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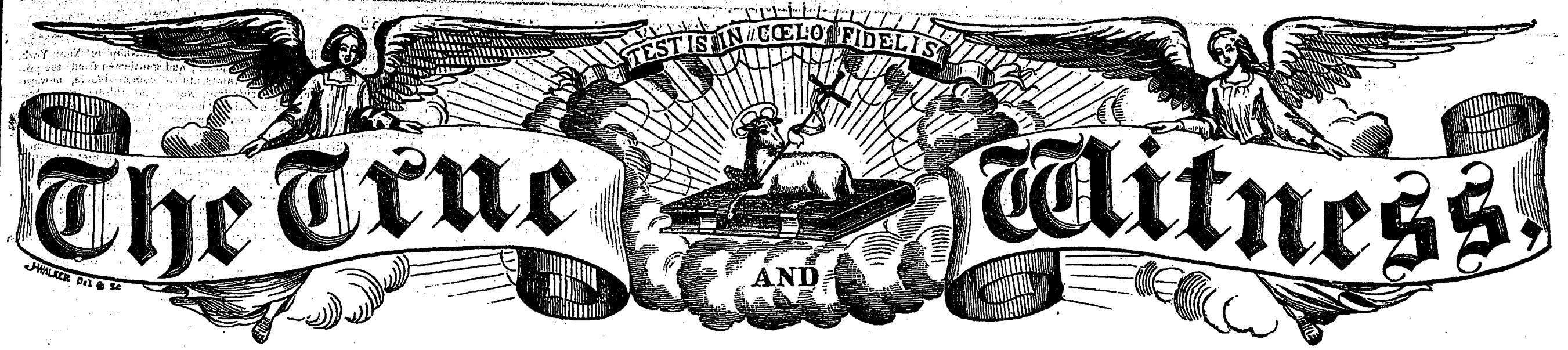
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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 Corkaguiny, 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 breathes 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 Magheres seem to be protected from total immersion only by the mighty 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 mediæval castles, are strewn over the neighboring districts. Smerwick-harbor, with its Dunaoir, 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 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 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, were qualities which she possessed in a still higher degree than even beauty. Her favored lover, Ned Hurley, was as poor as herself. He was a young laborer whose residence was chiefly at Dingle, some four miles distant, but he contrived often of a summer evening, to hover about the old well of Kilmalkedar, where by some good

fortune, he never failed to catch a glimpse of the 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 suspected, and as he felt that he would hardly be approved of as her suitor, he never introduced himself at her mother's cabin; so that their meetings partook of a clandestine character;—although this was perhaps in a great measure owing to the natural solitude of the place. The 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 the Three Sisters, was gilding with his rays the venerable gables of the old church, Oona, who had just filled her pail from the crystal waters of the holy well, was seated on a stone combing out her long black tresses, when her lover abruptly 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 being of course in Irish, the only language that either of them spoke, a short pause ensued, and Ned Hurley then observed, in a thoughtful manner: '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 you would come to the house now, and let me 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 bit better off; and I am thinking of doing something terrible, Oona, if you only love me.'

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

'Nothing at all, I hope—if I can help it,' muttered her lover, 'but,' he added sorrowfully, '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 girl.

'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 uttered with great energy, and another pause 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, and that I am ready to do anything in the world 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 mother's house 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 house 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'Leary proceeded to tell them whatever news he had. He was an ardent admirer of the fair Oona, and as such was highly acceptable to her mother, although to the daughter he was an object of cold indifference; and the principal item of intelligence which he had to relate was soon obvious enough.

Having exhausted the topics of the weather,

and of the manner in which the crops of oats and 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 O'Sullivan says about it every Sunday.'

To some of our readers it may be necessary to explain that the name of 'soupers' is a term of opprobrium applied originally in the south of Ireland to those unhappy creatures who are known to change their religion for some worldly consideration; the word being derived from the meat-soup 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 exclusive accommodation in the outlets of the town of Dingle are known as the 'colony'; and hence the horror expressed by Oona at the mention of that place by her friend, Ned Hurley, and the general expression of indignation with which O'Leary's report was now received.

'There are some joining them,' he continued, 'that have no right at all; for,' he added, looking significantly towards Oona, 'I am told that a boy of the Hurleys, who is well able to earn his own bread, and has nobody depending on him, has turned souper.'

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 way of expressing himself, as it was his rival alone to whom he alluded. Oona blushed like scarlet at the news, and as the words were so pointedly addressed to herself, she should speak, and she therefore remarked that 'some people 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, while the tell-tale blushes mantled more deeply in her face.

The mother thought it more prudent to await another opportunity for explanations from her daughter. Tom Moriarty still laughed at his 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 him myself in the colony, and that I am told he is trying to get a house there from the minister, 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 you don't know whether anything else about him be true or not?' said Oona, arguing in her lover's favor, 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 some time, and the widow seized the opportunity to demand an explanation from her daughter of the meeting with young Hurley. She then forbade 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 if the story told about him be true; but I must see him once, at least, to make sure whether it is or not.'

Another week elapsed and Oona on going, as was her wont, a little before sunset, to her lonely well, found her lover there before her. Her 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, Ned?'

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

'O I heard it; but what brought you there, tell me?'

'Well, I suppose if you heard I was in the colony, you heard what business I had there too.'

'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 people?'

'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 the demon for you?'

'And I suppose that that is the reason you turned souper. O God, have mercy on us!'

''Tis not true,' said Hurley, in a violent passion.

'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.

'Ned, I am ashamed of you. When I heard 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! wirru stru!' and poor Oona wept and hid her face in her lap.

'Tell me who it is that told you any stories about me, Oona, and I'll surely have his life before I go to bed?'

'What matter who told me if it be true; and why would you take any one's life, you unfortunate man?'

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 again.'

'O, don't say that, Oona, or I'll go mad. It was for your sake I did it. I only wanted to get a house and some little means for yourself and myself from that cursed crew, and we would fling it back to them in a year or so, when we could do anything else for ourselves.'

'And is that honest? And do you think, Ned, that I would marry you with the curse of God on us both, and be disgraced and lost for ever and ever? O no; I told you at this holy well before that I'd rather a thousand times be buried in the bottom of the ocean than do such a thing; and now, Ned Hurley, God be with you and convert you; there is no use in our meeting 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 worse than ever I did. Oh stay with me, Oona, for another minute, and I'll never come near you again, if you wish.'

At this moment Oona's brother, who had witnessed the meeting from a distance, and hovered round lest any harm should come to his sister, having observed Hurley's loud and excited manner, approached nearer, and commenced whistling an air.

Oona was anxious to break off the interview; she said she could not stop, and that after the way in which he had acted, she should keep the promise she had made to her mother; and so, praying that God might change his heart from evil, she turned away; but only for her brother's approach she might have tarried a moment longer, and have spoken some kind and encouraging word before she left.

Hurley rose up gloomily, and walked slowly away. He was dark and wayward in his disposition, 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 refusal; fancied that her manner towards him arose from a change in her affection; and imagining that the best way in which he could be revenged upon her was to do the very thing which she most disliked, returned the next day to the Dingle colony, associated henceforth with its inhabitants, learned some of their religious cant, and attended their place of worship, while all the time he loathed and despised them and their system.—Thus he acted the part of a consummate hypocrite, until all that was in any way good in his heart or disposition became sophisticated and corrupted.

Oona, who did not understand the actual worthlessness of her lover, or learn anything of his subsequent conduct, soon forgot and forgave in her heart the faults for which she had upbraided him. She blamed herself for her harshness 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 far as she had been told; and now who knows, she said to herself, what might happen him, or into what misfortune her unkindness might hurry him. Thus she tormented herself with her own thoughts; night and day she grieved and fretted, her visits to the holy well were at once sources of grief and melancholy consolation to her; her songs over her spinning-wheel became inexpressibly plaintive and heart-touching, and they were often interrupted by deep-drawn sighs, followed by long intervals of silent thoughtfulness; she became pale and careworn; and yet all this while no one knew the secret of her affliction, or seemed to observe that she was rapidly wasting away with grief. Her mother was too dull, and too much engrossed in the care of their humble household, to perceive any change in her daughter's health or state of mind; and thus poor Oona was pining away without attracting the notice or sympathy of any friend.

Weeks passed away, and not a word of news reached her ears about Ned Hurley. She did

not allow his name to escape her lips, and no one else thought of alluding to him. Weeks passed, and the stormy 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 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 mingled with the clouds, covered the surface 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 from the tempest, and the horrible uproar of the elements appears to threaten nature with another chaos.

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

'Oh, wirra weaher! sure nobody would be on the sea such a night as this,' ejaculated her mother, shuddering at the very idea.

'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,' chined in Tom.

They crowded more closely round the fire, trembling lest the roof of their cabin should be swept away, as the creaking rafters seemed to threaten. To retire to rest was out of the question. No one could sleep in such a storm; and the few lighted embers on the hearth added to their sense of insecurity; for if the roof fell in, the thatch would catch fire, and their all would be consumed in the flames. They could do nothing but pray the live long night, and while the storm howled and threatened above and around them, they sat or knelt with panic-stricken hearts, imploring from Heaven mercy for themselves and others.

Thus the dismal night wore away, and with the returning morning the tempest subsided.—The sun rose red and angry looking—the clouds were torn and jagged—the few gleams of sunshine which they permitted to appear were lurid—the wind was still high, and the storm was evidently only lulled for a while, and not blown out. Still it was a relief after the dreary night. Tom Moriarty went out to his work; Oona returned 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 little ragged girl entered at the open door, and 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 Bally-david.'

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

'They say 'twas a boat of the soupers,' 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 inside Bally-david Head, and two of the bodies were 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 bodies were. It was quite plain at all events 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 blasts and a small group of people were assembled below on the sands. At the place where these latter stood lay the bodies of two men stretched on the sand in the ghastly rigidity of death. No 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 which the spectacle inspired was increased in the minds of most of them, by a fear for the fate of the unhappy men in the other world.

A young girl with her head tightly muffled in an apron was seen approaching the bodies, and looking closely into their features; and as she gazed upon the face of one, she uttered a low shriek.

Tom Moriarty, who had come down to the shore, recognized his sister, but said nothing; and all that day a low, bitter wailing might be heard within the sacred old walls of Kilmalkedar, where the poor mourner sought to hide her grief among the graves.

Such was the sad document of the love of Oona Moriarty and the unfortunate Ned Hurley. If we follow the fate of the former, however, a little longer, we shall find that in the lapse of years she became sensible of the grievous faults

of her unhappy lover, and of the escape she had... O'Leary often visited her mother's cabin and proved himself to be a sincere friend and a worthy fellow.

IMPORTANT PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The following most important and able Pastoral has been addressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly (the most Rev. Dr. Leahy) to the clergy 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 once more been disturbed by dreadful murders following one another in quick succession. Three human beings have been deprived of life under circumstances of such atrocity that our night well think be reaching in our minds committed not in a Christian, but a Heathen country.

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.

And now, beloved brethren, taking no heed of the necessary imposition, so as account of it either to perform or to be performed a duty, let me entreat you to hold steadfastly to what you have been taught from infancy up to manhood, in the confessional, from the pulpit, from the altar. It is the teaching of your catechism, of the priests of your Church, and of the Gospel, for the teaching of all three is one and the same.

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.

Were you all, you true to this teaching, "by doing well, you would," as Peter says, "put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."... And not only could you stop the mouth of the gossamer, but you might even win him over to admit 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.

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-place, there 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 the consequences of the crime of murder are dreadful to others, so are they to the murderer himself. From the moment he commits the foul deed peace or rest he can find none, but feels that, like the first murderer Cain, he walks the earth accursed.

love of their clergy, and many other virtues, should make us the clergy, when the very humblest of them, as the apostle of the people. Without becoming the apostle 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.

Some one may say that, if dreadful crimes are sometimes committed, great provocation is often times given by the cruel treatment people experience at the hands of landlords and agents. That may be true, but cannot under any circumstances become a justifying cause for taking away life.

It may be that I am here combating an imaginary error. In truth I am not aware that even one solitary 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.

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?

Thus would I plead 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?

Some amongst you, beloved brethren, may say, "Our Bishop preaches to us earnestly 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 question of landlord and tenant in a manner just to both?"

illustrious Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, have arrived in town, and gentlemen from the provinces, corporators, town commissioners, newspaper representatives, and sympathisers generally, have been arriving by every train during the week to join the demonstration.

The Chief Secretary of Ireland.—We are enabled to announce on reliable authority that the statement made by our London correspondent some days since, relative to the retirement of Sir R. Peel as Chief Secretary, is correct.

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.

The Headford District.—A gentleman who lately travelled through the Headford district, has mentioned that there is no doubt authority for stating that there are near 500 persons in that district, who, having been unable to make any tillage preparations whatever, will be next year, wholly dependent upon public charity for their support.

With reference to the prospect of a renewal of the Gayway postal subsidy, the Galway Undertaker says: "We continue to receive assurances from the Government 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."

DUBLIN, July 11.—We are now in the middle of summer, but we have had very little summer weather. It rains heavily almost every other day, and the intervals of genial heat are broken by cold showers, that remind us of March rather than July.

At Tralee, on Monday, Mr. Justice Christiana congratulated the grand jury of the county Kerry on the absence of agrarian crime from the calendar, a fact which he said, was due to the good and friendly feeling which subsist in that county between the proprietors of the land and the humbler classes.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. CHARBONNELL.—The Most Rev. Dr. Charbonnell, late Bishop of Toronto, 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.

* I do not feel bound to praise everything said at the late Commission.

cerely that the Judges of Assize who would hereafter visit this town would always be able to congratulate the inhabitants of the county Westford upon its immunity from crime, its maintenance of order, obedience to the law, and respect for the rights of others.

In Armaugh, 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.

In Roscommon there were seven cases on the calendar, none of them serious. In that county the constabulary have been peculiarly unfortunate.

A writer in the Cork Reporter, who visited Cahirmee fair, and heard there what the leading agriculturists had to say on the state of the crops in the province of Munster, 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 cranking of late—

into Lord Normanby's mouth, but that the noble Marquis referred to, specific cases which are open to the reader's possible disproof, if disproof they can be. We may especially advert to the cases of Captain Blassio and Lieutenant Testa, because both of these were brought before the English visitors—as we suppose they are to be called, Lord Russell having repudiated any direct "commission" on the part of his Government for this purpose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Canada — In reply to Mr. Adair,

Mr. C. Fortescue said the Canadian parliament had been prorogued, and had separated without raising the force intended for the defence of the colony beyond 10,000 men.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. 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 Sunday in connexion with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Irish Catholic University.

Sir R. Peel 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.

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 the debate.

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 I 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.

Mr. Lindsay said, 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.

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 determination of the South to fight to the last for their independence, that practically the contest has not yet assumed a character to justify the country assuming that the independence of the South is fully established.

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 completion of the Episcopal Bench depends upon the capricious, caprices, or interests of the Prime Minister, and that pleasant scufflers 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.

Don Quixote is still in the flesh, though he no longer tilts at windmills, but contents himself with making 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.

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.

The New York Times, in a lengthy article on Counterfeiting as a particular domestic institution of the Union, says that there are 1399 Banks in the United States; the issues of all but 253 are counterfeited, and those of the balance are either worthless or at so large a discount as to discourage imitation.

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age, whom the active magistrates had seen speaking to Mr. John Comyns. Him did he straightway interrogate, and upon learning that Jane Egan had audaciously 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.

After the case 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-constable Patrick Payne, who arrested Alice Delan, averred that she told him that the prisoner was a decent poor woman, and was not annoying her.

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 year—one in every 329 deaths; 951 of these unhappy persons were men, and 363 were women.

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A youth, named Dinnaige, committed suicide at Nuthurst, on account of the sufferings he endured from toothache.

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.

The year 1861 there were 187 petitions filed for dissolution of marriage, and 49 for judicial separation; 249 judgments were given in the year, but unfortunately the return omits to state their nature, so that it does not appear in how many cases man and wife were put asunder.

OUR DEAD CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.—What is to become of their ORPHANS?—Now that so many thousands 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, an fortunately, but too good reason to know how such public institutions are governed here in relation to Catholics, and we cannot, or will not rest satisfied with them as asylums for the orphans of our brave soldiers.

A FREE COUNTRY.—Mob Law rules in the United States. The St. Louis Democrat shows how they are treated by the rabble who as British subjects seek to obtain from the British Consuls certificates of their nationality as guarantees against the apprehended conscription:—

The Consul's office is in a front room on the second floor. Around the foot 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 hall at the head of the stairs, removed a few feet beyond the Consul's door, was placed a table, and two chairs, in each of which sat a sturdy vigilance committee-man. On the table were ink paper and pen. Persons desirous of visiting the Consul were permitted to pass up, and if they sought to do so, to enter his room without molestation. On their appearance at the head of the stairs, however, the hall clerks politely greeted them, pattingly 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 until they could manage to escape from the enraged crowd. Under these circumstances 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. Merrill, who visited the scene and perceived the necessity of repressing the disturbances. A detachment of the Provost Guard was ordered to the spot, and the crowds were cleared from in front of 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 ran for protection into the Provost Marshal General's office, near by, but were followed in, drawn out and pitched down the stairs. One of these martyrs was met at the foot of the stairs and three times cut with a knife, but we cannot learn that he was dangerously wounded. Rumor magnified the affair into several horrible homicides. It is estimated that during the day at 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, having found nothing but protection in his papers, sought it in a passing street car, but was followed, hammered 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 street and at the street corners near, to prevent any further 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 Corbett remained at the table, received them with exemplary severity, encouragingly inquired their business, and then sympathizingly 'rushed them through the hall to the yard, whither they were precipitated down the steps into a yard, lagellated 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, doubtless 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 1399 Banks in the United States; the issues of all but 253 are counterfeited, and those of the balance are either worthless or at so large a discount as to discourage imitation. The total number of varieties of counterfeit paper in circulation is (5802) five thousand nine hundred and two, of these 3033 are altered, 1685 spurious without imitation, 431 spurious 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 counterfeiters on them, 2995. The sum of counterfeit bills in circulation is variously estimated from six to sixty millions of dollars. The Times says:—"It is a spectacle alike repugnant to our national character, as well as an overwhelming condemnation of the system of Banking and Bank-note Engraving, which admits of such frauds. It is not only productive of great loss in time and money, of irreparable damage to the poor and innocent victims of these numberless frauds, but it is undermining our morality as a nation. The road to wealth by such easy though dishonest means, presents a temptation which the young, who 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 the Draft.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald describes the apprehension of being drafted, as productive of singular effects in that place. Men who have been wearing wigs and dying their whiskers, and passing for thirty-eight or ninety years of age, have suddenly opened up to forty-five, while young bucks who have passed with the girls for twenty, have shrunk to the other side of eighteen. The War Department has issued an official order for drafting to commence on the 15th of August.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—This paper will be, for the future, addressed to our subscribers by Spencer's Addressing Machine, and by referring to the stamp they will at once see to what date they have paid up.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Canada, and its military defences, have occupied the attention of, and have been warmly discussed 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.

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.

There is no proposition more palpable, or obvious to the dullest intelligence than this—That it is the duty, as it is the interest, of Canadian Catholics, of all origins, to maintain a close union 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 pretences they may strive to mask their nefarious designs.

No greater misfortune could befall the cause of the Church in Canada than that which would inevitably 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 knavish policy of our adversaries, and can maintain 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 doomed to witness the overthrow of our most valued institutions, the destruction of our schools and colleges, and the spoliation of our ecclesiastical establishments, and to bend our necks beneath the yoke of Protestant Ascendancy.

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 similar "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 scribblers tell the French Canadians that they must resign themselves to their fate; that they must cease an ineffectual struggle against their inevitable destiny; that they must abandon their exclusiveness, or in other words their determination to maintain their peculiar 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 persuaded to renounce their ancestral faith.

And should not Irishmen—should not Irish Catholics of all men, love, honor and sympathize 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 he not, does he 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 as zealous in defence of their language, their laws, and their religion, as is the Irishman in defence of

his own nationality? It is no sin to claim Ireland for the Irish, where is the crime in claiming Lower Canada for French Canadians? and yet no 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 in religion.

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 petty 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 heart—the passions of the place-beggar and office-seeker—are appealed to, in the hopes of stirring up jealousies 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 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 memories.

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, he 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:—"The contrast between the fertile gardens of the

Marches and Umbria, studded with substantial farms, and well kept country houses and the desolate Campagna was striking."

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, therefore, 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 sight into almshouses and hospitals, to be defrauded of the very necessities 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 King, 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 admits, that the Italians are "groaning under an enormous taxation" and "wearied with hope deferred and innumerable vexations"—which of course fully accounts for the material prosperity of Umbria and the Marches; and although "Victor Emmanuel may not be exactly a model King, not precisely the type of Royalty which an intellectual and interesting people would set up for itself."—(*Times*). From all of which we conclude that the people in whose eyes Victor Emmanuel is a "model King"—the *Re Galantuomo*—are neither intellectual nor interesting.

PROTESTANT MARRIAGE LAWS.—The absurdity, not to say the iniquity, of Protestant interference with the laws of marriage as given by Christ and expounded by the Catholic Church, has been well illustrated in the case of Mrs. Yelverton. By the decision of the Law Courts of Ireland this lady has been declared to be the wife of Major Yelverton; by the decision of the Law Courts of Scotland she is pronounced not to be his wife; so that according as she changes her domicile from one portion of Her Majesty's dominions 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 hunting 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 one man with one woman—a tie which death only can sever—from which neither adultery on the part of the wife, nor cruelty and desertion on

the part of the husband—from which, if validly contracted, neither King nor Parliament, can release; from which neither Pope nor General Council have ever claimed to have the power to dissolve—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 in a 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 apostasy 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 backing its friends. We know not for instance how the people of the Northern States will relish the subjoined explanation of their material prosperity, and its causes, given by our contemporary in an article on the "BALANCE OF TRADE," which appeared in the *Montreal Witness* of the 30th ult.:

"If a nation imports more than it can pay for, it follows as a matter of course that it gets the overplus for nothing—a balance of trade which is not 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 the United States was greatly helped in its rapid course to wealth. The *New York Herald* stated on 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, according to the jargon of Merchants' Magazines, was then terribly against the United States; but, in reality, there never was so much money made by a country in so short a time as was then cleared up by the Union in her wholesale certificates of Bankruptcy."—*Montreal Witness*, 31st ult.

This explanation of the material prosperity of the U. States is lucid, satisfactory, and no doubt substantially true; it also affords a conclusive answer to a question put by the same journal, in a previous issue, wherein he boasted of the superiority of Anglo-Saxon colonisation. He asked:—"What is the condition of the New England States compared with any territory on this continent, peopled before the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers or after by either Frenchman or Spaniard? The world sees and recognises the difference. This fact proves indubitably that immigration to benefit and develop 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 ultimo.

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 could, make money on such terms as those on which the United States made theirs, and hence the contrast which affords our evangelical con-

temporary so much delight. The Confessional 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.

"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.

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 between Protestant and Catholic immigration, he will bear in mind the words of his coreligionist, Dr. Geiseler, and the explanation given by the Montreal Witness of the "high 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 Ascendancy, 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 schools, the education given in which they do not approve of."—Toronto Globe.

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 school-house in the country.

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.

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.

"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 just, 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?"

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 there are often ill-will and discord between fellow-subjects. Remove the cause and the disease will disappear.

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.

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 accounts with this office.

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.

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 for the army, for in a struggle like that now pending between 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 Monroie 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 honorable service.

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 Crown Lands, ten from the Adjutant-General's office, and two from the Crown Law Department.

The Toronto Globe announces that Mr. George Brown will seek the first opportunity of re-entering Parliament.

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 Depot by a large number of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, whence he was escorted, 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 months 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 had placed over us as Chief Pastor—joy that your Lordship would procure for us, from that great centre of Catholic unity, those innumerable blessings which a Catholic heart can alone appreciate.

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.

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, is our most fervent prayer.

Signed on behalf of the congregation: Wm. Harris, Francis Freeman, John Walsh, John McKeown, N. Power, Wm. Lambier, M. O'Connor, Martin Fitzpatrick, H. Hogan, L. Lawlor, P. Lawlor.

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 pleased to trust with your spiritual welfare, but also a public profession of your unshaken 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 months, but that was alleviated to 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 consolation and support to the successor of St. Peter, who has been so sorely afflicted of late.

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 reciprocate your feelings of love and devotedness. I have to impart to you, in the name of our Holy Father, the Apostolic Benediction. This, I will reserve for another occasion, in order that every member of the congregation may have an opportunity of participating in it.

Now prostrate before the Holy Altar, at the feet of our Blessed Lord, let us return Him thanks for all blessings he has vouchsafed! Let us pray for the other Bishops of the Church who are now upon their journey to their respective Sees, and especially for our Holy Father the Pope, in order that He may live to see peace restored to the Church, and to the nations of the earth.

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.

1. 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 extend 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 lawful for any benevolent 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 congregations.

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 officers, appoint, annually, three persons for the management of each such school.

4. The managers of each school established under the provisions of this act shall on or before the thirtieth 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 school, together with their average attendance during the six next preceding months 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 Chamberlain or Treasurer shall, upon receiving such notification, pay said proportion to the managers of

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 towards its support from the common school moneys of the 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.

7. 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 salaries 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 Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Brockville, 4th August, 1862. Sir—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 21st 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 townsmen who felt anxious to witness, no doubt, how the pupils would stand the inspection of these Protestant gentlemen. The junior 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 mastery capabilities 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 propagation of Education. The kindness and consideration 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 talented 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 state of perfection his scholars are in, after one short year's devotion to the noble purpose. I am happy to be in a position to vouch 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., A TRUSTEE.

INVASION OF CANADA.—In spite 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 steamboats, and this is but the advance guard 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 of the emigrants are mechanics and workmen, and the majority are young men between 18 and 30, and therefore liable to the first draft.—Commercial Advertiser.

HARVEST COMMENCED.—The harvest in some parts of Dunfermline 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 yield. It will be late, but since the late rains has made great improvement, and now looks well. 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 vegetation generally. The general opinion among farmers 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 deleterious 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 Canada. Placards have been posted up in Brockville and a few at the Kingston railway station and other public places, intimating that five hundred laborers are wanted for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Pennsylvania. 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 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 means of their victims before they can return to drive them into the ranks of the army.—Kingston News.

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 exaggerated history of the burning of the Nunnery at Charlestown, by the Southerners, the locality of the outrage being shifted from Charlestown, Boston, where it took place, to Charlestown, 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 Catholics, 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 Banker 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, \$4.80 to \$4.70; Extra, \$4.80 to \$5; Superior Extra, \$5.00 to \$5.25. Bag Flour, 112 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.65. The latter for strong Fyfe Wheat Flour. Superfine Flour, 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 Superfine sold in Glasgow at 30s. This would yield nearly a dollar more than the present price here.

Wheat—The news by the "Arabia," has raised the pretensions of sellers about 2 cents a bushel; but we hear of no sales at the advance, on account, probably, of difficulty of procuring freight. We quote Milwaukee and Chicago No. 1 at \$1 to \$1.03; Canada No. 1, \$1 to \$1.02; Red Winter, \$1.05 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 flour.

Corn per 56 lbs 45c to 46c. Dull. Barley and Oats—No transactions. Peas per 60 lbs 75c to \$2. Ashes, per 112 lbs. Pots, \$5.50 to \$6.55, very dull; Inferiors, 5c to 10c more; Peas, \$3.55. Pork Mess, \$10.50 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$9 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$9; Prime, \$8.75 to \$8.50. All dull. Hams—Smoked, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Sugar-Cured, canned do, 7 1/2 to 8; Shoulders, 8c to 4c. 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 1 1/2 c. Enc. 12c to 13c. Lard 7c to 8c; in demand. Tallow 7c to 8c.—Montreal Witness.

A HARD HEAD.—The little boys in Canton come on board the ships, and throw snowballs upon their little smooth heads, until you would think they'd break them. People by singing, loud talking, loud drinking, etc., break their colors, and for a hoarse, cough, or sore throat just try Bryan's Pulmonic Wafer—25 cents a box.

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

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 Bracken, relict of the late John Tiffin, senior, aged 72 years, a native of the County Wicklow, Ireland. On the 28th instant, Mrs. Thomas McLoughlin, teacher, aged 70 years, a native of the County of Westmorland, 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 literature. 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 True Witness office. Montreal, August 8.

WANTED,

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

H. S. GALLAGHER, Secretary, O. S. S. Perth, Co. Lunark, July 31st, 1862. 4t.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the SOCIETY'S NEW HALL, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 11th instant. The Chair to be taken at 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, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News, Book and Stationery Store, 111 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Jan 17, 1862.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeavor 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, DANIEL LYONS, JOHN MURPHY. June 5.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The hopes of a superabundant and even an early harvest have vanished, and it will be fortunate if we have a very ordinary yield.

The *Patrie* of Friday evening contains the following communication, with the signature of Louis Bellet:—

"We believe that the negotiations between the Governments of France and Russia have had a favorable result, and produced a general understanding between the two Powers.

"The principle points as to which this understanding has been effected are said to be these:—France and Russia have come to an agreement as to the mode of inquiring into and solving 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 importance than they, perhaps, really possess; but it seems to us difficult not to see, in their general bearing, the indications of an alliance 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 offended 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, he 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 frighten 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 Governmental press about Italy—the one side raising the banner of Italy and Liberty, the other that of Liberty and the Pope. The campaign has opened with some skirmishing between the *Constitutionnel* on the Papal side, and the *Patrie* on that of Liberty." The famous author of "Le Pape et Le Congres," he who last yielded an Imperial pen, even the Viscount de la Guernoniere, 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. Delamare would make bold to correct his articles.—M. de la Guernoniere being by virtue 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 Patrie*. It must be the prospect of having such an ally that makes the *Constitutionnel* so brave. M. de la Guernoniere is to enter the field as champion to His Holiness. 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 astounding 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 Pio 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 he 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 said that M. de la Guernoniere's "France," 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 an interview early in September between the Emperor of the French, the Czar, and the King of Prussia."

Young gentlemen of Legitimist families are leaving every day for Rome, to offer their services to the Pope, they supporting at their own expense all necessary charges. A corps of 2,000 volunteer Zouaves are said to be in course of formation.

The evening papers confirm the truth of the coming interview between the Emperor, the Czar, and the King of Prussia. It is only through the general tone, and by significance of hints, that the journals can allow their opinions regarding the event in question to be divined; but it is easy to see, by the most cursory glance, that in common with the public at large, they regard the interview to be one of no ordinary importance. The *Orleanais* newspaper having received a second warning for some severe remarks upon the Czar for having recognised the 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 step 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 reconnaissance 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 *status quo* of the actual possessions to the Cabinet of Turin, in opposition to the revolutionary party, should it attempt any insurrection.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AMONGST THE "ENFRANCHISED" UNDER THE SWAY OF THE ROBBE-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 Alfieri and Boggio 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 offerings 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 *Re Galantuomo* is not a man to stick at trifles, else one would have thought he would feel his personal honor concerned in not leaving the interest of a mortgage charged upon 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, in the manner in which men behave when gentlemen who conduct themselves in this manner come within reach of them. They mean nothing personal;

only, some how or other, that is a habit which they cannot manage to get over.—*Weekly Register.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Private letters from Naples of a recent date give the following account of the condition of the Neapolitan territory:—"The garrison in the province of Naples is now only 20,000, being so reduced by decimation in the southern provinces and the people are beginning to count the strength, and to hint that Ferdinand had 20,000 in St. Elmo alone in 1848; and the Piedmontese are getting very savage, and say, 'Well, if we have to go, we will not copy your Francis and spare the capital as he did, we will leave Naples a heap of ruins or not at all. Now, the situation is this—if the brigandage goes on 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 conscripts go on deserting to the bands as they do; if the National Guard turns sulky, and either will not act or acts against the government, as it did at Salerno and in the Olivetella 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 acquitted in Turin, have all given their adhesion to the Francesiati, 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 Clotilde 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 anniversary of Solferino, the Marmora did not dare to invite the troops of the National Guard. At the great military fête on the 9th only 1,400 out of 20,000 would attend. The Solferino fête was a complete 'fiasco,' the illuminations entirely official, and the *Quartiere Monte Calvario* (Garibaldian and reactionary) 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 Chiabrera breaking their lines to take up a very strong post over the Piano di Cingio 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 harangues are of a nature to cause some uneasiness 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 organization of rifle clubs. His appearance at Palermo and in other Sicilian towns was so timed as to coincide with the visit of the Royal Prince, 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 eyes 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 newspapers:—

"People of Palermo!—Your aspirations are those of the whole peninsula. Let all Italians be unanimous in one will—the unity of the country. But let us have no words; let us have deeds and protests—not in writing—the protests of a brave people 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 brigandage! the chief of Southern assassins!"

"People of the Vespers! people of 1860! Napoleon must depart from Rome. If it is 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 science, 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 its 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 raise Italy from the sloth in which she is lying. I will come with you; I will be your companion, in this last struggle. Once more I recommend 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 "his own Republic," that the French Emperor had just now won new titles to Italian gratitude by working out the recognition of the new kingdom by Russia, and eventually by Prussia. Garibaldi said at Termino and Cefalu, that

"The recognition of Russia was a two-fold 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 concession, that is by breaking up the Polish school, hence 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 to requite him with unmeasured abuse, and if he is a secret enemy it is stark madness to provoke him, and to afford him those opportunities and pretences to do

harm which, if Garibaldi's assertions are well grounded, he must be most anxiously looking for.

On the whole, many think it most unlucky for Italy that Garibaldi should find so rest in his beloved hermitage of Caprera.

Speaking of the preparations making by Garibaldi, the correspondent of the *Tablet* says:—

"The enrolments now proceeding with all vigour, rapidly 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 Fillibuster find a legitimate field of action? Will they ravage a new Monte Christo and destroy the cucumber frames of peaceful British settlers? Is a piratical descent on some cockney paradise off the Tuscan coast in contemplation with the avowed object of replenishing the cabbage-gardens of Caprera? Is Messrs 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 Sultans? Does the Hero of Melazzo think of replenishing his stock of red shirts among the captains 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 in the entire ignorance 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 furnished with branch committees to receive the allegiance of the scum 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 and cantillation 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 will 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 bid 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 his hands 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 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 meant to go somewhere, that no one doubts—that charts of the Dalmatian and Herzegovine littoral have been very ostentatiously brought by Garibaldi 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 protect her god-daughter having every reason to be proud of her. Malta knows better and has no room here 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 state Victor Emmanuel had left for popularity, and, if I guess right, he has thrown it at Palermo.—*Cor. of the London Tablet.*

PIEDMONT'S ROLE 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 Giuseppe 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 Apparente 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 occupant; 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 *Patrie* 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 Arnold, Sliwicki, and Roskowiaki. The first was a Swede, from Finland; the second a Russian, and the third a Pole. The sentence was not executed 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; they died with great courage. Arnold left a sum of 5,000 roubles to pay his own debts and those of his comrade, Sliwicki; the remainder to be given to the library of his regiment and some charitable institutions. It is stated that the execution has not had the effect anticipated, but has excited a general feeling 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 precautions 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 the bullet, after grazing the collar-bone, lodged in the epaulet, whereas it might have been expected to pass through and go much further. It seems untrue

that the weapon touched the Grand Duke 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 bone. The aide-de-camp who seized the assassin has been made a colonel, and will receive a decoration.

UNITED STATES.

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 deficiency 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 be provided 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 good 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 halt and blind, the reckless, the disaffected, the brutal, the disappointed, the broken in means and character of all nations have fled to New York and Boston, like the vagabonds of old to David in the cave of Adullam, and have leavened the whole mass of the pre-existing 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. "Blood-tubs," "plug-uglies," "rowdies," "dead rabbits," "swipers," "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 innate love of violence, enlisted in large numbers, and were the men who, by their want of discipline, inflicted upon the Republic the humiliation of Bull Run. Since that day the Federal Generals, and more especially General McClellan, 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 they 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 robbed it has been "blenkered," and when a farmer's wife has been despoiled of forage, food, or milk, and grossly insulted when she demanded payment, she has suffered "blenkerism." To such a height has 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 command and draught the men into other regiments. But, if such misconduct be odious in the private soldier, what is the belittling epithet to apply to the officers, who habitually use profane and disgusting language to their men, and set them the example of habitual 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 stimulus 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 execration 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 horses and turn them over, and then sell them to officers and army stragglers, and hangers-on, who follow different divisions, disburasing 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 for every pound issued, thereby increasing the stigma 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 reckless 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 mechanical ingenuity is unquestioned, is in the deplorable 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 Mexico, Cuba, the West Indies and British America, or the liberties of the American people. Perhaps all of these dainties—the last the sweetest of all—will not be too much for its insatiable stomach. The

prospect is not pleasant for Europeans, still less for the few Americans who are not so blinded by military 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 debate 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. Maltby, 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 yourselves? 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 Northampton, and, Mr. H—, I have \$50 in the Northampton bank for you when you call 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. Maltby turned round and told them to "wait until he 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 servant 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.

I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully, WILLIAM SPAFFERY, Northampton, Mass.

HOW HE WAS ANSWERED.—A Mr. Cortland Parker is the prosecuting attorney at Newark, (Essex County,) New Jersey. He lately 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 Journal:—"He had listened to Mr. Chamber'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 Confederacy. "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 Jersey, 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. Oh, how he wished he could put his hand upon that paper which is continually preaching that this is an unholy war—an Abolition war a Black Republican war—and is day after day saying everything that is outrageous 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 urge 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 call yourself?" Mr. Parker said he was now coming to that point: he occupied an official position in that county, and although he might be able to handle a gun—"Another voice—A woman can do that!" Mr. Parker—Yes, and he had almost said that a woman would be as good to 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 recognized in the voice that had just spoken a brother of Michael Goreau. Why did he not go and fight with his noble countrymen? He also recognized a foreign tongue which indicated the speaker a countryman of the gallant Sigel. Why did he not also join the ranks with his brave countrymen? "Trouton—I want you to go first."

CONVENT, ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globe; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Cosmology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

SCHOOL, CORNER OF M'CORD AND WILLIAM STREETS. MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to respectfully inform her friends and the public that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she has hitherto enjoyed. Her course of instruction comprises Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, with instructions on the Piano Forte.

WANTED by a Canadian Lady of good Connections a Situation in a respectable Family; Can Teach English and French, Piano and Organ. Address General Hospital, Ottawa. July 24, 1862.

GRAND BAZAAR. ON MONDAY THE 4th INSTANT, THERE will be opened a GRAND BAZAAR at the SALLE D'ASYLE ST. JOSEPH, in aid of the Hospital, 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 orphan. 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 reduce their establishment. This Bazaar will be one of the most attractive ever 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 exercises of the children's classes. The doors will be open to ten o'clock. Children unaccompanied by their parents or grown up relatives will not be admitted. Tickets of admission, which must be shown at the door, may be procured at the Salle D'Asyle.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS, CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, Beg leave to inform the citizens of Montreal that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the above place, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage. N.B.—K. & Bros. would beg to state, that, from their experience of over eight years in some of the principal shops in this city, and having a thorough practical knowledge of the same, they feel confident of giving entire satisfaction. Jobbing Particularly Attended to. May 22.

ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER. THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has established a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.) JUST RECEIVED, A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh from the Springs. Orders for the same promptly attended to. PRICE: TEN PENCE per Gallon, delivered to all parts of the city. W. G. SLACK. May 22.

VALOIS & LABELLE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VALOIS & LABELLE have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jacques Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapierre, a LEATHER AND BOOT and SHOE STORE. They will also always have on hand an assortment of Shoemakers' Furnishings and Tools. NARCISSE VALOIS, SEVERE LABELLE. May 28.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES. WANTED a Situation by a young man as a First or Second Class TEACHER, in either town or country. Testimonials and References unexceptionable. Was educated in a Catholic College, from which he has Testimonials of character and ability. For further information, address by letter, (post-paid) "O. S., Port Hope, Canada West," stating Salary, &c. Feb. 6, 1862.

DRAWING AND WATER COLOUR PAINTING. J. F. NASH, (LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND,) HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Wood in the Bible House, 83 Great St. James Street, is prepared to give Instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. Classes will be formed in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening to suit the convenience of all. For information respecting Terms for instruction will be given at the Rooms (up one flight) Bible House, 83, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. May 15.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PARADISE RIVER SAGUENAY! AND SEA-BATHING AT MURRAY BAY AND CACOUNA. THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER "MAGNET," CAPTAIN THOMAS HOWARD, (Running in Connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company) WILL LEAVE NAPOLRON WHARF, QUEBEC, Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Season, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, for the SAGUENAY, To HAI HAI BAY, Calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSSAC. No expense or inconvenience in exchanging seats at QUEBEC; in every instance, the Steamers are brought alongside of each other. This splendid Steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea Bats afloat. She is fitted up with large Family State-rooms, most comfortably furnished, and in every respect second to none on the Canadian Waters. Return Tickets good for the Season at Reduced Fare, or any information may be obtained on application to C. F. MUCKLE at the Hotels, or at the Office, 21 Great St. James Street. ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. Montreal, June 17, 1862.

NEW BOOKS, PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY D. & J. SADLIER & CO., MONTREAL.

NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS. Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only a short time published, have been introduced into a large number of our Schools and Colleges. "We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Readers to the patronage of our Catholic Colleges, Schools, and Academies."—Extract from Bishop Spalding's Introduction. "Chicago, December 9, 1859. "Dear Madam—Your Series of Readers will, I am convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your publications, and recommend them to the Schools of this Diocese. "JAMES, Bishop of Chicago. "We can conscientiously recommend the Series for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment."—Brownson's Review.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo., 130 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only \$0 13 THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER. Royal 18mo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price 0 23 THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo. 0 45 THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an Introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo., 456 pages, Price... 0 73 THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half bound, 0 13 THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DEFINER. 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts, The Gold Primer. Illustrated with 50 cuts. Paper, 3c.; stiff cover, 0 04

NEW PUBLICATIONS. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 0 50 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 0 50 3. Bess Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 0 50 Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists. cloth extra 0 63 " " arabesque 0 75 The Confederate Chiefs. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion. 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo. 684 pages. Illustrated. Cloth Extra 1 25 Rosemary, or Life and Death. A Tale of Our Own Times. By Dr. Haughton. 12mo. Cloth, extra 1 25 The Pretty Place. By Dr. Haughton. 16mo. Illustrated with 5 plates. Cloth 0 38 Napier's History of the Peninsular War... Royal 8vo. 320 pages. Cloth, extra 2 25 " " Half crown 3 00 " " Half crown 3 50 Anecdotes of Napoleon. Compiled from various sources. 24mo. 504 pages. Cloth 0 50 0 75 The Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmund Butler. 24mo. Cloth, 0 25 A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From the German of Rev. F. X. Wimmer. D.D. Father De Lille; or, Who Went to Lyburne in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo., cloth, 0 38 Sebastia; and the Snow-Mountain. A drama adapted for boys, from Faustus. By T. D. McGee, M.P.P. 16mo., cloth, 0 38 PROTESTANTISM and INFIDELITY. An Appeal to Catholic Americans. By F. X. Wimmer, D.D., S.J. 75 GOLDSMITH'S POETICAL WORKS and Vicar of Wakefield. 16mo., with 42 illustrations, cloth, 50 FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR and Composition, with exercises in the elements of Punctuation, words for Dictation, and subjects for Composition. By E. Oram. 12mo. 222 pp. 30 THE SPELLING BOOK SUPERSEDED; or A New and Easy Method of Teaching the Spelling, Meaning, Pronunciation, and Etymology of all the difficult words in the English Language, with Exercises on Verbal Distinctions. By Robert Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D. 18mo., 232 pp., 18 New and Cheap Edition of the HISTORY of the REFORMATION in Germany and Switzerland; and in England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Northern Europe—By Bishop Spalding. 8vo. of 1,000 pages, price only 1 25 A complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and may be had either by Wholesale or Retail.

ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOLS BOOKS. New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable vocabulary. 0 25 Perrin's Fables (in French with English notes) 0 25 Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 0 64 A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of their own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Institutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked. They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books published. They would also direct the attention of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Christian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaries, Missal, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, C. crosses, Holy-Water Fonts, Scapulars and Lace Pictures. D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Montreal Nov. 7.

STEAM HEATING PRIVATE RESIDENCES THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings. He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street. "GOLDS" or any other system fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street. 3m. May 1.

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GROCERY BROKER; OFFICE,—13 HOSPITAL STREET; STORES—COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL. May 3.

MASSON COLLEGE, AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely:—Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class. III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education. IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue. V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils. VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit. VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE. 1st Year— Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic. 2nd Year— Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy. 3rd Year— Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy. 4th Year— Latin Verifications, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Geography. 5th Year— Latin, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Medieval History, Natural History, Geography. 6th Year— Rhetoric, Education, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geography, Astronomy. 7th Year— Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry. IX. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books included. 4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and palliass. 6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges. 8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. 9th. Instrumental Music \$1 50 per month. 10th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary. 11th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 12th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money. JOS. REZE, President.

WANTED, AT THE COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT a TEACHER of MUSIC, who is capable to instruct on the Piano, and in instrumental music. Address, stating terms, to the President of the College.

SAUVAGEAU & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 165 St. Paul Street. HENRY THOMAS, Esq., Hon. LOUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

M. BERGIN, TAILOR, No. 79, N'Gill Street, (Opposite Dr. Bowman's).

No. 163, NOTRE DAME STREET (Cathedral Block) THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED his extensive Stock of STATIONERY and Catholic Books to the above-named Premises. STATIONERY of all kinds can be had at very low prices. Commercial Note-paper 75 cents a Ream Large Letter ENVELOPES from 80 cents a Thousand. CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS and Books of Devotion—in every style of binding—English and American, at low prices. J. ANDREW GRAHAM May 1.

AMALGAM BELLS, AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-house, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 2 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 12 1/2 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular. PIATT, ROBINSON & Co., Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO., No. 190 William Street New York.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS ARE unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DYSPNOEA, BREATHING, INCRUSTED CONCRETIONS, and DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before been despairing. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES. Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by dealers generally. JOB MOSBES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers. NORTROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. March 20.

WANTED A SITUATION. A GENTLEMAN of long experience as Classical Teacher, both in England and the United States, desires a Situation as Assistant in a College or Academy, or would give Lessons in Private Families. Unexceptionable references for character and ability given. Address, "Delta," at the Office of the True Witness. July 17, 1862.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. THE undersigned will be at liberty, after the 15th of July next, to re-engage as a Teacher in an Academy, Model School, or in an Elementary School, provided the Salary be liberal: Qualifications—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, (Theoretical, Practical and Mental), English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book-keeping (by Single and Double Entry), Mensuration, Plane and Solid Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, &c., &c. Testimonials, respectable and satisfactory as to moral conduct and assiduity and attention to business. He has also a Diploma for a Model School from the Board of Catholic Examiners, Montreal. Address, by letter post-paid, to "M. H. O'R., Berthier en haut," or to this Office. June 5, 1862.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is instructed in the direction of the Clergy de St. Viateur. The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Ouesau St. Louis, or Mile East, near Montreal. The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents. The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the mimic language, and this in a few weeks. CONDUITS—For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms invariably paid in advance. Parents or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the Institution. Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interest of the poor unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY, MAY 13th, Trains will run as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 8.00 A.M. Express Train to Quebec (arriving there at 10.15) at 4.15 P.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) at 4.15 P.M. Mixed Mail and Passenger Train (with Sleeping Car attached) for Quebec, on arrival of the Day Through Train from Toronto, at 11.30 P.M. WESTERN TRAINS. FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, stopping only at Principal Stations, and connecting with Great Western Train for Hamilton, London, Detroit and the West, at 8.30 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Intermediate Stations, at 9.30 A.M. Mixed Train for Cornwall and Way Station, at 5.00 P.M. BY ORDER Montreal, May 6, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm
- Adala—N. A. Coste
- Aylmer—J. Doyle
- Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron
- Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir
- Arthurly—M. Moran
- Brockville—C. F. Fraser
- Bellefleur—P. P. Lynch
- Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee
- Brantford—W. M. Manamy
- Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Magin.
- Chambly—J. Hackett
- Cobourg—P. McGuire
- Corawill—Rev. J. S. O'Connor
- Carbrooke—Patrick Corcoran
- Compton—Mr. W. Daly
- Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphr
- Danville—Edward M'Govern
- Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm
- Devoitville—J. M'iver
- Dundas—J. B. Looney
- Egansville—J. Bonfield
- East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins
- Eastern Townships—P. Hackett
- Erinsville—P. Gafney
- Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis
- Furmersville—J. Flood
- Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter
- Guelph—J. Harris
- Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall
- Hamilton—J. M'Carthy
- Huntingdon—J. Neary
- Ingersoll—W. Featherston
- Kempville—M. Heaphy
- Kingston—P. Purcell
- Lindsay—J. Kennedy
- Lansdown—M. O'Connor
- London—B. Heary
- Lochiel—O. Quigley
- Laborough—T. Daley
- Lacolle—W. Hart
- Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher
- Merrickville—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'Gormick
- Pictou—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. Teffy
- 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. Athanes—T. Dunn
- St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett
- St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay
- St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin
- St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald
- St. Romuald d'Elchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax
- St. Mary's—H. O' Connor
- Starnesboro—C. M'Gill
- Sydenham—M. Hayden
- Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh
- Thorold—John Heenan
- Thorpuille—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
- Windsor—D. Lamplier

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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.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail.

April 6, 1860. 12ms.

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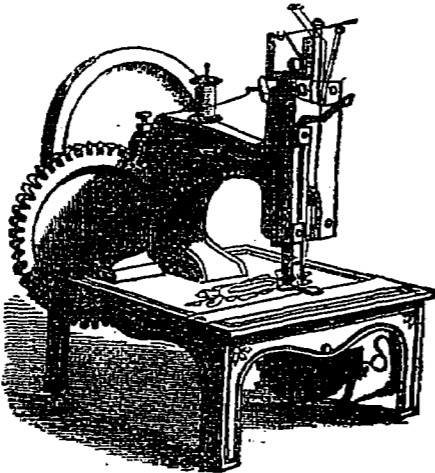
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UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarina.

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 twelve 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, SOHOLES & 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 expectations; in fact, 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, GILGATE, 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 well.

PRICES:

- No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00
- No. 2 " ".....85 00
- No. 3 " " with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MACHINE 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 & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

W. F. MONAGAN M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c. OFFICE: No. 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. 54, 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 Establishment 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 Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Cloths 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,

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

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, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunte, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schalkhoff, 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 Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, 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.)

A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quantities.

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &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 pupils to form 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
- Washing..... 10 50
- Drawing and Painting..... 7 00
- Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00

Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

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 in 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, July 21st, 1861.

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 preferred. For particulars, apply at this Office. July 3.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

WANTED,

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate. For particulars, apply at this Office. May 8.

REMEMBER

THAT 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, 12 1/2 CENTS

CANADA HOTEL, 15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

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

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

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. 5m.

MR. CUSACK,

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street.

FRENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's residence.

The Montreal Gazette

BOOK AND JOB

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING

WITH

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES,

besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are

enabled to execute large quantities

of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other

styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BR-LAWS,

REPORTS, SPECIMENS, &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

much cheaper than the imported article.

CARDS

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

\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS, &c.

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

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by Parcel Post.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS,

36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING

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

R. E. M'OVE D

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

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, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike 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. 12ms.

M. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER,

BARREFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skills made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL

DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE.

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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple

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 bottles are warranted to cure the system of boils 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 eruption 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 the worst case of scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; 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 Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

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

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 Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.