solferino fele was a complete 'fiacco,' the illuminations entirely official, and the Quartiere Monte Culvaria (Garibaldian and renotionary) refused altogether to hang out their lamps and Baudiere. The Muratists have got all the Mazzinians in pay, and are stirring up the national feeling against Piedmont. Their intention is to get a republic proclaimed, a plebiscite under the protection of a body of French troops, and then 'le neveu de mon oncle.'

In a later letter (July 1)-" Naples gets daily worse. La Marmora has threatened to reduce the town to ashes in case of outbreak. The Piedmontese position gets daily worse there. Chiabrera and Cadorno and 4,000 men have been unable to prevent Obiavone breaking their lines to take up a very strong post over the Piano di Cingue Miglia, which he did last Friday. Zimmerman has joined him, and the troops do not know which way to turn in the Acquilano and Chietino." -- Herald.

Garibaldi is tarrying in Sicily, and his apprehended expedition to the East seems, if not altogether given up, for the present adjourned. Instead of meditating fresh exploits, the hero of Caprera apparently aspires to the glory of an orator, and his barangues are of a nature to cause some uncasiness no less. to the partisans of the present Italian Administration than to the real friends of the national cause. Garibaldi's avowed object in his move to the South was merely to stir up the population of the Two Sicilies, so as to induce them to take an active part in the crganisation of rifle clubs. His appearance at Palermo and in other Sicilian towns was so timed as to coincide with the visit of the Royal Princes, and the heir of the throne himself could not fail to play a secondary part in the popular rejoicings which greeted the advent of the idol of the multitude. Garibaldi, however did more than show himself. He again and again addressed the enthusiastic islanders; and his words, were they taken to the letter, would have been an open defiance to the men who now rule the country in the name of that dynasty of which the Prince of Piedmont is the dearest hope. In the cyes of serious persons, Garibaldi is compromising the cause of that Monarchy of which he declares himself the firm champion. As a sample of his eloquence, take the following speech, an authentic copy of which is going the round of all the Turin news-

papers:-People of Palermo !- Your aspirations are those of the whole peninsula. Let all Italians be unanimous in one will—the unity let us have ne words; let us have deeds and protests-not in writing-the protests of a brave people LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AMONGST THE determined to free their brethren still groaning in fetters. The master of France, the traitor of the 2d of December, under the pretence of screening from harm the person of the Pope, of protecting religion, Catholicism, occupies Rome. It is a false pretence —or lie. (Menzogna! Menzogna!) He is actuated by covetousness, by a robber's lust, by an infamous thirst for empire; he is the first supporter of brig-andage! the chief of Southern assassins!

"People of the Vespers! people of 1860 | Napoleon must depart from Rome. If it be necessary, we must resort to a new rehearsal of the Vespers. Let every citizen who cares for the emancipation of the country have a weapon in readiness (un ferro, a sword or dagger). Strong and compact, we shall be able to overcome the greatest Power.

" Muratism in Italy would be nothing but a Napoleonic proconsulship. As to Bourbonism, you are acquitted with it. Its meaning is the cap of silence, persecutions, imprisonment, death!

"The Pope-King, or the King-Pope, is a negation of Italy. Our Government is not strong enough to shake off the yoke of France. The people must strengthen them by ifs compactness and energy .-Let us throw our well-sharpened weapons into the scales of diplomacy, and diplomacy will respect our

rights; she will give us Rome and Venice.
"The programme with which we crossed the Ticino and landed at Marsala must still be 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel.' The same programme will lead us to Rome and Venice.

"I will rouse Italy from the sloth in which she is lying. I will come with you; I will be your com-panion, in this last struggle. Once more I recompanion, in this last struggle. Once more I recom-mend concord; we must avoid intestine war. All of us have committed errors, but all of us wish for the emancipation of Italy. If we disagree in some things, it matters not so we are all brethren.

Whatever Garibaldi and the friends of action may think on the subject, it is the opinion of that majority of the Italian people whom Garibaldi accepted as just now won new titles to Italian gratitude by at Termino and Cefalu, that

"The recognition of Russia was a two-told disgrace for Italy-First, because that recognition was obtained by Bonaparte, thus constituting the protectorate of Italy, by the man of the 2nd of Dec., stained with the blood of the people of Paris, &c.—the man who keeps up brigandage in Southern Italy, 2nd. Because that recognition was got by a cowardly conhence compelling those generous youths to banish themselves from that Italy where they had found an

asylum, &c. Garibaldi said all that; no doubt he thought so, no doubt several patriots, even of the moderate party think so. The question is simply whether it was expedient that such things should be said by a man of Garibaldi's authority and influence—should be said before a hot-headed audience like a Sicilian multitude. However strongly appearances may go against Napoleon's fairness and consistency, he has certainly acted as a well-wisher to Italy. If he is a well-meaning friend it is folly no less than ingratitude

grounded, he must be most anxiously looking for.
On the whole, many think it most unlucky for
Italy that Garibaldi should find no rest in his beloved hermitage of Osprers (1000 of solidies)

Speaking of the preparations making by Garibaldi, he correspondent of the Tablet says :-

The enrolments now proceeding with all vigour, rapidity and organisation, are sufficient to cause any thinking man some grave moments of self-question. What are they destined to do, and where will the new expedition under the great Filliouster find a le-gitimate field of action? Will they ravage a new Monte Christo and destroy the cucumber frames of peaceful British settlers ? Is an piratical descent on some cockney paradise off the Tuscao coast in contemplation with the avowed object of replenishing the cabbage gardens of Caprera? Is Messra Ricciardi (nata Garibaldi) to be decked with the spoils of the purple Cyclades, or is-her witching form to be rendered yet more enchanting by strings of Venice beads or the shawls of Byzantine Sultanas? Does the Hero of Melazzo think of replenishing his stock of red shirts among the caftans of the Czar of Muscovy, and has Bixio an eye to the Kaiser's spoons? We cannot yet speculate on what it may please the representatives of Captain. Kidd in the nineteenth century to do, we can only give data and draw conclusions. In the first place, whatever is being done, is done with the entire connivance of Piedmont. Soldiers once in the Garibaldian legion and now in the service of Sardinia are quietly allowed to desert to the mustering place with their arms and re-enter the ranks of the new legion. This is notoriously the case, and Naples, Palermo, Messina, and Reggio are all fornished with branch committees to receive the allegiance of the scure of the cities who are forthwith enrolled, paid, armed and despatched to their destination. The confessedly bad terms that existed three weeks since between Piedmont and the heads of the sect, are now changed into a spirit of most suspicious fraternity, and instead of the most virulent, abuse conciliation is the order of the day. Some people assure us that a secret understanding has been effected, that Victor Emmanuel has promised to pay the price of the sect, and to connive at any length they may choose to go. Others are persuaded that at the bidding of France Piedmont is about to "go in" for respectability, to quarrel with its revolutionary accomplices, and to strive to keep by the aid of the police what it won by burglary and murder. The attempt if made, would be unsuccessful. The Revolution wil not loose its hold. Once in its grasp a man's soul life, honour, virtue, are no longer his own. Like the enemy of mankind it will have its bond. It will bide its time, but sooner or later the forfeit has to be paid, and no one ever made pact or truce with it but discovered this sooner or later. The gravest part of this matter is, that Ratazzi, with whose full knowledge Garibaldi acts, is but the exponent of a power holding to a certain extent in its bands the destinies of Europe; and if the late gatherings at Rome and Lucerne have shown the Emperor of the French the danger of his position and the independent attitude of the Clergy and noblesse, it becomes serious subject of consideration, how he will act in case of an attack on Rome by the Garibaldian army. We know how the little army of Lamoriciere was allowed to be cut to pieces at Castelfidardo, and one has learned to to feel a profound distrust in the policy which is based on expediency not on principle. In any case it is well to look the facts in the face and not to be taken unawares. The expedition is menut to go somewhere, that no one doubts—that charts of the Dalmatian and Herzegovine littoral have been very ostentatiously bought by Garibaldian agents is a pretty conclusive sign to me, who know the Italian character, that it will not go there: Greece has been vetoed by England, which ought certainly to pro-tect her god-daughter having every reason to be proud of her. Malta knows better and has no room nere for buccaneering Mr. Fergusons-Venice?that is possible—but the Quadrilateral would be a very hard nut to crack even with French aid. The fight of Solferino was sufficiently "a near thing" to teach the Zouaves to respect an Austrian square bristling with bayonets, and a charge of Honved cavalry. It lies between Venice and France, for Garibaldi has declared that his word is Italy's, and no one here but laughs at the suggestion of a Mexican expedition; and in Russia and Prussia the native discontent is doing his work, without his actual presence. A short time, however, will probably suffice to show the destination of an army recruited under the very eye of the Sardinian authorities, which will sail from a Sardinian port, and under the notice of a Prince of the Blood Royal of Savoy. It was the last stake Victor Emmanuel had left for popularity, and, if I guess right, he has thrown it at Palermo. - Cor of the London Tublet:

PIEDMONTESE RULE IN NAPLES .- As for fusillations one is sick of chronicling them. The last was a girl of nineteen, near Sale, for carrying a basket of herrings to the bands. On the 27th of June, the police of San Guiseppe arrested four men suspected of reaction. They were stripped and flogged severely with a cat-o'nine-tails, and threatened with daggers held to their throats by the police, if they did not confess the plot they were accused of. Between fear and pain they confessed all they were asked to do, and were consigned to Sta Maria Apparents where they now are, in Cell No. 7., still covered with wounds from the brutal treatment they received. Their names are Giuseppe Sebastiani, Domenico Fucile, Luigi and Giuseppe Armini. The prison is now full to overflowing and cannot hold another occu-pant; prisoners of high rank and refinement are crowded together in many cases in a small close room, and in a climate so hot as Naples in the month of July, the suffering may be conceived. - Tablet.

The Italian newspapers which published Garibaldi's attack upon the Emperor of the French have been seized by order of the Government.

POLAND.

The Patric states, on the authority of private correspondence from Warsaw, that three officers of the Russian army, who had been condemned to death by a court-martial " for having excited and propagated discontent against the Government," were shot on the 28th of June in the fortress of Modlin. Their names were Arnhold, Sliwicki, and Roskowski. The first was a Swede, from Finland; the second a Rusexecuted in Warsaw, from an apprehension that the soldiers might refuse to carry it into effect, and give a dangerous example of insubordination. The three officers were shot at the foot of the fortress wall; "his own Republic," that the French Emperor had hey died with great courage. Arnbold left a sum of 5,000 roubles to pay his own debts and those of working out the recognition of the new kingdom by his comrade, Sliwicki; the remainder to be given to Russia, and eventually by Prussia. Garibald: said the library of his regiment and some charitable infeeling of indignation, as it was considered that on the trial no crime was proved against them that could legally incur the penalty of death.

Travellers from St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and who have been accustomed to see those cities under their ordinary aspect, speak of the gloom that hangs over them as very great. In the latter capital great pre- cautions are taken, and patrols of infantry and Cossacks continually traverse the streets. A letter mentions the arrest, on the 7th inst., of a large number of officers-report said as many as 60-for having projected a solemn church service for their comrades who were lately shot. All manner of rumors were flying about, as is commonly the case in times of public apprehension and excitement, in countries where the press can say little or nothing. Among other things, it was said that General Chruleff had fallen in a duel with an officer, but this has not been confirmed. It would appear that the pistol fired at the Grand Duke Constantine was badly loaded, for Mexico, Cuba, the West Indies and British America, to requite him with unmeasured abuse, and if he is a the bullet, after grazing the collar-bone, lodged in or the liberties of the American people. Perhaps all secret enemy it is stark madness to provoke him, and the epaulet, whereas it might have been expected to of these dainties—the last the sweetest of all—will reach of them. They mean nothing personal; to afford him those opportunities and pretexts to do pass through and go much further. It seems untrue not be too much for its insatiable stomach. The

barm which, vife Garibald's assertions ware welk that the weapon touched the Grand Buke when fired. The assassin stood two paces off. From the direction of the ball, it is believed that had there been a proper charge of powder it would have inflicted a very serious wound, instead of glancing off the hone. The side-de-camp who seized the assassin has been made a colonel; and will receive a decoration.

Defails to United States, bedieved

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, -A special despatch to the Post says, in answer to a deputation of prominent. citizens, who waited on the President to-day, to urge the acceptance of negro regiments, Mr. Lincoln replied that he could not accept negro regiments, but would accept as many as offered themselves as laborers. This is understood to be the settled policy of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following order has just been issued from the War Department :- 1st, That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into service for the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quota to States to establish regulations for the draft.

2nd, If any State shall not, by the 15th of August. furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by a special draft. from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

3rd, Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers in the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and preventing the nomination and appointment in the militia service of incompetent. and unworthy officers. Regulations will also beprovided for ridding the service of such incompetent. persons as now hold commission. By order of the President. (Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

THE NORTHERN STATES .- NEW YORK, June 29 .-Almost any kind of man-if he be but young and strong, and can be drilled into obedience-is enough for the horrible work of war. The Northern States have been blessed, or cursed, during the continuance of their bitter conflict with the South with a superabundant supply of such 'food for powder.' All Europe has been their provider. For 30 years, in numbers annually augmenting, the moral hait and blind, the reckless, the disaffected, the brutal, the disappointed, the broken in means and character of all nations have fied to New York and Boston, like the vagabonds of old to David in the cave of Adul-Inm. and have leavened the whole mass of the preexisting American people with corruption and insolence. This class, augmented by the usual supply of native vice and blackguardism that exists in all great cities, whether in the Old World, or the New gave much trouble to the local authorities prior to the war, and designated itself by names that were hideously suggestive of its character. 'Elood-tubs.' 'rowdies,' 'dead rabbits,' 'swipers,' plug-uglies, spigots,' 'maulers,' were but a few of the epithets by which they chose to be known, and under which they figured in the newspapers in constantly recurring cases of brutal assaults or robberies and assassinations. When the war broke out this class, allured not only by the high pay and bounty money, but by the innets love of violence, enlisted in large numbers, and were the men who, by their want of discipline, inflicted upon the Republic the humiliation of Buli Run. Since that day the Federal Generals, and more especially General M'Clellan, have converted such of them as the war has spared into very good soldiers; and the cities of the North, relieved of their presence, have been far more orderly and quiet than hey were ever known to be within living memory. So far the war has not been an unmixed evil to the North, though the behavior of but too many of these men in Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and other States, invaded and occupied by their arms, has been such as to embitter still more the already bitter hatred of the South towards the Yankees. The German recruits appear to have behaved the worst. In the Valley of the Shenandoah, one division of them, under General Blenker, has misconducted itself so abominably in plundering the people and committing other excesses as to have introduced into the English language, as spoken in America, the new word 'blenkerism.' When a henroost has been rob-bed it has bean 'blenkered,' and when a farmer's wife has been despoiled of forage, food, or milk, and grossly insulted when she demanded payment, she the evil arisen in this department and so powerless was General Blenker to put an end to it, that it has been found necessary to break up his com-mand and draught the men into other regiments. But, if such misconduct be odious in the private soldier, what is the befitting epithet to apply to the officers, who habitually use profane and disgusting language to their men, and set them the example of habitual of intoxication? A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Manassas Junction, speaks of officers who, when about to lead their men into battle, make themselves " beastly drunk." Are such officers to be considered mere blackguards, or are they to be held as cowards, who resort to the stimulca of strong liquor to work themselves up to the fighting point? The same correspondent tells of a Brigadier-General, who was formerly a temperance lecturer, who appears before his men so drunk that he can hardly sit upon his horse, and who uses language when giving his orders too vulgar and profane to be repeated even in jest in a bar-room. He also draws the picture of the chaplain of a regiment who exhibits himself "dead drunk" at his duty. He declares this and other pictures to be by no means overdrawn, and adds that he lacks language to express the facts with sufficient strength and definiteness for the public ear. Were any correspondent of your journal to make such charges they would be hailed with a shout of execuation all over the country, and ascribed to the malignity of the English people and aristocracy, that invented such slanders to damage the cause of the Republic. But, if the charges are to be denied, it is right to understand that they are not made by Englishmen, but by Americans. "I know," continues the same writer, of Quartermasters who encourage soldiers to steal borses and turn them over, and then sell them to officers and army stragglers, and hangers-on, who sian, and the third a Pole. The sentence was not follow different divisions, disbursing counterfeit money, and swindling citizens and soldiers. Donations sent to soldiers have been sold by sutlers and commissaries. Molasses, vinegar, salt, coffee, sugar, and various other articles are often issued at less than regulation quantities, and the surplus sold for private benefit. Army contractors follow brigades with droves of cattle that rather increase in numbers as they advance, and receive pay from Government stitutions. It is stated that the execution has not for every pound issued, thereby increasing the stigma had the effect anticipated, but has excited a general that rests too truthfully on us of being thieves and spoilers. Almost every tent and guard-house and shade-tree in the vicinity of a camp is a gambling resort for a few days after pay-day, and the most loathsome vices are practised by the very men who occupied respectable positions before entering the army. What," he enquires, will be the effect on society when 700,000 men are discharged from the army to return to their homes without occupation, many of them reeckless in the most emphatic sense of the terms?" The reply is -though the American people are not yet in a position to admit its truth—that the army will never be disbanded. "Brother Jonathan," who boasts that he can make anything, and whose me-chanical ingenuity is unquestioned, is in the deplor-

able position of Frankenstein; he has made his

monster, and can neither kill nor govern it—a monster that must be fed, amused and employed. After the civil war is ended, either by the subjugation or

the independence of the South, it will either eat up

prospect is not pleasant for Europeans, still less for the few Americans who are not so blinded by mili-tary passion as to be unable to see that peace, liberty, prosperity, and progress are utterly incompatible with such an army and with the pecuniary burdens that will be necessary to support it .- Times Cor. RECRUITING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Northampton, July 13, 1862. To the Editor of the Irish-American.

Dear Sir-Large and patriotic meetings have been held here on the nights of Friday and Saturday, 11th and 12th, for the purpose of securing enlistments in answer to the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers. Resolutions were offered by Erastus Hopkins, of this town, amongst which was one offering \$3,500 as a town bounty to a company of 100 men. After a long debate as to the bounty which the town would pay, it was voted, with scarcely a dissenting voice, that each man should receive, on enlistment, a town bounty of \$70. During the debates which took place on Saturday night in regard to the bounty which the town would pay, some said the laborer was worthy of his hire, and would have each soldier, on enlistment, receive a town bounty of \$70. Mr. Malthr, a Western gentleman, residing in this town, rose, and in terms of the deepest indignation reproached the Yankees for "the time wasted in deliberating about dollars and cents -how much they could hire men for to fight the battles of this their glorious country, whilst their liberties and institutions trembled in the balance."
Mr. Maltby said, "Is this Yankee patriotism, to stand here all day deliberating on how much you can hire poor Irishmen for to fight the battles of your country? Why don't you go rourselves? You leading men, why don't you lead them? Now, sir, since the President called for 300,000 additional volunteers, I have not heard of even one man in Northampton who has yet offered his services. How many are there here to night ready to go? I call on all who are ready now to rise." At this word one man rose. He (Mr. Maltby) asked him his name, and, on being told, he said, "Mr. H—, I thank you in the name of myself; I can't thank you in the name of myself; I can't thank you in the name of Northampton, and, Mr. H—, I have \$50 in the Northampton bank for you when you call for it. Mr. ampton cank for you when you can for it. Mr. Chairman, if Northampton submits to a draft, my bones, which physicians say will soon rest in the grave, shall never repose in Northampton Cemetery." Here there was long and continuous cheering, Mr. Malby turned round and told them to 'wait until be laddered. Now some one culled for his richard. had done.' Now some one called for his views on slavery, upon which there was a loud hiss. Mr. Maltby was about to sit down when your humble servent said, 'go on, go on, which was repeated all over the house. Mr. Maltby then told them to let slavery alone, and also told them that there are slave States that have more men in the Union army than they have. Mr. Maltby concluded amid loud and long continued cheering. There were six men who enlisted and the meeting dissolved. Your humble servant was appointed recruiting officer. I am the first Irishman, I believe, that got any kind of an appointment from a town meeting here. You may guess the rest.

l am, dear sir, yours, respectfully, William Shattery, Northampton, Mass.

How HE WAS ANSWERED. - A Mr. Cortland Parker is the prosecuting attorney at Newark, (Essex County,) New Jersey. He lalely addressed a 'war meeting' in the neighboring town of Orange. That he did not make out much may be inferred from the following report from the Newark Journa: -

"He had had listened to Mr Chapler's allusion to Northern traitors with much pain, and was grieved to know that many sympathizers with the rebellion were to be found in New Jersey. In this very county he had every reason to know in his official capacity, that a conspiracy existed the object of which was to see the rebellion prosper, and to insure the triumph of the South, and put it to the vote of the people of New Jersey whether they would not join the State to those of the South, and be a part of the Southern Confederacs.

'This announcement was hailed with loud cries for the name of the persons alluded to.

'Mr. Parker said he would name the men and they would recognize them as men having held high positions. Did they not remember a letter appearing in a paper published in Newark, written by a former Governor of New Jersy, in which the question of carrying the State over to the South was freely discussed? He could put his hand upon one man and upon more than one man-in this county whose chief desires were to see the Southern Confederacy triumph over the free Government of the North. Ch, how he wished he could put his hand upon that paper which is continually preaching that this is an unboly war-an Abolition war a Black Republican war -and is day after day saying everything that is ontrageous and contrary to law and order. After denouncing the man and his companions who, he said, were now meditating upon the point whether New Jersey is not to join the Southern Confederacy, Mr Parker proceeded to arge upon every man to enlist for this war who could not be more useful to the cause at home.

A voice - Why don't you callst yourself? Mr Parker said he was now coming to that point; he occupied an official positive in that county, and although he migut be able to handle a gun -

Another roice - A woman can do that ! 'Mr Parker -- Yes, and be had almost said that a woman would be as good so the army as himself; but he would use all his best powers to sustain the cause in his official capacity and private actions at home, and to incite others to go. He recognised in the voice that had just spoken a brother of Michael Corcorau. Why did be not go and fight with his noble countrymen? He also renognized a foreign tongue which indicated the speaker a countryman of the galtunt Sigel. Why did he not also join the ranks with bis brave countrymen?

' Teuton -1 want you to go first."

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pital, and of the Salle D'Asyle. The Hospital deserves the favorable attention, and the sympathies of all charitably disposed persons. Besides sheltering numbers of the poor, the infirm and aged, it finds a home for the crphan. Its Orphan Department is the most extensive in Montreal, containing about two hundred and twenty children. The number last year was still greater, but from want of funds the Sisters have been compelled to re-

duce their establishment. offered to the public; and to the interesting exercises of the little children of the Salle D'Asyle will be added the attractions of a large and beautiful! collection of objects for sale and raffle-many of which have been sent from Paris.

The Bazaar will be open throughout the week. At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon the proceedings will commence with the enercises of the children's classes. The doors will be open to ten

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Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, stopping only at Principal Stations, and connecting with } 8.30 A.M. Great Western Train for Hamilton, London, Detroit and the West, at, Mixed Train for Kingston and all Inter-) mediate Stations, at.....

Montreal, May 6, 1862.

Mixed Train for Cornwall and Way Sta- { 5.00 P.M.

BY ORDER

- MAJE

Burrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy.

Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos. Magino.

Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Magnire. Cornwill-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carnbrooke-Patrick Corcoran. Compton - Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B. - Rev. E. Dunphe Danville - Edward M'Govern. Dalhousie Mills - Wm. Chishoim

Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas - J. B. Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville-P Gafney

Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-- J. Flood. Gananaque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph-J. Harris. Goderich-Dr. M'Dougall.

Humilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry.
Lochiel-O. Quigley.
Loborough-T. Daley.
Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher.

Matrickville—M. Kelly.

New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.

Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy.

Oshawa—Richard Supple. Paris and Galt-Rev. Nicholas M'Kee. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran.

Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon. Pembroke-P. Fallon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teefy. Sarnia—P. M'Dermott. Sandwich—H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith.

Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E. — J. Gaughlin.
St. Raphael's — A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Elchemin—Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro-C. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh

Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy.

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FLORIDA WATER!

THE cheapest, most delicate and durable of Perfumes distilled from the most fragrant of Tropical Flowers. For the Bath, nervous headache, faintness, or oppressive heat, it is more refreshing than Cologne or Toilet Vinegar.

burn, &c Also, as a wash for the Teeth and Gums, and for gentlemen after Shaving, it is better and pleasanter than any preparation extant,—and is justly called the LADIES COMPANION or TOILET REQUISITE.

PRICE 50 CENTS in 1 Pint Bottles.

R. J. DEVINS,

Next the Court House, Montreal.

July 10.

L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO-FORTES, & .. ge.,

> AND THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY,

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

Auctioneer.

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE :

32 Little St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

PIERPE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab-

lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail.

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-

12ms.

proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

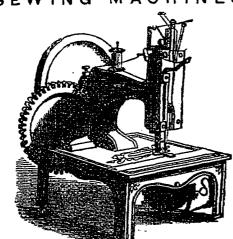
A MENERLY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

※※※※※※※※※ BRENNAN.



.95 Notre Dume Street, (Opposite the 🛣 Seminary Clock, AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!! These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :-

Montreal, April, 1860

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last tweive months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expec-tations; in fuct, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally

PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 85 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 No. 3 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gribert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

W. F MONAGAN M.D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c., OFFICE:

N.o 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

> T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

> THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal

> P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Estat lishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch-we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.,

carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

No. 163,

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THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Gramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.; besides, the

popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English French, German and Italian, Songs and Bellads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Music for Solos, &c. Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.) F A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME

KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pu-pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: Board and Tuition......\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

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

WANTED.

A FAMILY GOVERNESS, by a gentleman in Upper Canada, to superintend the Education of seven children. She will be treated in all respects as a member of the family. The highest testimonials can be given, and will be required. An elderly lady pre-

For particulars, apply at this Office.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from, in 1858, he was in Ogle County, Illinois. Any infor-mation concerning him will be most thankfully re-MARY HENNESSY, ceived by his wife, St. Rochs, Quebec.

WANTED, A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate.

For particulars, apply at this Office. May 8.

REMEMBER

GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

> HAS BEEN REMOVED TO HIS

SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS,

Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St. Urban Street, near the Nunnery.

OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 124 CENTS CANADA HOTEL,

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI.

> MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH,

71 German Street. FRENCH TAUGHT by the ensiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRINTING

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES. besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities

BOOK PRINTING!

of work, with great facility.

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and

CARDS

much cheaper than the imported article.

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from

\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. 1 articular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. 200

BILL-HEADS!

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

SHOW-BILLS!

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched

by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO. Montebal Gazette Buildings, }
36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING TO THE PLUMBING TO THE PROPERTY OF TH GASAND STEAM FITTING BETABLISHMENT:

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishmens TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS. where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most

reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.
Montreal, May 2, 1861.

M. O'GORMON.

BOAT BUILDER BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

any part of the Province.



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon. ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful, As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, .

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

when going to bed.

ventor.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Cintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Cintment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Cintment agrees with every flesh, and gives

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the

pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by

the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,

Vincents Asylus Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One is particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing 700 that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseph.

🚝 Hamilton, Ó

March 27.

Windsor - D. Lamyler.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

For Innect bites, the removal of Tan Freckles, Sun-

AGENT: