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VOL. XII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

NEILL O'DONNELL; OR, THE MISER'S HEIR. (From the Irish-American.) CHAPTER V.

Nance's rhetoric having completely silenced any compunctious visitings in Neill, he, after partaking of a comfortable meal, sallied out to purchase a dress for the ball, which had particularly struck his fancy the preceding day. It was that of a cavalier of the Court of Charles the Second; and when fully arrayed in it, Nance was enthusiastic in her expressions of admiration. The silken hose, pinked brodequins, slashed doublet, stiff ruff, embroidered mantle and Spanish hat, with its long, drooping plumes, were in the extreme of that style which, with all ridiculous monstrosities as well as graceful elegance, the 'merry monarch' was so fond of importing from Monsieur. But they admirably became Neill's tall and finely formed figure, and it is doubtful whether any gay gallant, or rollicking cavalier of the 'olden time.' ever looked to better advantage in them. His dark, flashing eyes, too, and the somewhat haughty cast of his bold Milesian features, were in keeping with the rich and stately costume, and amply supplied the absence of those perceptible gleamings of ease and fashion which peculiarly stamped the air and tournure of the polite and educated. The enormous wig which he had bought with the dress, Nance had instantly discarded as unfit for a Christian to put on them, but in heu of it Neill's raven hair, in nature's own exuberance, curled over his shoulder and aped somewhat the style of that extravagant mode.

Provided with a large cloak to conceal his person, he passed unnoticed through the streets, and arrived at Vernon House. Jest and jibe, jeer and repartee, keen and pointed, were showered in profusion at him by the mob who assembled outside, amused themselves by guessing at the persons, and criticising the various characters as they stepped from their respective vehicles .-Neill being masked prevented them hazarding any very accurate guess as to his identity; but the mere idea of his coming out on foot, which leaf, of its wreath of evergreens. the poor fellow in utter ignorance had done, elicited shouts of laughter and contempt.

'Arra, clear the way, wid yees all, make way —for the Gineral! Whoroo! yer honor's the first that come on the trotters, so pay yer footin' now, and give us something to drink.?

'Blood alive! who's that slasher? Faix I dunno rightly; but I suppose it's the Lord Leftinent, barrin he happened to forget his horses.'

Eh. hould yer tongue Larry, and don't be jeerin' the quality that way; niver mind the snalpeen, yer lordship; shure you come upon shank's mare; and if yer honor gets hearty we'll call with a wheelbarrow for you.'

' Molown! asy known yer honor wasn't in the army, or you wouldn't have yer soord sthreelin' down that way.'

Neill threw his cloak to a servant, sprung with desperation up the lighted staircase, and entered a spacious saloon en masse with a party who had just preceded him. The flood of dazzling radiance, the perfumed atmosphere, gaily chalked floor, flower-hung walls, gay groups, and rich and varied costumes, all swam before his eyes, and but the consciousness of his disguise enabled him to recover his self-possession, and ere balf-anhour had elapsed he had made the tour of the room, laughing, chatting, and exchanging sallies of wit and repartee with the motley groups that thronged them. His broad brogue excited many a laugh, whilst his striking figure and gay costume elicited general admiration.

" Fortunes told-fortunes told, To the young, to the old, To the Srave, to the fair, Every fate I declare."

These words, chanted in a rich, musical voice beside him, struck like a familiar chord upon Neill's heart; he turned, and beheld a figure attired in the gay and becoming costume of a gitana or Spanish gipsey, the upper part of the face was concealed by a half mask of black velvet similar to those worn by the ladies of the court of Henri Quatre, leaving visible only a pair of ruby lips, a row of pearly teeth, and a chin and throat fairer than usually fall to the lot of a gipsey. She was surrounded by a crowd consisting of nuns, friars, sultanas, and flower girls, who received her oracular decisions with sallies of wit and bursts of merriment. The instinct of love, or a divine revelation from Cupid, whispered Neill that this was Miss Vernon .-With a beating heart he drew nearer; at that moment, the gipsey turned from inspecting the palm of a burley Jew, and again commenced her

"Certes, fair ladies, show your hands, I'll promise you husbands, and titles, and lands; I'll promise you pleasures rich and rare; I'll promise you children brave and fai: ; Then ladies, fair ladies, the price is small, For the fifth of a crown I'll promise you all."

'Faith, nothing on earth could be cheaper,' exclaimed Neill, laughingly.

'Ha!' said the gipsey, archly, 'does the follower of the gallant Charles wish me to foretell his destiny? Fear not to show your hand noble cavalier -

Deep skilled am I in cabalistic lore
And oft the witch's wand and spell have bore."

Come, I have scarce presaged aught but happiness to-night, and many a noble heart and gentle heroes, of the wise Cormac, and him of the hun- an allilu! if id didn't dazzle my ould eyesbosom has throbbed higher and happier from my auguries.'

With a thrill of delight Neill surrendered his hand. The gitana perused its complicated lines with mysterious gravity, then sung -

Many a line Doth here entwine: Fortune's fretwork In future's network ; Love has crosses, Gains have losses.

'In plain Eoglish,' said the fair Sybil, laughing at Neill's, puzzled air, 'your star is in the ascendant; the line of life is strong and vigorous. Fortune smiles, and Venus is propitious; but, beware; you are a daring archer, and may fly your arrow too high.'

The latter words were said in a lower voice, and the gitana abruptly turned away. The music struck up its inspiring strains, and the greater number of the gay company were soon treading the fantastic mazes of the dance. Neill looked eagerly around for the gitana, but she had suddenly disappeared. After a vain search, he threw himself, somewhat vexed and disappointed, into a seat beside the door, and continued watching the giddy evolutions of the motley figures on ceiving his cloak from a servant, was in the act the floor.

A faint sigh near him suddenly startled him, he looked round and beheld the object of his search leaning in a listless attitude against a marble column, at a little distance from him. Neill eagerly petitioned for her hand for the ensuing dance. The laugh which broke from the gipsey, had something of mockery in its musical tones.

'First, tell me, do you dance well, gentle Cavalier?' said she, after a pause, during which she stripped a tall candelabrum, beside her, leaf by

Dance! I could dance to eternity if you were my partner,' whispered Neill, in his softest and most insinuating tones, at the same time slightly pressing the hand of the gipsey; 'and, as for dancing well never fear but I can dance in first rate style, my dear, that is if the touch of this little white hand don't bewilder me.'

Neill had not overrated his Terpsichorean powers, for though all unskilled in the elegant minutiæ and nice formalities of the drawing-room, with the exception of a few odd blunders, such as entangling himself now and then with his sword, and once tearing the scarf of the lady with the peaked toe of his boot, he acquitted himself to admiration both in dancing and in his subsequent attendance on his fair partner .-Laughing, chatting, and in his elevation of his spirits, even tossing off some of his French and Spanish gibberish, at which the gitana laughed heartily; he exerted his utmost nowers to please during the occasional pauses in the dance. In the height of his glee he was startled by an abrupt exclamation from the gipsey. Leaning against the opposite wall he saw a tall figure for a moment he stood irresolute and confused; dressed in the garb of a Cossack or Tartar who two of the most powerful of his foes, and skilappeared intently watching their movements. But observing that his scrutiny had excited ob- down the narrow street. After the lapse of servation, he suddenly moved away amid the some minutes, he heard the whole party in hot the merry voice that was music to my heart, and crowd. The lady now appeared tired, and Neill led her to a sofa, and in compliance with her invitation seated himself beside her. Neill's felicity was now complete, for he more than suspected who sat beside him, but to add to it, the gipsey complained of heat, and taking off her mask self on one of the landing steps of the old Cusdisclosed the lovely countenance of Miss Lilly tom House. The cold wind blev chill upon his Vernon. This proceeding encouraged Neill, who took off his also, which, to tell the truth, he had all along felt very uneasy in. An affected start. a slight pout, and an arch smile, betrayed the his soul, and caused a complete revulsion of his lady's recognition of her handsome admirer .-Neill forgot all his uneasiness and the hours

passed like minutes. They spoke of Ireland; Miss Vernon had infinitely above him—but, above all, a maddening never been in it since a child, but she loved it, sense af shame, and a fierce desire to revenge she said, better than any other land beneath the the wrong that had been inflicted on him was pabroad canopy of heaven. Neill could have knelt ramount in his breast. He had received a blow, and worshipped her for the words. Here was a and, rude, untutored as he was, all the fierce theme he was master of-from boyhood he had proud blood of his mother's race fired in his veins been familiar with her history. How oft had he at the insult ;-no, not even from the brother of listened with delight to his uncle when in some ber he loved would be tamely bear it. He buhappier mood the old man would dilate upon the ried his tace in his hands, and a hundred passionancient glories, or relate some of the old beroic ate scheines and wild, revengeful thoughts crowdlegends of the past. In speaking of these Neill | ed into his brain. seemed changed into a new being, no trace of the confusion or embarrassment of ignorance was perceptible in his manner, his mind rose to the natural elevation of his thoughts, and triumphing lady seemed struck, and listened with wrapt attention, not a gesture interrunted, nor a smile deries of his native land.

He told of her ancient fastnesses, bristling long, yet the grey dawn was slowly breaking more honest, hospitable, good natured fellow dary loves of gentle damsels, and gallant chief- faithful creature was already up and preparing and on his occasional visits to his uncle invaritains, who had done startling deeds of ' high em- something for his refreshment. prize, and fought whole armies of invaders for spoke of the once proud destiny of his own race, darlin.' of their subsequent decay and poverty, and of his own orphan years and neglected childhood, until tears dimmed the bright eyes of his audi-

He was still speaking when a sudden start and exclamation from the lady made him pause abthe Cossack leaning with folded arms in a recess of an opposite window, sternly regarding them. Neill's first impulse was to start up and demand agitated face of Miss Vernon prevented him, and at that moment the individual, perceiving that he was noticed, moved slowly away.

Supper was over, the dancing had ceased and the guests were departing, ere Neill could tear himself away from what had appeared to him a fairy scene. He descended to the hall, and, reof flinging it round his shoulders when he perceived the figure of the Cossack standing beside him. He turned quickly round and beheld a pallet in a corner of the room and buried his face the stern face of young Vernon pallid from suppressed passion.

Moved by an impulse of shame, he could scarcely define, Neill fastened his mask more securely, and hastily pulling his hat over his eyes, were spent in weaving plans and prospects for he sprang down the steps. He had just turned the future. At last he struck on one which he curely, and hastily pulling his hat over his eyes, into a narrow street which led to Nance's abode, determined to follow. He concluded that a duel when he heard the tread of several feet in rapid pursuit behind him. He listened and distinctly sent the wrong done him: he was ignorant of the heard the voice of young Vernon urging them mode of handling a sword or using a pistol, but on. He stopped.

to the foremost as he came up.

Without answering, the man aimed a blow at him. Neill skilfully avoided it, and, seizing him Vernon to give him satisfaction. This wild proin his arms, they grappled violently together .- | ject infused new vigor into him, and, on Nance's The rest of the party now came up.

'Ho! pull him to the ground, Jones,' said young Vernon; 'trample the vile dog!' and rushing between them, he struck Neill several severe blows of a heavy stick over the head and shoulders.

'Down base-born catiff!' said he; 'take that, kennel hound, and let it teach you never again to presume to thrust your vile presence into honor-

able company.' The street was a dark and obscure one, so that Neill was unable to discover the number of his assailants, who now attacked him front and rear. Even with all the nervous strength of young and vigorous manhood, he found he could not prolong the unequal contest many minutes longer, so, making a desperate effort, he shook off fully tripping up the heels of a third, he dashed and the darkness of the night, soon enabled him to set them at fault. Panting and breathless, he found himself at length alone. He seated himheated frame, and a shudder crept over him .-His thoughts were one wild chaos; the stinging words of young Vernon had fallen like iron on nature. A painful, humiliating consciousness of his insane imprudence in forcing himself into the society of a class whose social position was so

Hours passed away, ere he rose from his dark and lonely resting place by the water's side. He left it an altered being-a chasm of years seemed filled up in the space: one rude touch had worked the crude elements of his character into over the defects of education, lent a fervid and worked the crude elements of his character into almost poetic eloquence to his language. The strong and vigorous action, and the gay, warm and volatile feelings of youth, were suddenly exchanged for the grave thoughts, deep passions rided the ardent enthusiastic, as with glowing and decisive energy of matured manhood. With cheek and kindling eye he spoke of the past glo- a prouder step and a sterner air he slowly re-

'Welcome, welcome, darlin'; erra how did one glance of their bright eyes; then of the vir-tues, wisdom and dauntless prowess of her olden self go down to Vernon House to see the fun, dred battles; of the valiant Fionn, the great ivery windy stramin wid light, and such a sight Fenian, illustrious Brien, and renowned Malichi; of grand quality rowlin up in their carriages of the heroic chiefs Tyrone, O'Donnell, the wild every minnit to the door. An, faix, id was the O'Sullivan Beare, princely O'Donohue, and herce ladies that looked beautiful, but as for the gintle-MacCarthy More, the stern champions of her men, och, that I mightn't sin if I saw one of rights against Sassanach and Dane. Last, he 'em that could compare to my own curly headed

Nance was so much engaged at first in her descriptive harangue, as not to observe that anything peculiar had happened Neill. But she started with dismay as a sudden flash from the fire revealed his face and torn and disordered garments. In answer to her anxious enquiries, ruptly. He looked round and saw the form of Neill briefly and sullenly related the night's adventure.

'Ochone, wirrasthrue, I tould ye how it ud be, avic deelish,' said the old woman, wringing her the reason of his scrutiny; but a glance at the hands; 'but ye wouldn't be said by me; and he sthruck you, did he, and another houldin ye? My curse light hot and heavy on the proud, cowardly terms, his determination to obtain satisfaction for Sassanach; dear forgive me for sayin so; what the insult he had received, and likewise his resoblood there's in him, inagh; that's the bad blud, the devil's dhrop-moloun, shure the likes of his whole seed, breed an gineration wouldn't be fit to hould a candle to an O'Donnell any day.'

Regardless of the flood of invective which the old woman poured forth with all the bitterness of a warm and hasty temper, Neill threw himself on in the clothes. Nance, shortly after, took up her water pitcher, and softly latched the door after her, and he was left alone. In spite of his fatigue, he could not sleep, and the weary moments was the only resource left by which he could ren. He stopped.

'Is it me you're looking for?' said he, sternly, to the foremost as he came up.

he was master of sufficient funds to get himself instructed. He would go then to a foreign country, practice diligently for a month, and, at the expiration of that time, return and compel return, he rose and imparted it to her. She him from it. He continued firm and inflexible.

'Say no more, Nance,' said he, 'my mind is made up. I'll leave you what money will keep you above want, and, for my sake, nurse, forget any differences you had with my uncle, and when I'm gone, see that the old man does not want; he is looking worse than usual these late days, and sadly wants a little care and attention .-Promise me, Nance, that you won't neglect him, and I'll go away happy.'

Neill's firm and sorrowful manner awed and melted poor Nance completely. Bursting into tears, the affectionate creature flung her arms round his neck and blubbered out her incoherent intreaties for him to remain.

'Erra chora machree, light of my eyes, shure id isn't going to lave yer ould nurse ye are; what'll I be widout hearing the light laugh and pursuit behind, but his accurate knowledge of the obscure alleys and intricate windings of the town, desolate widout ye! I'll do yer bidding to him, for I never had the ill-will agen the O'Donnell but on the 'count of fretting for you, darling, that ever made me say a hot word agen him -Ochone, ochone, jewel darling, think betther of id, and put them wild idais out of yer head .--Lave id all in the hands of God, and He'll see ye righted in the end.

All the old woman's remonstrances were vain. That day Neill departed, and all she could learn of his destination was that he had taken passage in a small French vessel that happened to be off the

At the expiration of a month Neill returned home. Nance was delighted to see her darling again, though she trembled when she found the stern purpose of his soul was still unbent, for her one of the Vernons. But a marked change had come over young O'Donnell, and his nurse now felt too much in awe of him to venture her former homely remonstrances.

Neill's first step was to send for the only and integrity of the gentlemen of the law, firmly believing, an opinion by the bye, entertained by many, that the entire profession could not promany, that the entire profession could not promany ways, like ther grand, proud brother. And, duce one honest man. This anomaly was certraced his way. The winter's night had been tainly found in the person of McDermott, for a know how you wor; but when I sed you wor in

castles, and battlemented courts, of the legen- when he reached Nance's abode. But the kind, never existed. He was much attached to Neill; ably slipped him some pocket money; he had once even ventured to hint to the O'Donnell the propriety of doing something for his nephew, but had received such a rebuff that he never repeated the attempt. Having heard of Neill's mysterious disappearance, he was surprised and delighted to receive a summons to attend him as speedily as possible, and was still more astonished to behold in the grave, self-possessed young man before him, the wild, ragged boy whose arch wit and droll sayings had so often provoked his laughter. But the good attorney's amazement reached its climax when Neill recounted to him the cause of his flight and his present business with him, which was to stand his friend in the intended meeting. McDermott had a most legal horror of firearms, cold steel, and all the other appliances for destroying, cutting, maining or wounding his Majesty's heges; so he tried hard to reason with O'Donnell, hinting that an application to young Vernon might be attended with an apology. This suggestion met with a prompt and unqualified refusal from the hotheaded youth; and he declared in no measured lution not to allow McDermott to leave the room without his solemnly promising to act as his second. Half coaxed, half intimidated by threats, for bravery was not one of the cardinal virtues he possessed, the affrighted attorney sat down, quaking with trepidation, to write at Neill's dictation -a letter couched in calm but sorrowful and indignant terms. As he did so a host of legal penalties for writing hostile and threatening missives calculated to provoke one of his Ma. jesty's subjects to commit a breach of the peace, floated before his eyes.

'To think,' muttered, or rather growled, he, that I, Denis McDermott, who have lived as peaceful as a child in Galway these thirty years and over, should be dragged by a wild scapegrace into a duel with a member of one of the most wealthy and respectable families in it! faith, he's as mad as his uncle: it must run in the family. Devil take me, what luck I had to come near him;' and the good man scratched his bald head and literally shook as if laboring in an ague fit.

CHAPTER VI.

The challenge having been signed, sealed and was horror-stricken, and tried in vain to dissuade dispatched, Neill waited with some impatience for an answer. To his supreme satisfaction, and the mingled terror and astonishment of his legal friend, a messenger, after the lapse of an hour returned with a note which simply stated that the writer, Lieut. Vernon, would be ready to meet him at the appointed time. This having been arranged, the remainder of the evening was spent in chatting the news and relating O'Donnell's adventures. Under the potent influence of the potheen that Nance provided, McDermott. who loved a jovial glass, forgot his fear; and even grew so valiant before they parted for the night, as to declare he had not the slightest objection to the intended meeting and had rather a strong notion of calling out that puppy Vernon himself, on account of his having nearly ridden his horse over him at the races the preceding week, and laughed most impertmently at his falling in the mud in his haste to get out of his way.

Having seen McDermott comfortably ensconced in Nance's bed, for Neill was by no means so confident in his professions of valor as to trust him out of his sight, he inquired how his uncle had taken his desertion, a question he had hitherto been too eager and excited to ask before.

'Faikes, alanna,' replied Nance, 'I had to make a stretch of a lie on the 'count of id. Och, that I mightn't sin if I didn't think he'd ate me the mornin' I went to him. I toult him you happened to meet wid a friend who had got you some employment in Dublin, an' that you had barely time to lave word wid me, as the man was just steppin' into the coach; an' I sed that you'd be sure to send him some money to make him comfortable; this quieted him finely, asthore, an' he tuk it quite aisy. Bud, dear knows, darlin' I don't think O'Donnell is long for this world, he's heart boded no happy result from a contest with ever an' always moanin' and mutterin' to himself, and he's got the bad sign of prickin' an' pullin' everything near bin; them that's got that's not expected; an' sure I brought him the finest mate and broth an' gev him the best of usage while you wor away; indeed, give him his due, he forfriend he could apply to in such an emergency; got ould scores an' clung to me so close that he and this, strange to say, was an attorney of the could'nt bare to lave me out of his sight; bein' name of McDermott. He possessed the entire lonely, darlin', the crature was cravin' widin for confidence of the elder O'Donnell, and was the something to cling to. An' hadn't I Miss Lilly only person that transacted business for him; no in here, every mornin; she used to come in to slight proof of his merit, as the old gentleman rest herself after her walk. Och, but she's the was somewhat scentical in his ideas of the honor rale beauty, an' small blame to you to love her.

reach surpowering than Othernal different to being the commercial control of the commence of t

e illed the Green; outside the town. MeDermott's valor bad oozed out considerably during the night; and by theetime, that they had paced over the ground several times, whilst waiting the to shed its malign influence on poor Nance appearance of the opposite party, it had evaporated so fast that he would have been ready on their first appearance to take to his heels had not a certain awe that he stood in of Neill, the command which a strong mind will ever have over a weak one, deterred him from the attempt.

of whom seemed a surgeon, the other to belong to the military, made their appearance. They bowed politely to Neill and McDermott, and the military gentleman came forward and commenced arranging preliminaries with McDermott. But the poor little attorney betrayed such evident fright and trepidation, that the gestleman withdrew with a supercitious smile and with a significant glance at his friend, began to measure the ground. Meanwhile, young Vernon amused and leisurely tapping the heel of his boot with his walking cane. But a close observer might have discovered that much of this nonchalance was assumed. Occasionally he stopped short in his walk and gazed long and earnestly at his autagonist, and if detected in his scruting, his eyes were averted suddenly with an air of embacrass-

Pistols being placed in their hands, the combalants took their places, the word was given, and they fired almost at the same moment. Both parties stood their ground; and when the smoke cleared away, young Vernon was observed to part of the early history of the late Count stagger. His second and the surgeon sprung forward in time to intercept his fall. The ball had passed through the side, smashing a couple with him) - and had received several letters from of ribs, and causing a considerable effusion of the old man on his return from abroad, testifying blood. Every ireful feeling fled from Neil's his strong anxiety to repurchase the castle and breast as he gazed upon the pallid countenance domains of Kilinningh, the ancient possessions of of the brother of her he loved. In an agony of his family, and offering a most liberal sum for its remorse he flung himself beside him, and inquired | purchase. The Colonel it seems respected the of the surgeon if he were dangerously wounded.

shot; there now you have got what I call a English prejudices, had given his consent, and from Europe the Islam invaders. scientific mark,-two inches closer and your job | the last lineal representative of the O'Donnell's was done.'

Neill mechanically put his hand to where he to his head slightly grazing his cheek-bone.-a faint voice-

mistake before this, but pride prevented me mak-I am badly wounded.

He pressed his band and relapsed into a swoon. The generous words of his adversary gave fresh and with difficulty could be forced away by the it again. terror-stricken attorney, who stood heartily cursof immediate Bight.

CHAPTER VII.

luck would have it, they found a Dutch brig with fall powers to put it in the most magnificent about to sail for Antwerp. Neill urged McDer- order. Connemara until the affair should blow over, he good-bye.

was safe out of sight.

was perfectly recovered, and now looked as gay to mer a goodly plant of the O'Donnelle. and light-hearted as ever; McDermott had come back from the wilds of Connemara, and, pen bebind ear, sat ensconced in the mysterious depths of his dark, dusty little office, looking as utterly by Mossionon Durantour, Bishop of Onleans, on unconscious of duels, plots, couspicacy, or any other treasonable intention, as any legal gentle- ( Translated for the Dublin Telegraph from the French man could possibly be. Neill had written frequently, enclosing letters containing money for his ancle. He mentioned that the greater part of his time had been spent in the improvement of his education, after which he had succeeded in was in a fair way of gaining an independence.

thrown into some excitement by the sudden dedead in his bed one morning by the old woman who attended him. The authorities took possession of the mansion in the absence of the old not a farthing of money could anywhere be discovered. Several chests of old papers and nephew and heir. Another document excited tacle; one implores the other, at the feet of our commuch curiosity. It was a patent from government exposering Court Common Father, who blesses both; and it is a bishop of the West, the humblest among them, who now speaks

or the meeting was a lonely, secluded place, ed from foreign agents for estates in France and Spain, all signed, down to no distant date, by the miser's own hand.

To the last, The O'Donnell's evil star seemed Meelan; for, after much solemn foolery and many protound cogitations amongst the sage magistrates of Galway, it was at length decided by these doughty functionaries that no one but the old woman who attended him had spirited away the miser's wealth. Her well-known hostility to After the lapse of some minutes, Lieut. Ver- the old man, coupled with her sudden attentions non, accompanied by two other gentlemen, one down to his death, and other suspicious circumstances, were plausibly adduced as proofs of her guilt. And despite of her indignation, her tears and protestations of innocence, Nauce was marched once more to prison, and might have fallen a victim to the mistaken justice of her townspeople had not McDermot, who was somewhat puzzled himself to know what had become of the large amount of money which he duly transmitted every year to the miser, written to Neill, acquainting him with the death of his uncle and the bimself walking up and down humming a tune, incarceration of his favourite nurse. Neillnow Sir Neill O'Donnell - lost no time in returning home, and his private relation to the magistrates at once released poor Nance from durance vile," and considerably raised his own importance in the estimation of those gentlemen, who judging from their deferential hows and smiles, seemed to consider wealth as the summum bonum of human felicity. Nothing further now remained to be done than for Sir Neill one flock and one pastor. to take possession of his ample fortune which, to the general joy of the town devolved on him.

Colonel Vernon had become acquainted with O'Donnell-(how he had acquired his enormous wealth was a secret he had carried to the grave old man's feelings and at once acceded to his re-Hum, not exactly; it was a mere chance quest; ins heir, too, with English tastes and stood a master in the halls of his fathers.

This proud and inelancholy satisfaction, it appointed, and found the blood was slowly trickling | peared, the old man had only permuted himself from his cheek. Vernon's ball had passed close | once. He had roamed through the noble woods of his ancestral home, and surveyed with a bitter Young Vernon slowly unclosed his eyes and fixed and envious smile the noble modern mansion, the them upon Neill. He held out his hand said in stately gardens, spacious fish-ponds, grottoes, conservatories, and all the magnificent improve-Forgive me, O'Donnell; I discovered my ment that the good taste of Colonel Vernon and predecessors had adorned the grounds with; he ing an apology; forgive me: I alone have be. had shut himself up in the old castle, and rejectbaved badly. And now fly from this, for I fear ing the service of an attendant who offered to cicerone him about it, had explored every inch of it alone. Here the old man's excitement ceased: he shut up the place, and content with leaving a pangs to Neill. He hang over him distracted trustworthy person in charge of it, never visited

Little now remains to aid. The wealthy handsome young Baronet was considered a parti sufficiently ing his unlucky stars for having led him into the eligible for even the beautiful and accomplished Miss business. Once off the ground though, McDer-Vernon, particularly as the lady's predilection had most recovered his wits and became again the been pretty strongly displayed. Gol. Vernon most prudent, sensible fimh of the law. He lost no cordially assented, and Edward, who had already conceived a warm friendship for his quondam antifor courtship having elapsed, Nance's predilection of the 'tay-cup' was fulfilled, for the nuptials of Sir Neill O'Donnell and his beautiful lady having been Glad to escape from his own reflections, duly solemnized the huppy couple set off in a coach O'Donnell consented to go anywhere, and ac- and four to spend the honeymoon at Kilmanagh companied McDermott to the quay, where, as Costle, whither Mr. McDermott had been despatched

Great were the rejoicings that took place on this mott to accompany him, but, despite of his terror evening in the good town of Galway : bonfires and his natule s lum still possessed too many charms tur-barrels blazed and sputtered in every direction. for that gentleman, and telling Neill that he in- Sir Neill took a magnificent farewell of his townstended taking refuge with a brother-in-law in folks; every tavern and eating-house displayed a store of good cheer to be taken ad libitum (gratis) to all comers, and for ten days the Green Dragon slipped a ten pound note into his hand, and, and his brethren, conduit-wise, ran whiskey and porcharging him to eachew duels in future, bade him her gulore for all who chose to particle of them. I Four, frithful Nance was placed at the summit of her Neill would have refused his kind friend's ambition by being appointed house-keeper of Kilmanagh Castle : she turned her back upon her nagenerosity, had not the fear of awakening his surpicion deterred lum. McDermott wrung his bones inside it again - a vow which she most relihead at parting, and desired him to write to him giously kept. On the birth of an heir to Sir Neill, on his arrival. He then watched until the vessel the following year, Nance begged, with tears in her eyes, to resign her honorary situation and take care of her "dartin's" child. Her request was complied Twelve months passed away; young Vernon with and she flourished long enough to the nursery

DISCOURSE PRONOUNCED AT ROME, THE SED OF JUNE, 1862.

THE END.

by J. P. L.) Quid statis, aspicientes in colum? Why stand you there looking towards beaven." Yes, we all turn our eres to heaven at this moment! in the Catholic Courch the eyes, the hearts, the fears, and hopes of all are turned towards heaven. getting a situation in a mercantile house, and But in the midst of this extraordicary emotion, what means this great and solemn assembly? Who are those whom I see from all parts of the world, so deep-Some time after this, the town of Galway was its moved at finding themselves in Rome together? Why are they met in this Holy City, and how comes m'se of the old miser, O'Donnell, who was found it that they are assembled to-day in this sanctuary?-All here fills my mind with wonder! Who are those two sisters at the feet of the Holy Father? One comes from the West, the other from the East; one more happy than the other-more happy in her faith, man's only relative. On inspection of the house in spite of so many and such painful trials-more happy in her fidelity-more happy, above all, in the constant benediction of God; the other greatly afflicted in heart, in that heart troubled and agitated for bundles of parchiment, were the only things found. long centuries -more afflicted also in her children-One of the latter proved to be a will, which be- more afflicted, in fact, than words can express in the queathed the whole of the real and personal pro- profound and mysterious chastisement of Providence. perty of Count Neill O'Donnell, with the lands | And who am I, whose mission it is to explain before of Knocknamally and Kilmanagh, and all mesbere, indeed amazos me, and I am astonished even at belonging, late in the possession of Colonel Vernon; to Neill Barry, otherwise O'Donnell, his offers at this moment the most magnificent spec-

and see also what are the wants of this Church of the Bast, which implores your charity.

For so great a subject, let us ask of God the assistance of His Grace, by the intercession of Mary-Acc

Why then, beloved brethren, is there such an extraordinary assembly of Catholic Bishops in the Holy City, and in this temple to day? From whence do they come? "Qui sunt hi, et unde venerunt?"-

(Apoc. vii. 14). They come from all Christendom, as did formerly those Hebrews, of whom the Testament speaks, who hastened to Jerusalem, on the days of great solemuity; they come from every tribe, from every nation, from where every tongue under Heaven is spoken. Ex omni tribu et lingua et natione que sub colo est (Act v. 9), from all parts of the world, civilized or burbarian. Bishops of all the Spanish dominious; assembled in such imposing numbers, and after so many years' absence, you come from that land, still virginal in its faith, which sustained for six centuries an untiring and invincible crusade against Islam, and which neither infidelity, nor schism, nor heresy, could ever alter. Bishops of the British islands! you come from Ireland. I name her the first. I owe her that honor-she is the most faithful. You come from that Old Erin, so patient, so generous, so heroic, whose sons are everywhere devoted to apostleship and martyrdom! You come from the valiant and mountainous Scotland; you come from that great England, whose name we connot marmar without being deeply moved - without feeling our hearts divided between a profound sentiment of regret and hope! To come to Rome, you followed the route which the holy missionaries of accient times followed when the great Gregory, seized with an ardent love for your country, sent them across the seas to carry the lights since so much troubled, of his evangelical faith. But to-day some new rays of light announce another triumph, and soon, I hope, there will be but

They come, beloved brethren, as I said just now, from every country in Europe; from Catholic Belginm, so generous in its offerings to the Holy Father, and whose son shed their blood, as did those of Ireland, and of France, for the Holy See; they come from that Holland which heresy in vain endeavors to possess; from Saxony, from Switzerland, from those high mountains on which still is to be found the pure and artless faith of former centuries. They come from Bavaria, from the borders of the Rhine, from Germany-land of deep learning, where profound discussions on doctrine are carried on, and where you, great bishops, under the obedience of Jesus Christ-in obsequium Christi (2 Cor. x. 5), lower all science of God. They come from that Hungary, the land of Christian heroes, who, the last of all drove

They come, in fine - and I must say it to the proise of those sovereigns, alas! strangers to our faith, who nobly, in this case, raised themselves above the dark shadows of their former fears - they come from Prussia, from Russia - they come from that unhappy and unfortunate Poland, Catholic to the very core, and whose unceasing woes, until God at last shall consider them with pity, must move with the deepest sympathy every Christian and patriotic heart.

Nay, more! They come from the most remote continents - from the atmost extremities of the earth. Bishops of both Americas! neither the immense extent of the seas, nor the fatigues and dangers of such a long journey could deter you from coming. Borne along by those fire-winged modern vessels, you come from the north, from the south from Canada, from Mexico, from the United States, from the Republic of the Equator, bearing on your venerable features the marks of your laborious apostleship in these immense dioceses where the Gospel has not yet achieved its coconests

A deep feeling of ardent faith and self-sacrifice has lately animated your new-born churches, recently founded under the blessing of our common Father. He blesses, and we all bless with him, God for your arrival - the most generous of all.

And yet, I mistake. There are some who have come, with still more fatigue, from the deserts of Africa, from the burning sands, from unknown islands, from all those climates so fatal to Europeans, where those intropid missionaries carried the Gospel, confronting death every day. All their companions are dead! They themselves have escaped only by a miracle from the slow martyrdom which destroys them; but in the bottom of their hearts, as the inmortel Archbishop of Combray said formerly :-There is a more powerful fire which consumes them, and makes them triumph over all, by faith, and by their sublime and invincible courage," and from the remotest parts of Guinea and Abyssiuia, where they preach the Gospel to the Negroes; from the Ocean Archipelago, where they teach it to the savages, they have come. The peril of the common Father of all touched them in their distant solitudes, where they remained without consolation, if God were not always with those who seem alone and abandoned in the world, with those who have sacrificed everything, and who, according to the admirable expression of St. Paul, "have given their souls for the name of our Saviour Jesus, and who abandon themselves up to the grace of God, traditi gratice Del'-(Act v. 40). And there are some whom I have not named, brethren, but let me be permitted to say, with simplicity, if we, Frenchmen, are here in greater numbers, it was our duty. It was requisite for us to attest, by our presence here, that France has not ceased to be the eldest daughter of the Church, and that between the Holy Roman Church mother and mistress of all, and the Church of France, it is, as St. Paul said formerly, "a life and death union." "Ad confidendum et ad commemorandum."-[2 Cor. vii 3]. "Qui sunt hi et unde venerunt?" Who are they and from whence do they come? I told you, my brethrea: but how did they come? Ah! I might repeat with your great Saint Gregory: "Under the feet of the Saints of God the ocean inclined," "Pedihus sanctorum substratus Ocanus." The ocean, the Mediterraneau, all the seas, saw them, and in surprise asked themselves. whither do these men go? And, softening down, the waves under their feet bore them with respect to the gates of the Eternal City. You know the cest; for this interesting description has been made, and I may finish the text of St. Gregory : "The ocean heard resounding once more the aucient and joyful Allelulia." They came with holy canticles on their lips, and with love of the Holy Father in their hearts They were heard, when stepping on the ressel, which was to take them to Rome, chanting the Ace Maris Stella, and repeating it to her whom the Church calls the Star of the Sea. Marseilles, Catholic Marseilles, received them with joy. And during a calm passage across the sea, too slow for their ordent wishes, they repeated their canticles, which re-echo-ed in the distance over the sonorous and brilliant waters; and when at last, they landed in the first hospitable town forming part of the patrimony of St. Peter, they sung with joy the bountiful psalin-Ladatus sum in his quæ diclu sunt mihi - [Ps. 121]. I was overjoyed at what was said to me-" You enter at last into the house God." In domum Donini ibimus, reign power, whatever it may be, that with a simple And it was with those holy sounds and an explosion of love and faith that they landed on the Italian ground. Italiam! Italiam! surrounded with all to the gates of the Eternal City. Ab! I should re-proach myself not to do solemn homage to so many

France she turned as pale as a lally. Och my purty darkin, says I to myself, if you only knew to result either of Baronet which had been out the state of the last preabyteries will alone be the only witnesses, at the price of what sacrifices, of what privations, you have accomplished this pilgrimage. But, good priests, what matters it to you? You will be happy to be able, even in your poverty, to prove to Ping IX., and to the world, that there is in the Church but one heart, and one soul, when the heart of Jesus Christ is in question. Yes, I bless you all; I bless you with tenderness and respect -but God alone, by the roice

of his Vicar can reward you.

O! holy Hierarchy of the Catholic Church - work of a simple and yet truly divine force. In the depths of her bosom, beyond the reach of all human power, the Church of Jesus Christ possesses two fecund and immortal principles of vitility, two invincible powers of expansion and concentration. And it might be said of this great Hierarchy as of those celestial armies, of those heavenly constellations of stars spread over the vault of heaven. Each planet has its laws, of a whole system, gravitating round a bright sun, the principle of all movement, and centre of all light! Such is the Catholic Church. She distributes to the firmament of the spiritual world, as so many focuses of light and life, her bishops, with their priests, ' Vos estis lux mundi'-(Mat. v. 14) -said our Lord; like so many stars -stellas, said John the Evangelist. But these stars of the firmament of the Church, like those of the sky of our world, have also their bright centre, which attracts them to it, and around which they move regularly and harmoniously. This centre of the Church, this sun of the world of souls is the Holy See! - that is, the Hierarchy and the splendid unity of the Church. And if that law was violated, that unity broken, what would remain of the world -sidera erantia confounding their orbits, dashing against each other, and perishing in darkness. -Judae 13).

But, eternal thanks be rendered to God, a different spectacle is offered to the world to-day in these bishops from all parts of the earth, peacefully assembled around the Apostolic Chair; and that is what makes your beauty and your force, O! Holy Church of Jesus Christ, when you advance with Peter at your head, like that army of which the Holy Scripture speaks - Ut castrarum acies ordinato (Cant. vi., 2), presenting to all an invincible front, pressing down on your enemies with all, the weight of your serviced battalions. Jesus Christ your invisible Chief, directing from shove your movements, making you always act together, and uniting here below all your strength in one action (Bossnet -- Sermon on the Unity of the Church) - that is, who we vain and pompous science raised up against the are, brethren, from whence and how we came. And now where are we?

We are here, in the Holy City, in the Eternal City, in this Rome - the dear and common country of all Christian hearts. And who does not feel it, who does not say it, who does not see it, in that thrilling expression of hearts and lips? All here are actisfied, happy at home, as in their own country, in their own house, in their own family.

We are here among all the sourcairs of fame, of the greatest thoughts, of the greatest things, between the tombs of heroes, and those of martyrs, on a predestined soil, where the ruins are glorious, where the very dust is blest. And at what hour are we We must say it, in the hour of peril, but entirely fearless of it. We are here - who would not remark that strange conjuncture of times-like the Apostles at the Cenacle, between the Ascension and

the Pentecost, praying, hoping, but fearing nought.
There are, I know, some who fear for us, who are solicitous about us, and who, perhaps, said, in railing at our departure : - But where do you go? Your God is no longer there. He has disappeared. ' Ubi Deus eorum?-(Psalm 113, 17).

So did the Jews rail, sure of baving scaled down the tomb of Jesus Christ, when the disciples shut themselves up with Peter and Mary in the Cenacle. And the very day when this blasphemous raillery was expressed, at the dawn the beavens suddenly of which is still felt in the world. And if all yieldword -if the law of charity and of grace was founded on earth-if-I speak to you-if you are here after eighteen centuries -if your bearts are filled with holy lire, it is to the virtue of that immortal day that we owe it. You who believe that the Church is in its decline, examine her well, and see in her looks that firms of life, and on her forehead that eternal youth, and tell us if all that is not standing, aproised living, immortal by divine virtue, and for ever invincible, by Him who descended on the Apostles the morning of that day, when a thousand roices ex-claimed around your fathers. (Ub) est Dous corum. Where then is their God?"

Well I this is what we have done. We have come here fall of confidence for this great auniversity, which this year will be solemnized by the canonia: tion of our martyrs; glorious souvenir, which proves that the virtue of the Pentecost, still lives in our time. That cruel Japan and tyrants may strike; the apostles of the Gospel have blood in their veins ever ready to be shed for Jesus Christ, and the Church is still unimpaired in her strength, and will never feil in the great mission given to her by her Divine founder, which is to be here below the stay and defender of truth and justice.

Sometimes in those intervals, I must not vay of discouragement and despair, but of sorrow and trou-ble, which in evil days affect even the strongest minds, when men leave the ways of God, people say to themselves, O, what trials God gives to his Church But I am tempted to say, O, how He consoles her! how he supports and glorilles her! How? By, I know not what, divine power. He brings about, after passing trials in her algrimage here below, unexpected and triumphant succor. The trial is the morning mist which rises up sometimes to fright the timid traveller. But he who has courage, and continues his journey sone sees the cold and damp vapors melt away, and the sun shine forth in splendor in the heavens. Christians, Christians! weak in faith, what do you fear? 'Quid timidi estis '(Matt. viii. 22). (find is behind the cloud; wait a little. He will show Himself, and you shall see Him in all His strength and glory !

For my own part, when I look upon you - when I count your numbers, and hear the thrilling ex-pression of your souls, I cannot help saying to myself: - There is here some secret and all-powerful action of Jesus Christ; it is like a dawn, like a distent echo of victory. Yes this is like the eve of the day of triumph, if it is not victory itself. It is the eve of one of those victories of which St Paul sung, when he said, 'The victory which triumphs over the world is our faith: 'Hoc est victoria quæ vincit mundum, fides nostra' (Ep. Joan, v. 14).

And, in fact, I ask it even of those who have not the happiness or being joined with us in faith and in laious instruments that accelerate here below the hone. Is there here below a people, a king, a sovewish of the heart, expressed in the mildest, the most reserved, and the most diluted terms, could suddenly tion of riches and success, I cry out to them - think shake the whole world, and bring from all the ex- of God! those priests, who piously came to accompany them tremities of an empire the representatives of every people, coming to lay at his fact their devotedness of our thoughts! No riches, no intextication! and their love? No, and I wrong no person on pobr priest, surrounded by poor priests; apparent? generous priests. Yes, brethren, it is consoling to earth in saying that there is not one among them ment, empowering Count O'Donnell in reward in a pulpit in Rome at the Foot of the Eternal Chair, the hearts of your bishops, to the heart of your that could thus stir up the whole world. I repeat

in this an evident sign of the presence of he Church, and, for the day fixed by Providencerafeertain presage of victory. And had we not to strengthen our souls with great

thoughts? The very ground we tream on is enough to inspire us with such hopes. I love I awn, woun I am in Rome, to make researches after our origin. piety in these famous sanctuaries, ennobled, consecutive located into the very bosom of the earth to tyrs and to find in them the holy 'sonvenirs' and blessed bones of those who died for Christ. And in the depth of these holy places, where I love to penetrate, there is one which I have looked for before all others, and whose heart-rending horror and glorious wretchedness you have also, perhaps, contemplated .- I allude to the Mamertine prisons. Yes, when I want to stimulate my courage, it is there I go I descend to the lowest depths of the place, and drowning in my mind all profane 'souvenirs' Jugurtha, the accomplices of Cataline, and all the others that the spot calls to memory -it is there I find Peter and Paul. What passed through the souls of these great apostles, chained down in that great dangeon. No more light, no more sun, no more life And then dragged out of it in silence, on taken to the garden of Nero, the other in a different direction,

where his head fell, for he was a Roman citizen, For the first, he had the incomparable honor, justly reserved for the Prince of the Apostles, to be crucified its movements, its regular action; and yet is not like his Master, but with his head downwards. Deepindependent and isolated in space, but forms a part ly moved by this 'souvenir,' I issue from out this darkness, and I find once more the light of day, and my feet touch the Capitol. I see that motionless rock celebrated by the poet- Capitoli immobile saxum, but in the place of 'Jupiter Capitoline,' whom Peter and Paul saw, I perceive the cross of their Master it reigns, it triumphs, it is glorious: they are dead! I continue to wander about this Rome, deserted to my mind, notwithstanding the crowd, and I find these two men, one of the Trajan Column, with the keys of the Kingdom of heaven in his hands : the other on the column of Anthony, with the award of eluquence which vanquished the world. And they are dead go farther. I enter into the garden of Nero, where that miserable wretch made use of the first Christians as burning lights for his noctural revels ;- 1 to nocof souls? Stars wandering driftless through space (turni luminis usum; and even there where the granue obelisk is raised in the middle of the great square I read 'Christus rincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat ' And they are dead I move on I pass among the temples, the holy images, and the portiones, and I penetrate into that basilica, the wonder of the world. I enter amidst that light, that splendor, that immensity, and those rays of every glory: from the Father of God shining forth from the vaulted roof, among cherubin and angels, down to that glorious tomb; and among the great figures of prophets, evangelists, doctors, chiefs of orders, and all those who founded something on earth, I read in characters of gold :- Tu es Petrus, et super hans Petrum edificabo Ecclesiam meam, et porte inferi co prævulebunt adversus eam? - Thou art Peter, and on this rock! will build my Church, and the gate: hell shall not prevail against it. - (Matt. xvi. 18.)

And, in truth, when I observe those great contrasts when I am overwhelmed with admiration in prespace of those monuments and those triumphs, when I come to say to myself. . There are men who want to live in the midst of this solendor age grandeur.' No, it is impossible! The very unture of things themsives forbid it! History cannot be made over again! But if such were the case, Rome should be razed to the ground, and a new one made to you mensure.

For the honor of the world remain in your on place, and let the Vicar of Christ remain in posses sion of his.

It is true, and we must say so, that from an harn ble origin we have providentially been raised to magnificence and splendor - to that legitimate bonor of the Roman purple; but know it well, we do not forget our origin, and, however it may appear, do not believe we care for this purple. It covers great virthes and great light, which for eighteen hundred years have not failed in the hearts of the Poutiffs: and we repeat with St. Paul, and no one repeats it better than the Sovereign Pontiff, the object of nor disinterested love, and our greatest treasure. Yes, our venerated Pontiff, in his sublime poverty, cepeats, and we all with him, and with Sr. Paul, the great Apostle: - Scio et abnudare, scio et humilare. (Phillip iv. 12). I have known how to enjoy abundance, and I know now how to bear with hamillation and distress: as the day of want has come, the opened, and unknown sounds were heard; the Holy | bread my children give me is sweet and pleasing to Chost the spirit of truth, the spirit of love and of my heart. When it pleases God to send peace and force, descended with his flame into the hearts of glory to His Church, brethren, she knows how to enforce, descended with his finite into the saids of the party of which is still felt in the world. And if all yields she never forgets Bathlehem, nor Calvary, nor the ed before the irresistible empire of the Apustolic Mamertine Prison, nor the Catacombs, ready to deccend into them again, if God desire it, certain, onday, to come out with that sacred flame of Christian virtue, without which the whole world would fell back into darkness, in that eternal night which, as your great poet sung, ever threatens the countries where implety reigns : - Implaque reteraum timuerum . smoulem notion! And here, brothren, a though strikes me - a comparison presents itself to my take There are at this moment, while you are listening ! me, two cities where every language is spoken, on where every nation is represented - London and Rome. London, where, for the Great Exhibition of all hum so industry, the rich and the learned are acsembled -Rome, where, grouped around the Common Father of the Fulthful, are hishops for a scory quarter of the Christian world. Suppose, and happily the hypothesis is impossible, that by a trightful misfortune all that Landon contains was swallowed up in some sudden convulsive movement of the ground. It would, indeed, be a catastrophe over which tears would be shed; bet after ail, one that might be repaired ; for, in the, such an event was witnessed in the world before seven here, in this Rome, where we are, and where the ancient world makes, as it were, a perpetual exhibition of its industry, its art, and its riches; but one day God senthe tempest, and all the marvels of the old world disappeared, and it is those very. Popes, called barberous by the savages of the masteenth century, was searched for these relies around the rains. They recued them from the dust of Nero's palace, Apollo, that false God but lovely statue, they placed it in their palace. They assembled around them the works of Raffaelle, Michael Angelo, and Bramante; they had also those of Overbeck and Tenerani, but severacenturies of efforts to resuscitute the arts of the old world were never able to surpass them. If you are proud of what you call your discoveries, brethren, lend an ear to the extraordinary sound of that immense destruction. Let your mind, full of consternation, reflect a moment on that ancient world, powerful, ingenious, polite, brilliant, and see all that crushed down, disappeared in a frightful crash! But what did humanity do? It began again, and after ninetoen centuries, we see it again expose its statues, its labor, and its industry.

Ah! it is not you nor! who wish to curse modern

industry; it is the daughter of labor, and labor claims all our respect; man finds his nobility in his punishment. What created the marvels of modern industry? The free labor of the honest and intelligent artizan. Who made labor free? Who made the workman honorable? It was Christianity! Without it, what would industry be? Far from it, what would become of it? Industry unwittingly bows down, like a docile servant, and assists the work of God. It brought us here, and I thank those ingesteps of those who are sent to preach the Gospel. Only to those men assembled far from us, and from a distance, in the midst of the splendor of the intoxica-

Then I turn to Rome. In Rome, God is the object poor priest, surrounded by poor priests; apparent debility fears and adieus, mingled with prayers! Three handred aged men assembled around another old

man, who is their father and who can say to them, as the Prince of the Apostles, ' Seniores obsecro consenior ego, et testes Unristi passionis! (Pet. parag. 1). ...Old men of this assembly, I, an old man like you, conjure you, witnesses and heirs of the sufferings of

Well, suppose a moment that these three hundred old mon disappear from the earth. Instead of suppressing the ten thousand capitalists of London, with all their power, and the ten thousand scholars with all their acience, suppress the three hundred old men who are there, and what they represent faith, the virtue of Jesus Ohrist, the Holy Eucharist, the Gospel, the Oross,—yes, suppose one instant these things in the world! How would the world find itself? Under what ruins should it be looked for ?-Abi we are not capitalists, speculators or merchants. We have not been sent to men to make engines; but we were sent to the world to save the souls, and souls want us, and without us the souls of men would die in the midst of riches. And, if you repulse us, know that you injure souls; and, if you lay, still more sacrilegious bands on the fundamental stone which supports us, in endeavoring to shake it, and all the edifice with it-all beware of your triumph, tor you should be crushed down under the ruins you

(To be concluded in our next.)

made.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECEPTION OF THE BISHOPS OF THEIR RETURN FROM ROME. - The sincerity of the attachment of the Catholics of these realms to the Holy See, and their ardent desire to see the Temporal Power of the Pones preserved, have never been more unmistakeably demonstrated than in the glad welcome and heartfelt congratulations with which they have reneived the Prelates who have returned from witnessing the great ceremony of the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs. The visit of their Lordships to Rome having furnished them with an opportunity to express their sentineats on that important quostion. is evident that those opinions are in thorough conformity with the wishes of their respective flocks, as is, indeed, clearly expressed in the various addresses which have been presented to them since their Lordships' return . - Dublin Telegraph.

The Very Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Dubuque, Western States of America, on his return homewards from Rome, visited his native town, Killalov, on Tuesday. His lordship was a member of the Cistercian Order, and has effected the greatest benefit to religion in his far distant mission. The Right Rev. Dr. Smith was accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop of Ciucinnati, elso on his return homewards from the capital of the Christian world .-Inmerick Reporter.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. -The reply of Lord Palmerston to the Deputation praying a Charter for the Oatholic University is, in one respect, highly satisfactory. It evinces no temporising, no hesitation, no paltering, no equivocation, but is a manly, fearless, and unqualified refusal of the claim. The British Premier proposes no Royal or other Commission, no Board of University Examiners to take evidence and report as to the literary and scientific merits of the Institution, or as to its endowment; nor are the Law Officers of the Crown called in to advise as to the circumstances which, possibly, might obstruct the granting of a Charter of Incorporation to the governing body of the University. The simple answer of Lord Palmerston is, that the Government sanctions but one, the mixed, while it tolerates every other system of education. This is the reply of a Prime Minister within whose official career, and during the reign of her present Mijesty, Oatholics obtained an endowment as well as a Uharter for a Oatholic University in Quebec, and for a Outholic University in Sydney. It was only in 1849 that the Catholics of England obtained public grants for Catholic Primary Schools, Catholic Training Schools, Outholic School Books, and Catholic Inspection. It was only in 1859 that the Irish Reformatories Act, a statute whose basis is stringently denominotional, was passed; and last year, only, the Scottish Parochial Schools Act became law, which obliges, on oath, every Parochial Schoolmaster to conform his teaching to the Catechism of the Established Church of Scotland. The memorials from forty-two cities, boroughs, and Municipal Towns, containing 700,000 inhabitants—the substantial support of the claim, as indicated by the munificent popular contributions to the support of the University -the 200 Peers, Deputy Lieutenants, and Magistrates, who have declared in favor of the Charter, and the large number of Members of Parliament who second the national demand, have all been spurned by Lord Palmerston, and their just claims denied upon grounds flagrantly and notoriously untrue. To state that the Government tolerates all systems of education is just as glaringly notrue as to state that they sanction but one, and that the mixed system. Boes Lord Palmerston call it toleration, because he does not, as has been done in the penal times, hang, or transport Catholics, for teaching or for attending Catholic schools which derive no sid from the State? Is it toleration to compel Catholics to pay taxes, and, contrary to the wishes of Catholics, apply these taxes to support schemes of education which they disapprove, while, at the same time, denying them all public aid towards that education in which they can participate. The national reply to Lord Palmerston's answer to the deputation will be given on Sunday, the 20th (July.) - Dublin Telegraph.

ORANGE Doings in the North. - A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes :- " Portsdown, July 4th. -It is again my painful duty to draw your attention to the additional Orange outrages which occurred here this week. Before the feelings excited by the wanton and unprovoked attack on thousands of Catholics of the town and neighborhood, whilst engaged in their religious devotions in the Catholic church on the 16th June, had subsided, they were again aroused into a state of alarm on the morning of the 1st instant, when our Protestant church bell, just as the town clock struck the hour of twelve, began to peal with more than its ordinary tones, and thus continued for three hours to the great annovance of the peaceable inhabitants, particularly of the Outholies. What a pious and edifying employment for an instrument intended to convoke Ohristians to hear the lessons of peace, charity, and good-will, inculcated with the view of reducing them to practice. But all did not end here. On the evening of the same day, just as darkness began to set in, the church bell commenced again to ring, the town bocame crowded with Orangemen from the surrounding lodges, beating drums, playing music, and discharging firearms, and in their march they assaulted a Outholic policeman, whilst on duty, named Blake. When they arrived, half-past eleven o'clock, at the Catholic church, they began to yell like fiends, and gave their usual complimentary salutes. You can easily imagine the excited state of the Catholics. then, and in which they still continue to remain, particularly when you learn that they are left here, in the very centre of Orangeism, without the protection of even un additional police force. Do we live in a free Christian country, and under an impartial protecting government, whose institutions we support, whose laws we ober, and whose armies we throng?

CLORES, Co. MONAGRAN, July 3 .- On the night of the 30th ult. an Orange display took place in a field at Dunnaluck, outside the village of Drum, where a party of over 100 assembled, with drums and files, when they commenced playing party tunes and firing shots to a late hour. An Orange fing was hoisted on a pole on an island on the lake adjoining. A similar display took place on the following day, when party tunes were played, and shots were also fired.

JULY DEMONSTATIONS. -- We are pained to see, by habitants of Portadown are daily subjected to annoyances, if not to positive danger, from the reck- prison. - Tipperary Free Press. 

less followers of Orangelsm in that district. Surely English and Trish Poor Laws, We take the followers it is time for the authorities to interfere. Such a wanton violation of the law, as our correspondent details, deserves summary punishment; and, if par-liamentary enactments are not to be worth more than waste paper, the sooner active steps are taken to bring the delinquents to justice the better. These outrages are the work of a hardened few. It is only the strong arm of the law that can restrain them and we again call upon the authorities to bestir themselves, and save the district of Portadowa from deeds of guilt and shame that now seem imminent.

— Ulster Observer.

AN APPEAL FOR IRELAND. - The following passage is from an appeal in favour of the poor of Ireland, delivered by the Rev. T. J. J. Coppinger, in St. Patrick's Church, Columbus, U.S.: -My brethren, the starving poor of dear old Ireland, perhaps some whose unsullied blood is flowing in our own veins, now stretch out to you their emaciated hands for re-lief. My brother writes to me that in my own county, which does not complain at all, the poor rate tax alone will come to 9s on the pound. How must it be where the cry of starvation wrings the hardest hearts, and sends to us its wild wail of anguish loud above the roar of the Atlantic - where the great and holy Archbishop of Tuam appeals to the world to save his perishing people, and half starves himself to ufford some trifling relief to their sorrow-stricken homes? Did I say homes? Goud God they have none. In many cases the stones by the roadside, or the moss of the mountain, or the green sod, is their best, their only pillow. is it not wonderful that Heaven should permit for one moment longer the existence of a government so iniquitous in its origin, so treacherous in its policy, so cruel in its careor? But wait; the Almighty is patient because He is eternal. But why do the Irish suffer? Is it because they have sinned more than other nations? No; but that their sufferings may attest the faith for which they suffer, and that the incense of martyr blood may ascend as sweet odour to Heaven. Beloved friends, I call on you to prove to the world that, whilst you love the glorious hand of your adoption, you do not forget the green isle of childhood's happiest, holiest hours. You are in a country where abundance comes teeming from the soil, and where the heaven of its beauty may now be for a time obscured; its native loveliness will, ere long, appear in its richest charms, and the brother hand now raised in deadly conflict against a brother will soon be joined in a glorious union of mutual interest, affection, and pairiotism. But I detain you too long. Give, then, what you can spare to help the poor of Ireland, and the God of charity will reward you.

TUAM UNION, ALARMING STATE OF HEADYGRD .-We invite the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the dreadful spread of fever and other epidemics in Headford as appears from the letter of Doctor Irwin, the efficient Medical officer of the Division. The Doctor gives it as his opinion, that bad and insufficient food has been the cause of the rise and spread disease. Now has arrived Father Conway's triumph of truth over heartless falsehood. Murder -slow murder has been perpetrated in and near Headford by cruel neglect. This week a poor woman, named Heveran, who had been denied relief-because she had a sheet-died. Is not this slow murder - cruel - because slow murder? Will the Executive order a "Special Commission," to inrestigate this slow murder? Or is a poor woman's life less a matter for the protection of the law than that of a tyrant exterminator? Let the Eurl of Carlisle answer. -- Connaught Patrint.

THE WEST .- It would be, perhaps, premature to conclude from the present state of the crops what the result of the forthcoming harvest may be; but there is every reason to fear that the general product of 1852 will be less, by many degrees, than that of 1861. The seed time was wet beyond anything witnessed of late years. Both it and the wheat crop look badly in the majority of instances. The potato, in nine cases out of ten, was too late planted to promise a plentiful return; and, if the blight come at the usual dreaded period, the growth being stopped, the result must be a still greater failure than that of last season, because the plant in 1861 was much earlier above ground than in the present year .-Mayo Telegraph.

THE WEATHER - THE OROPS. - Notwithstanding the sherm about the rain, that of Saturday must have been of inestimable value to stockholders, as favouring the green crops, and (followed as it is by heat) promoting the growth of grass in some parts of the country where the natural grasses were backward, A gentleman of this city who had been through the greater part of the west of this county and the adjoining district of Kerry, reports most favourably of all he saw and all he heard regarding the crops in those neighborhoods. Everything that can contribute to make a good harvest is represented as being indicated in cereals and potatoes. The latter have been brought in abundance to the markets of Bantry and Skinbercen. They are said to be of fine quality and very moderate in price-11d per 331b is the latter town, and somewhat the same in the former. Accounts from other parts of the country may be said to be equally satisfactory.—Cork Exuminer.

IRISH MARUFCTURE AT THE EXHIBITION. - A Killarney risitor to the Great Exhibition, in writing to a friend at home, expresses the extreme gratification he has experienced at witnessing the magnificent display of frish manufactured goods on view in the great modern Emporium of Arts and Sciences. The ladies of England have it appears, been taken quite by surprise at the gorgeous and unrivalled patterns of poplins and tabinets exhibited by Messes. Fry, of Dublin, whilst the specimens of Limerick lace on view are by no means inferior to the richest pieces imported from Brussels. Our Killarney friend expresses in strong terms the pride be feels at the prominent position occupied in class 30 by our townsman, Mr. James Egun, the eminent Arbutus fancy cabinet-maker. whose fue similes of the souvenirs of the Queen's visit to Killarney bave excited the wonder and astonishment of many an English nobleman and gentleman who never had an appartunity of seeing the various works of art and genius for which many a quiet and unpretending local artist might justly and fairly calculate on a warm and generous patronage.-Cork Constitution.

A FALSE REPORT. - The Chronicle of Wednesday evening gives currency to a report, which certainly was circulated in this locality, to the effect that, after Halloren's acquittal the country people lighted a bonfire to celebrate the event on the very spot where M Thiebault was so brutally murdered. If this were true, it would be a proceeding barbarous and unchristian, and deserving of the most direct reprebension from every man in whose heart a spark of humanity could be found; but we have learned upon authority that the rumor is one of those canards which are generated by excitement, and that it is altogether unfounded -that no fire was lighted in the place indicated, and that no traces of it could be found, except in the mind of some 'sensation' propagandist .-Tipperary Free Press.

A Model Town.-On yesterday the Rev. James Morton, Inspector of Prisons, South Riding, visited the bridewell at Newbirmingham, and it is a remarkable fact that for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1862, there was not a single person confined on a charge of drunkenness. This speaks well for the locality, and is one of the results of the good Archdishop's exertions in the cause of temperance. The following is a copy of the report made by the inspector: - The bridewell of New Birmingham is nicely kept, clean, orderly and well ventilated, the bedding ample, the sewers effective, the registry and committals correct; one boy an idiot, in custody; eleven in the quarter ending 30th of June, and no drunkenness. The keeper, Mr. Denis O'Kearney, was the letter of a correspondent, that the peaceable in present during my inspection, and in fact I am bound to say be was never absent at any time I visited the bis place. An address is to be presented to the rev.

lowing extracts from an able letter of the Rev. James Maher, P.P., Carlow Graigue, to the Lord Lieutenant, regretting that great pressure on our space prevents us from giving this admirable document in extenso :- The administrators of the Poor Laws in Ireland have succeeded in rendering it, as to one of its most valuable and salutary clauses, a dead letter, thus depriving the act of what, in England, is considered its chief value. They refuse, for instance, as a general rule, all out-door relief. They refuse it to destitute old age, to infirmity, to the heads of families temporarily disabled, by reason of sickness or severe accident, to provide for them; they refuse it to the widow and the orphan; to the most deserving of the destitute classes; in a word, they refuse it to all who would receive it as a blesssing. Take away out-door relief in England, and what remains? Strike off the 759,462, now supported by the rates under their own roofs, and what would be the condition of the destitute classes? --Would the people submit to such an invasion of their rights? The law which on British soil is thus rendered, by a generous and considerate administration, a source of infinite happiness and content to the people, of strength and glory to the empire, is utterly defeated in Ireland. Out of the 163 unions in this country, so few give outdoor relief, and those te so limited an extent, that it may be fairly said that the amended act of Victoria has been repealed, contrary to the intention of the Imperial Legislature, by Irish poor law boards. Honor and praise, I say, with all my beart, to England, which has always sustained, clothed, and cherished its poor. 'The result is before us, in broad daylight. We see it in every lane of our town and villages, in that squalid wretchedness, in those fleshless skeletons with baggard looks and tattered garments, which disfigure rather than cover the human frame; in the musses of the people, upon whom habitual porerty and daily misery have stamped indelibly their heavy impress we see it in the census of 1861, in the awful fulling off of the population. We were, my lord, a little time since upwards of eight millions, we are now hundreds of thousands below six. What has become of the millions? where are the peasantry of our green fields whose valour sustained the honor of England in a thousand battle fields? What have they done to merit this treatment from our rules? -The Scriptural type of Ireland is, 'Rachel weeping they are not!!

for her children and would not be comforted, because Catholics prize their faith above all things, and, wishing to save their children from the risk of losing it in those hostile colleges, they have at great expense established for thereselves an educational esinblishment, in which the highest scientific and literary instruction can be acquired without the chance of imbibing Protestant or infidel opinions. And now they come before the Government, asking only that they shall be accorded a privilege which is possessed by their fellow-countrymen of other religious denominations. They ask that the Catholic Unniversity, where they have chosen to send their children for education shall be empowered to confer degrees, that they may thus be placed on an equality with the Protestants, dissenters, and indifferentists, who prefer the schools that better accord with their opinions. They ask that, as it is pretended that a complete Catholic emancipation has taken place, their sons shall not be compelled to receive their education in Protestant institutions, on pain of being denied those degrees which are of so much account in the scientific and professional business of life. But their fair and reasonable demand has been met with a direct negative. Why have the Catholics of Ireland been thus treated? It cannot be altogether, or even largely, a matter of religious scruple Her Majesty's advisers are not much concerned about religion of any kind. Cutholicity in other parts of the world is just what it is in Ireland - yet, her Majesty has granted charters to Catholic Universities in Canada, and, as regards that in Quebec, has constituted his Grace the Catholic Archbishop and his successors, each sole visitor' thereof. Many other Catholic schools and colleges in the colonies are similarly supported by the Government. Even Hindoo and Mahommedan colleges enjoy those favors, as well as more direct assistance, from the British Government. then, is Ireland to be dealt with in so exceptional a manner? Lord Palmerston said that the Government had adopted the 'Mixed System' of education in Ireland, and would persevere in it; but why is Ircland alone, of all countries under the sun, to be afflicted with that system? The Irish people detest and abhor it - why is all the power and influence of the State employed to force it down their throats? | last. his denial to the Catholics of Ireland plainly their right, is a gross outrage and indignity which is cast upon them as a conquered people, The British Government would not dare to play the same high-handed game with Canada or Australia: they would not venture to treat a similar expression of public opinion from either of those countries in the same manner. That is because those are free countries, and the British Minister is satisfied that they shall be independent, while he knows that Ireland is weak, and perpetual bondage is what he intends for her. But the Irish people will not bow to his decision; they will not accept from him at any price that education which he means to employ as one of the instruments for their complete subjugation. To them this is a national as well as a religious struggle It is so even though some of its leaders may have regard solely for its religious aspect, and may take no thought whatever of its nationality-it is so, and will be so, even if those leaders should be willing to disarm the hostility of the Minister by rejecting, as far as they may have power to do it, the national element from the cause of quarrel—a course of conduct, on their part, which may God forbid. The

side of the native, and agains the foreign scheme of education. — Nation. There have been two judgments this week in the celebrated case of Yelverton r. Yelverton. In the Scotch court Lord Ardmillan has delivered an elaborate judgment declaring in the suit of Mrs. Long worth Yelverton, that there has been neither a Scotch nor an Irish marriage, - and in Major Yelverton's cross-suit, inhibiting the lady from assuming his name or calling herself his wife in future, and impusing upon her a penalty of £50 for baving done so hitherto. Meanwhile in the Irish Court of Common Pleas the verdict obtained by Mr. Thedwall, which established Mrs. Yelverton's marriago, has been upheld, the Judges being equally divided, -the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ball deciding against the motion to set the verdict aside, —and Judges Keogh and Christian taking the opposite view. Already an appeal has been lodged against Lord Ardmillan's judgment to the Superior Court in Scotland, but whatever the result, there is little doubt that the whole question will be ultimately taken to the House of Lords - Weckly Register.

issue, then, is perfectly intelligible: By 'mixed edu-

cation in Ireland' the Government means anti-Ca-

tholic and anti-National education; by separate edu-

cation, the Irish people mean not a bigoted or fa-

natical education, but a soundly Catholic and a

National education. The Government may care little

about points of doctrine, but their system would

prove injurious to Catholicity. Some of the triends

of the separate system may not take much heed

about Nationality, but, nevertheless, their system will be favorable to its growth. The place, there-

The Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., baving been unanimously elected chairman of the Galway Board of Town Commissioners, resigned his office at a meeting held on the 20th ult. He stated that he was about to take a little recreation in another clime, on account of the state of his health. He recommended that Mr Thomas M. Persse should be chosen to fill gentleman on his retirement from public life.

distribution of the property

THE LOST LORD.-Lord Guillamore, of whose fate | fewer than 16,000 persons, who were confined in their had been no tidings for some, years, and about whom the most persovering search and inquiries have been made since the death of his eldest brother, the third peer of that title, without issue, has at last been found. It was known that he had emigrated to Australia, after he resigned his appointment in the War Office, but nothing was subsequently heard of him, nor could say clue to his local habitation be discovered, until very lately, though the most diligont search was made for him after his succession to the family titles and estates upon the death of his brother. The general impression was that he was dead, but until the fact could be determined, one way or the other, the next brother could not of course assume the titles or take the estates the ownership of which was in abeyance. The lost lord, however, has been found, and is it appears in good health in Australia, whence his speedy return to Ireland is now expected.

ATTACK ON A SHIP. - GALWAY, July 2. -- It is repurted that a vessel laden with coal has been attacked and plundered off Inuiskea Island, at the entrance of Blacksod Bay. The revenue craiser has just sailed to the place. You will remember that it was in this place that the Jewess was plundered of ladian corn a few weeks since. - Freeman.

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD -Rumours have been prevalent within the last few days that three persons have offered themselves as approvers, or witnessess, in the approaching trials for the murder of Mr Francis Fitzgerald. Whether their testimony will be taken by the Government is a question we have not been able to learn; but that some evidence has been offered, and that one person, at least, is in custody of the police as a witness or approver, there can be no doubt. It remains altogether to be seen what weight may be attached to such testimony as he is alleged to be about to give. It is further asserted that evidence of a conspiracy, in which others have been involved, has been offered by the party or parties in custody of the police. Beckham is making constant and persevering preparations to meet his awful fate. Walsh continues in good health. - Limerick Reporter.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. - The Chairman of the Sligo Quartes Sessions, H. Robinson, Esq., in the course of his address to the grand jury, made the fol-lowing observations as to the state of the humbler classes : - 'The suffering of your small landholders during the last season from want of fael and employment have been borne by them, I believe, with their usual exemplary outleace, but I much four that their pecuniary means have, in many instances, been all but exhausted in the struggle. To this painful conclusion I am led by observing that the large majority of the cases brought before me at this sessions, in my civil bill court, consisted of processes at the suit of proprietors of loan funds, on the securities they beld for their advances, and by the significant fact that in few instances were the claims of the plaintiffs disputed. The office I hold as judge of your county civil bill court gives me no small insight into the habits of the people, and bearing in mind the sunguine tempera ment of the Irish character, I besitate to say that a loan fund is a benefit to any neighbourhood in which it is established. The facility it affords the poor to meet their engagements by temporary losus of money at a high rate of interest is calculated. I lear, to encourage improvidence and idleness, and too frequently to reduce the borrower in the end to utter insolvency. Sad experience reminds us that the needy and embarrassed man too frequently becomes demoralized, and is found, ore long, resisting the execution of the law, and violating the public peace. I cannot therefore, view without alarm the extent to which borrowing is at present resorted to by the poor. I would wish them to consider before they adopt the ruinous expedient of borrowing on interest whether thrift and industry on their part, and merciful forbear-ance on the part of their creditors, are not more likely to extricate them from their difficulties than money borrowed at an exorbitant rate of interest, in many cases, I believe exceeding the rate of 30 to 40 per cent, to meet their current engagementa.'

THE LATE SPECIAL COMMISSION -It is stated that a requisition to the High Sheriff, Charles Clarke, Esq. D L . is on foot, for the purpose of convening a meeting at Olonmel, Nonagh, and Thurles, urging the the Government not to charge the cesspayers of the county with the expenses of the late Special Commission, inastauch as it has proved a failure, and, as the requisitionists allege, 'the ordinary course of the law would be quite sufficient to punish the crimes perpetrated in this county.' The document, which has been extensively signed by cesspayers in the North Riding, was published in a local journal on Saturday'

WALSH .- Three reports have been set affeat about Walsh, the contradictions to which are, that he is not sick he is not mad, and he has not been transferred to the Castle of Dublin. We believe he will not become a Crown witness. Whilst Walsh, now a prisoner in the county jail, was holding alouf, with all vigilance, from the nelghborhood of the police stations, an attempt was mule to sell him to the ministers of justice for the offered reward. The carer expectant of the lump of money, very liberally offered by Viceregal flat, was aware of the place where Walsh was hiding. He went to the resident magistrate and proposed to barter his secret for the £300, but he would not impart it until he had a written promise to pay from the functionary with whom he negotiated Then he disclosed the hiding place of Walsh, and the police at once proceeded to the quarter named, only o find the refuge deserted and the prey gine. At the last fair of Kilmullock a man of the farming class, presumed to have been connected with the furtive attempt to produce the money, is reported to have been set upon by some persons, and to have undergone a severe trashing in panishment of his cupidity. - Munster News.

The summer assizes for the county Louth commenced on Wednesday, at Dandalk, the Commission being opened by Justice Fitzgerald and Judge Ball. The former, in his charge to the grand jury, observed upon the comparative absence of crime in the county, there being but five criminal cases for trial, and those not of a very serious character.

# GREAT BRITAIN

fore, of the Irish patriot in this struggle, even House or Lords July 7th. - Political Priconers in though he should not be a Oatholic, is on the Naples .- The Marquis of Normanby rose to call attention to the treatment of political prisoners now in confinement in Naples, and to move for the production of any informs ion which her Mijesty's Go vernment pussessed upon the subject. The puble marquis said that events were occurring in Italy which seemed to confirm the opinion which he had atways expressed, that the result of the present confusion could never be that Italy should remain both independent and united. From what had within the last few days appeared in papers of every slade of opinion he was induced to think that it was not unlikely that the Government of Turin were at this moment maturing alliances, and taking a course which, in order to maintain the grumbling unity of the country, would sacrifice its independence, and perhaps, compromise the paace of Europe. It was not, however, his intention that evening, to discuss either territorial arrangements or forms of government. His object was to call attention to the state of the political prisoners who were now confined at Naples. Since he gave notice of his intention to take this course, he had received, from a source from which it was most unexpected, strong confirmation as to the grievous nature of the evils of which these prisoners had to complain, and as to the number of persons who were at this moment auffering under tyranny and oppression. Within the last few days Signor Ricciardi, a Neapolitan Deputy, of strong democratic opinious, stated in strong terms in the Par-liament at Turin that he thought it his duty to call ern Provinces That gentleman asserted that at the present moment the prisons at Naples contained no the Part Chair, worse

overcrowded cells, and suffered every kind of misery. The day after that allegation was made, the Minister of Justice returned to the subject to express his conviction that the number of prisoners must have been exaggerated. Signor Racciardi would not, however, abandon a single luta of bis allegations, but repeated it in the most positive manner. As the Minister of Justice no langer ventured to contradict it, they had a right to infer that it was true. If so, what a wretched state of things did those figures disclose, and how unanswerable was their pathetic elequence. It was impossible to reconcile them with the existence of any system which respected the rights of the people and the liberty of the subject. His noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs said on a tormer occasion that the popular will, which had now found expression under a constitutional Government, was sufficient to preserve popular rights from invasion. But it was a very startling and significant fact, that out of the population of 8,000,000 which was contained on the terra tiena of the kingdom of Naples, only 25,000 persons could be induced to vote at the Parliamentary elections. So that while 16,000 persons were thrown into prison for resisting what was supposed to be the will of the people, that will was expressed by only 25 000 persons. It appeared also that the prisoners were now subjected to torture, in order to extract confessions from them. Much had been said about the prisons under the late regime, and, no doubt, great cruelties were then perpetrated by some of the subordinate officers; but at least they were free from the charge of torturing prisoners to make them confess. It might perhaps be said that we had no business to meddle with the internal affairs of another country, but that remark could scarcely proceed from the noble ford the Poroign Secretary, who was renowned for his aggravating interference with the domestic arrangements of other States. The noble marquis then read a statement by the editor of a Neapolitan newspaper, who was now a deputy, condemning the mischievous agitation of Mr. Gladstone and others in regard to foreign affairs. Some Englishmen who had visited the prisons had given the impression that they were all very much shocked at seeing preparations or maans of tortars within the buildings. He hoped the noble earl would give a careful and explicit answer, bat he could not refrain from reminding the House that they had had two striking instances in the present Session of the want of information by the noble earl in matters partaining to Italy. He had asked a question about a particular proclamation, and the noble earl replied that he was sure such a document could not be in existence, because Sir J. Hadson had never communicated the fact to him. It turned out that such a proclamation had been issued, and a motion for papers for other procla nations of a similar nature led to the telegraph from the Emperor of the French that if the Sardiaian Government went on in that way the sympathies of Europe would be alienated from their cause. The second instance was in the matter of the press prosecutions, when the nuble earl was equally wrong in giving a denial, and tounding it upon a statement of Count Carour some time before, that the Opposition press might publish whatever they pleased. The noble marquis concluded by moving for copies of any despatches which the O :vernment had received on the subject.

Mr. Porster, in the House of Commons, gave notice that when Mr. Lindsay's motion, for recognition of the South, comes up, he will move an amendment pledging the house to sustain the government in the policy of non-intervention.

In the House of Commons on the 11th alt, Mr. Addarly usked whether any information had been received of any measures having been introduced by the present administration for the embodiment of a militin or volunteer force, and whether the British Government "intended that the 12,000 British troops now in Concia should remain throughout the (ensuing) winter, unaided by the Canadians themselves." The Under Secretary of the War Department replied, the new Ministry had introduced and passed on as amending the militia law, which was, however, far any extensive than the Act introduced by the Cartier-MacDonald Ministry, but it increased the power of the Governor-General by giving him authority to call out the Militia in case of danger, and raised the active force to 16,000 men. Lind Palmerston replied to the latter part of Mr Adderlag's questions. As reported by the Times, be said: "There could be no intention on the part of the (Icvernment to withdraw the troops now stationed in Canada. They could not entertain the slightest doubt that in case of danger it would not be a matter of 10,000 Militia that Canada would provide, but is many men would be ready to take up arms as circumstances of the moment might require."

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and had attracted the attention of Parliament.

A gentleman named Rugglos has laid a scheme before Congress for widening and deopening the canals, so as to admit of the passage of iron-plated war-ships, such as the Merrimac and the Monitor; so that, in case of a war with England, which nine people out of ten seem to regard as a certainty, only differing among themselves as to the time and the present on which it is to be undertaken, a large naval force may be despatched from New York to the Lakes for the conquest of Canada. By the stipulations of the treaty still subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, ineither Power can maintain a naval force on the Lakes beyond a vessel of 100 tons on Lake Ontario, and one similar vessel on each of the Upper Linkes. It is now argued that the Federal Covernment would find itself at a serious disadvaptage in case of war with Great Britain, incomuch as the latter l'awer could send a naval force through the St Imwrence into Lake Outario, at the first declaration of hostilities, and Carada would be safe, except from a parely military attack. The propest tion of Mr Ruggles finds favour with Congress and the people for these regions; and in the abundance of paper money that Mr. Chase is preparing to issae, it will, doubtless, be carried into effect at an early period. Perhaps, under the circumstances, the Uanadian or the British Governments, or both in combination, if the Canadas desire to retain their profitable and honourable connexion with the mother country, will devise the means for imitating and checkmasing this action of the Federal Gavernment by the enlargement and widening of the Welland Canal. This wuch needed work would be ueseful in war and highly advantageous in peace, giving British war ships access to the Upper Lukes in case of hostilities, and affording grain-taden ships of large tonunge from Chicago and Milwaukie direct communigation with Liverpool without the necessity of transhipm-oc. The cost would not be a teath of that required for the enlargement of the Erie Ounal, and aught not seriously to tax, the resources either of England or the colony. In addition to this project, the Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to nonsider the Defence of the Lakes, have reported, and recommended a Bill for establishing at Chicago a national foundery for the manufacture and repair of ordinance and munitions of war, and three naval depote and navy yards, one on each of the three Lakes of Erie, Michigan and Ontario. There is no immediate necessity for any of these works. The Federal Government has need of all the money which it can create out of paper, and he solvently responsible for, without the additional expenditure to be incurred in this direction. Yet such is the feeling against England existent long before the war, but intensified by the recognition of the South as a belligerent Power, and by the unlucky episode of the Trent; that there is very little doubt that they will be sanctioned by Congress, if only for bravado, and to show that the Americans are not only "not afraid" of the old county, but are as ready as Parson Brownliament at Turin that he thought it his duty to call low kimself to have a fling at the nation, who has attention to the state of the prisoners in the South done them no lojury. - London Times,

The Times deprecates in very strong terms the eg dead binnell by the eiger, if not the by the

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—AUGUST 1, 1862.

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Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post Office, Quebec.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

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

In consequence of a large number of our Quehec subscribers receiving their papers through the Post-Office, we have determined to forward those addressed to Mr. M. O'Leary through the same channel, as the expenses attending the present mode are too great; we therefore kope that all subscribers in arrears will at once settle them with Mr. O'Leary.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MEN are not to be had; this is the uniform complaint of the Northern press. Recruits will not come forward, and the call for 300,000 soldiers, to replenish the depleted ranks of the Army of the Potomac, meets with no sympathetic response from the people of the Northern States. Even the enormous bounties which are held out as inducements to men to enlist have little or no effect; and the gallant Thos. Francis Meagher himself than whom no man is more generally popular amongst his fellow-countrymen in the U. States, met with but a cool reception when, on a recent occasion, he addressed an Irish meeting at New York with the view of inducing them to take service in the Union ranks.

Nor is this to be wondered at, for a general distrust of their leaders, both in the Cabinet and in the Camp, pervades the minds of the Northerners. They have made great, indeed we may say heroic sacrifices to preserve the Union, and to conquer the South; they have given their noney and their blood freely; and whatever we may think of their cause, we must confess that in its support they have displayed an energy and a courage unsurpassed by any people of accient or modern times. And yet what has been the result of all this heroism, of all these sacrifices? Defeat, and, though not disgrace, certainly disaster. The people feel that their blood and treasure bave been squandered, and that the abundant means which with a lavish band they had placed at the disposal of their leaders, have been thrown away. There is no longer confidence either in Lincoln or M Clellan, and the nation knows not in whom to put its trust. Thus when called upon to enlist, the people shake their heads and remain at home.

Under these circumstances, it is likely that the Washington Government will be compelled to have resource to conscription; and already the apprehension of the adoption of such a measure has driven hundreds into Canada; whilst British born subjects in the United States are hastening to proclaim the fact, and to seek the protection of the British Consuls against the formidable grasp of the recruiting Sergeants. All this would seem to indicate that the war spirit which burst out after the battle of Bull's Run has pretty nearly evaporated, and that soldiering for the Union, or rather the conquest of the Confederate States, has lost all its attractions for the their religion, with which his communications people of the North.

have been attempted by either party.

had been warm debates in the House of Comlittle general interest.

once mounted upon the "high Protestant horse !"

Macdonald, the Rector of St. Dunstans College. It is indeed a strange, not to say an unseemly spectacle to which this government " Jack" treats us. Like the eels to their flaying alive we Papists are used to being blackguarded by all manner of men; and neither in the manner, nor in the matter of this fellow Pope, is there anything to distinguish him from the ordinary run of low No-Popery ranters, who from tub or platform launch withering invectives against the unmentionable lady of Babylon, hurl defiance at the Pope, and make the welkin ring with their denunciations of the " Man of Sin:" In ordinary circumstances Mr Pope would have been but a very second rate orator of the Leahy stamp; being however a government official, a "Jack-in Office" as the saying is, and a Magistrate, and a Colonial Secretary to boot, a certain amount of interest attaches to his utterances. That a person holding, as Mr. Pope boasts that he holds, "Her Majesty's Commission"-entrusted with the execution of the law, and the administration of justice betweet all classes of Her Majesty's subjects-and bound therefore, during his tenure of office, to the observance of dignified neutrality upon all matters not connected with the discharge of his official functions-should descend into the arena of religious controversy at all, and should therein comport himself like the vilest of the hireling gladiatorial crew, who earn their infamous stipends by pandering to the morbid tastes of the most prejudiced and the most illiterate classes of society-is a spectacle as novel, thank God, in a British Colony, as it is humiliating and disgraceful to his immediate superiors who tolerate such conduct on the part of one of their subordinates, and the salaried servant of the public. Our Protestant army swears horribly it is true in Canada, and non-official persons in and out of Parliament, indulge often it must be confessed in very strong language against Popery. But official men practice more reticence; and even George Brown, bad he succeeded in attaining the long desired haven, would have found it necessary to moderate the rancor of his tongue, and for the nonce, to have assumed the virtue of decency towards his Catholic fellow-subjects .-That it is otherwise in Prince Edward's Island, argues little for the future peace of the community, or for the discretion and good taste of the Lieutenant Governor-Mr. Dundas.

As far as we can gather from the Provincial papers which have reached us, the following are the causes which have provoked this display of official insolence. Mr. Pope had it seems published over a nom de plume a series of violent and insulting tirades against Popery, in the local press. The Rev. Angus Macdonald having penetrated the flimsy disguise beneath which the writer sought to screen himself, insisted upon the flagrant impropriety of such writings on the part of a Government officer, and directed the attention of the Lieut. Governor to the gross impropriety of which one of his subordinates had been guilty. This elicited a rejoinder from the Colonial Secretary, who over his own name, assumed the responsibility of the offensive letters which had previously appeared over a pseudonyme; and in still more obscene, and personally offensive terms proceeded to rake up all the filth with which a long and careful study of the works of writers like Maria Monk, Behal Achilli, and others of that stamp had furnished him. As may well be supposed such conduct on the part of their Colonial Secretary has not a little shocked the Catholics of Prince Edwards Island, the subjects of the Sovereign whose commission Mr. Pope boasts that he holds; and we believe that justice to them demands that the facts of the case should be made as public as possible.

Not that we would attempt even to enter into any controversy with this Mr. Pope, or to offer any serious reply to the abuse of Catholics, and teem. For the sake of argument, Catholics may The relative position of the belligerents in the | well afford to concede to their enemies that, States remains the same. No great movements amongst the many occupants of the Papal See. some have been wicked men. This is a question The latest European dates are by the Austra- of history, a mere matter of fact, which by no lasian from Liverpool the 19th ultimo. There means affects the dogmas or supernatural teachings of the Church, for never has impeccability mons upon the question of Mediation and the been predicated either of Pope or Priest. Even recognition of the independence of the Confe- | could the truth of all the libels of Protestant derate States, Lord Palmerston spoke strong writers upon the Sovereign Pontiff, be substanagainst the motion of Mr. Lindsay, urging that trated, the Catholic might ask-" what then;" the time had not arrived, and ultimately the lat- and in accordance with the laws of the strictest. ter withdrew his motion. European news is of logic he night demur to the conclusion, that, in her corporate capacity, the Church, speaking by the mouth of the Pope as the successor of "Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride St. Peter, has fallen into error on questions of tell whither is bound, or how far shall ride, a go- that some of the Popes in their private capacity thus addresses his opponent:verument official of a small British Colony, when have been bad Christians. Nay! From the same premise we draw a very different conclu-We have seen strange equestrian feats perform- sion. We conclude to the constant presence of ed upon this noble animal by our old acquaintance | Christ with the Romish Church; for how other-George Brown; but George Brown is not an of- wise can we explain the fact that, not even the ficial; and even his capers have been far outdone worst of those whom Protestant writers stigmaby the fantastic tricks of a fellow called Pope, lise as the most immoral of the Popes, ever at-

tilting match with the Reverend Mr. Angus cognise, and of whom they speak as the Times bearts disloyal to the Heretical Sovereigns of Engcorrespondent lately spoke of Pius IX .- as "the land , and enemies of my sovereign and of the Pro benevolent and the good." The dogmatic utterbenevolent and the good." The dogmatic utter- has arrived, when in this Colony, every man who ances of the Popes have ever been uniform and desires to live free from the degrading tyranny of consistent with one another; how can this uniformity be accounted for, except upon the hypothesis that the Spirit of God has controlled all their decisions, and guarded the Church over which they presided, from the dangers to which she was exposed whilst her doctrines - her faith and morals-were committed to the custody of immoral pastors. The greater the number of bad Popes, and the greater their vices, the more must we recognise and admire that overruling Providence, or continual divine presence, to which alone can be attributed the fact that the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church bave ever been the same. In all human affairs the legislator has invariably left the stamp of his particular character upon his measures. This has not been the case with the affairs of the Papal Church; for all her decrees, and legislative measures, are and have been in strict harmony with one another-the same under Popes branded by Protestant writers as monsters of iniquity; as under Popes lauded even by Protestants for their virtues and strict morality. We must therefore conclude to the existence of something more than a mere human or natural factor in the affairs of that Church; and that superhuman,

supernatural factor we call the Spirit of God. The behef in the Real Presence, and the adoration of the consecrated Host, may be absurd and idolatrous in the eyes of a petty official of a small British dependency; but when men like Liebnitz, and other intellectual grants of the human race, confess that in the doctrine there is nothing contrary to reason, and that the adoration is the logical consequence of the non-irrational doctrine-we may very well afford to let pass in silence the sneers and ribaldry of a Colonial Secretary.

We may admit too that, as mortal sin is a very disagreeable thing, and in some of its forms very nasty indeed, so books designed exclusively for teaching those whose profession calls upon them to deal with it, how to detect its presence, and arrest its ravages, must contain much not fitted for general reading. The same holds true of many parts of the Bible, of medical treatises, and works on criminal jurisp rudence. We would not certainly put a book treating either of physiology, or of the morbid anatomy of the human heart, into the hands of young persons of either sex for indiscrimate perusal; and there are many passages in the Bible which no modest young woman would like to read aloud in the company of young men. Yet it by no means follows that either the Bible, or treatises instructing the confessor how to deal with cases of mortal sin, are immoral. As to the effects of the Confessional upon those who most frequently resort to it, we need only appeal to the statistics of any Catholic country—say of Catholic Ireland and contrast them with those of any Protestant country-say of Protestant Scotland. In the former, the purity, the "incredible purity" of the women has often extorted the admiration of Protestants; in the latter, by the confession also of Protestants, and the revelations of official statistics - " One in seven of the population" is a bastard; whilst in the lower classes of society, " female chastity is scarcely known, and certainly not appreciated." These are the words of the Actuary of the the Standard and Colonial Life Assurance Company, who, a staunch Protestant himself, has recently published a statistical pamphlet, to which the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in April last, gave its approbation .-These are the fruits then, respectively, of the frequent use, and of the total rejection, of the Confessional; and as Our Lord says, " by their fruits you shall know them."

Both the length of this letter from the Prince Edward's Island's Colonial Secretary, and the obscenity of its contents, prevent us from giving it in full; but some extracts we will lay before our readers, from which they will be able to judge of the condition of a British Colony wherein a Government official, one holding an important office under our beloved Queen, is permitted to express such sentiments as the following, with reference to a large portion of Her Majesty's sub-

Alluding to the fact that the Rev. Mr. Macdonald had respectfully called the attention of the Lieut .- Governor to the gross impropriety of allowing a member of his Government to inveigh against the belief and morals of the Catholic laity and clergy, in a style which in Canada would be deemed indecorous in the non-official columns to the devil"-quoth the old adage. Who shall faith and morals, being drawn from the premise Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward's Island of the Globe, or of the Montreal Witness-the

This demand proves that you possess one, at least, of these characteristics, which pertain to the order to which you belong, -a tyrannical disposition, -it, at the same time is evidence that you are sadly deficient in others, namely, craft and cunning. Had you possessed even a very moderate amount of pruience you would have borne your defeat in silence. Permit me, Rev. Sir, to tell you that the knowledge that every subject of the Pope, whether priest or lay-man, in this Island, would gladly join you in the enwho, clothed in little brief authority as Colonial tempted, even, to give a decision on a question deavour to deprive me of Her Majesty's Commission, Secretary of Prince Edward's Island, has of of faith or morals different from that pronounced gives me not the slightest uneasiness. I owe not my

success, of his attacks upon Popery, and by a jvirtues even Protestant writers are forced to re-the Pope in the British Empire remain in their writes over his own name, Thomas M. Halpin, the Pope in the British Empire, remain, in their testant Religion. I believe, Rev. Sir, that the time Priests, who have sworn obedience to the Roman Bishop should exert himself, regardless of what papists may say or do, in order to maintain a Protestant Government in the Oolony. Within my recollection, Rev. Sir, no papist was allowed to vote for the election of members of Assembly. Now, Romish priests aspire to govern the Colony, and to dictate to the Representative of the Sovereign. They have even dared to practice their disgusting idolatry in our public highways. But, Rev Sir, I believe Protestants are at length thoroughly alive to the danger with which they are threatened; at this moment thousands throughout the land have associated themselves in Orange Lodges; and I trust ere long to be able to inform you that no Township is without its Lodge. These associations are now required.

Remembering as we do the dignified attitude towards Orangeism assumed by the Duke of Newcastle when in Canada, and acting as responsible adviser to the Prince of Wales-we cannot believe that the present British Government will applaud the man who, holding "Her Majesty's Commission," and exercising important civil functions, deliberately exhorts to the formation of Orange Lodges; who openly avows his regret that the happy times when "no Papist was allowed to vote" are gone, and cannot be recalled; and who speaks of the religion of Catholics as "disgusting idolatry." Such language, such sentiments from a private individual might of course be allowed to pass unheeded; but when they are publicly and deliberately uttered by a public officer, holding "Her Majesty's Commission," they call, we submit, for serious attention from the proper authorities. In India we remember that that the Government always prohibited, under severe penalties, any interference with, all offensive comments upon, the lascivious rites of its Asiatic idolatrous subjects, by any of its European subordinates; we can therefore hardly believe that it can approve the language of one of its functionaries in North America towards Her Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects; or that it will refrain from visiting with censure a Colonial dignitary who avails himself of his official position to insult their clergy in the following strain:-

" My private opinion, I may inform you, is that all Ecclesiastics-not excepting Father Angus and Oardinal Wiseman - who aid and assist in the dissemination of such books as ' Butler's Lives of the Saints. are either fools or knaves.

Mr. Pope may entertain this opinion, but as Colonial Secretary he has no right publicly to express it. Every man in private life indeed, or as a private citizen, has under our system of government a perfect right to hold and to publish whatsoever opinion of Popery and its professors he pleases: - and this right we seek not to restrain or even abridge. But the official, but he who holds "Her Majesty's Commission," and derives his salary from the public, is himself bound over to keep the peace towards all the Queen's subjects; and as an implied condition of his tenure of office, he is bound to maintain a rigid impartiality as towards Catholics and Protestants, and to treat both, so long as both obey the laws, with equal deference.

This law-whose justice no sane man will contest-the Colonial Secretary of P. E. Island has grossly violated, and if by no other means redress can be had, it must be sought for in the Imperial Parliament. We invite the attention of the London Tablet, of the Weekly Register, and our other gifted and influential contemporaries, to the subject. We respectfully beg of them to bring it under the notice of the public, and the spirited Catholic members of the House of Commons. who never allow an injury or an insult to any of their coreligionists in any part of the British Empire to pass unnoticed.

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY. -The exact number of Catholics now engaged fighting the battles of the North, we cannot tell. But since it is generally admitted that a majority of the Federal army is composed of Irish and other Europeans, and as of the former the great majority are no doubt Catholics, we think that we are not far from the truth if we estimate the Catholic soldiers as forming about one-fourth of

For the spiritual wants of this body in the field, and in the hospitals, there are, as we learn from a paragraph in the Montreal Herald of Monday, 472 chaplains. Of these only 22, or not one twentieth are Catholic, whilst for the Methodists alone, 124 chaplains are provided.

Nor is this all. Not only are the authorities grossly unjust towards their Catholic soldiers in not supplying them with, in proportion to their numbers, anything like a fair share of chaplains; but the services of the Catholic priests-to such lengths is Protestant bigotry pushed in the Fedederal army-are actually prohibited to the sick of our holy religion. and dying of their communion, even when those services are gratuitously tendered by the priest, and loudly and eagerly called for by the unhappy sufferers upon whom death has already laid its

This fact, hideous and incredible as to some it may seem, is vouched for by a writer in the licity. Irish-American, a journal warmly attached to the Federal cause, and which therefore cannot be suspected of being actuated by motives of hospitality towards the North in publishing the late signalised himself by the vigor, if not the by other occupants of the Papal Chair, whose icng as the declaration "that no man can serve two statements of his correspondent. The latter act as Agent for this paper for Huntingdon.

under date Chicago, July 4th; and his evidence as to the treatment which his fellow-countrymen and coreligionists receive from the hands of those: whose battles they are so bravely fighting, is to the following effect :-

Ohicago, July, 11, 1862. Immersed in the hard struggles incident to a career in this Western World, it is long since I have had the pleasure of communicating with you; still I have not been an uninterested reader of your truly national and spirited journal; and it is only what I conceive to be a really vital question concerning the position and rights of our people on this continent. that could induce me to enter again into the political arena, or mix in ever so humble a manner in public

The time has now, I think, arrived, when it is the bounden duty—the duty of every man in every station of life, of Irish birth, to raise his voice, and say aloud and boldly, that the sacrifices, the noble enthusiasm, the indomitable courage, the precious blood and lives of our people that have been lavishly offered up on the sacrificial alter of American constitutional freedom, have not been, are not, and never will be appreciated by the present government until the voice of those friends whom our brave soldiers have left behind them is heard in thunder tones rebuking the actions of those in authority, who have dared to slight the great military representative man of our race-General James Shields.

Where fighting was to be done, we knew that Irish valor, as it has ever done in every field in the worlds' history, would shine resplendent. All we asked or expected was, what we had a right to demand, that the fell spirit of bigotry which stripped the arms from the hands of the gallant Cass and his men in Massachusetts in a time of peace, should now be laid to rest, and justice, even handed and impartial, prevail. When the news reached this city of the rejection, by the Senate, of Shield's appointment as Major General, a position which, in the first instance, he was entitled to by his blood and services in Mexicowhen, I say, the news of the rejection of this appointment reached us, an almost universal feeling prevailed that injustice had been done to Shields because of his Irish standing.
In connexion with this isolated case, we feel that

we are suffering gross injustice from the fact, that 150,000 brave volunteers of Irish birth, in arms for the Constitution, are not properly represented, having but two Brigadier Generals out of the 200 on the muster-roll of the United States, while the rank and file, admittedly, number fully one-fourth of the army.

Another matter of far more vital interest to our men in the service is the vast disproportion of Catholic Chaplains, and the refusal to admit within military lines even those clergymen who are desirous to administer the comtorts of religion to our volunteers and the prisoners under their charge, without pay or reward; as in this city, at Camp Douglass, where several Catholics in the camp-some of them prisoners—died, calling for a priest, and the clergyman at the gate, at the time, was refused admission.

These matters have excited the deep and earnest attention of the Irishmen of the North West, and now that the call is for more men, we think it time that our voices should be heard, and justice done to our brave soldiers. We, at least in the West are determined to move in the matter. Chicago will fire the first gun. What are you in the East pre-pared to do?—Yours, truly,

THOMAS M. HALPIN Unjust as no doubt the British Government has often been towards its Catholic soldiers, we do not remember to have met with a more atrocious instance of bigotry than that which is recorded in the above communication. The present war has ben brought to light many good and noble qualities in the people of the Northern States-their pluck, their patriotism, and their powers of heroic endurance; but it has not, we are sorry to say, elicited any symptoms of a tendency on their part to cast off any of their No-Popery prejudices, nor has it mitigated in any degree either their hatred of Papists, or their puritanical love of persecuting Catholics.

PROGRESS OF POPERY IN THE LOWER PRO-VINCES .- Our highly valued contemporary the Antigonish Casket, a journal whose merits as a zealous and able advocate of the Catholic cause cannot be exaggerated, gives a highly flattering report of the progress which Popery is making in his part of the world. We make the following extracts :--

" Invocuess, comparatively speaking, is but a new county: it contains near twenty thousand inhabitants, the great majority of whom are natives or descendants of natives of the Highlands of Scotland. In the districts of Cheticamp and Margaree, especially in the former, the great majority of the inhabitants are French-Acadians, truly a primitive race inheriting the christian virtues of their forefathers. We find but very few of the sons of the Emerald Isle in this county: yet we are happy to say, that though few in number, generally speaking, they are an honor to their country and religion. The great majority of the inhabitants of the county of Inverness profess the Catholic beith

In fact, we may say, that the whole county from the Strait of Canso to the most northern district of Cheticamp, extending about one bundred miles along the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is owned and inhabited by a rapidly increasing Catholic population. This beautiful line of country running along the margin of the sea, North and South is ecclesiastically divided into seven principal missions or parishes, in which at present six devout and zealous priests administer to the spiritual wants of their respective flocks. We doubt much whether, out of Lower Canada, in all the British Provinces another county can be pointed out so interesting in a Catholic point of view, for its present and future prospects, as the county of inver-

Whilst for such a state of things, every Catholic will find it in his heart to return thanks to God, he must not forget to give due honor to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Arichat, and his noble priests to whom under God, we are indebted for the rapid spread and glorious prospects

We would take this opportunity also of congratulating the Casket and its readers on its increase of size; and we wish that it may meet with such encouragement from the Catholic public as shall make the step profitable to the proprietor, as well as to the general interests of Catho-

Mr. Edward M'Govern has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS for Danville, C.E., and its neighborhood.

Mr. James Neary has kindly volunteered to

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUGUST 1, 1862.

health of Mgr. de Tloa the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec is sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his Pastoral visits.

Their Lordships the Bishops of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe sailed from Liverpool in the steamer on the 24th ultimo., and may be expected to arrive about the middle of next week. We hear that the St. Jean Baptiste, and the Saint Patrick's Societies, are engaged in making arrangements for giving a suitable reception to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, upon his return from Rome.

DAMAGED GOODS .- " Converted" priests are in bad odor at the present moment, and any one of our evangelical societies which happens to have one in its possession seems as anxious to get rid of him, or to palm him off upon its neighbors, as is a horse-dealer to get rid of a "screw."-There is poor Chiniquy for instance. The Chicago Presoytery have dismissed him for immoral conduct, and the Montreal Synod are ashamed to take him up. The latter body is in, what is nopularly termed, a "fix." If they refuse to admit Mr. Chiniquy into their connexion, they virtually endorse and ratify the charges of immorality urged against him by the Chicago Presbytery. If, on on the other hand, they admit him, they, by implication, tax their brother Protestants with injustice towards Chiniquy.

Another "converted" priest of the name of Ligier was also spoken of by the Montreal Witness of Thursday of last week, as preaching in connection with the Baptists of Montreal. Naturally ashamed of such an ally, the Baptists repudiated the fellow at once, in the following

To the Editor of the Witness

Sir, - Your issue of yesterday contains a paragraph from the Christian Guardian, stating that a Roman Catholic priest has lately been converted, and is now preaching in connection with the Baptists of Mont-

As the latter part of this paragraph may convey a wrong impression, I beg to state that he is not preaching in connection with the Baptists of Montreal, nor is he in any way connected with the Baptist denomination of Canada.

A REGULAR BAPTIST.

July 25.

FATHER CHINIQUY AGAIN. - This degraded creature turned up in Trenton, U.C., on Sunday the 20th ult. It was said that he was going to preach against Popery in a certain house kept by a French Canadian well known to the Police.

PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL AB-ETINENCE SOCIETY.—Pursuant to notice this agreeable re-union took place on Monday afternoon; and in so far as attendance of the public, and admirable management on the part of its promoters, were concerned, was a triumphant success. Some three thousand people visited the Victoria Gardens during the course of the day; and of the excellent arrangements made by B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, and the Committee,

Unfortunately a heavy thunder storm about five p.m. disturbed the enjoyments, and broke up the party long before the programme was exbausted. We understand, however, that it is in contemplation to finish the games and distribution of prizes as originally announced.

# (Continued.)

Now with Sub Prior Geoffry's letter before us we may safely conclude that he at least was evangelically orthodox as far the Bible was concerned; and as we have no objection raised against his doctrines as beterodox by his good brother Peter Mangot, we may further conclude that the good Brother also shared his Sub Prior's orthodoxy; and as, had he deemed those doctrines heretical or dangerous to faith or morals, it would have been Peter's bounden duty to denounce the Sub Prior to his Prior-and the Prior's duty after suitable admonitions to denounce him to his General or to his Bishop-and the General's or Bishop's duty to denounce him to the Pope-and as none of these things are on record, and therefore probably never took place, but the good Peter carefully deposited the precious lesson in his innermost soul-we may with a certain degree of probability conclude that Brother -Sub-Prior - Prior - General - Bishop and Pope all held these same supremely evangelically ortholox opinions concerning the Sacred Scriptures; although they had the misfortune to have their ots cast in those Dark Ages, so renowned since he Ryerson Bruyere controversy for their lehargy and enslavement.

But leaving Sub Prior Geoffry to write pious pistles and Brother Peter Mangot to read them, et us take a cursory view of such incidental nentionings of the Bible in the Middle Ages as he most superficial reading of the historians of be period will discover.

When Aldhelm, who became Bishop of Schireburn in the year 705 went to Canterbury to be consecrated by his old friend and companion Berthwold, the Archbishop kept him there many Dover bringing books, he bastened thither to a most deserving pupil.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the inspect their unloading, and to see if they had THE EVE OF THE VACATION AT ST. MARYS; of the holy boons eulogized; the calm compobrought anything in his line [st quid forte commodum ecclesiastico usui attulissent.] Amongst other books he saw one containing the whole of the Old and New Testament, which he bought, and which William of Malmesbury, in the twelfth education of young ladies, we readily acquiesced these communings with an epilogue of warning century, tells us was still preserved.

at Worcester, among other things, a great bible -what is meant by this term great bible, we shall | Pied-du-Courant.

Father Sirmond mentions another great bible which was extant in his time, and which had been made by Theodulfus who became bishop of Orleans about the year 794; and which had prefixed and a preface written in gold.

In the year 623 Ansegisus gave to his monastery of Fontanelle [of which he became abbot in that year. I " A splendid Bible containing the Old and New Testament, with a Preface and the initial letters of the books ornamented in gold." He also gave to the monastery of St. Flavian "A Pandect translated by St. Jerome from the Hebrew and Greek tongues."

In a return of their property which the monks of St. Riquier at Centule made by order of Lewis Debonnaire in the year 931, we find, amongst a considerable quantity of books, " A complete Bible, in which the 62 books are comprised in one volume," and also "a bible dispersed in 14 vols."

Of the nature of these great bibles some idea may be gained from the incident which took place at the sacking of Nantes by the Normans in the Loire, laid waste Nantes, killing the Bishop in his cathedral with many of the clergy, monks and lasty, who had sought refuge therein. After proceeded along the Loire to an island, where they disembarked to divide their booty.. In this, like many more incdern rogues, they fell out, and fell to fighting, so that certain honest men came by their own, or part of it at least. The captives seeing the battle, fled to the most inaccessible parts of the island, and one amongst them more courageous than the rest, seized the great bible, threw it on his back, and can off with it as quickly as its weight would allow him to the rocky fastnesses of the island. The combatants, after fighting their fill, sailed off without troubling their heads about the captives. Thus was the great bible of Nantes restored to its owners.

bibleless Ages to ratify the transfer of property by the gift of a Bible, -as it were to join the gift of the property to that of the bible, and thus to put it past the possibility of being reclaimed or demanded back. Thus Du Cange cites an instance of this, from the tabulary of the monastery of St. Maur on the Loire, where we read-"this Bible of the Old and New Testament confirms this gift." And in another charter of logue, spoken with the most artless simplicity, this monastery bearing date \$47, and conveying evinced, both by its grammar and its rhetoric, property to it, we find the words "this book of the Old and New Testament is a gift of this

So great indeed was the importance attached to this Holy Book, and in so great reverence was it held, that it was deemed a fitting gift from a king, and its loss or destruction was deemed worthy of especial mention by the chroniclers of those ages. Thus in the year 845 when Hamburg was burned, and with it the Bible that Lewis Debonnaire had given to Anscharus, it was deemed worthy of notice in the chronicles

Everbard, Count of Friult, in his will, dated A.D. 867, in dividing his books among his children, bequeathed his Bible to his eldest son .-This same Count, a little before the date specified, had founded a monastery at Cisoing (a little to the south between Lille and Tournay); and it appears that one Wulgarius, a monk, who had laboured therein since its foundation presented several books, to the monastery, and among others a Bible.

Wicbert, who became bishop of Hidesheim in 880, wrote a Bible with his own hand.

Gennadius bequeathed his bible to his four monasteries or oratories.

Olbert, abbot of Gembloux, about the year 1048, wrote a volume containing the whole of the Old and New Testament; and Bonus, abbot by Miss Jane McVey, who, in the course of her of Pisa, about the same time gave ten pounds for a Bible. Among other books which Thierry, first abbot of the restored monastery of St. Evroul or Ebrulf at Ouche in the diocese of Lisieux, in the year 1050, caused to be written were "all the books of the Old and New Testament.

Stephen who became abbot of Beze in 1088 gave a "Bible as well of the Old as of the New Testament."

Bruno gave to the library already containing Wichert's Bible, a glossed Bible, and Berno in 1190 added another "glossed and elaborated with much zeal of scholastic diligence."

SACERDOS.

Amongst the names of the successful competitors at the late examinations of the pupils of the Christian Brothers Schools in Griffintown, that of Bartholemew Wall should have appeared, and not Ward, as published in last week's issue. as

ACADEMY, NEAR HOCHELAGA.

(Communicated.)

Once more politely called upon to witness the encouraging signs of progress and success exhibited by our institutions of learning for the In the year 780 King Offa gave to the church noon, July 15th, formed one of the happy ment" festivities of St. Mary's Academy at

Within only a half-hour's drive from Montreal, occupying a site whence in every direction stretch the most picturesque landscapes, immediately contiguous to the beautiful Church—a accomplished Abbe Valois, under the fostering | conviction, we have to make honorable mention to it certain verses composed by the said bishop care and able direction of the edifying Sisters of of the magnificent painting, an "Immaculate marks of a much older experience in the beauty, the same, by Miss Matthiew and by Miss Lesolidity, extent and completeness of the building, in the number of pupils, and in the presentation richness of finish, by Miss A. Gaudry, undoubtof these tender charges as so many pinks of perfection, endowed with every grace belitting their sex. The unalloyed pleasure which their performances afforded us imposes upon us a debt of gratitude which we hope to liquidate, in part at | Proulx read an address replete with the generous least, by paying a deserving though passing com-

Directresses. On entering the spacious exhibition apartment, the natural bashfulness of a stranger in the midst of the fashion and beauty and intellect there congregated, from the same motive that impelled Diocese, who was to preside on the occasion, ardent desire of year 843. These Normans having ascended the and whose bland countenance ever causes all around him to feel at home. All timidity was next completely banished by the discoursing of some of the stateliest music that the harmonious accord of key-notes ever produced-" Queen

loading their vessels with spoils and captives they Victoria's Coronation March," an artistic effusion every way worthy both of the occasion for which it was originally designed, and of the eminent Lady Sovereign to whose honor it was directed. Although bound under another flag than that which waves over Her Majesty's dominions, yet, while hearing this solemn and diversified symphony rendered by the united ac- judge that it is equally unpleasant to others who tion of nine skilful and delicate pianists, our unaffected admiration, always great for that model of Queens, and our sympathising reverence so lately experienced for the sacred grief of that most inconsolable of royal widows, became now enthusiastic; and our heart, thrilled by, and beating in unison with, the dulcet echoes vibrating that afternoon air breathed the earnest prayer of a

Ourselves again, the enchanting snell of our It was a pious custom amongst these lethargic | bewitching musicians being broken, we glanced at the programme of literary exercises, and had the pleasure of reading it in the language of our boyhood. This fact, together with the circumstance, noticed later, of the proclamation of the name which this Academy has receivedwithout derogating ought from its sister Institutions - Le Pensionnat Anglais, or English Boarding School.

sincere well-wisher, Vivat Victoria.

The "Language of Flowers," the first polythat the Science of Linguistics had heretofore shewn to be a vast library and a varied museum. Indeed one of the innocent interlocutors seemed so taken with this view of the subject as uninediately to agree to the exchange of ordinary school books for the flowers of which she was hearing so much. We offer our appreciation of the merits of the piece, when we style it a skilfully condensed treatise of Moral Botany in which we were sweetly taught, first, to rise from leaf, and bud, and biossom, and petal, and chalice, and color, and fragrance, towards Him who made them all-Who decks the lily with more than Solomon's array, Who causes the wilderness to bloom as the rose; and then to think of her, who is the "Mystical Rose," and the chastest lily of the valleys.

The second polylogue, between England, France, Italy and Ireland, most appropriately personated, was, considering the circumstances which had to govern its composition, a most successful attempt at the Melodrama. Here, we had the melody of poetic numbers, and the sterner sounds of prose; the charm of human voice, and the ouiver of harpsichord; the pleading of individuals, and the nations concerned made actually present by the ardor of their partizans; the hearing of floral emblems belonging to these various nationalities, corresponding to peculiarities of temperament consucuous in the representatives -all forming one complete concert of word and note and fact. The merry land of the Anglo-Saxon was warmly defended remarks, gave the most silencing answer to that unjust reproach too often cast against the English language, namely, that it is a beggarly com-

pound of all languages! With animation and delicate neatness of style Miss A Gaudry set before us the strong claims of "La Belle France." Our respect and veneration were engaged for blithe Italia through the eloquence of Miss Julia Renaud; and for the thousandth time, wailing Erin won our heart of hearts by the persuasive plaints of Miss Kate McGark. "Castelfidardo," and another soulstirring piano choral, which closed this international parley, served but to arouse more and more the audience's sympathy in behalf of the "Emerald Isle." The last literary exercise was in French, and showed how that fine language suffers nothing from the English being so well cultivated in this school. Though entitled a polylogue, it gently lapsed into an ode with form voices, giving us Religion in converse with ays, taking counsel with him about the affairs one of the four who carried off the greatest number of honors. We are happy therefore to have her three handmaids, Faith Hope and Charity.

sure of Religion in Miss C. Proube, the settled an esteemed contemporary asks; adding, the impressecurity of Fattle in Miss M. Lenailleur, the security of Faith in Miss M. Lepailleur, the bright, unclouded expectancy of Hope in Miss many journals, we have endeavored to hasten the H. Valois, and the solicitous zeal of Charity in arrangement alluded to, under a belief that the mem-Miss Renaud. The first named terminated ber for West Montreal would serve the province benein the kind solicitation; and on Tuesday after- advice, counselling all who would be saved amid the dangers of the world to abide in the Ark of conferred by Mr. Cartier's bill of last session; and guests that participated in the "Commence- Religion undefiled. She spoke feelingly from Mr. Evanturel, the head of the Bureau of Agriculthe heart; for this young lady, Miss McVey and Miss Renaud finish their studies this year. They are thus the " first fruits" of St. Mary's. Never before have we had the good fortune of examining so many works of art-the proofs of pupil skill-at any other house of instruction; but very gem of its kind-served by the urbane and | perhaps the fault was always our own. In this the holy names, Jesus and Mary-one of the Conception," that was hanging at the end of the Religious congregations founded by his Lordship hall facing the auditory. A few more touches, the venerable Bishop of this Diocese-these designed to be given it, will constitute it a chef-Conventual Schools, although but just entering | d'œuvre. It is by Miss H. Valois. We likeupon their third year of existence, bear cheering wise saw specimens of beautiful needle-work by veille. A priedicu, of costly material and great edly manifests in the expert artiste admirable taste, most praiseworthy patience, and wondrous ingenuity.

After the distribution of Premiums, Miss C. grateful sentiments of a youthful heart. In pliment to them, as well as to their worthy terms of well-merited praise she alluded to the two venerable founders of the Institution which she was leaving, Bishop Bourget and M. Valous.

That many long and happy years may still be added to the lives of these great benefactors of us thither, was greatly relieved by the reassuring | the Diocese, enabling them To behold the steady presence of the Very Rev. Administrator of the advancement of St. Mary's Academy, is the

IGNATIUS.

The disgusting profanity of the boys which the Witness is educating for the gallows, has at last induced the proprietor of that journal to bring one of them before the Recorder for punishment. He se lected the most aggravated case, described by himself as that of a boy who cursed, but did not buy the Witness; cursing being the offence, and not buying the Wilness the aggravation: the cursing might have been torgiven, but the aggravation was too much for a saint, for it took money out of his pocket. If it is unpleasant to Mr. Dougall to hear the profaulty of those from whom he does not profit, he may have no interest in it. No respectable woman can pass the Witness office without running the risk of being exposed to the obscenity of these boys; and the nuisance to the neighbourhood is untolerable .-Commercial Advertiser.

The West wing of the Parliament building, Torontca was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 24th instant The loss is estimated at \$8,000. Parliament buildings in this Province are singularly un-

Counterfeit \$100 bills of the Merrimack County Bank, Concord, N.H., have been extensively circulated in Canada West. They are so close an imitation that one house was victimised to the extent of \$1600.

Every effort is being mode at present from some parties to induce able-bodied men to leave this coun-Prizes being made in the same tongue, sustains held out, at one time "Young men are required to look after horses," at another, "Men wanted to build up Troy," and hundreds of different other modes are brought to bear to entrap the unwary. Emissaries are kept in this country whose duty it is to mingle with our youth, gain their confidence and take them to the 'land of liberty,' where they are to be slaves to poltroons, who would rather give their money than their blood for the sake of the country which they ought to defend to the last .- London (C. IV.) News.

Tue Crors.-The hay crop, which at one time i been unjustly limited to mouldy lexicon, dusty was feared would be almost a total failure, is, we are manuscript and rocky tablet. The garden was | glad to say, turning out much better than was expected. Several farmers with whom we have conversed say there is about an average crop. The wheat looks very good in some localities, but in some places the midge is doing considerable damage. We are informed that the spring wheat, which has hitherto been considered exempt from this pest, is also suffering from the weevil. The lice with which the grain was covered a short time since is not likely to do any serious injury to the crop. - Norfolk Reformer.

> Caution. - There seems to be in this city an organized gang whose purpose it is to make men drunk, convey them over the lines and have them enlisted The high bounties paid just now in the United States make the branch of business very profitable; but if the authorities here happen to get any of the party into their possession, they will be put out of the way of breaking the law and raining those with whom they come in contact. This morning a poor woman, mother of ten children, complained to the Judge of the Peace, that two men had fallen in with her husband, had made bim drunk and in that condition were about to take him to the States. The tale was one of extreme hardship, the husband having left his employment and his wife and family to starve. The Magistrate said that instant steps would be taken to recover her husband, and if possible, capture the two ruffians who brought him into such trouble .- Wit-

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS .- We have learned from reliable sources that the Federal Government have garrisoned the American side of the upper St. John river in order to prevent the inhabitants from fleeing across to the British side, and thereby escaping the conscription which it is said will be levied upon the inhabitants of the State of Vaine ere many days elapses. We have also learned that attempts are being made to prevent the Catholic Clergyman at Grand Falls from officiating among the portion of his flock residing on the American side of the river. Verily Bro. Jonathan's position must be extremely critical when he is forced to resort to such expedients. - St. John Courier.

# Births.

On Thursday the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. Michael Bergin, of a daughter.

At Quarryfield, Sault au Recollet, on the 23rd inst., the wife of M. T. Stenson, Esq., of a son.

# Died,

On the morning of Wednesday, the 30th ult., at St. Vincent de Paul, the Rev. M. Carron, formerly Parish Priest of Chateauguay. The reverend deceased was a member of the Society of One Mass and of the Caisse Ecclesiastique. The funeral will take place on Monday morning.

In Quebec, on the 27th inst., Ellen Guilfoyle, tho beloved wife of Mr. John Quinn

At Durham, Ormstown, on the 18th July, John O'Mearn, Esq., J. P., aged 67 years, a native of the County Carlow, Ireland. May he rest in peace.

At Kenyon, Glengarry, on the 22nd ult., Catharine Kennedy, wife of Capt. J. Kennedy, aged 65 years. DROWNED.-At Treaton, on the 20th ult., Angus

participants, we could discover the characteristics ' circle of friends.

EMIGRATION .- Who is Minister of Immigration? placed in charge of Mr. McGee.' In common with ficially as the head of the immigration department. It is understood, however, that the Cabinet have decided upon not availing themselves of the power ture, will therefore continue to discharge the duties belonging to the Minister of Emigration .- Quebec M. The present untoward position of affairs in the

States-the certainty of an enourmous national debt, no matter how the struggle eventuates, and the consequent heavy taxes, together with the prospect of a draft to fill up the broken ranks of their armieshave caused a stampede from the other side of the lakes into Canada. - Humilton Spectator.

THE OLD LADY'S FUNERAL RIDE - Mrs. Partington's old man 'stepped out one day, into eternity, as we all must, sooner or later. Mrs. Duzenberry usked Mrs. P. for the particulars of her poor Paul's demise and burial. 'Oh, Mrs. Duzenberry, poor Paul died suddenly, and we buried him. He had a very awful cough afore he died, and tried all the doctors 'cause he wanted to be cured. He never heard of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, which give relief in ten minutes, and soon effect a cure; if he had my poor old man would now be long with me, and free from all cough, cold, boarseness, etc.' Only 25 cents a

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

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, July 30, 1862.

Flour-Pollards, about \$3; Middlings, about \$3,50 Fine, about \$3,90 Super No. 2, about \$4,20; Super,; \$4,45 to \$4,55; Fancy, \$4,621 to 4,70; Extra, \$4,80 to \$5; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5,25. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., \$2,50 \$2,60. The near approach of harvest has caused the country demand for coarse flour to fall off greatly, and we reduce quotations considerably; all grades are dull. The current rate for fresh No. 1

Ontmeal per bri, of 200 lbs., \$4,75 to \$5. Wheat.-Western, 90c, to \$1.02; Canada, 90c. to \$1,02 - the latter for Golden Drop; Fall Wheat, \$1,-08 to \$1,12. There is some inquiry for Canada Wheat which is preferred for Bag Plour.

Corn per 56 lbs, 45c, to 46c.

Barley and Onts - No transactions.

Pens per 66 lbs, 75c to 821c.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6 721; Inferiors, \$6 85; Supply and demand good. Pearls, about \$6 55; Pearls are very dull and ten cents lower. Pork-Mess \$10 50 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$9 50;

Prime Mess, \$9; Prime, \$8 371 to \$8 50. All dull. Hams—Smoked, 5je to 6je; Sugar-Cured, can-vassed do, 7je to 9e; Shoulders, 3e to 4je. Butter continues to be inquired for, the medium,

and fine qualities move readily as follows :- Medium ut 10c to 111c; fine 12c to 13c. Eggs 10c.

Lard 71c to 8c; in demand. Tallow The to 8he. - Montreal Wieness.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th instant.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock (By Order,)
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

August 1.

# NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Navels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almannes, Diaries and Postage Stamps,

for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jun. 17, 1862. WANTED by a Canadian Lady of good Concexions a Situation in a respectable Family; Can Teach

GRAND BAZAAR.

Address General Hospital, Ottawa.

July 24, 1862.

ON MONDAY THE 4th INSTANT. THERE will be opened a GRAND BAZAAR at the

SALLE D'ASYLE ST. JOSEPH, in aid of the Hogpital, and of the Salle D'Asyle. The Hospital deserves the favorable attention, and the sympathies of all charitably disposed persons.

Besides sheltering numbers of the poor, the infirm and aged, it finds a home for the orphan. Its Orphan Department is the most extensive in Montreal, containing about two bundred and twenty children. The number last year was still greater, but from want of funds the Sisters have been compelled to reduce their establishment. This Bazaar will be one of the most attractive ever

offered to the public; and to the interesting exercises of the little children of the Salle D'Asyle will be added the attractions of a large and beautiful collection of objects for sale and radie-many of which have been sent from Paris. The Bazaar will be open throughout the week.

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

Children unaccompanied by their parents or grown up relatives will not be admitted. admission, which must be shown at, the door, may be procured at the Salie D'Asyle.

# CONVENT,

ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., . Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Ohemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botuny, Geology, Conchology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle work with also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No his diocese. Hearing of the arrival of ships it in our power to make an act of reparation to In the looks and general attitude of the fervid 27 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by a large terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the esidence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

1

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

Orders have been sent to Brest for the immediate armament of three new vessels, and of a floating battery. Nine ships of war are at Cherbourg-the Napoleon, the Ulm, the Turenne, the Tilsit, two iron-clad ships, the Normandy and the Couronne, the Bellone and the Montezuma, and the Yonne transport. The Tourembarked at Cherbourg. It appears that the forcements.

Admiral Jurien de la Graviere left Paris on the third under General Lorencez.

The expedition to Mexico has as yet cost 65,000,000f. I hear that stores of every kind are provided, as for a force of 25,000 men.

of Prussia, takes place in September.

The newspapers have been occupied for some days with an incident relative to the battle of been attributed to him.

Another version had also been current, which while it admitted a reply from Cambrone, made that reply consist of a simple monosyllable, energetic and expressive enough no doubt, but somewhat deficient in elegance-indeed, so much so as not to bear even a distant allusion. It appears that M Victer Hugo adopted in his late work, Les Miserables, the unparliamentary monosyllable alluded to, attributing it to Cambrone. The family of Cambrone have objected to this, on the ground that Cambrone was "too well-bred a man" to use such language. The matter has been debated here for some time, some maintaining that Cambrone used the maguanimous words which may be quoted; others, that it was the word which cannot be quoted; several, that he used neither, but that it was another officer, named Michels, who gave the heroic answer; and many, that the honor belong to no one in particular, but to the whole guard in a body, and that Cambrone himself always denied having said anything, good or

At length the believers in the heroic version have lighted on a person named Delean, deputy mayor of Vicq, in the department of the Nord, who testifies to the affirmative; and the Prefect, in obedience to orders from the Minister of the Interior, sent for M. Delean, who repeated his previous statement, which he has signed, and which is witnessed by Marchal M'Mahon, General Massiat, the Prefect, and Colonel Bare!.

There was, bowever, another edition of the story, to the effect that after Cambrone had pronounced these words the battulion made a half wheel inwards and discharged their pieces into each others busoms, to save themselves from dying by the hands of the English. The story of this regimental suicide is now however given up on all hands. Whether the original ... the beroic, or the unparliamentary -be true or otherwise, it was not carried out. -Cambrone, as well as several others, gave up his sword, after having done all that a gallant man could do with it, and remained a prisoner; and the heroic conduct of the Imperial Guard wanted no other praise than the undisputed truth that they fought bravely to the last.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Minister of the Interior will not promulgate a decree declaring these words to be an article of faith, and visiting the unbeliever or the sceptic with boavy pains and

# ITALY.

The recognition of Italy by the Ozar is an accomplished fact. According to Earl Russell, the re-cognition was accompanied with two conditions: first that the Sardinian Government should pledge itself not to be a menace to its neighbors; and secondly, that it should pledge itself not to attack Germany or Austria. Lord Palmerston, however, has announced that the Czar recognises the Italian Kingdom, unconditionally. Which of the authorities, the Foreign Secretary or the Prime Minister, are we to believe? There is evidently a wide and an important difference between the two statements, and it is of very great consequence to know where the truth lies. As we observed last week, the policy of Russia is so tortuous and slippery, that it is impossible to determine upon mere probability which way the bulance leads. But we incline nevertholess to the Foreign Secretary's way of thinking on the point, for this reason; Gallenga, who is evidently well-informed about what is passing in Turin, has thrown out strong hints that it is Napoleon who has brought about the recognition of Victor Emmanuei's authority over Naples, the Duchies, and the stolen States of the Church by Russia; and that he has done this in the interest of his own policy, which is adverse to a completely united and independent Italy, though that must not appear; and in order to throw upon the Czar the responsibility with the Italians, of preventing Victor Emmanuel from going either to Rome or to Venice. This looks so reasonable, so probable, and so natural, and the uncondi-tional recognition of the Italian kingdom by Russia is so unnatural, and so unlikely, that we believe Lord Palmerston is wrong, and that his wishes on the subject have made him an easy dupe to deliberate deception. - Weekly Register.

That Russia should acknowledge a more fact, that she should take notice of the existence of 22,000,000 of human beings united into one State, was mere matter of course; it was a question of time, and Italy aure of the support of France and England, and of the sympathies of Europe, could well afford to wait. Eugland and France had not only recognized the fuit accompli, against which none but fools now-adays think of rebelling, but they had, tacitly, it is true, but constantly, so far as public opinion could be supposed to sway the Governments of those coun- be believed," says the Italie of Turin, "and which tries, admitted the reasonableness of the protensions of the Italians to Rome and Venice, and applauded the fact of the explosion of a shell in the court-yard and cheered on the Italian Parliament whenever those pretensions received the oft-repeated sanction of its unanimous vote. Against those pretensionsso far, at least, as Rome was concerned-one man only entered a stubborn de fucto protest. Napoleon the episcopal palace were injured, and the Bishop sat down at Rome, and that part of the question of made his escape." Italian nationality was adjourned sine die. Venice, however, not only could be no concern of the French Emperor, but the question was prejudged by himself when he proclaimed Italian freedom as far as the reign Pontiff. Adriatic. The affair of Venetia was morally settled, and a bloody solution of the question was only put Turin correspondent, all the Italian Bishops have all in Basilicata the Piedmontese literally hunt down off till such time as Italy was strong enough to energy sent in their adhesion to the address signed at men and women. As soon as anybody is suspected force her undeniable rights.

Now, what was the next move of the Emperor not yet done so.

will of fate; she accepts a fait accompli, she wel- love. comes Italy as the youngest member of the Euro- but says what he wants. For instance he always tezuma, and the Yonne transport. The Lour- acquits ber of the theft, and allows her the enjoy-ville (mixed vessel) is to be got ready imme- ment of stolen goods. But this fail accomplishe diately as a transport ship. It is supposed that takes to the letter, -so many square miles of territhe reinforcements destined for Mexico will be tory, so many millions of souls, constitute for her embarked at Cherbourg. It appears that the Austria lost Lombardy, it is a no less stubborn fact | whom you would have so much credit? Perhaps garrisons of the North, the East, and the Centre | that she retained Venetia. The spoliation of a you tell your thoughts secretly to the Turin Cabinet; will furnish the principal contingents to the rem- neighbor may have been winked at, it may even be justified and hallowed for the sake of a quiet life .--Let bygones be bygones, and let the landmarks

Why, as he has so far repented his own

work (while it is the opinion of a party of Italian

which were on the Ticino be removed to the Mincio the 9th ult. for Cherhourg, where he embarks without needless and useless curses against the for Mexico with 2,000 men. The rest of the successful trespasser. But, for the sake of the comexpeditionary force will embark in August. The mon peace, let Italy also acquiesce in the present date of General Forey's embarcation is not yet state of things. Let her be satisfied with and thankfixed. There will be three divisions—one under ful for what she has got, and let us hear no more fixed. There will be three divisions—one under of conquest or deliverance. Nationality is a very the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief, fine word for Italy as she once was, or for Poland Forey; the second under General Bazine, and under Hungary as they are -mere proletaires in a community of well-to-do proprietors; but Italy has now achieved respectability; she must recant her old doctrines -she must disavow all connexion with her former bankrupt and penniless associates. She has ougly textual, give you the exact sense of what he little to gain, all to lose, and she is as much interest, said. Pius IX, is the Pope—that is to say, the holy The Patric says: -- An interview between the cd as Russia herself in raising a dyke against the mouth which never lies, and whence proceed as from Emperors of France and Russia, and the King revolutionary tide, and, now it has gone as far as it a pure source the good sayings of reason and jussuited her own interests, to bid it go no further .- | tice." Italy must withdraw from an attitude which is a | The revolutionists are furious against General source and a peril to all Rarope.

Waterloo. The story had long been popular conditions the croakers think that the Emperor of about the four battalions of the Old Guard, the Russia, arged by the French Monarch, has signified the Pope, and that any attempt of the kind would last that maintained order on that occasion, hav- his readiness to reapon diplomatic relations with be suppressed by force. the Court of Turin. No doubt the Czar may have ing answered the summons to surrender by the been too wise to demand of the King's Cabinet a words, "The Guard dies, but does not surren- positive renunciation of Italy's birthright to ber der" (La Garde meurt, et ne se rend pas); Venetian province; no doubt M. Rattazzi is and since the death of Cambroni the words have enough of a man and an Italian to resent such an intimation if it were too plainly and too clumsily made. But a friendly piece of advice, a gentiereconmendation not to dwell too loadly in Parliament upon the woes of Venice, not to vapour with too much assurance about impending warlike outbreaks, and the expediency of listening to proposals of poace and moderation - some word to that effect may have admitty been dropped into the note of the publishes adhesions to the Address of the Episcopate, Northern natocrat, or his agent may have it in on the part of the whole of the Italian Bishops who pello, to throw it in at the proper moment.

> Now, if the Prime Minister listens to such words without a very loud, open protest, if he hows sequiescence in these well-mesat but hardly acceptible suggestions -- no donot, the croakers think, this Russian recognition will do more burm than good to the national cause; that it is calculated to put off rather than to harten the realization of the dearest Italian hones.

It is added, to be sure, that this resolution of Russia will shortly be followed by a step in the same direction on the part of Prussia; but there are mon in Italy, as I have already told you, who see with sorrow and apprehension the advances made by France to draw near to Russia, as if with some secret hope or design of throwing off the English illiance. A combination of the power of the two mignty autocrats - the raising of a banner of Eastern and Western Imperialism -would bode no good to Prussia or Germany, and would compel England to seek on the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Danube the only contederates which were left for her on the Continent; and Italy, whose only condition of independent existence rested on the Angle-French diance, would become as passive and subservient a tool in the hands of France as Napoleon's ambition conspired to make her from the outset. - Cor. Times.

The Parliament of Turin passed on the 3rd instant, by 191 votes against 49, a law subjecting to courtsmartial all civilians "who in any way abet desertion or aid deserters" On the 2nd instant, the sapient and liberal Ralian Deputies had decreed that in any such case " where a Minister of Worship is concerned the punishment is to be increased by two degrees"! We presume that with all this a liberal allowance inducing desertions in the Italian army. Of course, he is not "to be put on the level of a Minister of

The English papers publish with much delight the following attack upon the French Emperor uttered by Ricciardi, one of the leaders of that ultra-Italian party, in the Turin parliament: -" The fact was, that Napoleon III, was pursuing the policy of Napoleon I. The latter was twice master of Vicuna; he might have crushed Austria, but he purposely kept her alive, because she served his purpose as an incubus upon Germany and Italy. Napoleon III., at this day, had no other object in his intervention in italy than to substitute his own preponderance for that of Austria. Napoleon III. did not wish what they, the Italians, did. An enemy of liberty in his own country, how could be be expected to support liberty in Italy? The murderer (accisore) of the Roman Republic was incapable of wishing the triumph of Italian nationality at Rome. He (M. Ricciardi) was convinced that in keeping his troops at Rome the deliberated purpose of Napoleon III. was to foment discord in Italy. Otherwise he would have sent Francis II. to the right about, and put a stop to the organisation of brigandage. The ministry ought to know these things, and knowing them, should recruit an army of 400,000 men, and look to them for a solution of our difficulties." Heaven help im If the French only willed it the new Italian Kingdom would disappear in an hour.

The Italian chamber of Ministers explained Garihaldi's course at Palermo; regretted his attack on France, and said his journey was without sanction.

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE. - A letter adiresped to the Sintinella Bresciana on July 1st, from Verona, says that on Friday or Saturday night, about 11 or 12 o'clock, a tremendous explosion took place in the court yard of the bishop's palace, as loud as would be produced by a twenty-eight pounder. One may imagine the impression which such a compliment must have produced on Mgr. Canossa. It was ound to be a bomb which had been thrown against the door of the palace.

A notice had been fixed on the door containing these words: -This is the first warning. It is thought that this attack was made in consequence of the bishop having signed the address in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

The first warning given to the Bishop of Verona, by the bursting of a bomb in the court-yard of his episcopal palace, does not seem to be an isolated "If the accounts received this evening are to case. we re-publish, without, however, guaranteeing them, of the Bishop's palace at Verona is not an isolated case. On the night of the 29th and 30th of June, similar explosions took place at Vicenza, and at Treviso. In the latter town, the houses adjoining of death for the Piedmontese.

These odious attacks do not lessen the apostolic zeal of the Italian prelates who were not allowed to go to Rome, and answer to the summons of the Sove-

The Messager du Midi states, that according to its Rome by the Episcopate. Those of Lombardy have of having spoken to the Reactionists, he is imme-

Rome. A letter from Rome, dated July the lst, had published by the Journalide Bruxelles, says, debinking men I give, not my own), as he has so far | cribing General de Montebello's reception by His to writed his own work, or, as the consequences of his Holiness :--! The General was accompanied by the own work have so far exceeded and buffled his real Ambassador; for, by a new rule, the latter henceexpectation that Italy is likely to become stronger forth is to obtain formally any audience at the Vati-than be intended her to be, what should his next can for the General. Now, during this reception, move be but to solicit from Russia, the recognition of Pius IX, said to General de Montebello, among other the Italian Kingom? Russia bows her bead to the things, You have an Ambassador whose sincerity I fle goes neither to the right nor to the left, pean family, she sends her a patent of respectability, makes me the same proposals; I oppose always the same refusals, and that goes on very well. Turning then to M. de la Lavalette, he continued,- 'My dear Ambassador, tell me, however, if you can, how tory, so many millions of souls, constitute for her it is that you bring your proposals to me, the oppressed the Italian Kingdom. If it is a positive fact that and you never ask anything from the oppressor with but if you addressed yourself openly, publicly, to the King of Sardinia, his Ministers, his Parliament, you would perhaps receive a clear answer, and would know how you stood. Believe me, think of that. Here we are immovable kept back by the interest of faith, right, honour, everything which is respected in the world. There, there is motion, progress, and the principles which allow everything which is respected in the world. There, there is motion, progress, and the principles which allow everything that ambition, love of money and power, can wish for; concessions there are easy and natural. You must, I repeat it, address yourself to the King of Sardinia, and not to the Pope. I have no reflection to make on these words of His Holiness, which, if they are not rigor-

Montebello on account of the order of the day he has It is with these views, if not upon these express published, in which he says that he cannot tolerate any manifestations against the temporal power of

The Pope is said to be about to go to the country,

but is not yet known where. The news spread in Rome of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia, impressed the French with an apprehension of some manifestation or other on the part of the revolutionary party, for all the French and Pontifical triops were kept in barracks the whole of the day before yesterday, by order of the French General, and numerous patrols traversed the etreets; but nothing was attempted. Intelligence of Chiavone having been killed is spread here, but wants confirmation. The Giornale di Roma daily were prevented by the Piedmontese from coming to Rome, as well as from diocesan chapters, religious communities, and a multitude of Priests.

ADDRESS TO POPE PIUS IX. - The following address from the priests who repaired to Rome from various parts of Italy to witness the canonisation, and were received by the Pope at the Vatican on the

22nd ult, is published.
"Most Blessed Father - This pontifical city of Rome, to which we are summoned from all parts of Italy by the solemn right of canonisation, which your Holiness, attended by the Catholic episcopacy, has decreed to celebrate in favor of those heroes of the faith who shed their blood in ite defence in Japan, if it opens our minds to plous and noble affectious, also allows us the privilege of making them known; for in all Italy, Rome is the hospitable land of innoceace and victue, and the only one in which it is permitted openly to profess the Catholic religion and the noble sentiment it inspire.

"Kneeling, therefore, before the throne of your Holiness, we acknowledge in you both the high priest and the king. We solemnly swear to defend your cause to the utmost extent of our ability, since it is the cause of God and of religious and civil society. We declare that your thoughts are ours, and your affections are ours-since you, as the representative of Jesus Christ, are to us the way, the truth, and the life, so that whoever departs from you departs from God. Whoever forsakes you forsakes, as St. Ambrose tells us, that only back into which Jesus Christ enters, and out of which there is no salvation. Cursed among us are those few who, forgetful of the true doctrine, renew towards you the sin of Judas, and the affliction of the Divine Master. will still be made to Caribaldi for recruiting for any can impart some balm of consolation to the sorrow-governing peoples of Europe has taken hold of the piratical expedition, even though it be us before by ing heart of your Holiness; blessed, indeed, if in so Russians in a manner which would surprise the obnoble a cause we can share your cup of grief, and server if he found it even among the Germans. The acquire a crown of glory with imprisonment, with exile, with death.

"These emotions which spontaneously arise in our hearts, and which with the truthfulness of children we lay open before you, O Holy Father, are also shared by our brother priests, who as well as ourselves are outraged in the honor, in the truth, and in the freedom of religion. They are shared also by the whole of Italy, which groans under the dopriva-tion of morality, of Christian precepts, and of faith, and looks forward with fervent prayers for a cessation to such evils. Oh! uplift. O mighty Pontiff, your hand which opens and which closes the gate of Heaven, and bestow your blessing upon us, upon your clergy, and the Italian people, of whom you slone are the support, the shield, and the glory."

RETURN OF THE BISHOP OF MALTA, -A letter from Valetta, dated the 4th inst., states that the Malteze have not yet got over the excitement caused by the return from Rome of Monsignore Pace Forno, the Roman Catholic Bishop. His progress from the landing-place to his palace in Valetta present a scene of fractic enthusiasm. The demonstration, however, was chiefly confined to the lower classes. They took the horses out of his carriage, and pulled it into the town smid the most vehement shouts of ' Vivu Papa Re !" and the waving of innumerable yellow Bags. In the evening a partial public illumination took place. The bishop was bearer of a letter from the Pope, thanking the Maltese population for their address of condolence and bestowing upon them his Apostolic benediction. The Pope has conferred upon Captain Cairerfique, who commands the French packet which conveyed the bishop to Civita Veechia, the decoration of the Cross of St. Gregory. The Governor, Sir Caspard La Marchant, paid a State visit on the 26th ult. to Monsignore Pace Forno, in return for a farewell visit paid him previous to his departure for Rome.

NAPLES, July 1. - This morning have begun to be carried into execution the new taxes on tobacco and sait, which has again given rise to outcries and expressions of indignation. Public manifestations and printed pagers bearing the inscriptions of Long live Francia II.' and 'Out with the Piedmontese, are succeeded by other printed papers coming from the Mazzinian party, with the words, 'Long live Self-government. Long Live the Republic.' In all the places about Naples, and especially at Somma, the people rose on Thursday last; but the troops arrived in all haste, and, after some resistance and numerous arrestations, order was restored. In Calabria, at Chiaravalle, the people rose against the new taxes, and the National Guards sided with the people. Their commander, an enraged revolutionist, received three wounds from an axe. At Caringa worse things took place. The black flag was set up as a symbol

In Puglia, near Martina, in the province of Leece, a landowner who had the Piedmontese flag displayed on the top of his house was shot by a party of Royalists, in return for the shooting of twelve of their number by the troops the day before. Two hundred soldiers came up all in haste, but withdrew prudently on finding the Royalists more numerous.

and rich plains fires burning the wheat crops. Sometimes they are are lighted by the Piedmontese columns in places where they suspect that the Reactionists are lurking, and sometimes by the Reactionists, to avenge themselves of revolutionary landowners. An order from the Piedmontese commander, and published only a few days ago, prescribed that all dogs are to be killed, lest they should give the alarm to the Brigands when the Piedmontese are approaching.

In the Abruzzi, Generals Cadorno and Chiabrerahave returned to Aquila and Chiefi, without having made a single prisoner. General Pamaret has been beaten and repulsed by the Reactionists on the heights of the Matere. General Franzini is still fighting, but without any results, against the bands which range through the country of Melfi, Venafro, and Cerignola, between the Puglin and Basilicata. On the 24th ult., the bands of Crocco and Coppa came to Venosa, and set fire to a farm belonging to the editor of the Nomade, a journal noted for its servility towards the Piedmontese. They passed on thence to Lavella, where a few months ago Orocco was wounded in an encounter with the Hungarians and the Moveable Guards, and there set fire to the property belonging to the chief Piedmontists of the town.

Our Official Journal says that Piedmont is about to send 60,600 men of fresh troops to replace those which were in Southern Italy. With these are to come new generals, who are said to have proposed a new strategetical plan to exterminate the national

resistance

The Sicilian post brings various details of Garibaldi's visit to Palermo, all confirming the intense rapture of the reception given. This can be quite as well imagined as described. In his speech after denouncing Muratism, he said, "I must tell you this truth: Napoleon the autocrat, the powerful tyrant of France, is not our friend. No. My words contain a disillusion, but the people of Italy must be undeceived. I do not speak to you of the French people. Like ourselves, they have need of liberty; today, unfortunately, they are dragged down by despotism." He added:—"A third evil I pointed out long since to the people of Naples; to-day, I point it out to the people of Palermo: it is the Pope. Look to it that you distinguish true priests from false. The monks of the Gancia and other priests of Palermo, for example, who fought with us on the barricades note how they differ from the priests who surround the Pope in Rome. The first are the ministers of God, the second are the ministers of the Devil " In conclusion he answered the passionate exclamations of his admirers by an emphatic promise to lead them presto, prestissimo,' to Rome and Venice.

On dil that a note has arrived from Paris requesting urgent measures against Garibaldi. - Cor. Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

The Press of Vienna remarks that the hope of injuring Austria has contributed not a little to the recognition of 'Italy' by Russia, and says that Russia and Prussia will be in future the diplomatic alhes of 'Italy' against Austria. In Italy, England is still more dangerous for us than Russia and Prussin, for there we encounter at every step an English interest.

#### RUSSIA.

Events which may be reckoned as among the most extraordinary of our time are occurring in the Russian Empire. A series of fires, following one another without cessation, and extending over a large territory, has filled the Government with the greatest alarm, and caused it to resort to measures of extreme severity. The phenomenon is certainly one of the most mysterious and terrifying that can present themselves to any ruler.

Of course, we cannot give a solution of mysteries which puzzle those who have watched them most closely. But we may recommend our readers to follow the course of these events, as comprising, probably, a series of the greatest changes that have come upon a nation in any age. The rapidity and completeness of political revolutions is one of the wonders of our time. Every year sees some momentous question opened or settled. The number of thinkers is so great, and ideas are disseminated with such rapidity, that the enlightenment of nations advances in an ever-increasing proportion. Who that knew what the Russians were under Nicholas could have believed that in seven or eight years they would be demanding free institutions for themselves, and justice for their conquered enemics, the Poles? Yet there is sufficient evidence that a desire for constitu-Nevertheless, blessed are we if these our sentiments | tional government and for a place among the selfgoverning peoples of Europe has taken hold of the Russians, with their quickness and their love of imitation, have been powerfully affected by the achievements of liberty during the last few years. The bitter lesson of the Orimean War has not been lost .-When the power which Nicholas had built up at the cost of so much treasure and so much human suffering was shattered in a twelvemonth, the mind of the Russian people was opened for the reception of Western teaching The most important foreign event for them which has since taken place is the emancipation of Italy and the humiliation of the Austrian army. These events, combined with that emuncipa-tion of the serfs which they be ped to produce, have begun a change in Russia which nothing now can hinder or defer. The whole mass seems to be heaving with restlessness, and curiosity, and ambition, and a craving for personal enterprise .- Times.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE ARCHOUGE CONSTANTINE -The Independance Belge publishes the following letter from Warsaw, dated the 4th inst :-

"At Warsaw, as at St. Petersburg, the extreme parties seem to have agreed to turn aside the Goverament from the path of reform into which it had boldly entered. These parties will fall, it is to be hoped, at Warsaw before the good cense of the public, as they have fallen at St. Petersburg. I send you a tew details of the horrible attempt to assussinate, the Grand Duke Constantine.

"Yesterday morning, the 3d of July, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine had received at the Chateau du Belvedere the high Polish functionaries, and a deputation from the Municipal Body presented to him by the head of the Civil Administration, Marquis Wielopolski. The Duke had a kind word for each; to the members of the Council of State he said that he counted upon their loyal support, and was happy to share their labours. At noon his Imperial Highness visited the Greek Cathedral afterwards the Catholic Cathedral, and was received at the porches of both churches by the metropolitan archbishops of the respective faiths. He was heartily welcomed everywhere by a large crowd, who ocea sionally cheered him. In the evening his Imperial Highness drove in his carriage to the theatre without an escort to see the opera Stradella. Before the opera was over, while getting into his carriage, about half-past 9 o'clock, under the vestibule of the theatre, an individual who had concealed himself in one of the passages approached close to him and fired a pistol point blank at him. The ball, fortunately, only grazed the left clavicle, baving been turned off by a button and the Archduke's epaulette. The assassin was immediately seized by one of the uides-de-camp on duty, Baron Bremsen, who caught him so firmly by the back of the neck that nearly choked him. The man vomited, and it was for a moment supposed he had taken poison. This miserable wretch had the pistol still in his hand. His

name is Jaroszynski, and he is a tailor's apprentice. " He has already been examined, and some of his accomplices have been arrested. It is difficult to dscribs what consternation this event has caused among the Russians, as well as among the Poles.

The delay in the Papal Nuncio's departure for St. Petersburgh is occasioned by the refusal of the Russian Government to abolish the laws condemning to exile in Siberia any priest who shall communicate direct, with the Holy See or its envoys; which would

any priest in the very country in which he is called to reside, without exposing that priest to that dreadful punishment. We regret to see that instead of any liberty being recognised as due to the Church. the Marquia Wielopolski stated recently in his speech at the opening of the Council of State's Session, that the rules existing previously to 1845 concerning the correspondence, of the Catholic Clergy with the Holy See, would be revived. Such currespondende. after having been submitted to the Emperor's Lieu. tenant, will be transmitted by him to the Imperial Legation in Rome. The same formality is to be observed for the transmission of messages from the Holy See to the Clergy of the country ; except in the case of important questions, which are to be subjected to the decision of His Majesty the Emperor? These words are quoted from the Official Journal of Warsaw, of the 1st inst.

#### SPAIN.

A report which has lately emanated from Madrid regarding the renunciation of his claims to the Spanish throne by Don Juan de Bourbon seems ro have been well founded. In consideration of this act, it is alleged, the Queen reinstates him in his rank and titles, and re-conveys to bim the large forfeited estates of his father, Don Carlos. Should the Prince in his new position retain the temperate and liberal views of government he has frequently avowed during his residence in this country, the arrangement may have a beneficial induence on Spanish politics and also on Spanish credit, since he is known to entertain a strong opinion with regard to the stigma that must rest upon the nation so long as the confiscation practised on the English bondboiders shall remain unremedied .- London Times.

#### FORTUGAL.

The King announced to the Council of State today his intention soon to marry the daughter of the King of Sardinia, whose consent to the alliance has arrived by telegraph.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TROOPS IN CANADA. - The Canadian Staff will soon have dwindled to proportions like those which it possessed before the Trent affair caused such a large accession to its strength. Major-General Russell will shortly take the command of the brigade at Aldershott which Colonel Haines held from the period of his departure up to as few weeks since, Major-General Rumley also returns, taking over the office of Inspector General of Infantry from his locum tenens, Major-General Lawrence. Col. Lysons' return we have already announced, and Colonel Machenzie, the Deputy-Quartermaster-Cleneral, has also come back. Of the officers employed on particular service nearly all are in England. Major Pearson has resumed his post as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at head-quarters, which, however, he may be expected to vacate in a few weeks, his regular five years of Stuff service having nearly expired when he went to Canada. Major-General Napier remains in Canada, and as long as the two battalions of Guards are in the colony we may presumed that Lord Frederick Paulet will continue on the staff. At present we hear nothing indicating a probability of their return before next year, and several of the officers not relishing colonial service have sent, or are about sending, in their papers. The 1st battalion of the Military Train is to be brought home; and, bearing in mind that the train is now much required in our large camps, and is needed in the Canadian garrisons, there seems but little reason for keeping the remaining battalion in the colony. These homeward movements indicate either a desire to leave the Canadians more to their own devices in the event of attack, or a disbelief in those aggressive movements of the Federalists, when their hands are clear of the South, which appear to be apprehended in some quarters .- Army and Navy Gazette.

MARSHAL MACMAHON IN ENGLAND .- Marshal Mac-Mahon, with a party of French superior officers, is at present in England, taking an inspection of the English arsenals, fortifications, and soldiery. He has been at Woolwich, and at Aldersbot, where the troops were turned out to do him honour, and infantry and artillery were put through their best evolutions in his presence. May'we not hope that the gallant Marshal will not depart for France without paying a visit to the land of his forefathers? He might come to visit the the Curragh, or to have a look at Athlone and Limerick, and other points of great interest to a military man. If he desires recreation simply, and a view of interesting scenery, we can show him Wicklow and the Lakes, and a hundred other pretty pl wishes to see the people, we can promise that he shall see them, and hear them, too, in shouts of welcome, the like of which is only beard in the rost of French artillery. We hope most earneatly that the gallant Marshal will visit the old country before he turns homeward, and allow his ancient compatriots to know of his coming amongst them. - Nation.

At Oxford, when the University prizes were delivered, and Lord Palmerston dubbed a D. C. L., the students gave " three grouns for Gen. Butler and his Proclamation."

MASON AND SLIDELL.-The WAX collection of the late Madame Tussand in London has lately been enriched by figures of Mason and Slidell. The London Saturday Review says that "Mr. President Lincolo stands scowling at them with an expression which indicates at once dyspepsia and ferocity."

The newspapers the other day say that a great fuss was made about the return of a person named Ohirol to the bosom of the Church of England -the same re-convert having been first a 'curate in the Established Church,' then a 'pervert,' and now a restored penitent. It is quite enough to say that of this gentleman no human being ever beard, but that John Henry Newman has left his mark on the mind of England -an indellible mark, too. What Mr. Chirol has done Dr. Newman is certainly not likely to do. And we may safely add that to those who know Dr. Newman's writings-and there are few thinkers who are strangers to them - the notion of his return to the Church of England must appear as absurd and funtastic as it does to Dr. Newman bimself. - Saturday Review.

SCOTTISH AND IRIBIT LAW .- By a singular felicity in the laws of the United Kingdom, the same lady has within the last few days been pronounced by two independent tribunals, married and unmarried. If Mrs Longworth-Yelverton is now in Scotland, her position is that of a cast-off mistress; but, by taking the next packet from Glasgow to Belfast, she can in twelve hours he reinstated in matrimonial dignity .-Manchester Examiner.

# UNITED STATES.

LIBERTY IN NEW YORK - Wilkes' Spirit says:-We are informed that the Commissioners of Police have been industriously engaged for some time past in forming lists of all persons of Secession principles and doubtful loyalty, who at present intest the com-munity. The whole force of the Department has been secretly employed in this good work, and the use to be made of it will probably be to direct the Government when drafting shall commence, where to go for its first levy. Those secret traitors, therefore, who have thus far been discouraging culistments, had better change their policy, for in degree as the progress of recruiting is retarded does the hour of their conscription approach. Information as to disloyal persons is solicited by the Department from all good citizens.

Captain Mackenzie, of the British Army, has been arrested and sent to juil in Washington for an actempt to fight a duel. It appears that he was foolish enough to be drawn into a quarrel by a Federal officer, who avoided the consequence of a duel by getting the police to interfere on the field.

Several of the Massachusetts towns have advanced their bounties to recruits to \$175, and \$200- They distely shot. At night may be seen in its immense make it impossible for the Nuncio to speak even to who hold out longest may expect \$1000 at this rate.

Commence that we are spliggered to

CARLO C TRUTTLE BUTTE COMES STREET AND A STATE OF THE STREET AND

THE WAR TO BE MADE AGGRESSIVE -- Movements in Tennessee and Kentucky augur well. The panic in Nashville and Louisville shows the terror with which the enemy always contemplates aggressive action by our armies. We accept the demonstrations in the West as a promise that the war is to be pushed with vigor at all points. The late assurance of the President that our standards are to be borne beyoud the confines of the Confederacy sent a thrill through the country. We expect to hear soon that one of our most energetic, intrepid and successful leaders has made good this promise of the Com-mander-in-Ohief. The summer heats which the enemy would so gladly use in reating his army and recruiting his broken ranks, is our opportunity. It will not do for us to lie still because the enemy makes no movement. That is precisely what would suit him best. Time to him now is everything. We must hant him up, give him no rest, prevent concentrations and reinforcements, oreak up his combinations, and by carrying the war where we please, instead of carrying the war where he pleases, strike at his very vitals. Our troops have shown that all they require is to be shown the foe and properly led against him. They know their strengts, they appreciate the stake for which they fight, they have measured the peril and are prepared for it. Opportunity and competent leaders are all they seek. It will be unpardonable, as it will be irremediable, if our authorities deep them what they seek. -Richmond Whig.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York World says: The war fever for some unaccountable reason is not very high in the West, and recruiting proceeds but slowly. The people had settled down under the conviction that there were men enough is the field, if properly handled to crush out the rebelion, and it will require some effort to arouse them to the enlisting point. There is a feeling prevalent in the West that the 'campaign of the Potomac' has been terribly mismausged somewhere. Of course there is a variety of opinions as to where the responsibility of the great failure belongs.

The Adjutant-Goneral of the Confederate army at Richmond officially declares the total loss of the Confederates in killed, wounded and missing during the battles from the 25th of June to July 3rd before Richmond, was a little over eight thousand.

It is one of the characteristics of the war-which show to what extent the Federal armies are composed of Irishmen and Germans-that while the Government has no difficulty in procuring any number of soldiers it pleases, for 50c. a-day and a bounty of \$100, it cannot procure a tithe of the sailors it requires. Four thousand men are urgently wanted for the navy, and in the whole of the New England States, the most maritime States of the Union, only 39 ceamen are found available. The repugnance of Irishmen and Germans to the sea is well known in Europe, though not so well understood in this country, and it is just possible that if the Federal army had to be recruited from New England, and that neither frishmen nor Germans offered themselves for the ranks, there might be as great a deficiency in the one branch of the service as in the other. As a rule, the Americans, independently of the Irish and Tuetonic element, are not such enthusiastic lovers of the sea as the English and Scandinavians; and it is doubtful, if the Englishmen in the Federal navy were withdrawn, as nine-tenths of them would be if war broke out between the two nations, whether the U. States could muster a sufficient number of ablebedied seamen and engineers to man the gurboats and ironclad war-ships of the Federal navy .- Times' Cor. WHAT DEPLUTES OUR ARMIUS. - The statement we

made a short time since that the great cause of the rapid depletion of our armies was not losses in battle or sickness, but the desertion of soldiers to their homes in the North, has been widely copied and confirmed by a great number of journals in different parts of the country. There cannot be less than 40,000 able-bodied mea scattered throughout the North who belong, of right, to the army, and who should be made to return to their duty. How these men get leave of absence and discharges is thus explained by the Washington correspondent of the Eccurate Post: "The President found on his late visit to General McClellan that 70,000 of the troops taken to the peninsula are now missing or absent .-It is impossible to believe that more than 40,000 are dead, wounded, or sick. General McClellan expressed the opinion to the President that more than half of the 70,000 absent soldiers are now well. How they got away it is almost impossible to tell. A fact, however, has just come to my knowledge which will seem to clucidate the matter. A sinelemember of Congress has succeeded in getting farloughs and discharges for three hundred soldiers during the present session of Congress. This is a feat, and it will show how the army has been deplaced, or at least one way in which its numbers have been reduced. The friends of soldiers -of reginents - have endeavored to get off every soldier who was sick of the service. Members of Congress desired to be popular in their districts, and answered every call upon them. Golonels of regiments and generals of brigades had the same desire of popularity with their men, and one and all have aided in this depleting process till the sum total of absentees No wonder that we were beaten away from before Richmond if a large per centage of the army which Senator Chandler said accompanied General McClellan was really idling away their time in the North. And this process is still going on.— The Harrison Landing correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of the 15th ult., writes : Not a mail boat or transport vessel that leaves our wharves but takes away, upon every trip, all along from a dozen to fitty of the rank and file officers, and to such an extent has this prevailed it is no exaggeration to say that seven out of every ten of the above rank of officers are absent from our army.'-This is monstrous, and whoever is to blame should be severely censured by the President.—N. Y. World.

General Buyler's Famous Woman Order, No. 28. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says :- ' By the way, permit your correspondent, now that he can get no sensational items from Congress wherewith to fill up his letter, to say that he is one smong what he knows to be a large number of persons who have never been personded of the wisdom or justice of Gen. Butler's Woman Order. In the earlier statements we were told that what General Butler meant was that these women should be put in the Calaboose: it now appears that there is no such law in New Orleans concerning women of the atrest. Gen. Butler then signifies his order on account of the stigms it puts upon such as violate it; but he should have reasembered that after such an order rape or insult on the part of his soldisry towards such could not have been legally punished with sufficient severity under his order. The punishment for insult to a prostitute plying her avocation is not much, and she is generally regarded as having provoked it. And all this would have been as true in case there was a law putting such in the Calaboose as now. It was a dangerous order to throw out to a large soldiery in a large city. It was more than the women deserved, too, as their taunts were quite natural, they having been thought to regard us as invaders who aim atthe lives of their busicands and sous. Our soldiers should have pitied them, and patiently and manfully borne it.

FEDERAL MUROERS. -Gen. Fitch, the military governor of Memphis, captured seven prominent residents in the vicinity of St Charles, and held them as hostages for the good behaviour of guerilla bands known to be on the river banks. For a time, after these men had been paraged upon the decks of the transports, dressed in Federal uniforms, and exposed to the dangers of the common soldiers who kept them company, the rebels did not fire upon the steamers as they plied the stroam above and below St. Charles. But subsequently some guerillas fired upon the Office, 21 Great St. James Street, attender Livington last week, almost instantly killing her fart engineer, who chanced to be sitting at a

port hole at the time. The General immediately selected two of the seven hostages, and hung them by the neck until dead, in sight of the Arkansas shore, and undoubtedly in view of their own neighbours and friends.

Our farmers are very busy in securing their harrests of hay and wheat--more busy than usual, in consequences of the scarcity of hands and the difficulty of their procurement. The harvest is a very heavy ono-much heavier and finer than usual. It cheers the heart to see our farmers gathering the crop which the Yankees hoped and expected to reap. The yellow fields look like seas of gold as they wave in the sunlight. If we have to continue to fight on for the priceless boon of our independence, the grain crops of the Valley of Virginia will be sufficient, without an accident, to feed an army for twelve months .- Rockingham (Virginia) Register.

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

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Ganada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a

shares of public patronage. I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

> GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, & .. ge.,

> > AND

THURSDAYS

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c., Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private 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. well.

O.J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

# PIERRE 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,

&c., &c.
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. F3 Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

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

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

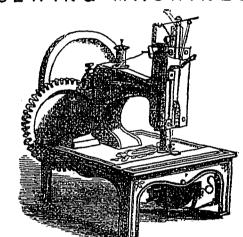
A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

# BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. 195 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the 🖀 Semmary Clock,

AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

# SEWING MACHINES



25 PER CENT.

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860

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

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Ma-

chines,—of which we have several in use. UHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

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

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: " with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. Montreal.

W.F.MONAGAN M.D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c.,

OFFICE: N.o 55 WELLINGTON STREET Near Corner of George Street.

T. C. DE LORIMIER,

Advocate, 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. B. DEVLIN,

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

M. DOHERTY,

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

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

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

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

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

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

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

manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets. Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered.

Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

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

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

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baum-

bach, Beyer, Beethoven, Oramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozert, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds-English SEWING MACHINES,

The Stock embraces music of all kinds—English
French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads,
Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets,
Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction
Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concerting Chitan &c. and distinguished for closure. ina, 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 Prices.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

#### OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-tion to form the manners and principles of their pu-

pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 

October 29. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

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

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.

WANTED

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

For particulars, apply at this Office. July 3.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

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

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

> REMEMBER THAT

GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN HAS BEEN REMOVED

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

# BOOK PRINTING!

of work, with great facility.

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and otherstyles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be

# FANCY PRINTING!

executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

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

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

# BILL-HEADS!

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

# SHOW-BILLS!

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

# BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS

OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

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

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ? 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING

### THOMAS M'KENNA

ESTABLISHMENT,

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

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS. where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in

his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms.

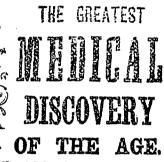
Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

M. O'GORMON,

# BOAT BUILDER

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.
Kingston, June 3, 1858.

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils

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

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all numor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

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

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. Directions for Use.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day, Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

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

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid 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 ac than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 130 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 discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in 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, C. W

March 27.