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CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK.

BY JOHN BANIM.

CHAPTER VII.- (Continued.)

Shea looked up, and on the brow of the hill -saw Crohoore indeed standing, and calmly contemplating the scene below. Instantly he fired and missed him, and Crohoore was, in another stood, seemed ready to faint away. instant, out of sight.

' Here, Doran, he then said, ' take this man to my father's house, and secure him well; Andy, come your ways with me;' and he dashed against the abrupt steep with too much precipitancy to make the mastering it any easy matter, and his progress up, through furzes, underwood, and tangled roots, was, of course, much slower than if he had exerted his strength less and his judgment

But he gained the summit, panting out of breath; looked around the now wide country, and saw no one. He ran a few stens forward and stood gazing down into another valley, which was a more open continuation of that he had just quitted, but which, turning quickly round the base of the hill, here met him. The descent he had now to make was much less precipitous than that which he had just clambered up; in fact, only a gentle slope; and opposite was another swell of the same kind, above which stood the old square castle of Ballyfoile, whence the ground imperceptibly fell, in a high state of cultivation, towards Kilkenny.

There was a field of green corn in the valley, adjoining a pasture where some cows grazed, and where a boy had had his hands squeezed tight under his arms to keep them warm, while he jigged to his own whistle, if not with grace or skill, at least with violence enough to prevent the blood from growing stagnant in the dense cold of the early March morning. To him Shea made all speed; and-

' Did you see any one come down the hill yonder?'he asked.

'E ah!' accompanied by a dull stare, was the only answer. Pierce repeated his question. 'Did myself see anybody comin' down from the hill, is id?'

'Yes, a-vich-ma-chree,' replied Andy, now coming behind; 'that's the very thing we want

to know.' 'Then mostha, bud if that's all, often's the time I did,' with a leer, and resuming his jig.

Bud tell us, a-vourneen, if you seen any one at all at the present time.'

' Hiash! pooh-a! gho moch a-sinn! (get out of that) piped the imp, as if he had not heard the last question, and shaking a stick he held in his hand at a matronly cow, who had just turned round her head, with a wistful look at the nice

green corn. ' Will you give a civil answer?' asked Shea, losing all patience with the loss of time.

'Asy, Pierce, agra, and lave the doul's bird to me,' said Andy in a whisper; then, with his most conciliating tone to the boy-

'Tell us, won't ye a-bouchal, did you obsarve no one in the world comin down the hill-side this morning ?

'Arrah, then, will yourself tell me, i' you plaise, do you obsarve anything like as if I war

blind, about me? 'That's as mooch as to say you did?'

'I seen a very ugly spalpeen as you'd meet in

a summer's day, comin' down. 'Thank you, a-vich, it's the very fellow you're lookin for.'

'Hould him fast, then, for, barrin my eyesight's bad, it was your own self I seen,' and the urchin glanced up, and gave a low giggle.

'Musha, but you're a droll gorcoon,' said

Pierce stamped in vexation, and, breaking away, began to ascend the opposite height. Andy remained, and, after bearing with much of the youngster's raillery, and giving way to a lit tle badinage on his own part-for Andy, in the absence of Paudge Dermody, thought he could pass a joke well enough—at last learned that the news. boy had really seen Crohoore descending the hill but a few moments before, and passing in the very direction Pierce now pursued. The lad's attention had been particularly directed to him by his size, the unusual circumstance of his bearing a gun, and his visible anxiety to escape ob-

servation. Now, Andy Houlohan, for the reasons before mentioned, had every objection that Shea should happen to fall in with Crohoore, and sagely resolved to keep what he heard to himself. Besides, hoping but little from this weary pursuit, and tired as well as afraid of it, he had lately determined on a plan of acting of his own, by tion, quick; oh, quick, quick, and heaven bless which he resolved that they should not at all you. come in contact with each other. But we will

not anticipate. While Andy and the lad were at converse together, Pierce had ascended the bill. Some men and women were at work in a field at a little disfor information. After the usual salutation, toning them up. " Mara-huth," (good morning) he inquired if they

Lord keep him out of your path!' and then determined silence from the whole party was all the satisfaction he could obtain, when a young girl out of breath, and pale with haste and fright, ran furiously through a gap into the field, and, setting herself on a large stone near where Shea

'Musha, what miau has come over you, Cauth, a-lanna machree?' said her mother, abandoning her work, running on, squatting herself down, and looking, with maternal anxiety, into the girl's face.

'Öch, mother, mother, I'll never be a day the betther iv id !-

'Ochown !-iv what, a-lanna?'-the great, strong woman put her great strong arms around her; the girl cried a little on her mother's bosom, then, somewhat relieved, drew a heavy sigh, and went on

'Och! I was cumin along the bosheen, and ust thinkin iv the terrible story you yourself ould us about him last night, when at the short turn, hard by Mulroony's barn, where the eldher bushes makes the place so dark, I sthruck myself plump up against Crohoore-na-bill-, 'Whisht,' cried the mother, raising her hand, and glancing with evident alarm at Shea; the girl, misapprehending her meaning, hid her eyes, and screamed in terror; but she was set right in a whisper, and then ended her story in so low a tone that Pierce could not catch another word. He had heard ing. enough, however, to guide him a step further in the chase; Mulroony's barn, and the spot in the narrow lane, mentioned by the girl, he knew well, and thither hastened in improved speed and renewed hope.

He gained the place, looked sharply about, and no creature was visible. In an opposite route from that the girl must have come, Pierce continued to make way, and, following the course of the lane, found himself on the high road .-Here he paused a moment, puzzled as to which side he should turn next, for still he saw or met no living thing. He ascended a contiguous eminence, and far, far off, through the foggy atmosphere, discerned the figure of a man winding spot, and with the elasticity of a stag he measured the intermediate space across the field .-Still and still was Pierce at foult. From ano- its putting unbeerd of thrust in you, when I have same figure. Onward he bounded, and gained swear that every skhilling of the reward, fur the his second landmark. Just as he came up, a cribbin o' this bouchal, 'll into my pocket, and head was popped over a high hedge at his right no other body as mooch as sneeze at it. hand. Pierce's heart leaped; he drew his pistol; was instantly at the other side of the hedge, and there seized a man who was not Crohoore. Discovering his mistake, Pierce let him go, and earnestly asked pardon.

'Dieu a-uth,' (God save you) said the astonished stranger.

'Dieu-as-mayu-u'h,' answered Pierce, scarce able to articulate, overcome by exertion, and the nervousness that generally succeeds the sudden excitation of hope or fear when as suddenly disappointed.

Savin manners,' continued the man, ' will you let a body be askin you the name that's on you? Maybe you'd be Master Pierce Shea?'

'The very man,' said Pierce.

Why, then, you're only the very man I tuk divil's rogue or we'll katch a hould of the bouchal, you for, and the very one I was wishin to see, plaise goodness. nto the bargain.

'Here you see me, then; and what after?' 'I hard iv your story, and could make a guess to what you're about, I'm thinkin; maybe you're travellers came out of their road to see and ex- let it off; and, secondly, because he knew the not huntin' Crohoore-na-billoge?

'Your guess is as true as the daylight.' 'Musha, then, as good loock 'ud have id, I have a sort of a notion that may be 1'd he the very boy could tell where to find him.

'Where, where?' exclaimed Pierce. 'An' I'll be bould to say, you'd be for offering something that 'ud be handsome fur the festooned with tvy, lichen, bramble, and a va-

'I'd give the wide world.'

'That's a good dale, if it was yours to give.' 'Or all I have in the word!'

'And that's a purty penny, too, by all accounts that I could hear. But, somehow, myself, ever and always, had a likin and love for araguthchise (money down); and if there was sich a thing as a guineahorrh (golden guinea) and if we war to see the face iv id, who knows.

Pierce ran his hand into his pocket, and drew out a brace of guineas; bank notes were then a scarcity.

'Here, then,' he said, 'and now your informa-

'They're the right sort to a sartainty,' observed the man, stooping down, jiggling the guineas separately on a flag stone near him, and then folding them up in a dirty piece of paper, to crush, and held in their places as if by thrusting them into the very bottom of his breech- miracle alone. A short distance on, two separate hard pushed.' Sitting down by Pierce, Andy an ould horse, bearing candles, and providently tance below him, and to them he rapidly walked es-pocket, and, with great sobriety of face, but-

where I was bred and born); but I knows more nor a dozen o' them cratures, that does nothin' only dig and plough from year's end to year's end; I have a sort of a call to the law, d'ye see me, and I goes to the neighbors wid a bit o' paper, or may be a bit o' calf-skhin, just as the thing happens to be; winking cunningly.

We may venture to mention here, begging pardon for the digression, that, in all probability t was a happy circumstance for the processserver that Andy Houlohan heard not his intelligence, as from his cradle he mortally hated all bums,' and might have felt little repugnance in knocking a chip from his skull, just out of general antipathy to the race.

What have I to do with this? asked Pierce. Why, I'm only lettin you into id fur to larn you that I'm not the gourloch to be frightened wid your sheog stories, or the likes, and fur that raison, to the ould duoal himself bobs 'em .-Well, a-roon, I overheard them sayin id, that had a good right to know all about id, as how there was a lob o' money fur the man that 'ud lay hould o' this Crohoore; and so I went here, and axin there, and may be I didn't make out the ups and downs o' the thing; hopin I'd cum across him in some o' my thravels; and sure enough I have him cotched this loocky and blessed morn-

But where is he, man?' impatiently interrupt ed Pierce; 'what do you keep me for?'

'Och, a-bouchal, there's two words to a bargain; if you war the omadhaun to give your money before hand, that's no raison in life myself 'ud be over soon wid my speech.'

'Rascal! do you mean to trifle with me?' rejoined Pierce, clutching his pistol.

'Be peaceable, now, a-vich,' said the limb o' the law, drawing a brace of them from his bosom; 'you see, if you're for that work, I'm not the fool to venture out where rib-breakin, done wid a sledge, is often our best treatment; and so here's two good shots for your one; but where's the use o' that when we can settle the matther in close by a fence; it must be he; he marked the a more lawful manner. Just listen to me. I was going to sthrike a bit of a bargain wid you; you must as good as take you buke oath and

> 'I declare to you, you must get every farthing of it.'

'See now; sure that's more asy nor to waste our powther for nothin; and tell me, duv you see no sort of a place you'd be for hiding yourself in, supposin a body was purshuin you? 'Do you mean the cave?'

Just across the field was the terrific-lookin en-

trance to the cave of Dunmore. 'That's the very spot, a-vich; keep your

tongue to yourself; keep your toe in your brogue; tell no livin sow! what we're about; I'm just agoin a start o' the road, to shuv this to a neighbor, showing a latitat, 'and I'll be wid you again while you can shake yourself; stop in the mouth of the cave, and watch 'till I come; and I'm the honest David in the Rivals. To his surmise, the

CHAPTER VIII.

The cave of Dunmore is regarded as the great | and cocking and snapping, and putting it to the natural woder of this district; so much so, that shoulder, and shutting one eye, before you could plore it. The absolute physiognomy of the place was calculated to excite wonder and astonishment. In the midst of a level field, a precipitate inclined plane led down to the sudden pit, across which, like a vast blind arch, the entrance yawned, about eighty feet perpendicular, and from thirty to forty feet wide; overhung and riety of wild shrubs, and tenanted by the owl, the daw, and the carrion crow, that made rustling and screaming exit into the daylight as soon as disturbed by an exploring foot; and when, all at once, you stood on the verge of the descent, and looked from the cheery day into the pitch darkness of this gaping orifice, repelling and chilling the curiosity that it excited-giving a promise of something to be discovered, and a threat to the discoverer-suggesting a region to be traversed so different from our own fair familiar world, and yet a nameless danger to be incurred in the progress-your heart must have been either very callous or very bold, and imagination entirely a blank, if, at this first glance, you felt no unusual stir within you.

After entering the mouth of the cavern, the ight of your torches showed you that vast masses of rock protruded overhead, ready at every step that often of a night he used to give a help to pearance about 3 o'clock, mounted on, as (it was passages branched to the right, and to the left. gave this tale, and with a manner so uninten- supplied with touch-paper and matches, in case of To explore the one, a barrier of steep rocks, tionally, and yet so truly droll, that his foster- unforeseen accidents within.

of your common counthry spalpeens (not for to along a way of considerable length, sometimes say so by way of disparishment o' the country obliged, from the lowness of the heading, to stoop on hands and knees, still over slippery rocks, and over deep holes, formed by the constant dripping of the roof, till at last you suddenly entered a spacious and lofty apartment, known by the name of the market-cross, from its containing a petrified mass that has some likeness to the ancient and curious structure so called. Indeed, throughout the whole chamber, the awful fronc of nature bears comparison with art :- ranges of fluted columns, that seem the production of the chisel, only much dilapidated by time, rise almost at correct distances to the arching roof; by the way, having necessarily been formed by the petrifaction, drop upon drop, it is astounding to think of the incalculable number of years consumed in process. And this is the regal fairy hall; and the the peasants say that when the myriad crystallizations that hang about are, on a gala evening, illuminated, and when the for-ever failing drops sparkle the fairy light, the scene becomes too dazzling for mortal vision.

The other passage winds an equal distance, and leads to the subterranean rill that bubbles, as before mentioned, over scraps of buman bones; and over some entire ones too; we having, when led to the cavern for scenic illustration of the facts of this history, adventurously plunged our hand into the clear water, and taken therefrom a tibia of unusual length; and, indeed, the fact that such human relics are there to be seen, almost a quarter of a mile from the light of the earth, must, if we reject the peasant's fine superstition, show us the misery of some former time of civil conflict, that could compel any wretched fugitive to seek, in the recesses and horror of such a place just as much pause as might serve him to starve, die, and rot.

On the edge of the descent, exactly opposite the blank gape of the cavern, Pierce Shea seated himself, awaiting the return of his accidental acquaintance. It was only natural that he should entertain some misgivings as to the truth of the story just heard from that person, taking into account the kind of character his informant, even according to his own showing, must necessarily be, and viewing as much of his manner and behaviour as had come under Pierce's immediate earth. notice. But a more distressing prepossession ther raising ground he again strained his eyes and not the buke to hand-but I hear you come of seized on his mind, and now banished every other stop me, Andy: and nothing shall. again caught a glimpse of, as he conceived, the as honest a stock as myself-well, you must fancy. His poor mistress, his beloved and lost Mostha, but there's little in the differ. Alley, might have been hurried by her ravisher, when pressed by sudden pursuit and alarm, to this very place. Amid its rank and loathsome darkness she might, this moment, drag on a blighted and hated existence, or prepare to yield up life altogether: nay, perhaps she was, long ago, a corse, festering and unburied in its foul recesses. The recollection of the horrors he had experienced on the morning after the murder came upon him, followed by forebodings of worse horrors yet to come; and he sat stupified with the pressure of these feelings when Andy's voice at his back king's gold.' startled him fromhis reverie. Looking up, he saw the kind and considerate

creature standing over him, 'doubly armed.' It was almost perforce that Andy had, on his expedition, been compelled to carry a gun. He was as much averse to such intricate weapons as plain alpeen ranked higher; because, first, from the simplicity of its construction it required no round-about work, such as priming and loading, practice of the one infinite better than the practice of the other. He now appeared, however, with gun in his left band, and, not very appropriately, a wooden 'noggin' of milk in his right, which, he said, he could, wid a clear conscience, take his buke oath was hot from the cow, in regard he had milked the hugdeen (little honey) himself.' The fact is, at the house of a tourth cousin of his ' father's mother's sister,' where he had seen ' the blue smoke makin' its way out o' the dour, a sure sign that the phatoes were rowlin' out on the table;' that is, breakfast in preparation, Andy had gone in, and (upon footing of a relationship the good people were, till then, rather unprepared to admit) first ventured a hint about a 'little bit an' sup for himself,' and, when he had made a hearty meal of potatoes and of stale buttermilk, nothing better being in the a gripe,' Andy approached, and drew from the animal as much 'good sweet milk as he had spilt;

had seen the object of his search; but, 'The You must know, Master Pierce, myself is none them, should be scaled; then you proceeded smile; especially when, with a self fixthering broad grin, he ended by saying,- I'd lay my ould brogues to a laffina, (half-penny) the colleen 'ill sware the good people were aforehand wid her, this mornin'.'

Andy then drew from the breast of his outside coat, that now for the first time in its life had been buttoned, the half-moon of oatmeal bread; and ' Now, masther Pierce, agra,' he continued, eat your 'nough as long as the vitt'ls 'ill last; bud, sure, this isn't the handsome kind o' place we're sitting in;' staring down the cave; 'come, let us make out some other spot that won't look so dushinal.'

Pierce's feelings all rushed back upon him. He sprang up, and said,-

. There is at present no other place for us, Andy; Crohoore-na-bilhoge is in that cave, and I'll drag hun from it, or perish in the attempt.

The noggin dropped from Andy's hand, and down flowed the milk that had cost him some time, trouble, and conscience. He plunged at the noggin, but in the attempt, lent it an unintentional kick, that sent it down the descent with increased velocity, till it gave many a hollow thump, thump, among the rocks in the mouth of the cavern. His distended eyes followed it for some time; then he reddened, and frowned, and, selecting the vessel as the immediate matter on which to vent a vexation derived from another cause, slowly and bitterly said,-

' Musha, then, the ould duoul speed you on your road down there, below."

Pierce, sensible of the kindness of his fosterbrother, and pitying his loss, exhorted him not to mind the accident, as there was no help for it.

'None in the world,' Andy replied mournfully, resuming his seat; 'no help for spilt milk, (a proverb) all the world over. But tell me Pierce, a chorra; sure you're only for jokin' me; sure you would'ut be the mad cratur to go into that cursed hole, afther Crohoore ?'

' Have I come here for nothing, Andy, when I know he is now in it.

'An' you're sure he is?'

Pierce gave his authority, and all the circumstances of his meeting with the law officer.

Well a-vich; bud sure you'd have no chance ir him' there, of all places on the face of the

· Except it was hell itself, nothing else should

Pierce's new alley, Paddy Loughnan, here interrupted the conference. Glancing enviously at Andy, he drew Shea aside and whispered-· Arrah, tell a body who is this wid you?"-

' My own foster-brother, and you may depend your life on him.' · Bud duoul take him, it might happen he'd be

for cryin' halves wid myself !'

'In my mind, the poor fellow scarce knows the meaning of the matter; and I'm quite sure he wouldn't be paid as an informer, with all the

"Then he's just the sort of a soft omadhaun we want; he'll do betther than any other; an' sich a big fellow may be of sarvice. I'd fitther be on the road at once; we can't go in, barrin' we have the lights; and they're no nearer nor 'Comer; is there any araguth bawn (white money, or silver) where the gould came frum? Pierce handed him a shifting.

' Sweet was your fist. I've a sort of an ould horse to bring me back, and' I'll never stay leg 'till I'm here again. Dieu-auth!' and the Law Mercury vanished.

From his observations of this man, and a guess at his calling, Andy comforted himself, and to mented Shea with the expressed belief that this story of having seen Crohoore enter the cave was a falsehood, framed to get money, and that they should never again lay their eyes on him or it. 'An' I'm sorry I have id to say of your tather-an-mother's son, bud you're ever an' always over foolish wid your money,' continued Andy, who, on proper occasions, deemed it his bounded duty, being by a few years, Pierce's senior, to assume the Mentor with his fosterbrother; though, if he examined his conscience. thriftiness was none of his own failings.

Shea only drew a heavy sigh in answer to this observation; and as the day wore on, Andy became more certain that Paddy Loughnan was 'a bite,' and that Crohoore was no more in the cave, than he, Andy- Lord keep him from any way, he next craved and got a nogginful for such thing !"-was in it. But, as it was near Pierce, together with half a cake of griddle noon when Paddy had set off for Castlecomer. bread; but, as he was crossing over the fields and as the distance was five miles, three hours with this, he espied, a cow awaiting the milk- must necessarily pass before his return : that time maid; and, slily overturning the buttermilk into had scarce yet elapsed, and Pierce, though almost hopeless from anxiety, did not therefore despair; and in fact, to his great joy, and Andy's an' he was handy enough at the work, in regard undisguised consternation, Paddy made his rean-Breedge Chree, when the poor crature 'ud be now obvious) he had truly termed it, his 'sort of

Why, then, I'll tell you every word iv id. made dangerous by the damp slime that covered brother, afflicted as he was, could scarce refuse a As the preparations were made for entering

made uniger of the control of the co

and see that your flint and priming are in good of the great criminal account which happy and pros-

der.'
Nostha, Pierce, a-cushla-machree,' replied Andy, making strange faces to conceal his emotion, and dwelling on the squeeze of the hand that had been afforded him- Pierce a-bouchal (growing familiar) - just be said and led by me : once go in there, an' you'll come out a dead man; or, what's worse, divil a sight o' your face we'll ever see, dead or alive.'

'I'll make the trial, Andy.'

. Considher wid yourself what sort they are; divil a crooked straw they care about your gun. SYou talk to no purpose Andy.'

'Au' then, the poochas, that are in plenty too.' Nonsense, man, I'd face the devil in his den. Let me go.'

"What 'll myself say to poor ould Ned Shea, when I must go home without you?'

'Come,-free my hand, Andy.'

'You won't get so much as Christhen berrin' -struggling to keep the hand-' your bones 'll be at the bottom o' the poochas' river !' ' Let me go, I say again !'

'Mostna!-bud since you won't do as a body that's fur your good, ud have you, hell to the brogue's length you'll go; cried Andy, his fears and affection blowing up into a fury, as, more desperately than ever, he clutched Pierce's hand. Let the gorcoon come on his lawful business,

you great omadhaun, you,' said Paddy Loughnan, at some distance. · Let you hould your tongue, or I'il break

every bone in your unloocky carease,' retorted Andy; 'lawful!-oh, if I was near you!'

Do you mean to restrain me by force, Andy !' asked Pierce smiling.

' Ma-horp-an-duout! bud it's my self that will!' and, casting the gun from his left hand he suddenly clasped his foster-brother into his arms.

'Tut, tut; you are not the man to do it,' said Pierce, giving a smart jerk, that at once freed country, cannot assert that the less frequent occurhim, and sent Andy reeling among the rocks at a rence of crime in Ireland arises from her greater few yards distant: and, before he could recover hunself. Shea had disappeared into the cavern, of oppression and misgovernment has checked her preceded by Paddy Loughnan.

The tarriful follower plunged after them. A hatle way from the entrance he caught a glimpse of candle-light, and, after many prostrations among unseen rocks, came so near as to see it famine and destitution are, in ordinary cases, the above him, over the barrier already described.

let a body have id to say he was kilt alongside o' you,' Andy cried out.

'Go along out o' that wid yourself, you sprissaun' growled the voice of Paddy Longlinau, 'you're big enough to look ar, but you haven't the heart of a slucheen?"

'Hav'n't 1?'-replied Andy, 'hav'n't 1?och !- only lend me one hould o' you the differ !' and, giving a shout and jump of utter defiance, he cast dowr, according to irresistible custom, his old hat. But Paddy, progressing as he spoke, had left him to vent his ire, in chill and darkness; tions to their flocks, ever training the young in the it had undergone in his service, kept so close and in the path of honor, rectitude, and morality. True, snug, that all Andy's groping and scramblings to recover it were meffectual; and, at last, content more frequent occurrence amongst as then any other. it, with hearty curses, to the poochas.

· Well, God be wid you, Pierce Shea,' he sold in soliloquy, again sitting down by the entrance to the cave, fur there's little hopes you'll ever judicial statistics? Look at the persistent and irresee Clarah again; an' where's the body that ever deemable ruffianism of the English ticket-of-leave set eyes on you bud ud be sorry, not to talk of men. Neither severity nor lenity avails with him inyself? mahoon-chise! if there was his likes the world over an over, an farther, if I'd say id; if the liberty to which he has been restored by commitplentifully.

Arrah, what's the matther wid you, honest boy?' asked a commiserating old woman, who surprised to see a tall, robust fellow sitting there, bareheaded, and blubbering at some rate. · Enough, an' worse nor enough,' replied Andy, and he told her his whole sad story.

Why, then, it 'il be God's hand, an' God's hand alone, that 'ill bring him out alive again;' and, professing sorrow that she could not stop, she hobbled off after her cow. But, meeting this Andy saw himself surrounded by a crowd of old men and old women, young girl- and boys, all again-told tale, they gratified him with many a frightful anecdote of the cave, and the inhabitunts of the cave; and then they turned to Crohoore surpassing every former horror by accounts of his well-known intimacy with the good people, and of his very latest appearances under the most appalling circumstances, and in the most bewitched places.

(To be continued.)

THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS. (From the Dublin Telegraph.)

It is too much the ordinary rule to estimate a country's importance and value by the amount of its wealth, possessions, material progress, and prosperity, whilst the moral and even physical condition of the vast bulk of its people are either not taken into account at all, or regarded as a secondary consideration. That this should have been the case in Pagan times, and before the doctrines of Christianity had been promulgated and received among civilized nations is not surprising; but that it should be so in a Christian country, especially in one which, like Engadvanced,

the cavener Andy looked on with a stupid stare, furnished in the criminal statistics of England for the Tax Land Grizvance and its Remeny. Is there excepts that, now and then, his eye scowled over past years. Painful and revolving as it may be to no remedy for this state of things, so disastrous to Painful and revolving as it may be to no remedy for this state of Paddy Loughnan, from top to toe, as if he hated the number and nature of the crimes and immoralities, contained in these judicial records, it the marrow in his bones. When all was ready, becomes an imperative duty on the part of the Press to lay bare the moral leprosy, which if not speedily healed, must eventually bring England, not with standing its present material prosperity, to a decline even more rapid and ruinous than that which over whelmed the mighty state of bygone times. The "ja-seeing the tears start into the poor fellow's eye, dicial statistics" in question give us the annexed items of her innumerable creeds, her incomparable laws, and matchless system of Government: "Murder and attempts to murder, manslaughter, stabbing, and shooting 514; violation and attempts to violate, con-cealing the birth, &c, 509; robbery and various other offences under the same head, 17,303; in all, 18,326. The actual conditions for these offences during the last year were 13,879, being an increase of 15 per cent. over the preceding year; whilst the convictions in Ireland were not one fourth of that number, and the offences, with very few exceptions were, comparatively speaking, of a most trival kind. This, however, is merely a fraction of the huge excrescence of vice and immorality which is festering through the length and breadth of the land that vaunts itself as the grand centre and focus of the world's civilisation. Irrespectively of the dark catalogue of crime which we have already noticed, the foul record enumerates 31,000 females of abandoned character under and exceeding sixteen years of age; 29,805 thieves and depredators known to be such by the police; suspected characters 33,000; houses of illrepute 7,484; and places of barbour, refuge, and con-cealment for the murderers and followers of vice and depravity of every kind, 6,689. Now is it not passing strange that it has never occurred to the writers and speakers, who are so incessant and inexhaustible in their vauntings of the greatness, superiority, civilisation, and progress of England, to ask themselves how it is that in Ireland, though they treat it with so much disdain and contempt, the standard of morality is so much higher, crime of every kind so much rarer, and religion so much more strictly and generally observed especially by the great mass of the population? But this difference becomes still more remarkable when we know it cannot be ascribed in England to a dearth of ministers whose duty it is to inculcate sound moral principles, to diffuse the doctrines and precepts of religion, and to point out the rewards held out to virtue and the punishments threatened to vice and crme. Nor can these ministers say they have too much labour and too little remuneration for it, since they have by far too little of the one, and too much of the other; whilst the very reverse is the case with the priesthood of the people of Ireland. Again, those who are continually belauding England for the possession of everything that constitutes the greatness and happiness of a wealth, substance, or material advantages of any kind, since she is poor, indeed, and the heavy hand material progress and rendered her the reverse of prosperous. How comes it, then, that misdeeds and enormities which are of daily, and at times of hourly occurrence in wealth-teeming Britain, are so rarely beard of amongst us? Indigence and poverty, first causes of, and incentives to, crime; and yet, the · Pierce, a-vourneen, wait, a doochy-bit; only oppressed and impoverished people of Ireland are incomparably freer from crime than the well-fed, wellpaid, and well-to-do English. There can, we per-ceive, be only one cause for this marked dissimilarity and that is, the difference of the religion and the clergy in the two countries. Unchanged and unchangeable, the faith followed by the mass of the people of Ireland is that which is coeval with Christlanity itself; their priesthood seek no innovation, and propound no new-fangled doctrines to undermine the belief which their predecessors and the first teachers of Christianity imposed upon its followers The priests of the Irish people, instead of reveling in wealth and luxury like those of the State Church, are assiduous in their duties, constant in their moniwhile the hat, weary, perhaps of the long ill-usage | way they should go, and keeping those of riper years merely to grope ou ward to the day light, he left without wishing or attempting to justify it, may we not draw a comparison between it and those base boutal, and grovelling atrocities which are included in the revolting list of savageries and abominations which make up so large a portion of the British

was a thousand an' a thousand pities he hadn't ting crimes of still greater magnitude than he ever more o' the gumption, an' that he was given to perpetrated before. Does the Irish peasant make a go his own will, afore a good adviser like myself; sailing of what is termed agrarian murder, or does be confide himself solely to avenging on a single or some sich for'n part, sooner nor face home received at his hands? Pelf and plunder, unbridted widout my poor Pierce Shea? and Andy wept passion and depravity, sordid covetousness and knavish imposture, are the characteristics of English crimes and misdeeds; whilst the wrong-doings which occur-comparatively few and far between in this country are, with some isolated exceptions. had descended in search of a stray cow, and was the result of misgovernment, injustice, and persecution. A British burglar, footpad or garotter savagely takes the life of any man, woman, or child with whom he has no cause of quarrel whatever, and whom he has never set eyes upon before for the

frishman, as we have already said, acts on no such base and sordid motives when he attempts the life of the man who he believes has cruelly and unjustiy deprived him and his family of the means of subsistence. But our object in justituting this compacibody, and that body, the story was repeated and son between the statistics of crime in the two counrepeated; and one peeped down, and then an- tries is twofold -particular as well as general .other and another; and gaining courage as their Proximus ardel Ucalegon - Sin, vice, and crime are numbers increased, they at last came down, and contagious railways and steamships have brought everything into more rapid communication and closer contiguity, and we perceive, as a result, that the violent in their condolence. In return for his cent, over those of the preceding one. We have British imports-more than enough already-but not satisfied with surfeiting as with her commodities of every other kind, she is determined to manufacture criminals, villains and vagabonds of every class for us. It behoves us to do all we can, therefore, to keep her redundant stock of such worthies out of our

mere purpose of plunder and robbery; whilst the

market, as we are ourselves able to produce more of these precious articles than we require, and we would therefore, rather export what we have than import a further supply from the prolific marts of Great Britain.

TRISH INTELLIGENCE

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN BROTHER -It is with feelings of the deepest pain that we have to announce the death of James Francis Broderick, Superior of the Christian Brothers of Dungarvan. After spending a life in the services of religion, discharging with holy zeal the onerous duties of his sacred calling, he delivered his pure spirit to Him who gave it, on the night of the 15th of August (the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary). Thus passed away from time into eternity a man who was an ornament to his order, an honor to the age, and a noble type of true Christian perfection. - Waterford News.

At the Convent of Mercy, Ennishtlen, on Monday, and religious of moderne times, must not only be a August 18, Miss Harrison of that town, and Miss Mamatter of astonishment, but a subject of deep regret guire of Newtownbutter, made their rows of profesto the reflecting and right-minded portion of the sion, and received the black vell, at the hands of the to give place to somebody else. On behalf of this community. There could be no more striking evi-venerated Prelate of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. poor man, therefore, we do appeal to a nobleman, dence of the truth of what we have stated than is McNally.

immoralities contained in these judicial records, it come from England's legislature. The remedy is in the farmers own hands. There is not a rackrented estate in the country, the tenants on which have not full power to obtain a large reduction in their rents just by simply going in a united body to the landlord and demand it. That is all that is necessary. It is an easy task, and those who perform it faithfully will accomplish their desires. We have the highest authority for stating that those who seek shall find. And of the great crimina account which and had not be result on the other hand, those who do nothing to help perous England lays before the world as the result on the other hand, those who do nothing to help of her innumerable creeds, her incomparable laws, themselves will find, in these days, difficulties closing round them, and by neglecting to obtain justice for themselves, they are driven from the country; whilst a bold, united, manly call for lower rents would enable them to remain in the land of their fathers. This is the fourth year, in succession, which has come with unusual disasters to the farmer. Hundreds of thousands who holds farms in the country cannot escape distress, owing to the indifferent crops. The high rents, and unpaid accounts for seed obtained last spring will, we fear, prove overwhelming the coming season. They should, therefore, look to the difficulties before them in time, and seek to have these terrible rack-rents lowered. If they do not, we dread the consequences. This, however, they may rely upon, that no one can effect a reduction of their rents but themselves. - Dundalk Democrat.

CLEARING OUT THE IRISH. - Depopulation is certainly the rule on the Lansdowne estates in the Kenmare district and in the barony of Iveragh. It is frightful to think of the number of people that have neen sent to America off the Lausdowne estates in in the baronies of Glanerough and Iveragh since Mr. Trench became agent in 1859 We cannot state the exact number. Mr Treoch can. But who can tell of the sufferings, the hardships, the ultimate fate of the entire number. How many are consigned to the deep on their voyage across the Atlantic? How many perished of the diseases peculiar to the climate of the United States? In short, how many are alive to-day? No mortal man can answer. know that they are gone, and that four footed beasts The decrease of the population occupy their place. of the parish of Tousist is lamentable. Before the famine the parish contained about 7,000 souls. We have good authority for stating that there are now only 500 families in the parish. Take the 500 families, at an average of 6 to each family, and this is rather a high average, and you now have a population of 3,000 souls, or less than half of what the number was before the famine. Acd this number will yet, we fear suffer a considerable diminution. -Kerry Star.

The Cork Constitution states that the number of passengers coming from America by the return steamers touching at that port has latterly been much increasing. The Asia, which arrived here on Sunday, brought 139; the City of Washington, on the Wednesday previous, 253; and the City of New York, on the Wednesday preceding that, 272. The Etos, which arrived on Wednesday, brought 561, of whom 255 landed here. A great majority of those coming are young, able-bodied men It is a strange circumstance that the greater proportion of those who arrived by the Etna, on Wednesday, although from Northern States, are thoroughly Southern in their feelings, and they dwell with pride on the fact that the Northerners have been beaten in every stand-up battle

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CORK. -A fire of a very serious nature, involving the total destruction of a house on the Grand Parade, took place, on Sunday morning. The immediate scene of the occurrence was the haberdashery establishment of Mr William Bennie, Grand Parade, which was stocked with a large quantity of light and inflammable articles .-The fire occurred at about twenty minutes after two o'clock, and about a quarter past four o'clock, nearly two hours after the discovery of the fire, it was got under, but not before the house was completely gutted. Mr. Bennie, it is stated was fully insured .- Cork Constitution

A HARD Case. - We have received from Skibbereen a communication regarding the case of a man named Michael Burke, including a petition which he is exhibiting in order to procure charitable assistance. That petition states the circumstance which he asserts have reduced him to beggary. The substance of the picition is this. He held a considerable farm on the estate of Lord Bandon, for which he paid his Without being in any respect in arrear, the agent of Lord Bandon thought it right to put another tenent into 's choice and very extensive farm in the mids of the last of land.' Barke resisted and refused to quit; but his house was thrown down and he and a large family were exposed to the inclemency of severe weather by a ditch side. The petition does not state that he was expelled by legal process, but we presume that it was so. He goes on to say that after a few days he made a temporary soil but, and covered it with furze and briars. This was discovered by the agents, and they caused it be levelied to the ground, while Burke and his wife were arrested, manacled, and brought before a magistrate by whom they were committed to juil. The petition, with the looseness with which such documents are often drawn up, does not state upon what charge Burke was committed, and we can only guess that it was upon that of resisting the execution of the decree to possession. White Burke and his wife were being taken off as prisoners, his children were left without care in a neighborhood full of bogs, on the verge of one of which the youngest child, two and ahalf years old, was found by a kind neighboor who had heard its waiting and probably saved its life. The charity of the people in the neighbourhood kept the children from starving. Dry grains of meal were brought to them in the hats and pockets of the donors, who, it is said, were afraid to do it more openly Barke and his wife were subsequently liberated thro' the intercession of two gentlemen, but they came out of jail absolute beggars. He was tried at Bantry Sessions, but through some defect in the indict-ment was acquitted. By the communication accompanying the petition we are informed that . Burke chailt the hat again after leaving jail, and holds it with a separate mountain lot of 15 acres, of which he obtained possession through some settlement. The agents and those who got his fond offer him £14 for giving this up presently. His petition is subscribed to by the Protestant Ractor and Cathelic priests of the parish, and by Dr. Hicks, a Justice of the Peace. We have preferred to give the substantial part of this statement in our own words, because the language, both of the petition and the communication which ac-companied it, is not of that simple and noked character which best befits a necestive of this kind, especially when made on parte. The following letter from Mr. M'Carthy Downing, which we are informed by the sender of the petition (who is not Mr. Downing) that we are at liberty to publish, seems to indicate a substantial belief on that gentleman's part in the truth of Bucke's statement : --

'August 14th. "Michael Burke, -- I don't see any objection to your going to see Colonel Bernard. Indeed, think it is better that you should go, for I am convinced that if he was aware of the way that you have been treated he would not sanction it. If you get as you say, £40 to take you and your family to America, I advise you to accept it, although I know how hard it is for an Irish peasant like you to leave his land.

"M'C. DOWNING"

Now, assuming the facts in the petition to be correctly stated, we find it difficult to believe that they could have occurred with the knowledge of Lord Bandon. We scarcely imagine it possible that his lordship would knowingly suffer an industrious tenant who owed no rent, or, at all events, was not in arrear, to be, as it were, picked out of his land in order poor man, therefore, we do appeal to a nobleman,

the humbler proprietors, to inquire and see whether or not he has been harshly treated. If his story be a fabrication, then, by all means, leave him to the beggary he deserves; but if, on the other hand, it is proved to be in the main correct, then we confess we shall be very much disappointed in our estimate of Lord Bandon's humane character, if something be not done to alleviate the misory into which Burke has been plunged .- Cork Examiner.

SERTEMBER 19

In every parish or district in the South of Ireland there is 'a committee' for the protection of the tenants, and for the regulation of matters connected with land. This committee is a sort of Court, which receives charges, examines witnesses, pronounce sentences, and provides funds for the execution of those sentences. How far the committees are controlled by a central authority does not appear. They aim it a sort of rough justice, according to their notions of right and wrong. They do not execute their code rigidly on persons of their own class, except in extreme cases. It is said that a just, kind, and considerate landlord has nothing to fear from these secret tribunals. Mr. J. O. Woodbouse, chairman of the Town Commissioners of Portudown, in the county of Armagh, gave an entertainment on Tuesday to his brother commissioners, on which occasion he gave remarkable statistics as to the progress of that place. n 1820 the population was only 820; now it is 6,000 He found that the money turned by the banks in the town was the enormous sum of 2,000,000l. At the conclusion of the proceeding the chairman proposed The Tenant Right of Ulster,' and expressed his opinion, as a landlord, that the the tenants should receive leases. He said :-

'I would give the tenant some guarantee that his labour should be his own, and that when he would be departing this life he could turn to his son and say There, I have left you something which will not leave you liable to be put out on the world.' (Applanse.) That, gentleman, is the view I take of the question. Perhaps some landlords are afraid of givng political freedom - political independence - and thus denrive the farmer of his security against an evil day .' - Times Cor.

Very encouraging and gratifying information as to the good condition of the crops is received from most parts of the country. In all places farmers are busily getting in their hay, the saving of which has been satisfactorily effected. A large brendth of the grain crop still presents a green appearance, but with such weather as we at present enjoy this cannot last long. The potato as yet shows almost complete impunity from the dreaded blight and is of the most excellent quality. An Armagh correspondent writes: -" The oat crop in this county is a splendid one; the grain is large and coloring fast, the straw will also be abundant. Wheat has greatly improved latterly, the dry warm weather being most favorable, causing the grain to fill and harden, and should the weather continue favorable we shall soon see reaping general. The potato crop is keeping its ground well: few complaints are made of the appearance of disease, and still fewer traces of it are seen. The bulbs are growing rapidly, and there is a firmness about them which has not been noticed for some years. The price ranges from 31d to 5d per stone The flax crop is abuntant, and promises well both in quantity and quality; a good many fields have already been stripped, the owners appearing satisfied with the yield; the breadth of land occupied is larger than last year, and the price will, nevertheless be firm in consequence of stocks being short and the cotton supply extremely limited. The turnip crop which was at one time regarded as a complete failure, is now spoken of as healthy and abundant; the late rains have been very beneficial to it. The hav crop is not as good as was anticipated, the weather being unfavorable; still it may be calculated on as an average, and the deficiency will be made up by the abundance of green crops. Garden produce has suffered from the damp weather, and vegetables generally were little better than a failure. The small fruits were about an average in quantity, but the quality was inferior. The greatest failure will be in the crop of fuel, which is the worst we have had for many years."

The Northern Whig describes a great revival in the linen trade of Ulster : - " The past week has been one of unparalleled excitement in our local manufactures. Lineus, which for some time were heavy and uninfluenced by the extraordinary rise in the prices of yarns, have, during the past 10 days, experienced a decided and substantial improvement, prices having advanced 10 to 15 per cent, and denand keeping pace briskly with the advance the Armagh market the low sets of roughs are eagerly bought up at full improved rates; and, as the yarn used in the manufacture of these goods have advanced during the last four weeks not less than 20 to 25 per cent., a still further rise must take place if manufacturers would save themselves from actual loss. In the Ballymena market, after a lengthened period of depressing inactivity, a happy revival of attimution and spirit has taken place, and prices, although by no means in proportion remunerative to the manufacturer, are responding in some degree to he enhanced figures at which weft and warp yarns are now so firmly established. Orders are again beginning to come freely forward from London and Manchester houses at the advanced prices, the feeling appearing general that no reduction can take place in the present position of the trade.'

Building the Corne.-The following timely suggestion we readily extract from a Galway paper, and we beg to call the earnest attention of the Commissioners of Public Works to it, as the work will be of great importance and incalculable benefit to the onblie at large : - "A project of great importance to the counties of Galway and Mayo is now in contemplation, which, if carried out, will establish direct communication between Connemara and those districts east of the lake, which will render it unnecessary for parties travelling in vehicles to make the circuit of the Corrib as at present. It is proposed to erect a viadues in the vicinity of Knock Ferry, which can be effected at comparatively little cost, as there is no engineering difficulty to be overcome. We are certain that the money could be raised by way of loan, and a small toll would pay the interest and create a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the debt. The advantages that would accrue to the inhabitants of Tasm, Ballinrobe, Headford, Claremoreis, Dan-more, Castieres, and other towns, are so obvious as to require no comment from us. Apart from the facilities for travel which it would confer, the erection or the bridge would afford considerable employment and create a circulation of money in a district where it is always required. We believe the idea originated in the active and fertile brain of the Rev. Peter Conway, parish priest of Headford, whose exertions, in connection with the clergymen of the archdiocese, to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of his neighborbood, are deserving of all praise. The landed proprietors of the districts, which will be immediately benefitted by a work of such utility, should enter warmly into the project. We do not see even why a presentment should not be obtained and operations commenced with as little delay as possible. Ireland must be up and striving, and pushing forward improvements, even of the smallest kind, else she will soon be gone -gone with a vengeance that even her grimmest enemy could not hope for."

A REMINISCENCE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION. -At the Borough Petry Sessions on Wednesday last, an aged female named Ann Crotty charged John Hayes, blacksmith, with assaulting her. Hayes-Your Worships, I consider my life in danger; she's reporting own best comment, and on the toleration which Engeverywhere that I got ten pounds to oil the trap for land so estentationsly preaches to the world. The Halloran at the Commission; I'm afraid to go a mile assault upon the dwelling of a number of moffenoutside the town for fear of being 'sacrificed;' I have sive women speaks loudly for the chivalry which Mr. Quin, the jailor, summoned to prove that I re- John Bull so meekly arrogates to himself. The fused the job (laughter). [To Mr. Quin] Did you beastly obedience of the crowd to the command of a come to me, like an honest man, and offer mer the flow; ignorant adventurer, is an admirable proof of to give place to somebody else. On behalf of this job, and advise me to take it, as I had a large family, the spiritual independence gained by an appeal who poor man, therefore, we do appeal to a nobleman, Mr. Quin-I did. Hayes-Did I refuse to do it? have thrown off the yoke of priester it. —Corle Exwho, from his position, ought to be an example to

ant Did you ever say to any person that Hayes oileditile trap, for if you did you acted very improperly. Complainant-I never did, your worship, on my oath Ruever did. Anne Gorman, for the defence, deposed went into Hally's shop to buy ten and sugar; and Anne Crotty was in the shop, and they were talking about oiling the trap to hang Halloran; 'Who oiled it? says I; oh, says she, 'how innocent you are; don't you know better than I that it was Johnny Hayes oiled it, and he got his fist well greased for greasing the trap for Halloran. Complainant-Your worship, you are listening to her (laughter)? Chairman-indeed we are (laughter). Mr. Kenny-There is no imputation before us of your having agreed to. oil the trap (loud laughter). You must be fined one penny and costs for the assault. Haves—Thank your worships; may God bless you; I'm satisfied now that my character is cleared before the public.

HARBOURING HAVES THE MURDERER OF MR. BRAD. DEL. - At the Borrosleigh (County Tipperary) Petry Sessions on last Monday, before Gore Jones, R.M., J. W. Gooke, and R. M. Carden, Esqs, John Ryan, Aderee, and his son-in-law, were brought up charged by Sub-Inspector Mullakey with harbouring Haves. the murderer of the late Mr. J. W. Braddel. The Sub-Inspector said be arrested the defendants on information in which he placed implicit reliance; but. the giver of which he would not publicly for obvious reasons. When he searched Ryan's house for Haves, ne did not find him there; but he had no doubt in his mind that the murderer had been there in shelter on the night previous to the search, and left in the morning.—A man named Murphy had been summon-ed by the Sub-Inspector to give evidence; but the fellow swore utter ignorance as to the parties in Ryan's house on the night in question. Another witness, named Dwyer, who is servant boy to the accused, was examined as to who were in his master's house on the night in question. He admitted that two men came to John Ryan's house on the night in question; one was a namesake and a friend of his master's; the other man's name was Kennedy, and that he was "on his keeping" [hiding from the police]. Food was procured for the two men, and they slept that night in the house. Mr. Valentine O'Meara, of Templemore, who acted as attorney for the prisoners, said this was his defence. He admitted that Kennedy had been "on his keeping" for assaulting another Tipperary man; that when that man was declared "out of danger" by the medical attendant, Kennedy would surrender, and then get himself bailed to take his trial at Quarter Sessions or Assizes. Ryan, the man who brought Kennedy to the house of the accused, being examined, corroborated, on oath, Mr. O'Meara's statement. The court then dismissed the case against the prisoners. Mr. Gore Jones gave them a wholesome nation as to difficulties in which they would involve themselves, should they or any of their neighbours harbour Hayes, or characters like him.

THE CONVICT WALSHE - On Friday the governor of the county jail received a letter from the Lords Justices, directing him to convey to the convict their final determination - that, on considering his case most fully and considerately, they could not find any single point in it which would warrant them in altering the sentence pronounced upon him, and that, therefore, the law should take its course. The governor read this letter to the unhappy man in the presence of the Catholic chaplain of the prison. The sad intelligence was received by Walshe with a becoming spirit of firmness and resignation. He is deeply impressed with his awful position, and will, he says, meet his wretched fate with becoming firmness and respect for public feeling. The Rev M. Fitzgerald, P. P, chaplain of the prison, is most attentive to him, and also the Sisters of Mercy, whose good offices he received with evident carnestness, and is much consoled by the spiritual consolations awarded by these good ladies .- Limerick Chronicle.

Patrick Hayes, son of Michael Hayes, the alleged murderer of J. W. Braddell, Esq., memorialed the Lord Lieutenant, and sought to be discharged from Limerick jail, where he is at present confined under seutence of six months' imprisonment for threatening the life of a tenant on the Hon Col. Hore's propertv. The grounds of his petition were that he was suffering from bleeding from the lungs and general delicacy of health; also that he had been already four months in jail, and that further confinement would only endanger his life. This memorial was sent to his Excellency immediately about the time that Mr. Braddell's murder was perpetrated; it was ased upon complete misrepresentation. morial was returned to the jail to be reported upon by the governor and doctor of the prison, who reported that Hayes's life was in no danger, that they had noticed no spitting of blood, but that he was a dangerous character. The prayer of the petition has since been refused by the Lord Lie utenant. - Clonnel Chronicle.

The ship "King Oscar," from Belfast to Montreal, came into collision with a vessel unknown, between Mallhead and Torpoint, took her bulwarks, forward port anchor, and 15 fathoms of chain; broke the jibboom, tors fore top gallant mast, main top gallant gear, split the foresail, and fore and main top

A curious instance of the fine toleration which Catholics receive at the hands of their enlightened English brethren is afforded in the facts we subjoin. A notorious mountebank of the Gavazzi school has been going about England, and creating a great success by attering foul slanders against the Catholic religion and its professors. His latest exhibition, one of the most disgraceful he has made, was at Wakefield, near York. What it was and what came of it is carrated in the following letter, written by a member of the religious community attached, to a lady in Cork : -

"St. Joseph's Convent, Wakefield, York, August 21st.

"My Deniest --Few religious are at the present moment in such a position as this finds us in .can scarcely write, but a few words will tell you all. A man named Baron de Camin came to the town and got leave from the Mayor to address the public on 'No Popery.' He dressed himself as a nun saving, 'What better are they now than I am?they are bud women keeping a bud house; go down, root them out.' Down they came in hundreds -a drunken English mob-and made a smash of our pretty convent, every window, every sash, and even the hall-door. They threw bricks, great stones, not sparing anything. We rang the big bell for help, and at last it came; but alas! air, wind, and rain have free access to our room. They were returning again last night (Wednesday), but were met by some of our brave Irish who returned from harvesting, at which all of them had been out of town. When they heard of the attack on the Convent (God bless the Irish) they prove the brave (!) English from one end of the town to the other. Numbers of them were guarding us all night, together with ten policemen. The chapel and priests' house are left quite exposed. The pictures and windows in the chapel are all in smash. We fear another attack to-night; it has been quite a civil war. Oh, how our poor people, our poor Irish are made to suffer, and how they fight for religion. They said to the English - Why not meet us arm to arm as men, in the streets, and with half your number we will meet you; but to attack a lone convent at night, when you knew not an Irishman was here to meet you -oh, you cowards!"

The facts of this simple parrative need no enlargement. The exhibition of brutality described is its GREAT BRITAIN.

The Glasgow Free Press of last Saturday gives an account of the opening of St. Mary's Catholic church | years his tutor, and that he himself, was one of the On Sunday the 10th August, this Haddington. On Sunday the 10th August, this beautiful church, the erection of which was commencbeautiful church, the erection of water was commenced in July of last year, was solemnly blessed and dedicated to the service of God, under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by the Very Rev. John Strain, Vicar-General After the blessing High Mass was proceeded with the Vicar-General being celebrant: Dr. Marshall, St Patrick's, Edinburgh, deacon; the Rev. Andrew Fleming, procurator of Blair's College, sub-deacon; and Mr. Shand, of the congregation of Laureston Church, Edinburgh, master of ceremonies. The gospel having been sung, Dr. Marshall preached an eloquent discourse, which was listened to with the most marked attention. In the afternoon, at half-past three, there was vespers, followed by a very solid and impressive discourse by the Rev. William D'Arcy, Portobello; after which Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament closed the services of the day. The choir was quite select, being composed of many of the more prominent members of the choir of St. Mary's, Edinburgh, and presided over by Charles Hargitt, jun., Esq. The following description of the building we take from the local paper, the Huddington Courier [Protestant, of course] of last Friday :-" St. Mary's Chapel, as the new Catholic place of worship at Poldrate, Haddington, has been denominated, was opened on Sunday last for the first time. Thy new edifice, the erection of which has been watched with no little interest by the Catholic population of the county, and, we verily believe, with feelings approaching to dread by many of our Protestant neighbors, presents a very agreeable object to the eye, and is unmistakeably a great architectural offset to what was previously a most unpretending entrance to the burgh. As we noticed on a former occasion, the style of the building is a simple adaptation of early Gothic, which the architect, Mr. A. W. Pugin, of London, has contrived to fashion into a plain, though at the same time elegant and admirably proportioned edifice. The chapel stands in the centre of a large and open space of garden ground, contiguous to the house of the Rev. Mr. Pendergast, the resident clergyman; and although otherwise on all sides surrounded by a high wall, the approach has been left quite open to the street, from which the front entrance is divided by a low parapet wall and railing. At the east end of the building, the gable line is broken by a small projecting wing, forming at once the vestry and the private entrance to the chapel. Externally, very little ornamentation has been bestowed upon the building; but nevertheless, with its high pointed roof, crowned at either extremity with the Maltese Cross-its side buttress, oriel windows, and arched doorways-St. Mary's Chapel is not without considerable pretension to architectural effect. Internally, the same idea of free, open, elegance, distinguishes the building. The roof, though somewhat contracted, springs gracefully from the side walls, and is spanned by substantial oaken girders. A flood of light pours in on all sides through the numerous apertures, lighting up the clean white walls, and bringing out with still greater relief the 'dim religious light' which enshrouds the 'sanctuary' at the eastern extremity. Immediately above the west entrance is the organ gullery, which is reached by a single flight of steps from below. The sanctuary is formed by a roomy, circular, apse, at the east end of the chapel, partly separated by two side pillars from the main body of the building, and terminating overhead in a lofty arched canopy. Here, of course, is placed the altar, which is reached by a gradation of steps, rising at intervals from the floor of the sanctuary. Within the rail which divides this recess from the body of the chapel, the floor and steps are covered with rich carpeting, which afford ample space for the movement of pricats and acolytes, in the different ceremonies of the Catholic Church. The altar-which together with the internal painting of the Chape! was almest entirely executed by Mr. Potts of Edinburgh, is in excellent taste, and the style of crnamentation is chaste and subdued-no tinsel glitter destroying the harmony of color, which is as nearly perfect as possible, and which on the day of opening, was agreeably relieved by vases and festoons of na-

DISGRACEFUL PROTESTANT RIOTS AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN WAKEFIELD.—THE BARON DE CAMIN. -The Wakefield Journal, (Protestant) in commentthe scene of one of the most disgraceful riots which over took place within the borough, and much damage has been done in consequence to the Roman Cative form an account of the proceedings up to last evening. On Tuesday an application was made by the Baron de Camin, to have the use of the Corn Exchange, when he said several of the Town Councillors would hold the company harmless from any damage which might result to the building. The Corn Exchange was however refused, and in the afternoon the bellman announced that the Baron de Camin would deliver his lecture at six o'clock from the balcony of the Royal Hotel. Shortly after that hour the public began to assemble. The police force were brought in a body (20 in number, exclusive of the chief constable) and drawn up in a line in front of the Royal Hotel door. The baron shortly afterwards made his appearance on the balcony, dressed in a dark robe, with a large scarlet cross on it both before and behind-the dress we suppose of the Order of St. Dominic, South of France, to which he pretends to have belonged. He was attended by Councillor Rhodes, who acted as a sort of chairman, and in the room were Councillors Wainright, Baker, W. Taylor, Calverley, Marsland, and others. The mayor was present just outside of the crowd. In his features give the semblance of ferocious hate and low cunning. At first there were hundreds of peo-ple present, but the crowd gradually increased to which he presses into the service of his valgar speseveral thousands. For the few first moments of his harangue, the crowd below listened to him, although there were not a few Irish amongst it, until a few Irishwomen arrived at the scene, and began to interrupt the speaker, who stood smiling at them with folded arms. Eventually with a gesture of his hand, he said, 'Take those women away, and they were at once hustled out of the crowd. The baron's 'oration' was very disconnected, and was simply a tirade without proofs against Romanism, charging upon it the most abominable crimes. I'opery was no religion at all, he said; it was a mere politic association for enslaving the people. There was nothing of Christianity about it. It was Paganism in its first form. Its tenets were refuted by every verse in the Bible. Every other religion - Baptists, Wesleyans, and even the Church of England - was not afraid of free and open discussion. The contrary was the case with Popery. But he was not there to discuss the mere doctrinal points of Popery. It was the results of that religion he was to speak upon. The Priests were incapable and unfit by reason of their want of filial or paternal love to be expounders of any religion Yet although they were forbidden to marry, by the payment of certain sums to the Pope, they might have as many concubines as they pleased. What were the numerics-every numery, not only in England, but on the continent?—simply houses of ill-fame for the Priests (expressions of derision): and he was prepared to prove that one half of the so- since last November. I have sent her money regucalled Sisters of Mercy were males in disguise, and lady all the time I have been from home in Ireland, the other half their concubines. [Here the baron by and she imposed not only upon me but also upon you, the aid of a white handkerchief and his vestments, if it be true what my friend wrote to me to inform professed to show how this disguise was done to me that she has received 5s per week all the time blind the world outside, and said be defied any one and is receiving it still from you, and although she to tell whether in that guise, he was a man or a wo- received between 18s and a pound per week from me, man. All that can be said is that if they could not she took also 5s from you, and my friend informed tell the difference, he looked a very ugly woman in me that with all the cash she received from me and

tural flowers.

England: He (the baron) stated that Cardinal for a "Baron' and f" Baroness", to which place I friend, whose estates he is actually enjoying! If this Wiseman was once a cobbler, and also for many went on the Thursday morning before going to proceeded from Christian charity Lord Palmerston years his tutor, and that he himself, was one of the Chesterfield. I found that "Mrs. Bureguard," the is entitled to all praise. — Ib. most learned men of the day, being master of many languages. Wiseman, he said, when made Cardinal in 1847, and not in 1850 as popularly believed, sii-, pulated that the appointment might be kept secret for a few years that he might plant his agents thro' the length and breadth of the land. Cardinal Wiseman said to the Pope that England was the richest country in the world, and that if he could only obtain rossession of it he would obtain possession of the world. Cardinal Wiseman's plan was to bring over the cotton lords, the silk lords, the wool lords, the iron lords, and other lords, and by that means so obtain England. The way the agents were to set to work was to lower the wages by the introduction of English, and thus accomplish his end. Wages, said Baron de Camin, bad been decreasing to a considerable amount during the last few years. He urged them to counteract this. Popery was the same insidious power to-day as it was in past ages. The oaths every Priest was compelled to take bound him to encompass the life of every heretic, and though in this country, being a Protestant country, they were compelled to'veil their designs, yet if ever the time arrived when they might openly be avowed they would be carried into full effect. In conclusion, he dwelt on the horrors inflicted in the Palermo and Naples prisons, and exhibited brown paper models of what he said were instruments of torture made in Sheffield, and in use at the present time by the Inquisition. During the time of the baron's address if any person expressed the slightest token of dissent to any of his statements, however ribald and absurd, as many of them were, they were roughly turned out of the crowd, and frequently escorted to the bottom of Wood street, although his supporters might cheer as they liked without any one interfering with them. We saw several women turned out of the crowd in the most brutal manuer, in which, in our opinion, the police ought to have interfered and to from them, in consequence of the disgraceful attacks have protected them. Now comes the most grievous part of our narrative, forming, however, a fitting sequel to such an inflammatory lecture. During the baron's lecture, when he described the Nunneries as nests of debauchery for the Priests, he concluded with the words, 'Down with the Numeries!' an exclamation which was received with cheers by large numbers of those assembled. Whether the baron intended his words to be literally taken and acted upon or not, they were however so interpreted by a band of miscreants, who we have every reason to believe were provided with beer-as it is openly stated that a certain number of the Town Council sent a number of those who were present 'protecting' the baron to a certain public-house to get some ale-for shortly after nine o'clock an attack was made upon the St. Austin's School, Borough Market, which is al o the residence of the Sisters of Charity, and broke nearly every window, the Lady Superior and other inmates very narrowly escaped being hit by the missiles thrown by the dastardly assailants. The alarm bell was rung, and the Rev. Ed. de Watville, one of the priests, hearing it, made his way as quickly as possible to the place to render all the protection in his power. On his arrival there he was struck with one of the stones, but we are glad to say he was not much hurt. The mob now made its way as quickly as possible to the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Wentworth street, which not long ago was re-decorated and ornamented with several beautiful stained-glass windows, those windows forming an inner row, the outer ones being plain. Arrived at the chapel, the mob wreaked their vengeance by throwing stones through the windows, breaking a large number, the missiles of course penetrating through both the plain and stained ones. The damage done by this means to the chapel and schools is roughly estimated at £20 to £30. Satisfied with their night's work, the mob had dispersed by the time the police could get to the scene of the riot.

THE BARON DE CAMIN. - A Writer in a Protestant journal gives the subjoined sketch of this great champion of Evangelical Protestanism : -

To the Editor of the Wakefield Journal and Examiner Sir, -Let me caution the good Protestant of Wakefield against giving countenance to the wicked and wretched impostor, who for a dozen years has been ing on this subject, says :- Last week Wakefield was exciting bitterness of spirit between Protestants and Catholics in most towns of England. He came to Rev. Thomas Loftus, then a Curate in that town. teacher of languages, and was taken under the protholic chapel and school, as well as to the houses of tection of a priest at Northampton, and subsequently several Roman Catholics. We will give in a narra-tive form an account of the proceedings up to last misconduct he was turned adrift, and from a scullion in his lordship's kitchen, he became a champion of the Protestant cause. In 1852 he met with the unfortunate Lucy Wood, who had been educated at the Catholic poor school at Grantham, and then he concocted the tale of her being an escaped nun from a Convent at Winchester. I have in my possession a letter from her brother who declares that she was never in a Convent in her life.

He goes to Edinburgh, and attempts to seduce the wife of Father Gavazzi, who writes to that effect to the Edinburgh Guardian of Nov. 3, 1854. He is again at his pranks at Whitehaven and before the magistrates, and at Brighton in 1857, for cheating a lady, and abusing Paul Foskett, Esq., the Chairman of the Protestant Association, for not taking him by the hand. At Birmingham he is denounced by John S. Wright, Esq., and Mr. Hales of the Daily Press, who called him a swindler and impostor. He is next in Chester jail for assault. -

In the month of April, 1859, he enters the city of Manchester, and the nature of his "lectures" are thus described by the Manchester Guardian : - "We shall person the baron is below the medium height, and take the liberty of characterising the Baron deCamin's harangues at the Free trade-hall, as effusions of unculation is only equalled by the grossness of the falsehoods with which he regarded his patrons. When his addresses to mixed audiences pall by their natural duliness on the morbid tastes of his auditors, a factitious excitement is attempted to be got up by the announcing that on a certain occasion the nature of the topic selected for treatment will make it necesary for women to be excluded. At other times it is announced that the "Baroness" will lecture to ladies only -a limitation, we need hardly say, likely to reduce the audience to infinitesimally small proportions, unless modesty and respect have cease to be classed amongst lady-like virtues. We dare say the man's prurient heavers find themselves cheated by the masty articles for which they have bargained, but that makes little matter. It is a disgrace to Manchester that its principal public room should be occupied for the performances of such an unsavoury animal; and we trust that a glimpse of his character which has been afforded at the police-court will put a period to American civil war. The most remarkable feature the unisance."

The Baron then became his own accuser, where he next appeared in Manchester in the custody of the police, under the charge of deserting his wife and He denies the charge, in a letter to the Board of Guardians, dated June 2, 1862, in which he says -" I am grived that I am compeld to address myself to you, it is painful to have a wife who been caring on such desitful cours as she has been doing

name und which she had obtained relief of the parish, bad fled, surreptitiously, putting her things out of the thad fled, surreptitiously, puring not make the window by the aid of a neighbour, and departing, it window by the aid of a neighbour, and departing, it was thought, to her husband, at Chesterfield. poor widow who kept the house was defrauded of several weeks' lodgings, and she told me that the "Baron" was living in the bouse with his wife, if such she be, during the time she was receiving relief upon the plea that she had been deserted by her husband! and the husband frees himself from the charge before the magistrates by the declaration of his wife's unfaithfulness! It is quite clear that he was living here not only upon parochial relief fraudulently obtained, but also upon the prostitution of the Irish, who could live so much cheaper than the his wife; for the same brawls were in this locality continually arising between them.

The magistrates of Chesterfield, in July last, prevented him from lecturing, and even Mr. Jones, and some of his friends who took part with him, forsook him and left him to the tender mercies of Superindent Radford, who gave him 10d towards his expenses to Sheffield. He was turned out at the Angel Hotel and the Commercial, and he writes to the Derbyshire Times, and charges his former criends " with sending unprincipled individuals to mock at me and my misfortunes.

What astonishes me is that "the Baron" should be permitted to cause a disturbance in every town into which he enters, for no one of any intelligence, or possessed of ordinary virtue, pretends that any public good is effected by his harangues, or any evil exposed

by granting him liberty of speech. The public press denounces his tirades against the Catholic religion as a tissue of lies and obscenties, and some few Protestants, who at first attach themselves to his cause, on a personal acquaintance with him, become disgusted with him and leave him.

Such being the case, why should he be permitted to give his orations at all? Nothing but evil arises which he makes upon the social and domestic characters of the Catholic body. Looking at the number and position which they occupy in this country, and other possessions of Queen Victoria, they ought to be protected from such public insults; and the authorities ought to prevent such a person from appearing on a platferm for an object so scandalous, and lead ing to breaches of the peace and destruction of property. I hope the magistrates of Wakefield will imitate those of Chesterfield, and drive such a man from the town.

I have written this in great haste, but am pre-pared to show vouchers for all I have alleged against "the Baron" and "the Baroness."—I am, sir, yours truly.

W. E. STUTTER.

2, Rosamond place, Upper Brook street, Manchester, Aug, 21, 1862.

We (London Tablet) understand that an application will be made to the Wakefield magistrates for a warrant against the notorious Baron de Camin, for exciting a mob by language employed against convents, to commit an act of destruction upon the windows of the convent and church in that town. The Catholic public are indebted to Protestant gentlemen for promoting this prosecution, umongst

whom is John Porteus, Esq., of Victoria Park. As possibly the whole character of 'Baron' and 'Barouess' may be gone into, information respecting his abominable doings not already published may be sent to 'W. E.S.,' 2, Rosamond Place, Upper Brook street. Manchester.

Lord John George Beresford's successor in the possession of the revenues of the wealthy see of Armagh is the deceased Prelate's cousin, Dr. Marcus Beresford, late Anglican neumbent of the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh; and it is understood that he owes his promotion to Lord Carlisle's respect for the late Primate, to whose memory the translation of the Bishop of Kilmore is a handsome tribute. The new Primate is certainly entitled to consider himself a lucky member of a happy family, - a couple of whom always occupy good places on the Irish Episcopal bench. At one period in the present century there were, we believe, three Bishops Beresford in Ireland - certainly there were two Archbishops-one, the deceased Primate, and the other his amiable relative, Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, where he was beloved by all classes, and is generally believed to have been received before his death into the Catholic Church by the late enjoyment of the temporalities of the see of Kilmore and was very moderate in his tone, and civil to his Catholic neighbors. His son was at one time a great leader of the Evangelical party, and a vehement opponent of Catholic Emancipation, and used to be styled in the Brunswick clubs, by way of special compliment, the heart's-blood of a Beresford. which then meant the virulent enemy of the Catholics, and the irreconcileable opponent of their claim to civil and religious freedom. We cannot suppose that it was the recollection of this portion of his tecedents that most recommended him to Lord Palmerston for the Primacy; we rather incline to the opinion that he owes his promotion to the change which came over the late Primate's sentiments with regard to the National Board of education -and to his own understood participation in that change.-And what gives this opinion more weight is the fact and joined the National Board, is to be the new Bishop of Kilmore. If the translation of Dr. Beresford ston, if he would, cannot re-animate the corse of Green - Weekly Register.

the old and beautiful perverted parish church of that place. The Premier did not let out any political secrets, and avoided all reference to Italy and his friend Garibaldi, though he spoke well upon the of the day was the interchange of high compliments between the Whig Prime Minister, and the Rev. Canon Hugh McNeile, who made himself a hero among all low Liverpool Orangemen some years ago, by vilifying Viscountess Palmerston's brother, the amiable and honest Lord Melbourne, and by abusing the Queen in the coarsest terms, because Her Majesty favoured the Whig party of that day, and bestowed honours upon Lord Normanby, for his admirable administration of the Irish Government, Lord Palmerston cannot surely be ignorant of or have forgotten all this, for in the Morning Chronicle, which was then not only the organ of the Government, but the receptacle of Lord Palmerston's inspirations, Mr. gue, and the charge was not certainly refuted. And it was in the presence of Lord Melbourne's sister, and

The time has arrived for a compromise of some kind; the worst settlement of the dispute cannot be so fatal as the war. This was the conclusion forced on the British Government at a period the history of North might add its present experience to the lesson of its schoolbooks with infinite advantage. The American colonists were "rebels" in the belief of England, as the Southern citizens are " rebels" to the Government of Washington. We thought our national interest and our national pride were involved in suppressing the revolt by arms. We were stiffnecked in the matter as a people, and the Government was under the influence of the most obstituate of Kings. We kept up the war for years, and we are still paying for the blindness of our grandfathers. Yet England had to yield all, to acknowledge the independence of America, and to let the British Orown sustain as it could the loss of its "brightest jewel." To our sur prise we soon found that the jewel was not so much missed; that as for our material interests, they were rather improved by the change, -that we gained more by good friends than bad subjects. We now ook on the issue of the conflict with satisfaction. But England then, unlike America now, had a few wise and moderate men who saw the impossibility of conquering the rebellious colonies and courageously opposed the popular clamour, foreseeing the inevitable end. Lord Chatham called on the House of Lords "to instruct the Throne in the "language of truth," to which a people might now listen with advantage. It was at one of the worst periods of the war; our Popes and our M'Clellans had failed. The army was in a desperate condition. "That army," said Chathum, "can achieve anything but impossi-bilities; and I know that the conquest of British America is an impossibility. You know you can-not conquer America! What is your present situation there? We do not know the worst; but we do know that in three campaigns we have done nothing and suffered much,"-words that exactly describe the condition of the North at the present moment, Our King, Government, and people had to yield to force of circumstances. These say more distinctly to the Federals, "You cannot conquer the South" And the Americans will have to obey their stern monitor, as we did before them. - London Times.

The abominable crime of woman-murder is, we grieve to say, increasing with frightful rapidity in England. Those latest instances are briefly as follows. A labourer, named Crampton, at Greenwich. stabbed a young woman who declined to receive his addresses, and he then attempted to take the life of her brother. Both these victims were, when the accounts from which we are writing were forwarded, in a dangerous state. Their depositions had been taken at their bedsides by the magistrate. At Norwich, a cloth hawker, named Roberts, attacked Eliza Hunt, a woman with whom he was "keeping company;" he cut her throat, and then attempted to kill himself. Is there, under heaven, any way of checking people return to a respect for purity and the types of purity-when they begin to perceive that the olden creed of self-denial, restraint of the passions, obedience, and humility of heart has in it something of heaven-then there will begin to be a happy decrease in the murders, snicides, adulteries, and robberies that are now growing in so thick and black a crop over the face of England. But while a boastful, brutal generation possess the land, who do not believe in female honour, who do not hold that chastity is a virtue, who have no reverence for the Virgin Mosher of God, who detest the sight of holy nuns, who attack Catholic convents and monasteries, whose press is daily pouring forth seductive and infamous publications by the thousand, so long will society go on rotting into moral filth as it is now doing in England .- Dublin Nation.

Mr. Roupell. - A writer in the Queen thus sketches the notorious William Roupell :- "From our place in the ladies' gallery" we have often looked down upon Mr. Roupell when, as a member for Lambeth. he has entered the House, and taken his accustomed seat underneath the side gallery, and immediately behind his colleague, Mr. W. Williams. Mr. Roupell was well known in the House, not from his this country as a poor Catholic, pretending to be a The new Primate's father was for many years in the standing therein, or any influence which he possessed, but rather as a voung man representing constituency, which, from its magnitude, is supposed to be beyond the reach of corruption; and which, nevertheless, cost Mr. Roupell upwards of £9,000, when he sought the privilege of representing it. Up to March last, Mr. Roupell was looked upon in the House as one of the wealthy commoners of England. A domain in the immediate neighborhood of the metropolis bore his name, and 'Roupell Park' had only to be mentioned in the southern districts of the me tropolis, to conjure up, in the mind of the heaver, visions of vast wealth and power. When Mr. Rou-pell was elected, he drove round the chief streets of Lambeth at the head of a lengthened cortege, which looked like the procession of a conqueror, as indeed it was. Mr. Roupell was, at that time, regarded as the man of gold of Lambeth; and when he rode in triumph round the borough, with his mother scated that Dr. Verschovic, who had been made Dean of in the carriage beside him, there were few who Ferns occause he abandoned the Church Education looked upon him who did not feel something akin to Society, of which he was for many years Secretary, envy at the brilliant destiny to which, apparently, he had been called. We well recollect the first appearance of Mr. Roupell in the House of Commons. from Killeshandra to Armagh be an evidence of the In the way of oratory or statesmanship nothing was bitter anti-Catholic feeling which now actuates Lord ever expected of him, and therefore no one was dis-Palmerston and many of his colleagues, as some per- appointed at his legislative career. He could, howsous suppose that it is, we only hope that the Catho- ever, speak, not only with fluency, but with approlies of the Empire will bear it in mind and take vi- printe taste. We heard his first speech in the House gorous measures for resenting it effectually next of Commons, and we heard his last; and the last spring, when they shall have an opportunity for too, that he can ever make in any assembly of the doing so. Of the existence of that feeling there can-not, unfortunately, be the smallest doubt; but Mr. Roupell entered the legislature so triumphantly, whether 'the heart's blood of a Beresford' owes to it yet his parliamentary career was beset with thorns his preferment to the chief place among the law- from the very commencement. He had not been in Church magnates in Ireland or not, is of very little the House many weeks before the ominous threat of consequence. The palmy days of Beresford domina-tion in Ireland are happily extinct, and with all his out. His election was petitioned against on the power as First Minister of the Crown, Lord Palmer- ground of corruption, and a lengthened investigation took place. Before the committee appointed to John Claudius or revive the atrocities of Marlbro' try the merits of the petition, Mr. Roupell was himself examined at great length; and we remember that in the course of that examination he was asked Lord Palmerston, who, with Lady Palmerston, that in the course of that examination he was asked are visiting their estates in Derbyshire, presided on a question, and gave an answer, which are worth re-Thursday at a public breakfast given in the Town calling as a kind of commentary upon the proceed-II all at Melbourne, to celebrate the restoration of ings of the past week. He was closely questioned with regard to his payments on account of the public-houses, and as to some alleged underhanded proposition that had been made to him, which he repudiated. The examining counsel then put this question to him: - 'Suppose such a proposition had been made to you, what course would you have adopted with regard to it?' And the answer of Mr. Roupell was this: - 'If any man were to make such a proposition to me, or to make any kind of dishonorable proposition, I would knock him down.' It is believed that the apparent frankness of that answer greatly influenced the committee in their decision, and they declared Mr. Roupell duly elected. And vet at that very moment he was raising money upon deeds that he had himself forged, upon spurious documents which he himself had concocted, and upon a fictitious will which he had manufactured almost in the presence of his dead father's body. And who could ever have entertained a suspicion of these McNeile was charged with denouncing the Queen as things from an observation of the man in the House the woman Jezabel' in a vehement Orange haran- of Commons? Nobody. He looked like a frank gentleman; but it is now unhappily demonstrated that he was dissimulation itself. He was rather

On Sunday last (24th August) after great preparasertion of many advertisements, the great Dissenting interest cursed the Establishment with its wonted energy. It was the Bartholomew Massacre of English Nonconformity; for the English Dissenters have their Bartholomew as well as the French, and it is probable that the Euglish massacre was appointed to take place on that day out of regard to the memory of the French original; for there were men about Charles II. quite capable of a grim jest, and with the courage necessary for its perpetration. Puritans, Presbyterians, and Sectarians of all kinds had become the rulers of England, and the lords of many broad acres; they were satisfied with things as they were, and hated all innovation. They had ejected the Anglican Ministers from their parsonages, and had settled themselves comfortably in them, and refused occasionally to give alms, even of what they had stolen, to the people they had robbed. These men were not pleasant in their lives, and those who differed from them never found them in a good humour. They got possession of their places in the usual way of revolutionist; by expelling the previous possessors, who were generally accused of all sorts crimes, in order that they might be sent away. The Presbyterians were successful for some years; they abjured Popery and Prelacy, and lived upon the money which Popery had found for them. Sometimes justice overtakes the wicked even in this life, and accordingly on St. Bartholomew's Day the Presbyterian and the Puritan were driven out of their homes to make way in many instances for the men they had themselves displaced, and by an Act of Parliament, such as that was by which they had entered in. It was a gloomy day, no doubt, but it was a day of strict retribute justice, and their descendants very wisely say little of the great fact, though they keep it in their memories, and make some use of it whenever they can. The great oracles of the Dissenting interest are now very careful to dissever themselves from the men whose punishment overtook them on St. Bartholomew's Day 1662. Those men had no objection to tithes, none to Church-rates, neither did they see the slightest impropriety in a Church Establishment. Sir Morton Peto is one of the chiefs of modern Dissent, but even he shows some sympathy with all these things, though he professes to have them. It was he who brought in a Bill to enable the Dissenting preacher to bury his dead with his own rites in the grave-yards of the Establish. ment. If this Bill had become law, the Dissenters would have become an established sect so far, and we are therefore not disposed to trust entirely to the decharation of the Nonconformists about Establishments. We believe them to be veritable descendants of their forefathers, who took tithes, passed Church rates, and accepted fees, so long as they could, and discovered one illegality of these things only after they had been disabled from practising them. a melancholy confusion which modern Dissenters make when they celebrate the heroes of their sect : they disown them, they even condemn them, but they applaud the act, that is, the principle which they now discover in it, but which the Nonconformists the spread of this abominable crime throughout of two headred years ago, not only not admitted England? Englishmen will think only of acts of but deliberately disowned. We are now told that Parliament as a remedy; but it is not in the power of the significancy of giving up stolen property by the British legislation to remove the evil. When the early Nonconformists under the compulsion of an Act of Parliament, is this: that no man ought to be compelled to receive anything on authority in religion. It is a very convenient discovery, but the Presbyte: ians of Gromwell never held such a dectrine, for they imposed their views by authority, and if time had not failed would have had to accept other views on the authority of the Independents, who were prepared to enforce their opinions by the ake means. Modern dissent elevates into a principle, a detestable maxim from which their ancestors shrank : it is nothing test than to say that Satan did right when he was driven forth from heaven. The Presterians had their own authority, such as it was, by which they bound themselves, and by which they attempted to cource others; for they never imagined that religion was without law, and that the man who believed least was the most accomplished. Christian. This was reserved for future generations and more adventurous Nouconformists, who, trading on the reputation of their predecessors, dishonour their memory, misinterpret their acts, and finally disown them. - London Tablet.

A SAD STORY .- There is, or was until recently, a tall handsome man confined in a lunatic asylum at Camberwell He used to sit mourufully for days and week- in a corner of his lone room, little given to talk and less to physical exercise. Now and then however, he broke out in a sudden blaze of excitement, repeating incoherent sentences, in which only the word 'flax-cotton' was distinctly audible. The unhappy man's name was Chevalier Chaussen. By birth a Dane and a man of high scientific education he gave himself up early to the study of practical chemistry, particularly those branches connected with the manufacture of textile fabrics. After years of labor and many experiments, he came to the conclusion that the fibre of flax, if rightly manipulated is superior to cotton for all purposes in which the latter is employed, and therefore ought to supersede it, as well on this account, as being an indigenous plant, for the supply of which Europe might remain independent of serf or slave. Chaussen's experiments were well received in his own country, and his King gave him the title of Chevalier, but, unfortunately, little other substantial encouragement. The inventor then went to France, married a young French lady, was presented at Court, and received the Order of the Legion of Honor; but again got little else but promises of future reward for the years of labor devoted to the one object he had in hand. Somewhat weary of his work, and sorely pressed by poverty, Chevalier Claussen next came to this country, arriving just in time for the International Exhibition of 1851. He displayed in the Hyde-Park Palace some beautiful acticles made of flax cotton, and set all the world in raptures about the new invention, the more so as he treely explained the secret of the process for converting flax-straw into a material equal in all, and superior in some respects, to the cotton fabric. The manipulation was simple enough according to Chaussen's showing. The flax, cut into small pieces by machinery, was left for a while to the combined action of alkaline solvents and of carbonated alkelides and acids, which converted the fibre into a majorial very similar to cotton, and fit even, to some extent, to be spun with cotton machinery. The English manufacturers to whom the process was explained were delighted; nevertheless, they refused with many thanks the chevalier's offer to work his invention. It was found that flax-cotton could not be profitably spun without making various alterations in the existing machinery, and to this the Laucashire mili-owners objected, saying 'Why should. we trouble ourselves about the raw material as long as we have got cotton in abundance? With something of a prophetic vein, M. Claussen remonstrated, arguing that the supply was not always to be depended upon, and that, besides, it would be better' and cheaper in the long run to make European hands. feed European mills, by the aid of perfected steam agencies, than to leave the task to the rude manual labor of unwilling bondsmen. It was the voice of the preacher in the desert; Lancashire listened not; and when the Hyde Park Show was over, Chevalier Clauseen and his invention were no more thought of than the man who discovered the compass. Sorely troubled in mind, and with abject poverty staring him in the face, Claussen then pursued his pilgrimago, crossing the Atlantic to America. What hap-pened to him to the great Western Republic is not accurately known; but it is presumed that some cute natives, laid hold, of the young man from the old country, squeezing his brains and then throwing him overboard. Here the history of flax-cotton endesdeed, so bag-like did he appear. The crowd birst into roars of laughter.] The baron then proceeded to give an outline of what he called a plan by Cardinal Wiseman to subjugate to Popery the whole of dial whole of

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—SEPTEMBER 19,11862

The True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Since the inglorious termination of his last fillibustering expedition, Garibaldi has been confined a prisoner somewhere in the Gulf of Spezzia. His wounds are not dangerous, but the great difficulty, how to dispose of him, remains unsolved. At a Council of Ministers held at Turin, it was urged that in his case the law should be allowed to take its course. Nothing has as yet been decided; but it is not likely that Victor Emmanuel will dare to bring Garibaldi to trial. Such a procedure would, as the London Times observes, be denounced by the whole of Italy, and might very probably lead to some revelations very unpleasant to the robber king. The latest rumor is to the effect that Victor Emmanuel will take advantage of the marriage of his daughter with the King of Portugal - which was to have been celebrated on the 16th instant-to give Garibaldi a free pardon.

Rumors of the approaching withdrawal of the French troops from Rome are still rife, but it is worse than useless to attempt even to fathom the ultimate designs of Louis Napoleon. As will be seen from extracts from a letter from Rome. which we publish in another column, the Sovereign Pontiff pursues the even tenor of his way, undismayed by the bellowings of his adversaries on the right hand and on the left, and strong in his confidence in Him Who said " Tu es Petrus."

The sufferings of the operatives in Lancashire are on the increase; but neither the late victories of the Confederate States, nor the agonies of famine to which the war condemns so many of its people, seem to have shaken the original determination of the British Government to maintain a strict neutrality as betwixt the belligerents .-There are bitter complaints, however, in the English press of the constant outrages perpetrated by the Iuscarora and other Northern neutral waters.

spect to the events of the last week in Maryland, or to eliminate the facts from the immense mass of rubbish in which they are purposely enveloped by the controllers of the Northern telegraph M·Clellan had inflicted some severe blows upon the Confederates; and that the latter have found out by this time that their invasion of Maryland is a very hazardous undertaking, and one from which they will reap neither profit nor honor .--The forts at Harper's Ferry were indeed captured by the Confederates on Monday after a desperate resistance; but as a set off, General M'Clellan boasts of a victory between Middletown and Boonsboro' in which, according to the reports printed in this city, he claims to have inflicted a loss of 15,000 killed, wounded, and missing upon the Southerners, with that of only 25 killed and wounded on his side. This is too much in the style of the earlier telegrams to be credible; and reminds us forcibly of the ridiculous bombastic effusions with which the Northerners have generally prefaced the confession of their deseats. It is rumored that the Confederates have been compelled to abandon Harper's Ferry.

urged, even by well meaning Protestants, that by a Christian community, that he should persist in asking the prayer of the Blessed Virgin, and other Saints, and by attributing a saving efficacy to those prayers, Catholics derogate from the mediatorial office of Christ. This is a silly obection it is true, and yet one which from time to time it is well to answer. Were Catholics of the present day guilty of that which their opponents lay to their charge, they would be guilty of and intellectually degrading effects of Protestantflagrant violation of the precepts of their own ism upon its followers. Church, which, speaking through the Council of Trent, expressly declares that Christ alone is our to believe in the Christian revelation; and to acredeemer and our Saviour. - Sessio xxv.

The answer to this Protestant objection, however, is to be found in the language and practise ask one another's prayers, and attribute to those her constant care of her children on whom she so impressed the truths of religion, that of them " each can say—

> " And if I e'er in heaven appear A mother's holy prayer, A mother's hand, and gentle tear That pointed to a Saviour dear, Have led the wanderer there."

Christian Guardian. Now in the above extract from our Methodist contemporary, we find the deceased mother clearly spoken of as an agent in her children's redemption; a saving efficacy is directly attributed to her "holy prayer," to "her gentle tear" -and yet we are sure that our contemporary would be surprised at the intensity of the stupidity, or of the malignity, of any one who should thence argue that Methodists did not recognise Christ as the ONE mediator betwixt God and man; and the name of Jesus as the only name under heaven given unto man, by which he may

And yet what, in kind, do Papists attribute to the "holy prayers" of the Blessed Virgin Mother, and to the efficacy of those prayers, which Methodists do not likewise attribute to the prayers of an earthly mother? and if without derogating from the honor due only to Christ, Protestants recognise their sinful parents after the flesh, as agents in the work of their redemption, why should Catholics be taxed with dishonoring their Redeemer, and detracting from the dignity of His mediatorial office, because they in like manner recognise in the glorified Saints, sub ordinate agents in the work of their redeinption If it be permitted to the children of the deceased Mrs. Jane Gilchrist to honor the memory of their parent by assigning their salvation to her her prayers, her intercessions, tears and maternal hand, why should not Papists be at liberty to attach precisely the same value to the prayers, intercession and maternal good offices of the most exalted of all creatures?

Let it be granted, for the sake of argument, that the Saints in heaven are incapacitated from taking either cognisance of, or interest in, the affairs of those still upon earth; even in that case, the error of Catholics in invoking the prayers of the Saints would not be one in any manner affecting Christ's Mediatorial office. Protestants-as the above extract from the Christian Guardian shows—admit that the dignity of that office is not affected, or in any degree disparaged, by attributing a saving efficacy to the prayers and intercessions of one creature in behalf of another; and thus even it it could be proved that the Saints reigning with Christ do not, and in virtue of their position cannot, pray for those whom they have left on earth, the sin of which we, Catholics, would be guilty in invoking their prayers, would not be that with which Protestants tax us, when they accuse us of thereby

PROTESTANTISM AND HEATHENISM. - The tendency of Protestantism to restore the political lines. It would seem however as if General and social conditions of heathenism which Cathoheity abolished, have often been pointed out and msisted upon. We do not recollect, however, having ever met with a more striking evidence of these pro-heathemsh tendencies of Protestantism, than in the following extract from a speech, which we find in our exchanges, and reported to have been delivered by a gentleman holding the government situation of Bishop of Huron, at the opening of a new Common School in London, C. W. The following is the extract to which

> "THE BISHEP OF HURON ON COMMON SCHOOLS.-At the inauguration of a new Common School in London, on Wednesday, the Bishop of Huron was present, and spoke at some length. In the course of his speech be thus expressed his adhesion to the pub-lic school system:—"Our children belong to the State, and were given to the people to bring them up, and by the means of public schools the State fitted them for the different grades and walks of life; it was for the benefit of the community that the nation instructed them."

Evidently the speaker's social philosophy is borrowed, not from the Christian, but from the Spartan law-giver, and from the ravings of Fourrier; THE ONE MEDIATOR. - It is incessantly and such being the case it is a great scandal to styling hunself a Minister of the Gospel. True, his Orders are but a sham, and his spiritual functions a farce; but that any man, calling himself a Christian, and arrogating to himself the functions of a Christian teacher, should enunciate such anti-Christian and thoroughly heathen gibberish, is a melancholy instance of the morally

This Government Bishop professes no doubt cept the words spoken amidst the thunders of Sinai, "honor thy father and thy mother" as the immediate utterances of the Most High .of Protestants themselves. They for instance But what meaning have these words if the child belongs, not the "father and the mother"-or to the prayers of the saints reigning with Christ. junction of St. Paul to the Christians of Ephesus | those which the careful agriculturist or farmer, Thus in the Christian Guardian of the 16th to bring up their children in the discipline and auxious to improve his breed of cattle, exercises

children belong," not to their fathers and mothers, but, as this Protestant Bishon pretends, "to the State, and were given to the people to bring them up," the duty of bringing them up in the fear of the Lord devolves upon the Civil Magistrate.

It is curious to note the difference of language upon the question of parental rights, betwixt a modern Protestant divine of the Low Church stripe, and a Catholic Doctor of the old school; Huron, and these of a Catholic Bishop of Hippo. The former tells us that " our children belong to the State;" St. Augustin, on the contrary, exalts and magnifies the office of the father of a family, and besitates not to compare the functions and rights of the latter in his own house, to those of the Bishop in the temple of the living God.

"In domo sua ecclesiasticum, et quodammodo episcopale implebit officium."—In Joan. Ev. Tract

And again, the Catholic Bishop claims for the father a right over the child, limited only by the duty which the latter owes, not to the State, but to God:-

"In ea ergo re sola filius non debet obedire patrisuo, si aliquid pater ipsius jusserit contra Dominum Deum ipsius. • • • Ubi autem pater hoc jubet quod contra Deum non sit, sic audiendus est quomodo Deus."-Enarr, in Psalm LXX.

In asserting therefore the right divine of the father over his children, we do but re-echo the words of the great Doctor of the Latin Church, whom Auglican ecclesiastics profess to admire as the best exponent of Christianity. Betwixt that form of Christianity, however, and modern Protestantism as expounded by the Anglican Bishop of Huron, the contrast is very striking indeed.

We must give the latter credit, at all events, for his frankness, and his true appreciation of the education question as it at present stands. In its last analysis that question resolves itself into the question, " To whom does the child belong? to the Family, or to the State? If, with the Protestant Bishop of Huron, we recognise that "our children belong to the State," then, but in that case alone, must we recognise the right of the latter to absolute control over their destines, and to determine how, with whom, and by whom they shall be brought up, or educated. If, on the contrary, with St. Augustin, we recognise that the child belongs to the Family, we must also resist the interference of the State with the education of "our," not "its," children, as a monstrous tyranny, and as an impious attempt to overthrow the divine authority of the father of the family. State-Schoolism can only be logically defended by those who profess political

It is not every one who is bold enough, and latter over, its duties towards, them extend far beyond the School, and the mere furnishing them with the rudiments of secular learning. To him or it, to whom or which, belongs the child, belong also all the duties and all the responsibilities which the helpless and plastic condition of childhood implies. On the owner of the child rests the obligation of providing for all its wants, moral and physical, as well as intellectual; of providing it with suitable food, a sufficiency of clothing, and of administering to it its castor-oil in due season. If the development of the intellectual faculties of its members is of importance to society, or the State, so also is the full development of their physical or animal faculties; and the same arguments which are employed in and indeed according to some modern theories of plainant H. R. crime, more evils accrue to society from a disordered state of the bowels, than from a deficiency

of phalansteries for children, in which al! the principles involved in the thesis that " our children belong to the State" might be carried out. This would of course involve a complete alteration of the laws which, in Christian communities, regulate the intercourse of the sexes; but as some Anglican Bishops of the present day openly declare that polygamy is perfectly compatible with Christianity, it is very probable that the Anglican Bishop of Huron would raise no very formidable objections to such alterations; and would give the full sanction of his episcopal aumember of the Methodist sect, who is praised for version has it-" bring them up in the nurture such a system indeed, but of such a system from the hands and feet of La Jevnesse.

and admonition of the Lord," vi. 4.) If "our alone, might it with truth be said "our children belong to the State."

To dispose, however, of this anti-Christian, blasphemous, originally heathen, and by adoption thoroughly Protestant proposition, it is but ne cessary to ask-whom does God hold responsible for the child? The civil magistrate as representative of the State, or the father, as representative of the Family? For we may be sure that as God is infinitely wise and infinitely just, He holds him alone responsible for the child, to whom betwixt the teachings of a Government Bishop of alone of right the child belongs. This, though a theological question, may be determined by natural reason. It cannot be that God holds the State responsible, because the State is a political abstraction, and like a Corporation has neither wherewithal to be kicked, nor wherewithal to be damned; and if the State be not responsible for the child, then cannot "our children belong to him. the State." If, however, God hold the father responsible, then as He is all just and all wise, it follows that to the father, or Family, the child must belong; for it would be both unjust and absurd to impose the burden of responsibility, unless accompanied by full rights of ownership.

> The Montreal Witness has been making great stir about an assault upon a Tract pedlar whom it designates by the initials H. R.; with what show of reason, however, the tollowing par ticulars given in the Minerve may suffice to establish. The writer dates from St. Jerome,

"Two Swiss colporteurs passed this way to circulate their bibles. They were rejected from all the houses, and one of the two was struck with a blow of the fist for not going out after having been required several times to do so by the proprietor.— With his usual rudeness be insisted upon the wife taking a bible against her will. The husband lost patience, and put him out in the way ! have said

"Every year we have seen some of those agents of the evangelical society pass by our roads. So long as they content themselves with passing straight on, the slightest insult is never offered to them; but let them not deceive themselves. We shall always know how to distinguish betweet the Swiss who goes on his own way, and the Swiss who comes to force on us, in our houses, bibles which no one will take. These latter will always be received as they deserve, and put out in the most prompt possible fashion."-Minerve. 31st ult.

In so far as the facts of the case are concerned, it is to be observed that the Witness is obliged to admit that the above account is substantially correct; for the only points on which the latter attempts to impugn its veracity are these-First, that the indignant husband into whose house the swaddler H. R. had forced himself, not only struck the impertinent intruder, (who would not walk out when requested to do so) with his fist, but kicked him to boot; to which we add-Well done pater familias! In the second place, the Witness contends that the kicking and cuffing took place, not exactly inside, but outside of the house, which after all is but a ships, of war upon British merchant vessels in derogating from the dignity of Christ, as the One logical enough to insist that "our children be- matter of very trifling consequence. And in the Mediator betwixt God and man, and as the one long to the State;" but even our Protestant third place, the Witness observes, that the hus-It is very hard to come at the truth with re- redeemer and saviour of all the children of Bishop is not quite logical, in that he does not band whose premises the Swiss aforesaid had polinsist upon all the immediate logical consequences luted by his foul presence, " followed him (the or corollaries, of his own proposition. If "our | Swiss) a good way to do so," i.e., to kick him, children belong to the State," the right of the and to cuff him; a proceeding not strictly legal perhaps, but which was very natural indeed, and which almost any father of a family would adopt towards an impertinent pedlar who should attempt to corrupt the faith or morals of his family. and who, when ordered to take himself and his pestilential wares oft the premises, should refuse

> This seems to have been the view taken of the matter by the tribunal before which the kicked and cuffed H. R. carried the tale of his wrongs. The Bench of magistrates was composed of three -Messrs. Scott, Laviolette and Lavallee-of whom the first, if we may judge from the name, is of British origin, and the Protestant religion. The Bench thus composed, disposed of the case -in so far as we can learn from the report given defence of State-Schoolism, or the right of the in the Witness-in this wise. They virtually State to control the education of its children, dismissed it, leaving complainant and defendant would serve to substantiate its right to dictate to pay the costs betwirt them. This shews that, how the latter should be clothed, fed, and in the opinion of the Court, the conduct of the physicked. Dyspepsia or bodily constipation is defendant was, if not strictly legal, at all events an evil which the State is as much bound to very excusable under the gross provocation which eliminate as is ignorance, or mental constipation; he had received in his own house from the com-With the comments of the writer in the Min-

erve, we entirely agree. A father of a family of secular culture, or disregard for the laws of has not only the right, but is bound by his duty towards God, to watch over the faith and morals Were our Anglican divine therefore perfectly of the members of his family. He is bound consistent, he would maist upon the establishment | therefore not to tolerate for one moment, upon any pretence, the presence of pedlars or dealers in irreligious or immoral, in lewd or anti-Catholic books within his premises. If such fellows intrude themselves, he should order them off at once; if when ordered to quit, they do not immediately obey, he should kick them out without scruple or ceremony. On the Queen's highway however every man, whether Catholic or Protestant, has an equal right; and so long as the pedlar does not force his filthy wares into any one's hands, or does not assail any one's ears with his ribald and offensive abuse of Popery, no man has the right to meddle with, or even look cross at prayers an efficacy precisely the same in kind, if in other words to the Family-but to the State? thority to a system which should impose upon the him. It is only when these hireling agents of a not in degree, as that which Catholics attribute and in what sense are we to understand the in- civil magistrate, functions somewhat analogous to demoralising Society, thrust themselves unbidden into honest men's houses, and attempt to corrupt the faith and the morals of honest men's wives and daughters, that they meet from French Canainstant, we find an obstuary notice of a semale correction of the Lord ?- (or as the Anglican as towards his flocks. Under the operation of dians with the treatment which H. R. received

STRAINING OUT A GNAT, AND SWALLOWING. A CAMEL-Of this peculiar system of scrupulosity we find a notable example in our contemporary the Montreal Witness. If there be one tonic more than another on which he waxes indignantly eloquent, it is the sin of Popish Sabbath breaking, as he qualifies every deviation from the traditionalsuperstitions of his own little sect. A game at ball, of a Sunday afternoon throws him into hysterics; and sitting in his office, like a whitechokered Jeremah, he denounces the miquity of the land-and prophecies all manner of unpleasant things against the people amongst whom such an abomination is tolerated. He has a hard time of it, has our Great St. James' Street contemporary in testifying against the blackslidings of such an untoward and stiff-necked generation as are the Romanists of Canada, who only poke fun at-

GUYAT BESTAIN

And yet severe as he is upon Papists, he canbe very lenient towards his fellow-sectaries on the score of Sabbath breaking; and though the sound of innocent amusement stirs up all his bile, yet open, flagrant and undeniable desecration of the Lords Day on the part of Yankee professors. elicits from him no word of censure. Without a hint of disapprobation-or the most remote allusion to that fiery lake in which, according to his pleasant creed, all who play ball on Sandays are to be eternally immersed, he recounts in his erangelical columns, the proceedings of a "Sunday Meeting at Saratoga" for the purpose of raising recruits to fight the Southern Secessionists: and of course leaves his readers to conclude that such me etings for such a purpose are not only innocent, but indeed rather praiseworthy .-Indeed how can it be otherwise, seeing that at the meeting in question one reverend brother presided, another did a long nasal prayer, whilst a third delivered himself of an address.

The results were scarcely worthy of the exertions, and the flagrant violation of principle .-By a process not unlike that by means of which the auctioneer runs up the value of worthless goods consigned to him to be disposed of to the highest bidder, some sixty recruits were obtained in the course of eight or nine hours, from amidst a crowded meeting. A Mr. Durkee stood up on a chair, and announced that five dollars had been handed to him for the first volunteer. This not proving a satisfactory bid, the price was raised to ten, fifteen, twenty dollars; and at this figure the first recruit was knocked down-a young man at length offering to enroll his name as a volunteer. Then the auction process recommenced. The next bid was fifteen dollars: this was not enough, so a patriotic lady added thereunto her watch-chain, and another volunteer was secured. The prices ranged from twenty to thirty dollars, besides the three hundred dollars given to every volunteer by the authorities .-When such desperate efforts are resorted to to raise recruits, it may be supposed that the love of soldiering against the South is no longer very strong in the Yankee breast.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW-July, 1862 .-Dawson, Montreal; Leonard Scott & Co.; New York.

We find in this staunch Protestant organ an interesting article on the Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands, with, of course, an incidental notice of the progress and final results of Protestant Missions amongst the aborigines. The Reviewer most fully, though evidently most reluctantly, corroborates all that has been urged against these Missions, by the Catholic and by a section of the Protestant press.

This is the more important, because the Sand wich Islands Mission is that on which the evangelical world does mostly congratulate itself, and to which it most complacently points as a proof of a divine blessing upon Protestant Missionary enterprise. "Its associations connect it with the noblest triumphs of Christianity in modern times," are the words in which the Rev. H. T. Cheever, in his " Island World of the Pacific," speaks of the Mission which Protestants have directed to its shores; and if no where else, at all events in the Sandwich Islands, has Protestantism had the opportunity of displaying all its power as a civiliser, and of putting forth, without hindrance or interference of any kind, from heathenism or from Romanism, all its ameliorating influences. Before the first Protestant Missionary landed in these Islands idolatry had been extirpated, and the idols had been broken; whilst the whole influence of the native Government has subsequently been exercised in his behalf. Everything was in his favor:-

"Thus was idolatry extirpated in Hawaii, not by the counter influence of the true faith, but by the simple weariness felt by the idolaters themselves of . The destruction of its intolerable yoke. the idols had taken place in August 1819; and in the early spring of the succeeding year, the first actual Missionaries from any Christian land landed on the Island. They were Congregationalists sent from Boston by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Never could the messen-gers of the Christian Church have found a land more prepared, in most respects, to receive the joyful message. The hand of Providence itself had swept away the old heathen provision for supplying those deep cravings for some religion which are implanted in every reasonable soul, and it seemed as if it needed but that the standard of the Cross should be lifted up, to draw all men unto it."—Quarterly Review, July 1862, p.p. 122, 124

So much for the conditions which immediately preceded the advent of the first Protestant Missionaries; the same witness shall also show us the "bsolute political power which these gentry

xercised over the Islanders, whom they came to all Parliamentary graces, and strong in the Uncconvert. We again copy from the Quarterly Review, p.p. 124, 125:-

"We think that we discover everywhere traces of he American Missionaries treating the people far too much as children. This tendency, mingled with much of the old severity of Puritanism, must have been most repugnant to all the natural dispositions of this remarkable race. Such is the judgment of Mr. Hopkins-(the Hawaiian Consul General)-as to the constitutions which, under their influence. were adopted as the nation's code of jurisprudence:—

... The Constitution proceeds to organize laws. Perhaps in examining these, they may appear to adhere more closely to the letter, than to the spirit of God's laws under the Mosaic dispensation. Mr. Simpgon pronounces them to be the Blue Laws of Connecticut, with the addition of powers conferred on officers to practice extortion and tyranny not even possessed by a Turkish pasha. The code of laws regulates taxation, gratuitous labor of the people for the government, rent of land. It enacts curious regulations for the suppression of idleness and unchastity. If a man were found 'sitting idle or doing nothing' on the days when he was free from government labour, even then an officer might set him at work for the government till the evening. Thus, like the boy at school who was doing nothing, he was effectually taught not to do it again. But the inventive genius of the new.law-giver sex patiated most ardently in regula-tions relating to the vices, crimes, and sins of unchastity. It seems as if they had spent days and nights in considering the subject, and presenting it in the most new, ingenious and unexpected lights. The result of their deliberations was a sort of network very complex and very severe, yet unequal in its texture, and even in parts open to Bion's reproach of laws - that they caught the small flies, and allowed the great-cnes to break through. Suffice it for the present to say that in the 'Law respecting Lewdness distinctions are drawn which are rather fine than nice, with heavy penalties for those who possess money ; while disproportionately severe punishments were affixed to irregularities which morality condemns, but about which European legislation is silent, conceiving itself concerned with crimes rather than vices, and leaving the punishment of sin to another

Not only were the Missionames the largivers of the people, but it seemed that they in practise used the latter as their goods or chattels. They still employ them as beasts of burden; and the luxurious spouses of these Prostestant apostles are in the habit of taking their daily drives, in carriages drawn by their husband's converts. For this extraordinary, almost incredible statement we have the authority of Protestants, or otherwise we would not venture to repeat it. Mr Melville, an American Protestant, who wisited the Sacdwich Islands some years ago thus describes the scenes which be there witnessed:-

"Net until I disited Honolulu wasiLaware of the fact that the small remnant of the natives had been civilised into draught horses, and evangelised into beasts of burden;" and he describes " a: Missionary's spouse, who day after day, for months together, took her regular airings in a little go-cart drawn by two of the Islanders."—The Manguesas Helands, c.:26,

This is amply confirmed by M. Duflot Mofras in his work entitled Exploration du Territoire de L'Oregon; and by a writer in the Sandwich Island's Gezette quoted in Asiatic Journal, vol. 31, p. 48, who testifies to having seen::---

"A heavy horse waggon drawn by fifteen females, barnessed like beasts of burden, and found they were performing a penance imposed by the Missionaries." *

These facts suffice to show the absolute authority which these saintly gentry exercise over the laws and liberties, the persons and the property of the Sandwich Islanders. From first to last they have ruled with despotic, unquestioned sway; their subjects are to-day, morally and physically what they, the Missionaries, have made them; and whether for good or for evil, the latter are responsible to God and to man for the actual condition of the once happy, thriwing, and, before they were visited by the Missionaries. the densely populated Islands over which ter the last forty years they shave reigned without a rival. Now the question is, what, with all these moral, physical, social, and political advantages have the Protestant Missionaries accomplished for the Sandwich Islands? The Quartirly Reviewer shall answer::-

"Still, upon the whole, we cannot gather that the mighty work of national regeneration has, as yet, been successfully accomplished. Facts with which we will not stain these pages would seem to imply that the old vices of the islanders have rather been varnished ever than cradicated, and that deep down in the nation's heart, the deadly avil still festers on unhealed. The depopulation of the Islands seems to continue, and its main causes are, we fear, what they were of old-sensuality, and its ever-constant con-comitant, a pitiless infanticide." - Quart. Review, July 1862, p. 124.

In these delicate words does the Protestant Reviewer modestly conveal the scandalous results of the "noblest triumph of Christianity in moders, times :" in these cautious and guarded terms does he admit the fact that the Protestant Sandwich Islands are a modern Sodom and Gomorrah; and that the filthiness of the model converts of Protestantism, accompanied as it is by those nameless diseases with which even on earth impurity is scourged, has within the last few years carried off the native population at such a rate, that there is every reason to fear that before the end of the present century, the entire race shall have disappeared. Some eleven years ago, in 1851, the Rev. Gustavus Himes, a Protestant Missionary, remarked that-

"the astonishing rapidity of the decrease of the Hawaiian population is perhaps without a parallel in the history of nations;'

and the Quarterly Review, in July 1862, assures us that the process of depopulation still continues in unabated vigor, and assigns its cause to the immorality of the people.

Under these circumstances, the Reviewer has no confidence in the Yankee Missionaries; but he anticipates great things from some of his own sect, whom the British Government is sending, in the hopes of reclaiming the converts from the beastly immorality for which they are notorious, and which, with its concomitants, siphilis and 'a pitiless infanticide,' is fast destroying the of a See of Honolulu; already an Anglican Bishop, Dr. Patterson, plenteously endowed with

* Sir George Simpson speaks also of the " servitude" to which these gentry had reduced the unhappy Islanders.

tion of the Legislature, is on his way from New Zealand with a band of chosen companions; and at their coming the Reviewer confidently anticipates that 'all the rescued islands will lift up with grateful accord their hands of thankfulness to God? We are not quite so sanguine as the had taken place, and began to kiss his stole and surwriter of the above. There may be much virtue in a shovel hat; and a Bishop, by the Grace of Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston, must of course have all the treasures of the spiritual world at his command. But we remember the ludicrous termination which hitherto has attended all Anglican, as well as other Protestant, missionary enterprises, and especially in New Zealand, from whence the last apostle to the Hawaiian race has just taken his departure. We have heard too of the famous missionary ship Duff, and of the inglorious, not to say disastrous, finale of that much vaunted expedition; how of its sacred band of apostles, some, as the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the 'first moderator,' contracted impure alliances with native girls, and perished miserably; and how after a series of scandals upon Christianity and natural morality, the mission collapsed, thus adding one more to the numerous recorded failures of all Protestant missions. The Reviewer indeed attributes the sad results of the Yankee Missionaries in the Sandwich Islands to their neglect of, or rather contempt for, the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. 'Congregationalism,' he says, ' cannot use such language. It knows nothing of the Sacramental system of the Early Church. In Hawaii too it has of late, in confronting Romanism, been driven farther from those neculiar characteristics of the Apostolic age. It remains to be seen how far our own branch of the Church may be able to supply these deficiencies, and to build up in all its perfectness and beauty, the Christian edifice'-p. 125.

The experiment, however, has been already tried, and has signally failed. It has been tried in New Zealand under the auspices of Dr. Selwyn the amiable and accomplished Anglican | descent;" thus leaving only 6 of all other na-Bishop of that Colony. He was a " high churchman;" he held, and honestly no doubt, intended to enforce "the sacramental system;" but in spite of his zeal and honesty he had to desist from the attempt, so strong was the opposition which it provoked, not only from the Wesleyans and other dissenters, but from the latitudinarians or "low church" members of his own sect. He found himself denounced in the New Zeeland Legislalature as one " waging war on his fellow-labourers by pronouncing their doctrines uncound;" and the natives, keensighted enough to detect the irreconcilable discrepancies betweet that form of Christianity, or "sacramental system," which Dr. Selwyn preached to them, and that which they had first received from their other spiritual teachers, were also logical enough to conclude that a religion which presented itself to them under two such different aspects could not have one all-wise God for its author. The only practical result therefore of poor dear Dr. Selwyn's efforts to introduce the "sacramental system" in New Zealand was to discredit all Christianity in the eyes of the natives.

As it was in New Zealand, so will it be in the Sandwich Islands should the Anglican Bishop, forth a grand march, and immediately after the choir Dr. Patterson, attempt to carry out the programme laid down for him in the Quarterly Review. If, however, more prudent than Dr. such topics as "Baptismal Regeneration" and following day. the "Sacramental system" generally, he will brated Pontifical High Mass, assisted by the Very but follow in the track of his Congregational Rev. Dean Hay of St. Andrews, and the Rev. Mr. predecessors—the result of whose ministry is sum- Marcoux of St. Regis, as deacon and subdeacon. med up by the Reviewer in the fearfully expressive passage which we have already quoted, but which we will quote again, bearing us it does such conclusive evidence as to the benefits which flow to the heather from Protestant Mis-

"The depopulation of the islands seems to continue, and its main causes are, we fear, what they were of old -- sensuality, and its ever constant concomitant, a pitiless infanticide:"

We have been kindly permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter from Rome lately received by a distinguished prelate of this Province. The writer dates his letter from Rome the 17th ult., and says:-

"Here we are pretty much as when you were with us. Rumors of wars-Pralia et opiniones praliorum, a dextris, a smistris-near and from afar. But Rome is quiet, and the population, as usual, trauqui! and incessant in visiting the churches.

His Holiness prescribed the Novena for the Assumption to be made in all the churches of the city; it was most consoling to see with what devotion the people flocked to them.

"Yesterday He went to St. Mary Major's; and after the High Mass at which be assisted, he gave his blessing from the balcony to the crowds who were assembled in the piazza. It was a species of ovation for him, the more grateful on account of the bitterness of his enemies. The cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, cries of Viva il Papa-Re were immonse. As to the future we are, of course in the hands of God, whose divine Providence will arrange all these passing events, and angry menaces of His enemies for the greater good of His Church and its greater triumph in the end; of this no one has any doubt, even though it may please His divine Majesty to humble His poor people a little more, and chastise us for our sins.

"Is it not amusing in the meantime, to see the Piedmontese and Garibaldians - the mortal enemies of Rome-now turning their arms against each other? Both cry out against Rome, and instead of uniting for their common object, they begin to fire on | That God may spare him many years to watch over each other. All this may be, as some think it is, a farce; but so far it seems serious, and may result in a way far different from their anticipations. The heat has been very great for the past month. Within the last few days it has somewhat abated. We Hawaiian race. Already Her Majesty has had a violent thunderstorm last week. The fluid been graciously pleased to allow of the erection entered the church of San Bartolomeo all Isola. breaking through the roof which it very much injured. It damaged the Church a good deal in different places; extinguished all the lights at the several altars, except two small candles which were

spected although it injured the cornice of the painting, leaving it and the candles burning before it, one would say almost miraculously, natouched. The church was at the time crowded with people, all of whem happily escaped unhurt. They ran towards the priest as suon as they were conscious of what plice, manifesting thereby the gratitude they felt towards the Almighty for their preservation. The parish priest made a devout address to the congregation, terminating with the Te Deum, in which al joined - priest and people, with an emotion that cannot easily be described."

BEAUTIES OF STATE-CHURCHISM. - The Anglican Minister of the parish of Bilston in England has lately been convicted of the offence of embezzling large sums of money, and has been sentenced in consequence to two years penal servitude. In this there is nothing very wonderful, for there are bad men in every profession; but what is wonderful is that this convicted thief and fail-bird still remains and must remain incumbent of the parish, and spiritual pastor of the parishioners whom he has defrauded; for it seems that the Government official, who by courtesy is called the Bishop of the Diocess, has no power to

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS .- A correspondent of the Montreal Witness of the 11th inst. writing over the signature Observer, informs us that, during a series of years he has jotted down the names of those "who drank themselves to death," in the City of Montreal. The number thus jotted down amounts to 32; of whom "17 were natives of Scotland; 7 natives of England; 2 natives of Montreal of German tional origins. If the "jottings down" of Observer be correct, they establish a fearful preponderance of drunkenness amongst the "natives of Scotland."

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Williamstown, Sept. 12th, 4862. Mr. Editor-I feel assured that you will be gratified to hear that the devotion of the forty hours adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament has been established in this parish

In order to render the opening services as imposing as possible, His Lordship, our beloved and highly esteemed Bishop, kindly consented to be present. On Sanday evening His Lordship arrived in Wil-

liamstown from Cornwall, where the Rev. Mr. Mc-Carthy, had gone to meet him-a few miles from the latter place. Forty carriages, containing a large number of the parishioners, met His Lordship and escorted him to the village.

A large crowd-Protestants as well as Catholics -were in waiting about the church, the road leading to which as well as the adjacent grounds were tastefully decorated with arches and evergreens. As his Lordship descended from his carriage the people knelt to receive the Episcopal benediction. On entering the church, which had been beauti-

fully ornamented by the ladies, the organ pealed sang that sweet hymn to our Virgin Mother -" Ace Maris Stella." His Lordship then addressed the people; he thank

ed them for the cordial reception they had given Selwyn, he hold his "high church" principles in him, and in a few eloquent remarks explained the naabeyance, and maintain a discreet reserve upon | ture of the devotion which was to take place on the

Next morning at eleven o'clock His Lordship cele-The first gospel being terminated His Lordship

cended the platform of the altar; and for three quarters of an hour epoke most elequently upon the mystery of the Real Presence.

At the conclusion of the Mass, His Lordship as-Holy Sacrament through the church and the grounds. The Canopy or dais which was very rich and costly being made of cloth of gold engantly frieged, and

borne by six gentlemen of the congregation. Having returned to the sanctuary, the Divine Sacrament, which was exposed night and day-the church being open at all hours and some persons always present was placed on an elevated throne on the grand alter which was literally covered with wax lights and flowers. In the evening vespers were sung at 7 c'clock.

Tuesday at ten o'clock n. m. High Mass was offered up by the Rev. William La Clerc of the Seminary of St. Sulplice, and Vespers were sung by the Rev. Mr. Cholette, of St. Polycarpe

On Wednesday morning the concluding Muss was celebrated by the Rev. Canon Fabre of the Cathedral of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. L. S. O'Councr and the Rev. W. La Cierc, as deacon and subdeacon. Immediately after Mass the Litanies of the Saints were entoned and the public procession made by His Lordship as on the preceding Monday.

The intervals between the divine offices were devoted to hearing confessions; His Lordship and the other gentlemen remaining in the confessionals until eleven o'clock at night. Heaven smiled approvingly upon their work-they lab med not in vain. During that short time, eight hundred and fifty-three persons approached the tribun d of penance and received the body and blood of Jesus Christ-" that flesh of which if any man shall eat, he shall live for ever " Eightythree persons most of whom were adults, received

the Sacrament of Confirmation. Such, dear sir, has been the good work performed in our midst during the past few days May the recollection thereof remain deeply impressed upon our minds! and may we ever remember the parting words of our saintly Bishop who bade us be futbful even till death to the good resolutions we had taken during those hallowed moments at the sacred feet of our Saviour and our God. Heaven grant we may; and that having given joy to the angels by our conversion, we may be worthy one day to rejoice with them in presence of Him whom here below we adore in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.

Wednesday at four o'clock amid the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, His Lordship left for St. Antoine's accompanied by the Rev. Dean Hay, the Rev. Mr. Marcoux and the Rev. Mr. Cholette. his loving children, is the sincere prayer, Mr. Editor. of your humble servant.

A REESIDENT Of St Mary's Parish, Williamstown.

There is a prospect of effecting a large reduction in the cost of the ocean mail service. Proposi-tions received from the Imperial authorities indicate the possibility of a weekly mail service, in the summer to Quebec, in the winter to Portland, at an expense not exceeding one-fourth of the sum now paid to the Montreal line of steamships. The arrangement talked of is with the Galway line, running burning before a picture of our Lady, which it re- under an Imperial guarantee: - Quebec Mercury.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SUCIETY, MONTREAL

A meeting of the Members of this Society was held on the 7th inst, at half-past seven o'clock at which the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing six mouths:-

Mr. John Brown - President. Mr. Thomas Brennan - 1st Vice President.

Mr. Edward Spellman - 2nd Vice-President.

Mr. James O'Farrell-Secretary.
Mr. Felix Cassidy - Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Myles Murphy - Treasurer. Mr. Michael Bergin-Collecting Treasurer.

Mr. Thomas Driscoll - Ast Collecting Treasurer. Mr. Timothy O'Brien-Grand Marshal.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY. St. Ann's Ward - Mr. Christopher O'Brien, Mr. H. Murphy.

St. Antoine's Ward - Mr. Thomas Bowes, Mr. Wm.

Cupningham. St. Lawrence Ward - Mr. Arthur Feron, Mr. Wm

St. Jumes's Ward - Mr. T. W. Kennedy, Mr. Thos. Kearnev. St. Louis Ward - Mr. William Conroy, Mr. T. Mc-

Andrew. St. Mary's Ward - Mr. Patrick McCaffrey, Mr.

Bernard Emerson. IF A meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society will be held every Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock in St. Patrick's Hall, Bonaventure Building, until further notice.

(By order) JAMES O'FARRELL, Rec. Rec.

THE MALAHIDE DIVISION. - AMERICANS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE .- In the East Riding of Elgin a large number of American citizens have resided for years, and have heretofore abstained from taking any part in the settlement of political questions, and have contented themselves by enjoying the privileges and protection of our institutions, while they continued loval to the United States. During the past few days, however, a great change has by some means been effected upon them, and no fewer than 90 of them went before the magistrates at the sitting of the County Court for the County of Elgin, held at St. Thomas, and swore allegiance to the Crown and dignity of our beloved Victoria. Some people assert that the recent reverses which the Northern arms have sustained have induced this action, whilst others, who consider themselves well posted on election matters assert that the object in view is to assist Mr. Leonard in his election, and to swell his majority - Com. Ad-

Col. Morrow is reported to have said while passing through Pittsburg with his regiment, on his way to the seat of war, and while acknowledging the reception his soldiers had met with from the Pennsylvanians, that when the war was over and the Pennsylvania regiments went through Detroit, on their way to take Canada, that kindness would be reciprocated. Col. Morrow's swagger derives importance from his position and his connections. He is an adopted son of Gen. Cass, Secretary of State under the Buchanan administration, and may be presumed to reflect that wily British hater's feelings. The London Free Press in commenting upon his language, very properly

" It may be some consolution to Colonel Morrow and his associates to believe, allough unable to 'wip' the South, yet that Canada may, after the war is over, prove an easy prey to We are not prepared to retort in the same spirit; we merely call attention to the angenerous threat, and record it as one among many of the insults some people think it necessary to east upon Canada We should be sorry to believe that Colonel Morrow's sentiments are shared either by the Pederal government or by the bulk of respectable Americans. But we hold it to be the duty of Causat a journalist to chronicle these unseemly ailusions and not to place unbounded faith in the smoothtongued assurances of those who would full us into a false security."

Serious apprehensions are entertained in some quarters for the sufety of British settlement on the Red River, in consequence of the recent attacks on the settlements in Minnesota and the determination of the Americans to avenge the horrible outrages which were perpetrated by the Indians. They are rapidly following them up and will likely cross into British territory, when there is reason to fear that the blood thirsty Indians will retailate upon the British settlers. The Quebec Mercury in setting this forth says :-" The Government of Canada cannot, indeed, but, you try Bryon's Pulmonic Waters, your cough, take cognizance of troubles beyond the limits of the Province; they cannot undertake a work which | 25 cents a box. samed the cope and carried in procession the Most properly pertains to the Imperial government; but mix not the minitary authorities now amongst us hold or assume power to descatch a small body of Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, regular troops for the protection of the sottlers? The burne by six gentlemen of the congregation. tary movement on the part of the commander in charge of the forces in the Province seems to be expedient." We would add that when the Canadian Rifles were withdrawn from Fort Garry, the local paper, the Nor Wester, professed against the step, pointing out the very contingency which has just occurred .- Montreal Gazette

There is likely to be considerable difficulty in obtaining produce for the Fall fleet. Grain is coming forward at western points of shipment in unusuality small quantities. This is attributable in the Western States to the scarcity of labour, and in Canada West to the fine weather which has induced farmers to give their whole time to getting in seed. There are large orders in this market which cannot be filled. This is to be regretted, as although prices in Europe arlow, early shipments are likely to be more remucerative than late one ones. We would strongly advise western farmers to lose no time in getting their grain into market; they must not wait for the giving out from here of commissions to purchase in their several localities, as our largest shippers are declining to do this in future, in consequence of the serious losses they have incurred through a misapplication of the funds supplied, which appears to be chronic among commission grain buyers in Canada West. The certainty that very little of the crop of the Western States will be moved before winter, relieves our producers of the rivaly of their most formidable compenitor; and if they are wise they will take care that the bulk of the wheat crop is sent forward for shipment before the close of navigation. If it is kept over until next spring, it will go to a glutted market, with the probability of arriving in bad condition. It is certain that nothing is to be made by holding for higher prices; there is no prospect of them, for a year, unless peace in the United States, which anpears as distant as ever, reopens the Southern market With the exception of Portugal, Great Britain is this year the only considerable pur chaser of breadstuffs, and the surplus of Europe and America will be poured into her market. France is already sending in large quantities of flour, and will probably be alone to to supply one half of the British demand .-- Commercial Advertiser.

PICK-POCKETS, -A number of pick-pockets appear to be operating in this city at present, and our readers will do well to look after their valuables when in mixed assemblies. Several watches are reported as having been stolen at the exhibition that has been since Monday, and yesterday a lady had \$8 taken from her pocket while at St. Anne's Market. - Mont. real Herald.

RUMOURED MINISTERIAL CHANGES .-- It is rumoured that the recent determinations of the Ministry in the Onebec Convention have not been unanimons and that they may lead to a prominent Lower Canadian member of the Ministry resigning his place in it. We member of the Ministry resigning his piace in it. We for said at James and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. wholly without foundation .- Ib.

About sevon o'clock yesterday morning His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Monck and suite, together with the distinguished visitors from, the maritime provinces, arrived in this city, and proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hall, where they remanined till ten o'clock. The distinguished party then left : Montreal by special train for Brockville, en route for Toronto, where His Excellency will be at present at: the opening of the Provencial Exhibition. It is said that Lord Monck will pay a short visit to each of the cities between here and Toronto .- Guzette 17th inst.

It has been rumored recently that the Administration are determined if possible to avoi! carrying out the Queen's decision, and completing the public building at Ottawa, in order to settle the seat of government permanently at Quebec. Some color has been given to this report by the violent attacks upon the Ottawa building by the ministerial organs here, and more by the following from the Quebec Mercury: -Our Ottawa friends must pardon us for putting on record the saying of a distinguished member of therecent Conference, from one of the Lower Provinces,. in regard to the removal of the seat of government: to that city. The idea is absurd, said the statesman of whom we speak. To remove the Government from Quebec, the capital designed by nature, to Ottawa, the capital proposed by Parliament, would be as preposterous as the removal of a respectable family from the house into their back yard to live there .- Commercial Advertiser.

We learn that the negotiations between English capitalists and the Government, for the parchase of twenty-one townships, en bloc, in Upper Canada, have failed. The Finance Minister loses a nice item from his budget, but the province will gain by the upsetting of a scheme that would have consigned an immense tract to a non-resident monopoly. It was in connection with this transaction that the Hon. J. B. Robinson visited England. - 1b.

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

INTERCOLONIAL THADS. - The proceedings of the delegates from the Provincial Governments in regard to Intercolonial Reciprocity have not passed the preliminary stage. The present circumstances of the Lower provinces rendered impracticable any plan involving an immediate diminution of their Customs' revenue. For the present, at least, a Provincial Zollverein must be considered unattainable. The subject has however, undergone discussion with a view to future action by the three governments in their respective legislatures; and in due season wo may book to see satisfactory results. Something is gained when ground is broken for the cultivation of question which in the end will really be much more than Intercolonial .- Queirce Mercury.

The Provincial Exhibition opened at Sherbraoke on on Wednesday last.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS:

Montreal, September 17, 1862. Flour Potlards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,40 to \$2,75; Fine \$3,60 to \$3,80; Super No 2, \$4,30 to \$4,50; Super, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Fancy, \$4,85 to \$4,90; Extra, \$5 to \$5,10; Superior Extra, \$5,20 to \$5,30 .-Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2,50 to \$2,55 Scotch, \$2,55 to \$2,60. Flour continues to be offered freely, and is rather easier.

Oatmeal, per brl. of 200 lbs, nominal at \$4,50. Wheat Canada Spring, in car loads, \$1; affort, \$1 to \$1,03, outside rate nominal; Milwankie Club, \$1,04 to \$1,05. Red Winter, \$1,09 to \$1,12. Only a few

car-loads have been sold. Corn per 56 lbs, 48c to 49c.

Peas, Barley and Oats-No transactions. Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6,35 to \$6,374; Inferiors \$6,40, (less legal deduction;) Pearls, \$6,30.

Butter is in good demand at late quotations, viz.. inferior, 10c to 101c; medium, 11c to 111c; fine, 12c to 121c; choice, 13c to 14c.

Lard in demand; 8c to 81c. Tallow 8c to Sic; scarce.

Eggs 9c to 10c.

Hams 9c to 11c; Shoulders, none offering. Pork Mess, \$10,75 to \$11 50; Thin Mess, \$9,25 to \$9,75; Prime Mess, \$8,25 to \$8,75; Prime, \$8,50 to \$8,75. - Montreal Witness.

Not hard to Catch. - You may catch a cold quicker and far easier than you can eatch a pickerel; cold, hourseness and sore throat will soon disappear.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons ; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co and all Medicine Dealers.

Married,

At St Patrick's Charch, Toronto, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. A. Scrivatiert, Parish Priest, Thomas Barry, Esq., Solveitor, &c., Toronto, to Miss Mary Josephine O'Dowd, diagrater of the late Michael O Dowd, Esq., of Toom, county of Galway, Ire and, and sister of the late Captain O'Dowd, fort adjutant at Toronto.

In this city, on Monday the 15th inst, Elizabeth

Keating infant daughter of John Pierce.

At his residence Offustown, C. E., on Sunday the 7th inst., James Fine, in the 81st year of his age, Native of the County Wexford, Ireland. May his

Died.

soul rest in pence. At his residence, Pine Grove, near Cornwall, C.W., on Friday, the 15th Angust, after a lingering illness of nearly six years, which he bore with the patience, the resignation and the fortitude of the sincere Christian, who amid all the cares and trials of life ever kept in view the bour of death, John Flanagan, Esq, J P, aged 50 years. A dutiful son, a devoted husband, a trusted parent, an eminently just man in all the relations of life; loved by the poor, respected by the rich, he has left few or none his like behind: To the Church, to his family, to the neighborhood in which he dwelt his loss will be irreparable. His end was perhaps hastened by the sufferings of his third son, who resembled him in all things and most in his many virtues. A true child of Mary, and rare in those days, with an amiability and a modesty almost surpassing that of woman, William Flanagan endeared himself to all who knew him. On the 6th instant, not yet having completed his 18th year, death came over him, and on the 8th, followed by his sorrowing brothers, friends, and classmates, he was consigned to the grave beside his father. May they rest in peace

Sad as is the bereavement, deep as is the affliction of the family, they have the consolution which Catholics only can have, that those they love have gone prepared as few go. Their lives were speut in pre-paration for Eternity. Thus "doth God temper the ind to the shorn lambs."

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashing Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanaes, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot. Corner of Craig! Jan. 17, 1862.

bout seven extent year eron mountage the Rehea speck conFRANCE. correct att.

The Moniteur of the 25th ult. says-" Several newspapers have asked what will be the attitude of the French Government in view of the agitation which prevails in Italy? The question is so clear that, any doubt seems impossible. From insolent threats, and the possible consequences of demagogic insurrection, the duty of the French Government and its military honour oblige it more than ever to defend the Holy Father. The world must be well aware that France does not abandon those to whom, when in danger, she extends her protection."

The leading anti-Catholic organ of France, L'Opinion Nationale, describes in remarkable language the present situation of affairs :-

Let us see (says the Opinion) the condition to which the Italian Government is reduced. The Emancipation Society of Genoa, dissolved by a Ministerial order, protests, and in protesting openly appeals to insurrection, and the Italian Government is powerless to prevent it. It is obliged to deprive of their command Generals Cugia and Meila, nominally because they did not take sufficient precautions against Garibaidi, but in reality because they are suspected. Gen. Cialdini himself, a resolute and energetic man, declares that he feels a certain degree of repugnance, in so grave a crisis, to take the command of newly-formed troops, to whom he is wholly unknown. 'I will go,' he is reported to have said, but I require that the Brignone division, which has long been under my command, should be despatched, so as to arrive with me at Palermo.' Lastly, the King himself announces that he is about to proceed to Naples. We know that Victor Emmanuel is not accustomed to shirk is not with material weapons that Garibaldi intends warring with us or with Victor Emmanuel, equally so against Victor Emmanuel? We should be sorry to vouch for it. If Victor Emthe first to use the word abdication-what would through the instrumentality of revolution. be the policy of his successor? England already has this contingency in view (!), and that is why M. Ricasoli is in London." This last 'fact' is wrong. Ricasoli was not in London when the that the outraged decency of universal Europe article from which the above is an extract appeared. He had not even arrived at Paris, but was at Chalons.

teur relative to the occupation of Rome, the to substitute one monarchy for another. Unlike Union, by a process familiar to the French Ca- that of Piedmont, it is opened and arowed. It tholic press, defends the Holy See by endeavour- is nothing less than the destruction of Christianity, ing to give to the official declaration as extended Government, and Morals. Their diseased palates a meaning as possible. The following were the are smitten with a longing for the return of the words of the Legitimist Organ. France has secular domination of pagan Rome. They are then more than ever the duty of defending the in love with the obscene picture sketched with Holy Father.' Although the Moniteur does such intrepid fidelity by Juvenat. They are not mention the Temporal Power, such an idea longing to see semi-nude judges once more on is so inseparable from that of the Pope, that it is the judgment seats, and the public celebration of evidently included in it. It is not, in fact, the espousals too foul to name. Piedmont is not so he made another incendiary speech more violent than person' only of the august Pius IX, which is houest. Where once the human mind has brought; any of its predecessors, and that the Syndic had pubexposed to criminal attacks from the 'demagogi- itself to believe in the duty of destroying Chriscal insurrection,' it is also and especially his tianity, and of substituting red republicanism for royalty, his authority. When Garibaldi takes up all Government, it would recoil from no means arms to the cry of ' Rome or death !' what he for bringing about such an object. Nor is it at wants to destroy is the temporal power; when all wonderful that assassination should be amongst our soldiers are most resolutely gathering around its favorite instrumentalities of propagandism. the Holy Father it is to defend at once his Piedmont has winked at both objects and means throne and his tura. Every other interpreta- as long as it suited her purpose; and she was the towns volunteers for Garibalni were enrolling object, and the project has received the favor and tion would be unworthy of the country, unworthy doubly criminal in consequence. Her object themselves openly. He added, however, on the 30th support of the Government."

of its traditions its duty and its glory. When then was her own apprandisement. The Mazzinians that Garibaldi's threats against Rome were only a of its traditions, its duty and its glory. When then was her own aggrandisement. The Mazzimans the Monteur replies, with a feeling of which we profess, at least, that they are inspired by a kind must take into consideration the inspiration even of faith. Their passionate profligacy is not so more than the expressions, 'The world must cruninal nor so base as the cold-blooded villany embarkation of the retiring Prefect Pallavicini, and know that France will never abandon in time of of the former. danger those over whom its protection is extended,' there is no room for equivocation about such a protection.' It is the rights of the Papacy, the Pontifical States, the whole of the dominions of St. Peter, which France covers with its ægis; and thus she defends Catholicity and protects' herself. Far more than any one is she concerned in having no attack made against the freedom and sovereignty of the Holy Father. It is in other respects a respectful protection, a protection which excludes the shadow even of any pretension incompatible with the dignity and independence of the sovereign who accepts it; a filial protection, in a word, and such as must inspire the veneration and devotion of the nation, who is the cidest daughter of the Church, for the chief of Catholicity! Such is, according to us the only sease that can possibly be given to the words of the Moniteur. Such a sense is completed, in our view, by the absolute silence which the official journal preserves on the attrude of the French Government with regard to the conduct of the Cabinet of Turin, and the recent communications which that Cabinet has addressed to the French in reference to the Garibaldian insurrection and to the contingencies which may arise out of a mixed occupation or the withdrawal of our troops. With declarations of the kind we have just read, there can be no room for combinations, the mere mention of which would be in contradiction with 'the duty of defending more than ever the Holy Father,' and with the obligations dictated by 'our military honor.' It is surely thus (as it seems to us) that the lauguage as well as the silence of the Moniteur should be

interpreted." The Monde, after having recalled the reciprocal contradictions which the semi-official journals have given each other on the subject of the Roman destion, adds that this polemic, the insimuations and these contradictions had gathered clouds. The Monteur has thought so likwise. The note it has published is intended to dispel such clouds."

It is impossible to be more laconic, but it is the best way of showing how sad is the sense of insecurity that exists in the minds of French Catholics in regard to the interests of the Church.

The Paris papers still continue to harp on the note in the Moniteur and the recent tilt between La France and the Constitutionnel. The Opinion Nationale deplores that the occupation of Rome is to be considered indefinite, and then tries to assign a term to it by saying that France A few minutes after another priest, named Bonnett, The Piedmontess Government had already 43 bat- when he was really retreating beaten and disgraced Victoria Docks, and has caused considerable excite-

Itali of question is by no means indissolubly bound escaped. The wounds are not dangerous. Italian the 23rd, he writes that the news is alarming; up with the existence of the present Poutiff; The Times correspondent who has a great tenderthe situation would remain as grave and delinate daggers into Romish priests—thus notes their transas to-day. This is not consolatory. With research the heginning of the week two priests were ference to the present events in Sixtly and Ca-stabled in the Pizzza Venezia, and another priest labria, the same journal adds that they impose was soundly beaten; it is asserted that they had diupon the Italian Government a most serious re- rected the police to enter a courtyard where four sponsibility, which it can redeem only by displaying as much energy in repressing the Garibaldian insurrection as it showed slackness in Tocates is the result of conviction, not of instruc- hunted like vernin through the streets of Naples, tions issued from high places. These are words, and no good man would like to see such scenes reof course, to be taken at their just value, newed in the streets of Rome; but the priests must Speaking of the question of the day the Opinion look to themselves; the people are maddened to des-Nationale says :--

"It is certain that our indefinite occupation of Rome will have the effect of weakening our influence in Italy to the profit of England, in the same way as it weakens the position of Victor Emmanuel with respect to Garibaldi. Garibaldi is our best friend' said a detoroued Italian. prince, who doubtless hopes that Garibaldi will drive the French Government to a change of 28 that Garibaldi arrived at Palermo in a private policy in Italy and to the undoing of what it has steamer; the Piedmontess Princes arrived the same done. We still hope that the French Govern- day and were of course eclipsed. The Marquis Pallament will not let itself be driven into any such thing."—Correspondent of Times.

ITALY.

The Munsters of the King of Piedmont are exhibiting a wonderful amount of zeal in endearouring to establish a difference between Kingasgogy and Demagogy. They appear to ignore the fact that revolution is not the less revolution because it is clad in monarchial forms. To blot danger, but that a King should think himself out or to alter violently the geographical limits bound to march in person against a rebel affords of a country, to subvert its form of government, a further proof of the grave state of affairs. It to dispossess its reigning timily, to put an abrupt end to its law, history, tradition, and independent existence is a revolution, whatever name be given but will his moral force, powerless against us, be to it, it all this be effected by its own chizcus. If it be effected by a foreign force, it is conquest. But if it be effected partly from within, and manuel were obliged to abdicate, and we are not partly from without, it is unjust conquest working

The recent " smexations" of Predmont have been effected by the last of these means. So audacious has been her career in this path latherto, has, at the last moment, secured some delay, and a snow of respect. But the men of the revolution with whom she has up to now so cordially In reference to the official note in the Mont- fraternised refuse to pruse. Their object was

> And now, when it no longer smis her purpose to lead the van of revolution, there is something not only meangruous, but positively grotesque, in the attitude she has assumed .- Northern Press.

> ROME. - A letter from Rome mentions the interesting fact of the re-establishment of the aqueduct of Claudius, designed to draw off the waters of Lake Celano or Facino, in the Abruzza. This great and important work has been upwards of ten years in hand, and the merit of its successful accomplishment is due to Prince Torionia. It is calculated that upwards of 35,000 acres of good hand will be restored to cultivation through the draining of the lake.

The following is extracted from a letter from

Rome: -"Prince Toriania has just brought a considerable undertaking to a successful termination. Thanks to his powerful assistance, the aqueduct of Claudius, which was intended to draw off the waters of the Lake Celano or Facino, is re established. The Lake Fucino, four Roman leagues in length and two broad, is situated at 32 miles from Sora, in the Abruzzi, and 62 from Rome. Its overflowing frequently desolated the surrounding country, from which, when the waters had retired, poisonous exhalations emanated. On the occasion of the in aggration of the channel to pour into the Livis the overflow of the waters of tois lake the Emperor Claudius gave a combat of gaileys, manned by 19,000 gladiators. An immense from Cugia, but he dismissed them, and if La crowd and the Printerian Guard lined the banks to France is to be believed, he had an interview that prevent the flight of the unfortunate combatants, night at Mistrelia, with Mazzini, who returned thence The combat, says Pacitus, 'although between cri- to Maita. minals, was woring of the bravest soldiers.' The spectacle being concluded, the flood-gates were opened, but the flow did not succeed, and it was necessary to deepen the channel. Trajan, Adrian, the Emperor Frederick III, and Alphonso I., caused new works to be executed, which were resumed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1826 the Neapolitan government undertook to clear and restore the Claudian acqueduct. The glory of bringing tonia, who, after ten years about and the outling of the appeared their report to the King,—"General Gariseveral millions, at last saw, on the 9th of this month appeared their report to the King,—"General Gariseveral millions, at last saw, on the 9th of this month appeared their report to the King,—"General Gariseveral millions, and baild has raised the standard of rebellion. Your the waters of the Fucino move from their level, and flow like a torrent, to cries of 'Viva Pio Nono,' 'Viva il Principe Torlonia.' Time is still necessary to drain the Fucino entirely; but the progressive lowering of the lake will by degrees restore to cultivation the country occupied by volunteers as a country oca superficies of 35,000 acres. It is calculated that capied or threatened by an enemy. We advise your the sale of the land will quadruple the capital ex- Majesty to proclaim a state of siege." the sale of the land will quadruple the capital ex-

pended on the undertaking.'
STABBINGS IN ROME -The Monde gives the following details of two attempts at assassination at Rome already mentioned by telegraph: - A priest of Lucca, named Rossi, was crossing the Piazza di Venezia, on his way home, when he noticed two men watching him, one of whom observed to the other, 'I could eat him.' The Abbe paid no attention to this; but, gaining his residence, was surprised to find that a man had entered at the same time, who asked if there were any rooms to let, and on the Abbe replying in they had not convey his impression that Garibaldi the negative, the stranger pronounced the word Addio, and then plunged a porgnard into his side, the only real ruler and sovereign in Sicily.

and that, were he to dissappear the difficulties of ness for Italian Protestant assassins, who stick their

young men were assembled. They were all arrested but one was afterwards liberated, and the act of the priests was not forgotten. There will be many such meta remembered should a rising take place, and preventing it. La France also denies expressly soudder at the thought of what would happen here if that it is a semi-official organ; the policy it ad- the pent-up passions of this people were ever to find a vent. I remember to have seen the Bourbon police peration, and if neither humanity nor Christian feeling have any control over them, a regard for personal security should command them to pause.

NAPLES - The London Tublet gives the following details of Garibaldi's late cureer : -

On the night of 24th of August, Garibaldi crossed from Sicily to Catabria, and landed at Mileto and Cape Spartivento. Before we set out with him on his northward course, we will attempt a chronicle of events from his arrival in the island. It was on June vicini Prefect of Palermo, the Archbishop and the populace received the Hero' with all honor, and the Royal Princes were very soon glad to take their departure for Napies, whence they repaired to Constan-

Garibaldi speat the first few days of July in speeches and excursions, while the enrolment of volunteers for an expedition under him was every where carried on openly.

The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, of which the telegraph had brought the news to Turin in the beginning of the month, could not formally be announced till the arrival of the documents; but on the 11th Signor Ratazzi announced to the Chamber of Daputies these gratifying didings as well as the betrothal of the Princes Pia to the King of Portugal: 'Thus,' said he, 'Italy takes her place among the powers of Europe of the first rank. An unhappy boast. In a very few days, on the 15th July, the Minister was called on for explanations about an incendiary speech made by Garibaldi at Palermo, where he had denounced Napoleon III. in rabid language, and talked of the Sicilian Vespers, and insisted upon having Rome and Venice.

He had made speeches of the same tenor at Palermo, Termini, and Cefain. The Minister had just procared the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy from Russia and Prussia, through the French Emperor's mediation, and upon given assurances that the Government was in a position to preserve order, and to prevent unauthorised revolutionary aggression upon Rome or Venice. What was he to do? He regretted Garibaldi's language; said he had known nothing of his intention to visit Sicily; and that Pallavicini had been called to account for his conduct.

On the 15th and 20th of July, M. Gallenga wrote from Turin to the 'Times' that, not 100 men would ; order contending against revolutionary anarchy." follow Garibaldaldi, and that not ten men out of a madhouse thought that force should be used to wrest Rome and Venice from their present occupiers; and on July 26, the Official Gazette of Turin denied the alarming rumors which were current of secret expeditions to the Tuscan or Pontifical coast.

Ains for M. Gallenga! By July 27 it turned out that Garibaldi had been to Marsala on the 19th; that the Syndic and the populace were all with him; that lished it; moreover that the Prefect of Palermo, Pallavicini, had resigned, and that the Syndic of Marsa-

la had been removed. M. Gallenga had to tell the Times on July 28, that Garibaldi was under the immediate and exclusive influence of the purest and most uncompromising Mazzinians; that two regiments were under orders to sail from Genoa to Palermo; that the French war steamers were off the Roman coasts, and that in all feigh, and that he really meant to sail to the East, to which the Government would make no objection.

In point of fact, on July 31, Garibaldi attended the lest Palermo that night, after putting out a proclamation cailing on his followers to march with him to Rome and Venice. Having done this he joined his volunteers in the wood of Ficuzzo, and on Aug 1 entered Corleone, where the arms of the National Guard were put at his disposal by the authorities.

All was now flutter and bustle. The Royal Brigade sailed from Genoa to Palermo. General Cugia was appointed Prefect of Palermo and commander of the forces. On August 2nd General Medici issued an order of the day against Garibaldi to the national guards of Palermo, and on the 3rd there appeared at Turin a Royal proclamation from King Victor Emmanuel to 'his people,' in which Garibaldi was not named, but the young men who followed him were blamed. Signor Ratazzi told the Chamber of Deputies that the proclamation was to disabuse people of the notion that the Government was secretly a party to the expedition, and that he hoped Garbaldi would submit to the King's wishes. The Minister at War also addressed an order of the day to the Italian Army, telling them that if 'culpable impatience were not allayed they would do their duty, however painful it might be.'

Garibaldi's answer was not long in coming. On August 4 General Cugia arrived at Palermo, and on the same day Garibaldi held a Council of War at Cefulu and decided marching against Rome.

The Duke de le Verdura and Deputy La Loggia were sent to him on the 6th, with a peaceful message

On August 7th Garibaldi entered Rocca Palumba, thence he proceeded to Caltanisetta, where he compelled the military authorities to give him arms and Dastro Giovanni, and moved thence on the 15th for Piazza in the direction of Cantania. He entered Treasury, levied contributions and repealed taxes. But at Turin, the Ministry, which on the 17th had dissolved the Emancipation Society by a decree, were Majesty's name, and that of Italy serve only to veil despotism .- N. Y. Globe. the intentions of European Demagogy; the rebellion

On the 21st the Chambers were prorogued, and command of the fleet, and General Cialdini was ap-

pointed Civil and Military Chief of Sicily. end of Sicily to the other; and that his previous letters must have been written to little purpose if had all this time been sole master of the situation,

Law Law Araba Agrae

that the Prefects of Catanzaro and Conenza, in Cazese on Cosenza; that on the 17th, at Aderno, 17 officers had resigned, rather than act against Garibaldi; that a battalion of Bersaglieri was mutinous; that General Mella's reason for evacuating Catania was, that he could not rely upon the troops, and that | Y. World. Cialdini had insisted on taking six regiments from the Amilian provinces for the same reason; and that Sicily was in fearful anurchy.

On the 24th, his news is still more dismal, for he says that not 17 officers but 46, in one brigade, had resigned; and that all Italy was in consternation at the state of siege; and that the despatch of Pinelli with Chaldini (that brace of butchers) had made a very bad impression.

On the night of August 24, as we have aiready said, Garibaldi landed at Mileto, in Calabria, near Cape Spartivento. He took with him two postal steamers, and about 1,000 men. - Tublet.

SPAIN.

The Correspondencia of Madrid of the 22nd states that Government has received from Paris a communication which gives good reason to hope for the restoration of a cordial understanding between France and Spain. The former seems auxious to place relations on a friendly footing, and to avoid everything likely to produce coolness between them. The Duario Espanol says : -

"We have received by post a printed appeal to the population of Madrid to make a demonstration against the Government, on the ground that it seems disposed to sacrifice Spanish to French interests. The document is couched in very violent terms, and its last sentence is - Down with the French! We mention this to show that the impradence of certain journals has had its natural consequences.'

AUSTRIA.

The Presse says that Austria has determined to call out 40,000 more soldiers.

DEATH OF MARSHAL NUGERT. - Austria has lost one of her most distinguished military men in the person of Marshal Nugent, of Westmeath. Born in Ireland in the year 1777, descended from an old Irish family, and the son of a remarkable diplomatist, he entered at an early age into the Austrian service, and for many years held the highest posts, both civil and military. He was a Magnate of Hungary, Prince of the Roman Church, Conneillor of State, Austrian Field-Marshal, Chamberlain, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Colonel of the 30th Regiment of Infantry. He served in Italy under the command of Rade zky was at the battle of Solferine, and was in early life Captain-General under the King of Naples during the events which marked the reign of Ferdinand 1.

RUSSIA.

Sr. Patensburg, Aug. 27. - The Journal de St. Petersbourg of to-day contains a circular note of Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 6th (18th) of August, in our armies we cannot expect them to win butconcerning the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia.

Prince Gortschakoft says in this note: -"It is not only questions of right which are under consideration. It is monarchical principle and social

The Prince then enumerates the guarantees given by King Victor Emmanuel, and adds :-"Under these circumstances we have thought it our interest to maintain and fortify the Cabinet of Turin on the ground of social order, and not to re-

fuse our moral support to a Government chosen by the enlightened majority of a country towards which we entertain good will and sympathy." The Minister concludes by saying :-

"The Emperor neither raises nor resolves the ques-

tion of right." A letter from Helsingfors, of a recent date, says :-"During the war with the Western Powers from 1854 to 1856, Russian ships of war were sunk in our harbor, as at Sebastopol, in order to prevent or reuder difficult the approach of the enemy. A line-ofbattle ship and some smaller vessels ware thus submerged. At the raising of the vessels sunk at Se-bastopol has been attended with a cartain amount of success, a company has been formed here with a like

UNITED STATES.

THE DESPOTISM OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT .-There is reason to believe that there are scores if not hundreds of men now lying in different federal forts, who are no more guilty of any real wrong toward the government, either in act or in purpose, then one half the men who walk Broadway. And yet the ban is upon them, and they wait in vain for relief. It is one of the alarming symptoms of the decay of the old spirit that the people should have so long quietly submitted to these atrocious violations of their most sacred rights. The Anglo-Saxon race, way back in the days of the Plantagenets and Tudors, used to be familiar with them, and sullenly passive under them; but not since the first Charles went to the block has anything of the kind been known in England. Never in the dues of the most rampant tory power, have the securities of the private individual been thus flagrantly overborne. Not even in the times of the most formidable danger, as in the invasions of the Pretender in '15 and '45, the Irish rebellions in '98 and '48, the Reform agitations in '31, and the later Chartist movements - were ever any such arbitrary procedures ventured upon. On two or three occasions the Habeas Corpus act has been suspended, but then only on express authority of Parliament, and with the limitation that the detaining of individuals should not extend beyond a certain time. The suspension of the act at the mere instance of the executive will was a thing never so much as dreamed ofinfinitely less, a confinement for an indefinite period, determinable only by the sovereign pleasure of the executive Our own fathers were bred to a belief in the absolute inviolability of the great popular rights. Even the sedition laws of the elder Adams, oppressive as they were, still provided for trial by jury --We have to go to the worst despotisms of foreign lands, among the bastiles of France, the leads and wells of Venice, or the dangeons of Naples, to find pelled the military authorities to give him arms and any such system of arbitrary imprisonment as has amuunition. On the 12th he left Galtanisetta for prevailed for the last year under this free American republic. If this usurpation is allowed to go on unopposed, as it has hitherto, the friends of human li-Catania at 2 a.m. on August 19, where he seized the berty, the world over, will have reason to disown us as recreants. They may well exclaim, as Tiborias tion in her own family, which is generally esteemed did over the degenerate Romans, 'O homines ad servitutem parati! Yielding this, we publish ourselves lonia, who, after ten years' labor and an outlay of now driven to take a resolution, and on August 20th as ready for any yoke that 'state necessity,' which is but another name for arbitrary will, may impose, and fully prepared to tread the irregular path to military Our Losses .- A semi-official report, which reaches

of Garibaldi imposes on us, the necessity of treating us by telegraph, states, that our losses in the late batand one thousand prisoners. If this was true, it would be the most disheartening news the public could hear as it would prove our vast armies do poorer fighting Sicily declared in a state of siege, and on the 22nd than the Chinese or even Digger Indians. Our troops the Minister of Marine Persano, was sent to take the it will be remembered, were flighting desperately for a week. At least four pitched battles were fought in that time, in which not less than 70,000 men on The unabashed Gallenga writes from Turin on the each side were engaged. Gen. Pope officially ad-20th that from the very outset he had expressed his | mitted that he lost 8,000 men on the first day at Bull own conviction that Garibaldi could move from one Run, and he is not a man to overstate his own losses. Until something better than government authority is given, we must consider this report as apocryphal as the despatch from the War Department, published on

will doubtless remain there until the death of passing near the same spot, received a stab from a tailous in Sicily. They now resolved on raising them to Fairfax and Washington. We shall probably not Pius IX. To which La France replies that the who new not doubt take manufactor books and the latter with of these battles until the rebel accounts reach us from Richmond, and an average on the 23rd, he writes that the news is alarming; can be struck. Alas, that it should be so that this great government, to-day the mightiest in all the elelabria, had resigned; that the Garibaldian partisand ments of power of any on earth, should have tolerated were in force in that province; that Corte was a war minister so untruthful, so false, and so arbimarching on Catanzaro, Nulleson Reggio, and Briz- trary.; Let us hope that Gen. Halleck will take warning by his predecessor's errors and will tell the truth, no matter how painful it may be, so as to restore the confidence of the government however much they may doubt its military and civil capacity. - N.

A STORY ABOUT GENERAL BUTLER. - A story is told

concerning General Butler which is not calculated to

prove his confidence in the safety of the secession element by which he is surrounded. Some time ago Gen. Butler finding that it was almost impossible to devote to his wife the cares to which she is entitled, resolved to part with her and to send her homeward The day of departure arrived, and he went with his wife and children to the boat on which they were to embark. Unfortunately the water was high and the boat difficult of access. The plank thrown upon the water between the deck and the shore formed an acute angel, and Blondin himself would have found it difficult to maintain his equilibrium upon it. But Gen. Butler, confident that his centre of gravity was sufficiently ponderous to secure him against all accidents, ventured bravely upon the steepy road. Hardly had he walked two steps, however, than his feet glided along and down he went, measuring the plank with all his length, and producing at the same time a noise somewhat similar to that of an old kettle. His servants ran to his assistance, and he was soon

up again. When it had been ascertained that the general was unburt, inquiries were made concerning the sound of metal heard at the time of his fall. It was not long before the mystery was solved. The clothes of the general having been torn in his perilous descent, people saw, protruding underneath his coat, one large breastplate, reaching from his neck down to his thigh. This was the object that had produced the noise. It was ascertained afterwards that the general wears this kind of armor since his arrival in New Orleans, and that he never goes out without it .- N. Y. World.

The New York World clearly indicates in the following extract one of the reasons which have led to the demoralization of the Federal armies in Virginia. Ragged and dirry, ill fed and ill shod as the Confederates are, they have the wisdom to restrain such excesses, and reap the result in their victories:-We are pained to learn from our correspondents with the army in Maryland that the forces lately commanded by Gen. Pope are committing all manner of atrocities upon the unfortunate inhabitants of that now bloody ground. Unionists as well as rebels are compelled to submit to this general pillage and ontrage. These are some of the fruits of Pope's savage orders in Central Virginia. Of course, as in all armies, the troops that pillage will not fight. They lose their courage with their sense of honor. The course of our military authorities is clear. Every soldier found pillaging should be arrested and punished instantly. Until the sternest discipline is enforced

GREAT BRITAIN.

WRECKS OF THE BRITISH COAST IN 1861.-The Board of Trade return of the wrecks and casualties which occurred on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1961 has just been published. From this report it appears that the number of casualties is greater than that reported in any of the preceding nine years, and 261 in excess of the annual average of the last six years. The numbers (exclusive of collisions) were, in 1857, 856; in 1858, 869; in 1859, 1,067; in 1860, 1,081; and in 1861, 1,171; and the increase is ascribed to a great extent to the gales of January, February, and November, in which mouths alone there were 465 casualties, exclusive of collisions. The number of collisions, again, though slightly in excess of 1860, is under the number of 1859, the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861 having the respective numbers 349, 298, and 323; and, on the whole, the increase in the number of collisions is not proportionately so great as the increase of other casualties. In the number of lives lost there is a large increase as compared with last year, caused by the gales of January, February, and November, which increase the number of casualties. In 1860 there were 536; while in 1861, there were 884; but this number is less than that of 1854 and 1859. The comparatively small number of lives loss in 1860 and 1861 is owing ceiefly to the absence of the loss of any large passenger ship on the coasts. From a table appended, showing the force of the wind, it appears that nearly one-half of these casualties happened with the wind at and under force 8, or "fresh gale," or under circumstances in which a ship, if seaworthy, and properly manned and sound, ought to be able to keep the sea. [It is only too probable that in a majority of cases, vessels are purposely made away with, in order to defraud the Insurance Companies.

A FLATTERING SECTOR OF LORD PALMERSTON .-The man who has been everything by turns and nothing long-Tory, Coalitionist, Whig, fency man of the Radicals, then Coalitionist again, and again the pet of the Tories-subordinate of Percival and follower of Castlerengh; raised to the Cabinet by Canning, and ready within six months to take office under those who hunted him to death; colleague of Eldon and of Brougham, of Sidmouth and of Grey : the supplanter of Aberdeen in the foreign office in 1830, and his subordinate in 1852; confidant in turn of every man of every shade of opinions, belligerent or pacific, economical or lavish, progressive or reactionary .- Daily News.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES,-The Daybladet of Copenhagen confirms the news of an approaching alliance between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian, heir presumptive to the Crown of Denmark. Prince Christian left Copenhagen some days since with the Princess, his wife, and two of his daughters .-After visiting his elder brother at Louisenlund, in Schleswig, he intends to go to Ostend. It is generally supposed that his Royal Highness will afterwards proceed to Reinhardsbrunn, in Toburg-Gotha, where Queen Victoria is to say some weeks. Prince Christian was born in 1818, and married in 1842 the Princess Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse, by whom he has a family of six children, three of them sons. The Princess Alexandra was born on the 1st of December, 1844, and is consequently not quite 18 years of age. She is tall and well-looking, and has received a most careful educaas a model of all the domestic virtues.

CHARGE OF WILFUL DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS,-The extraordinary charge against a Liverpool captain for sending threatening letters to a shipowner came on for trial at the Liverpool Assizes on Tuesday. It excited great interest, as it involved a counter-charge of a more serious character against the presecutor, namely, that he was concerned in the wilful destructles were one thousand killed, six thousand wounded | tion of several ships, which were destroyed for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters. An advertisement having appeared in the papers offering a reward of £200 for the discovery of the perpetrator of such a crime—a suspicion having not unreasonably got abroad that such a practice was very frequently resorted to - the prisoner threatened that, unless the prosecutor gave him a sum of money, he would expose certain fraudulent transactions of this kind, in which, he said, they had been jointly concerned. In the cross-examination of the chief witness some strange evidence was elicited, and the trial terminated in a verdict of acquittal.

ALLEGED ADMISSION OF A PLAGUE SHIP INTO LONthe third instant, which announced the advance of Don.—Extraordinary Slory.—The following story is Gen. Pope two miles toward the late battle ground current in the neighborhood of Plaistow and the

ment, not to say consternation. It is said that a screw steamer, having on board 90 bales of cotton and some crew and passengers, ran the blockade of the American southern ports, and so far as the ship was concerned, succeeded in reaching Gravesend in safety. At this place, though it must have been well known that yellow fever was raging in the ship, it was not detained, but permitted to come up the river and take its moorings in the Victoria Docks, with some of its crew or passengers lying dead, and the fever at its height. This appears to have come to the knowledge of some person in authority, for the vessel was speedily ejected from the dock basin, and where it has taken up its locality is a mystery. To give some color to this feasible and not easily invented tale, it is added that two men, well known in Plaistow as getting their living by boarding newly arrived ships -one for work and the other for the seamen's washing - went on board this alleged plague ship, and have not been allowed to come on shore again. If these facts be as stated, and no secret is made of the matter, great blame must rest some-where, as a vessel of this kind should most certainly not have been permitted to go into a dock situated in a district densely populated by people who obtain their livelihood from the shipping, &c; and supposing that the man who went on board the steamer for the washing had brought the clothes on shore and delivered them to the washerwoman, who can tell what amount of contamination might have resulted. THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES FORGERIES. -The

country excursionists at present in town will probably find some difficulty in procuring change for any bank notes they may have brought with them, and they must not feel offended if every proffered ' fiver' is severely scrutinised and held up to the light and examined with a magnifying glass, and endorsed with their name and address at full length; for the roboery of the paper on which the bank notes are printed has set every one on the aiert, and notes are received with the greatest suspicion. It is, I believe, the first time that the grand decideratum of the forger -the paper-has been obtained. The imitation of the printing has been carried to the highest state of perfection, assisted very materially by the art of photography, which has furnished the forgers with perfeet capies of the great originals, and enabled them to reproduce the exact transcript; but the paper, with its special watermark, has always bothered them Now they have the paper, and until their stock is exhausted they can work away. There are one or two curious points to be mentioned in connection with this subject. One is, that all forgeries of bank notes are for the smallest amounts - fives or tens -- generally fives, as being easier to get rid of. Another, that the forgery in this instance is said to have passed unnotived in the Examiner's Department, and to have been detected by two youngsters employed in 'ticketing off the notes. A third that some of the best forgeries of the Bank of England notes ever made were executed by some French prisoners during the Peningular war, and were written with common pen and ink. In the present instance, I understand that the printing portion of the forgery (which is understood to be carried on in Germany) is more clumsily executed than usual, and that, as regards the paper, the forged specimens which have hitherto come in have been five-pound notes, printed on paper usually old, used for printing £50-notes on-from the stock of which the robbery has been made. - Edmund Yates in the Northern Whig.

A renowned clergyman once preached a long sermon from the text - Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to get weary and went out; others soon followed, greatly to the aunoyance of the minister. Another person started, whereupon the parson stopped his sermon and said : Tout is right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed pass out. He continued his sermon at some length after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving.

THE ADMIRAL'S FIST .- Admiral Crosby had a large brown tist. Happening one day unfortunately to lay it on the table during dinner, at Colonel Fitzgerald's, Mr. Jenkius, a half-blind coctor, who chanced to sit next to the mimiral, cast his eye upon the fist. The imperfection of his vision led him to believe it was a French roll, and without further ceremony he thrust his fork into the fist! The confusion which resulted may be easily imagined.

do not rake up any grisvances; protect the young and tender beanches of your family ; plant a sinile of good temper in your face; carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good eron of happiness.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons inlying Claims against the Estate of the late WM, CHS, CON, and DAME MARY ANNE FITZGERALD, his WIFE, also deceased, in their lifetime of the City of Montreal, are requested to hand in their Account to the undersigned, and whose indebtted to the sail Estate are requested to make immediate oayment.

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J REZE, President. August 21.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE PUPIL TEACHERS of this School are request ed to present themselves on the 4th of SEPTEMBER nevt at 6 P.M. for the resumption of business. They will be required to produce certificates of good conduct and Baptism

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Sept. 4.

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with equal care. COSTUME. For Summer - Dark blue dress, with cape of the same material; a straw hat, trime at with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape. For Winter .- A black or dark blue mantila; a

The French and English languages are taught

black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half.

2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5.50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also makes in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two publications, and recommend them to the Schools of pairs for each pupil.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month.

4th. By paring \$1.50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take

charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.90 per month 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course,

extra charges. 7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per mouth; use of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per mouth. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. Sth. Parents who wish to have clothes provide for their children will deposit in the hands of the

Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 9th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a balletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children

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

11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church.

13th Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, bisin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand.

N.B. -Our former Papils will be admitted on the same conditions as they have been for the preceding vears.

Aug 28.

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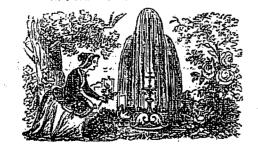
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s sited to the age and intelligence of the pupils. Vii. In conformise with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spicit, and a careful selection will be under of those authors best adopted

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May 28.

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HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Wood in the Bible House,

83 Great St. James Street, is prepared to give historical in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. Classes will

be formed in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening to suit the convenience of all. Full information respecting Terms for instruction will be given at the Rooms (up one flight) Bible House, 83, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

> MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. No. 2 St. Constant Street.

THE daries of this SUHOOL with he remaided on THURSDAY, the 14th instead no NINE o'clock

A therough English French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imported on extremely moderate charges Parents who intent sending their sons to this Institution are particularly requested to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of abedience to the order of the establishment, as an onind is permitted to re-

main unless he give general satisfaction in his application and conduct. For particulars analy at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal.

SECOND CLASS TEACHER.

A FEACHER, bolding a Second-Class Certificate from the Provincial Normal School of Upper Canado, desires an engagement. Good Testimonials.
Address, prepaid, 'Y. Z.' Teacher, Toronto, C. W. Aug. 12, 1862.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO QUEEEC. ON and after WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3d, Trains will ruo as follows : —

EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all 8.00 A.M. Intermediate Stations at Express Train to Quebec (arriving there \ 4.00 P.M.

(stopping over Night at Island } 500 P.M. Pond) at.... Ou Friday Nights a Special Train will leave at 11 30 P.M. for Quebec, arriving there at 7.30 A.M., and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers.

WESTERN TRAINS. FROM RONAVENTURE STREET STATION. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, stopping only at Principal Stations, and connecting with | 8.30 A.M.

Great Western Train for Hamilton, London, Detroit and the West, it; Mixed Train for Kingston and all Inter- 2.9.30. A.M.

BY ORDER

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexundria - Rev. J. J. Chisholm Adjala — N. A. Coste. Ayliker — J∵ Doyle Anligouish Rev. J. Cameron Arwhal - Rev. Mr. Girroir. ... Arthurly - M. Moran. Brockville - C. F. Fraser. Belleville-P. P. Lynch. Burrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos. Magino. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg -P. Maguire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor-Carnbrooke-Patrick Corcoran. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunpar Dunville—Edward M'Govern. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundus -J. B. Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville -- J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph-J. Harris. Goderich - Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay - J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Lacolle-W. Harty. 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'Cormick. Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon. Pembroke-P. Fallon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawlon-James Carroll Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Sandwich-H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E .- J. Uaughlin. St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax.
St. Mary's—H. O'C. Trainor.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill. Sydenham - M Hayden

The state of the following the state of the

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

Toronto -P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh

Thorold-John Heenan.

Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port-James Kehoe.

Wullaceburg - Thomas Jarmy.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

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

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

TO I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLANO-FORTES, & .. ge.,

AND

THURSDAYS FOR.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY, &c, &c., &c.,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.

Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds banded over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city - five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

March 27.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers & Gassitters, TIN-SMITHS.

ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA BQUARB AND CRAIG STEBET,

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON AAND,

Hot Air Furna. Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

AN American Lady, a Convert to the Church, Experienced, and well qualified to teach all the English branches, desires a Situation as TEACHER in some Canadian Family or School. In or near Mon-

treal or Quebec prefered.

For particulars apply to this Office.

Testimonials can be adduced if required. Sept. 4

O.J. DEVLIN,

OFFICE:
32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL

FIERPE R. FAUTEUX

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS

No. 112, St. Paul Street, HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

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

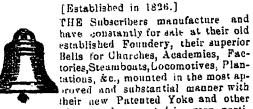
SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment, and in providing NEW COORS.

lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and 12ms.

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.



established Foundery, their auperior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most aptheir new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Kers, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

H. BRENNAN,



BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 195 Notre Dime Street. (Opposite the 業 Seminary Clock,)

AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

THE CHEAPES! MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that be 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, Chopia, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy,

Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English

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

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

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

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FAR-FAMED

RIVER SAGUENAY!

SEA-BATHING

MURRAY BAY AND CACOUNA.

THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER

"MAGNET,"

CAPTAIN THOMAS HOWARD, (Running in Connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company)

WILL LEAVE NAPOLEON WHARF,

QUEBEC,

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Sesson, at EIGHT o'clock, for the SAGUENAY,

To HA! HA! BAY, Calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSAC.

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats 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-Boats affoat. She is fitted up with large Family Staterooms, most comfortably furnished, and in every respect second to none on the Canadian

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.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. THE OPENING of the CLASSES is fixed for the tember, and onds on the First Thursday of July. FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

W. F MONAGAN M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUNTEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c., OFFICE:

No 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

> B. DEVLIN, - ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

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

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

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

> 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.

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON

BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vicinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends, she will open an

> ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,) On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at

No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET, being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS,

(for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given.

All persons wishing to join the above named Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr. BAR-Wick, at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street, and enter their names on the list for the Class now forming.

Terms for the EVENING CLASS, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF a month; to be paid in advance on entering name, when a receipt and card of admission to the Class will be given. Terms for Private Lessons (given without exception at the Academy) can be obtained at Prince's Music Store. Hours for the Evening Class, from half-past SEVEN

to half-past NINE.

Mrs. STEVENSON'S method of teaching either Vocal or Instrumental (Pianoforte) Music, includes the use of the 'BLACK BOARD' and corresponding Slates, according to Hullah's most approved and modern system, which teaches the pupil to write as well

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

CONVENT,

ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, G. 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, Geo-graphy, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Mo-dern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the puols. Differences of religion will 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.

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 strice attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the

same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

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

> 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.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.

October 29.

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 constan 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 (paya le half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep July 21st, 1861.

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 endeaver to procure employment for those of them who

wish to remain among us.

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

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

June 5.

REMEMBER THAT

GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN HAS BEEN REMOVED

то ніз SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS,

Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St. Urban Street, near the Nunnery. OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 121 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. May 28.

> 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

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRINTING

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND, PRESSES, we are

enabled to execute large quantities

of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

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

of Book Printing, all Catalogues, By-Laws, Reforts, Speeches, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular-attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the

> United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and 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. CA

BILL-HEADS!

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

SHOW-BILLS!

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

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTEEAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, } 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING, GASAND STEAM-FITTING BETABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

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

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishmens

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAUBICE STREETE.

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in bis line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and

Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.

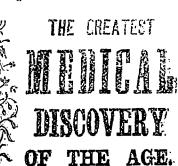
The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches. hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and

which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

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, Phinisophy, &c.. with the ordinary course of literature. He can produce a certificate from the Training Bitablishment, Dublin, and another of promotion, from a Board of Inspectors, also an Agricultural Cervificate.

Apply at the TRUE WITNESS office. Montreel, August 8.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common. Pimples Ho 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 mursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worse canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted: to care the worst case of ervsinelas.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils

pimples on the face.

One to two bottles are warranted to ours all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cura running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

Four to six bottles are warranted: to care corrupt

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonfuli per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon. ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

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

part, apply the dintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an infiamed surface, you will rub it in

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid 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 n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,

covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment.

the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and given immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

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

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

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.