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The state of the s CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK.

BY JOHN BANIM.

CHAPTER XIII.

the straggling suburbs of Kilkenny, lived a little sake. woman, who had a less mother. Her name was Christien Moore; though her neighbor, Molly Dungan, in consequence of their many battles concerning Molly's pig and Christien's brood of young ducks, called her, contemptuously alluding gry.' to her stature, Chreestheena, or wee Christien; for Molly had a juvenile swine that would sometimes regale itself on one of the ducklings, at which the sufferer fluently rated pig and mistress, and Molly would excuse the esteemed animal by pleading its youth and want of sense; until. the epithet we have recorded, and, calling all the vinegar into her vinegar system, charged Molly in return with being 'a virago;' Christien having once travelled as part of a soldier's baggage, and learned some good English; but this agreeable gossip is far away from our present pur-

Chreestheena knew fifty summers, and her mother closed on a century. They were tircless spinners; one spun with a distaff, the other with a wheel; and the product of their internal indus- to find you. try was manufactured into coarse blankets, coarse sheets, and ticking. Creesthena had had her husbands three; and, it was whispered, was now on the look-out for a fourth; with this, however, we again say, we can have no concern.

The night on which Andy Awling and Bridge Chree enjoyed their own peculiar conversation in Ned Shea's kitchen, three of the very description of persons of whom she and we have last spoken had taken up their quarters for the evening at Chreestheeua's well-swept hearth. For the weighty consideration of two pence, instead of a half-penny, of common stock, she consented to replenish the fire for their exclusive use; and, having done so, she led her wee mother to bed, into an inner apartment, where they together enjoyed the luxury of a bedstead to themselves ;-Chreestheena congratulating her own heart on the profitable bargain she had struck, as, besides the saving of wear and tear in three-pence farthing above prime cost.

So soon as the hostess was heard to snore. Risththarde Bocchoch (Limping Dick) pulled having their necks awry, and, skilfully plucking them, raised up one of the ticks, and proceeded to deposit under it the superfluous feathers ;-Padhre Keaoch (Blind Peter) brought forth three large skreys of brown bread, remarking that the crust looked to him a little over-browned; and Sheemun Crownswnee (Simon the Whining Singer) added too large horns of genuine sinuggled brandy, such as it would be difficult, in the same city of Kilkenny, to match at the present day, and which he had received to bribe his silence respecting a hogshead he, by chance, saw dropped in a certain hiding-place. whither he had subsequently, for another bribe. introduced the district exciseman: and such were the materials of the petit souper of the three worthies.

Having completely plucked, and otherwise prepared his ducks, Risththarde, by the agency of a large pocket blade with which he was seldom unprovided, dismembered and arranged them for broiling; and good white wooden trenchers were the dainty fare.

While thus employed, Bow, wow, wow,' exclaimed Padhre Keaoch's black shock dog.

And, who the duoul is thumpin, now? said if from the head of a heavy stick, came to the

Let him just stay abroad, whoever he is, said Sheemun Croonawaee, fur a dhrop of this wather 'ill never pass his breath.'

The knock came again.

'Go out o' that wid yourself,' roared Padhre. and let poor people take their night's sleen.

'Arrah, what a sleep you're in, Padhre, Keaoch, said a voice outside; 'I smell what's good, and must have my share.?

'The black duoul whip me round the marketcross,' resumed Padhre, 'bul it's one iv oursels, boys; and more nor that, I'm a blind cullawn iv a downright arnest, and deaf along wid being a blind, if it isn't Shaun-law-theaum, every inch iv him.

Och, iv it's that poor desolate crature, the dear forbid we'd keep him abroad in the cowld o' the night, said Ristlitharde.

"Twouldn't be the part iv a Christhen to do I'm goin to say." any other thing, said Padhre, 'and, afther all. he'll get a sprinklin o' the wather.'

What's the name is on you?' asked Sheemun. I man, did not appear to attend. Shaun-law-theaum I'm called by them that

bands to arm a male o' victuals for himself and time,' continued the mendicant, still whispering of corn, where there was scarce room to push in, bouse with their bloody murderer!' his ould mother, and four small brothers and sisthers, at home.'

'That 'll do,' said Sheemun; 'stay a little, In a narrow lane, among the very outskirts of you poor sowl, and you must cum in, fur God's

> 'May He mark you wid grace, and your a blessin on you and yours,' resumed the voice, still in its professional key; then familiarly, · make speed, Sheemun, fur I'm cowld and hur-

But here arose a little unforeseen difficulty. Chreestheena had, according to wholesome practice, locked the door of her caravansary, lest, in the night, her guests and her blankets might happen to vanish together. Sheemun Crownawnee went to arouse her: when, at length, made sensiwords growing high, our present subject received | ble of what was wanted, she would by no means entrust another with the key, but arose herself to admit the new-comer; and, finally, when arrived at the door, she would by no means open it, unless two pence additional was paid down by those in id,' was the answer. already in possession; her terms being agreed to and fairly met, however, Chrcestheena at once gave the visitor admission, without ever looking at the sort of person that entered.

'Och, you three schamin rogues,' said Shaun, as he joined his old friends, 'well I knew where

. And what, in the name o' sinse, brought you a rainblin at sich an hour?' he was asked.

'Why, I cam all the ways from Garrodhe Donnhoo, to seek ye.'

. An what does Garrodhe want iv us?

'That's a story to be tould; you must, all three o' you, make the best haste you can to him, afther the fair, next Wednesday night.'

'Och, very well; we ought to have good gatherins at the fair boys,' said Sheemun.

A fair-day is a day of great bustle and excitement in Kilkenny. Pierce Shea had attended the fair that day, when his ears were startled with the news of the execution of six of the men in whose company he had witnessed only as soon as a sufficient detachment could be sent out from Kilkenny, after the intelligence of the sergeant; and the unhappy peasants got but one night for preparation. Hearing this, Pierce naturally wished to be safe at home. As he was quite a stranger to those who had rescued him, ed in every direction to seek him; still vainly; remaining comfort! from his two-sided wallet a pair of dead ducks, and whose voluntary assistance sprung from their disinclination, as whiteboys, to allow him to be sacrificed to his laudable zeal of the previous night, he confidently reckoned on a safe concealment within the limits of his father's farm, where no one, save Poran and his corps, suspected even his sortie to the proctor; for Pierce, reasonably apprehending the paternal displeasure, had not acquainted his father with a single circumstance of his illegal proceedings.

Amid a throng of cattle and of neople, Pierce now stood meditating a sudden retreat from the fair, when a wild-looking woman, her hair streaming about her shoulders, and her face pale and distracted, rushed towards him. At first she seemed as if burrying on without a determined course; but when near him she stopped suddenly, and glaring full in his face, addressed him in

'Hah!-you are there!-you were not hanged and beheaded to-day-and why were you not? -von earned your death as bravely as Matthew Moran, my husband-1 saw you with these eyes brought down from Christien's dresser to hold among the sassenach troopers! Ay-he died for freeing you!-look, here is his blood on me -I was at the block-the head rolled at my feet -and (whisper) I have it with me-I'm stealing dividual could have come by this evidence still it home -but tell no one-they would have taken his excellent master, as a sounding knock, as it from my hands. - but I can run fast-fast'-And seeming to forget the former part of her

address, she disappeared, shricking wildly, among the distant crowd.

This rencounter, which had fastened upon him the regards of the people around, froze Pierce to the spot, while it supplied still stronger reasons for a speedy escape homeward, which he was not yet able to avail himself. Before he could rally his senses, a different kind of a person addressed him.

'Give a help to a poor disabled body, o' God's cratures, like yourself, good charitable young man, said a miserable beggar, standing before hum.

Scarce conscious of what he did, Pierce drew forth a small piece of money and dropped it into the hat. •

'May He that gives the riches increase your store, a-vich-ma-chree; and fur your charity to the poor and the forlorn, listen well to the words

The beggar advanced nearer; but Pierce, whose thoughts were still fixed on the frantic wo-

'Son of the Sheas-Pierce Shea!' resumed knows me well, answered the voice; then add- the man, in a low but distinct voice: Pierce ed in a whining snuffling cadence, "Good tinder started at the sound of his name, and stared in

Christiens, look wid an eye iv marcy on a poor terror on the speaker.

closely; in half an hour, if you stand in the land where she judged they were effectually streets of Kilkenny, your day o' life is gone; while I talk, they come to seek you; while I Pierce heard, with relief and wonder, the whole stay here, there is one tellin over to the justhuse account of Andy's journey to Sheeum nao'-pace your night doms on Peery Clancy, and Shenog, and received from her some articles, acyour day-work among the throopers; speed, companied by directions when, and where, and speed, I say to you, and don't hear my words how to use them, and for what purpose; after widout heedin 'ein; let no grass grow under your | which, with many cautions and prayers to conceal | vey you?' horse's feet, and no wind bate your race on the her agency from Andy Awling, Bridge glided road to Clarah-and-mind me still-take the back to her kitchen, and left Pierce to his own Wine-gap road '

A suspicion of treachery - of an arrangement to seize him on a particular road, instead of attempting his apprehension amid the throng and riot of the fair darted across Pierce's mind, and

'How does it happen you can know me, and whence is your intelligence?

'Lose no time askin questions, only put your hand into my hat, and take out what you'll find

In one of his visits to Kilkenny, Pierce had got his miniature painted in a sort of way; it might lay claims to some general likeness, but we promise no further for its fidelity as a portrait, disorder. She was pale and thinner than her or its excellence as a work of art; such as it was, however, he had presented it to his young and darkened, in an expression new and startling mistress, and she sufficiently prized it for the to him. His first instinctive action, prompted giver's sake, and for the novelty of the toy; indeed, Pierce had reason to know that Alley always wore it round her neck, and to believe that. in his occasional absence, she never went to rest ther arms, as if in reproach, they were locked in a without calling it twenty fond names, and kissed lover's embrace a moment after.

It twenty times over. He now held it in his For a considerable time, tea

'The owner o' that sent you word to be bid by me; and so, stand here no longer, iv you wish in your heart to see her again;' the beggar went on, as Pierce remained speechless, looking alternately from him to the miniature-

'I'll see you again, before the danger comes on you; but now for the last time, speed !'

At this moment, old Ned Shea, who had gone two days before the attack on the dragoons. It some distance to look at a drove of bullocks was assizes time; their apprehension took place called loudly to his son; Pierce turned to make sign of speedy attendance, and when he resumed his position, the beggar was gone.

He looked round and round, but could catch no glimpse; the man, though mingled with the crowd, must not, he thought, be far off; he rushand then, joining to his terrors of legal apprehension, excessive wonder at the beggar's intimations, knowledge of his affairs, and connexions. with his mistress; Pierce, divided between a hope of friendly meaning and a fear of treacherous intent, was soon on the road homewards; choosing, in the teeth of his worst thoughts, that named by the mendicant.

Pierce Shea had just arrived from the fair, his mind agitated by the danger of his present situation, and additionally embarassed that he could not disburthen it, for sympathy or advice, to any one | duct you home. around him. Even from his toster-brother he had-disguised the truth of his nocturnal adventure and the bloody accidents of the following day; accounting for his absence by a story of a new and still fruitless search after his mistress and mine? her ravisher. Doran he had seen but once, and then only for a hasty moment, since the whiteboy outrage. The warning of the mendicant at the fair led him to apprehend that private informations either were or would be sworn against him; and all his fears and thoughts, experience and reasonings, pointed to Crohoore-na-bilhoge as informer; how this abhorred and mysterious in-

remaining matter for discovery. While pondering these doubts, as he sat silently gazing at the parlouc fice, Pierce was surprised by a sudden pressure of his foot, from some one who had entered the room without his notice, and who unmediately walked to the door .-Looking around he perceived Bridge Chree; and he was more and more surprised to observe that, as if to avoid the observation of his mother, who sat knitting in the wondow, she now winked the crooked eye at him. Of late, Bridge and he had been only passing civil; for, aware as he was of the honorable attachment subsisting between her and his foster-brother, he seculously avoided any of those little romping civilities that all his mother's maids expected of him, but he feared might give Andy uneasiness; and he could not, therefore, but marvel at the pressure and wink of the betrothed Bridge Chree. As his looks followed her through the door for explanation, she winked, again and again, and added an unequivocal motion of her head that was plainly translated into- bollow and as fast as you can.'-His late train of thought now took fire, and believing, with a quick spasin and sinking of the beart, that a tale other than a love her footsteps.

screened from observation, began her story .reflections and resolves on the strange and unusual occurrence.

Night was far advanced. Pierce Shea, with only the host of frost-cleared stars witnessing his him, looked with glaring eyes into her face, and motions, stood, in the lone and distant glen of Ballyfoile, on the spot where an assassin had once levelled at his heart, and turning hastily be silent again, as you wish .- Do you refuse to round, as a faint breathing seemed to arise at his back, Alley Dooling was before him.

The figure was at rest, except that her light drapery fluttered, and that he bosom quickly rose and fell, like a chord trembling after it had ceased to sound, or a bird just perching after a frightened flight, with its little plumage yet in lover had before seen her, and her eye widened by wild surprise, was to start back, uttering a low cry; but the master-passion instantly resumed its sway; and while the pale girl extended

For a considerable time, tears, alone, found their way; and, during another pause, they could but exchange the words,- Oh, Alleyoh, Pierce!' - until, relieved by successive showers of weeping, Pierce was the first to me a dishonored, worthless, false creature! No. speak.

'My heart's darling! my own poor Alley;how often and in what despair, I have sought this meeting; Oh, I had no hope we should ever see each other; -and least of all did I think, after all my days and nights of toil and suffering, the joy was so near me?

'My beloved Pierce,' she sobbed forth, in undisguised tenderness,- God knows whether or not I wished to see you; my poor heart was almost broken with our early sorrows, and you of all; and, father-mother-you that are now were not near me-you, that poor heart's only enjoying the light of glory, pray to God for your

Do not think of the past, Alley; the storm is blown away; and our future lives shall be spent in sunshine.'

'Oh, heaven grant it may be possible!-for indeed, indeed, the storm was black and bitter; -aud has its cloud so surely passed away?

'It has, it has; my heart bounds to tell you so; and your own, dearest Alley, should confirm the answer: - what do you mean ?- I have many things to ask you, and many things to ask you, and many things to tell-but this is no place-here under the cold night-let me con-

'Home, Pierce!'-and she burst into tears. 'Yes, dear Alley, the home where you will be

welcome dearly-where I, and my mother-' 'Your mother !- but mine, Pierce, where is

'Forget it, my beloved girl-forget it, for the present at least-and come, now-lean on mecome, come,

Alley showed no symptoms of motion, or of willingness to accompany him, and only answered with her hands spread over her face - ' Pierce, here !' and Pierce found himself instantly over-

Pierce! · Well, love ?- speak up, dearest Alley-and

quickly; this is no place to stay in.' · I cannot-no, no, Pierce, I cannot go with you.3

'Cannot !-- and now I recollect -- your presence—the wild joy I felt at seeing you—of holding you once more to my heart-this banished all other thoughts, Alley ;-but tell me :who sent or led me here? had Sheeum-na-Sheeng anything to do with my seeing you? -'tis a foolish question-but had he?'

4 He had, indeed. Astonishing! What am I to understand? and now you cannot let me be your conductor from this wild glen?

· Pierce, it is impossible; you and I must still live separate."

'Must! I ask again, Alley, what can you mean? you stand beside me - my arms are act-free to make me blest or curst -happy or their probable purpose or destination; Alley mad! and yet you say we must part again.

· I am not free to act, Pierce; and though all he could comprehend; whenmy heart at last breaks while I say it-still I do say we must part here—here on the very snot we have met."

You must not, I say, whatever may be your mystery-whoever the agents that contale was to be communicated, he hastely followed trol you-spirit or mortal-man or else-hah?

' Pierce, Pierce, spare me !' was her only re-

ply, given in a low and shuddering accent. 'If I could-if I dared, I would, Alley !-your heart is not more riven to hear, than mine . to speak-but recollect it is Pierce Shea that speaks, and Alley Dooling that hears-how did the villian act towards you? where did he con-

She was silent.

'Do you still live with him, I say?'

'I dare not answer you.' Echoing her words in horror and ugony, he untwisted her arms from his neck, held her from

resumed, in a hollow broken voice,-'Only one word more, Alley, and answer, or quit him?"

She was again silent.

He continued to hold her from him, and to look into her eyes, until the gradually rising passion gurgled, and at last shrieked in his throat, and then, when it had gained its utmost, he let her go, and with arms still extended, as he stept

backward exclained,—
'Stand for yourself, then, woman! We part indeed?

' Pierce, Pierce, do not throw me from you;' she sprung wildly to his neck again.

'No, no! take your hands-your touchfrom my neck and me! God, oh God! how am I requited by this girl! by her for whom my heart was lain waste, my peace and life been a wreck and a struggle! whom to embrace once more, pure, and innocent, and faithful, was my soul's only hope and effort - and now - now; the tears interrupted him; and now she returns to no, Alley, he continued, turning from her; 'no, no, free me of your arms-and there-therestand for yourself, I say.'

She sunk on her knees, clasped her hands, and. casting her eyes upward, till they were hid in the sockets, and had almost cracked with the straining, appealing effort,-

God, that rules in heaven!' she muttered deeply, 'pity and comfort me! give me strength to bear with what I must bear-this, the worst miserable daughter!"

With the last word, the poor girl sank on the earth, her face downward, sobbing as if she craved it to open, and give her rest.

An agony so utter and so touching could not fail to smite the lover's heart, amid all its workings of rage and disappointment, with hasty remorse; he reproached himself for having been too cruel and too stern; and now, standing over her, said, -

'Alley, dear Alley; dear yet, though lost to me for ever-check this terrible sorrow-rise up-come with me-1-oh, I do love you still, though we can never be anything to each other but come-come to my mother's home and comfort-we will spend our lives to make you happy -save yourself from further woe and infainyrise and come with me."

He touched her, and she sprang up, exclaiming-' No, no, Pierce, come not near me-lar no hand on me-I have now to do an act I could not do were your arms around me.'

She retreated from him, clapped her hands loudly, and cried out,- Now! now! Here! powered-pulled to the earth, in spite of all his efforts—his hands tied behind his back, and his feet also secured; the rapid work of four strong men, who took him unprepared for their sudden and alarming attack. 'And now, Pierce,' said Alley, stooping down

and kissing, as he lay on lay on the sward, his. avoid cheek- farewell! I am going from you; I said we should part on the spot where we had met : may we meet again, and be happier.

'The curse of a betrayed and broken heart come between you and happiness, devil in an angel's shape." he exclaimed.

Pierce, I forgive you; may God forgive you!' she turned and disappeared, and he sunk into a borrid lethargy.

The exertions of those who had overpowered him to raise him up, and bear him along on their shoulders, confusedly restored his senses; he became just conscious of being hurried through the around you-you are unaccompanied-free to glen; but his thoughts never once turned to

Dooling, lost, blasted, base, and treacherous, was

Thwack, thwack, thwack! came three successive and tremendous blows from Andy Awling's alpeen, against the skulls of three of his captors, and down they fell of course, and down came Pierce Shea, of course, also; the fourth trol you—spirit or mortal—man or else—hah!' man, as, Andy afterwards said, gave leg-ball he intercupted himself, as one horrible recollect and cleared off. In The deliverer pulled and tugher footsteps.

| her intercupted himself, as one horrible recolled and cleared on in The deliverer pulled and tuge a Bridge, still beekoning silence with her hand, tion darkened his soul. Listen to me, Alley, ged to loose the letters of his foster-brother; led the way through the house and yard to the and answer me .- I have a right to ask the ques- but as they were formed of tough leather straps desolate crature that hasn't the was in his own Speed home from the fair, without loss of laggard; and there, between two huge stacks tion—you left your father's and your mother's and blockles, it was some time before he succeed.

ed and when at last, Pierce was free, aud when Andy as the next pressing consideration, turned to look after the prostrate enemy, they were not visible, a resurrection and a retreat having taken place while he was otherwise occupied. Then be proposed an instant pursuit.

No, no, grouned Pierce, they are Alley Dooling's friends; and she is no matter what I will go home to forget her il I can -heaven pity and strengthen me !- I will attend to nothing but my business-nothing; come, Andy; my heart is cold, Andy-cold; come away. He did not afterwards open his lips.

Andy happened to be near the corn-stacks as Bridge and Pierce glided between them; naturally curious, to say the least, he concealed himself handy by,' and overheard the conference; he knew that, Pierce once in possession of the secret, he could not prevent his visit to the glen; he knew also the threatened danger that awaited himself should he venture to accompany him; but something was to be done .-Frst, then, he sought out Bridge, to scold her heartily; but his recollection of the amiable motive, so flattering to his vanity, that had gravely governed her actions, together with Bridge's unbounded smiles and home arguments, considerably turned away his anger. Next he watched the livelong night till he saw Pierce set out; and the suspense and great misery that followed was not to be borne; he stole out to his 'loft,' or sleeping apartment, for his alpeen; clutched it, turned it round in his hand, and then stole off to Ballyfoile; watched at some distance Pierce and Alley; witnessed her treachery; coolly seized his proper time, and rescued his foster-brother.

He rescued him, alas! but for a short time to be free; and whatever might have been the unknown fate that awaited Pierce, from those into whose hands Alley Dooling had delivered him, the fate for which he was reserved seemed terrible as any that could befall him.

When he reached his father's home, Pierce threw himself, without undressing, on his bed; his heart wretched, his mind dull and stupified, and not performing with regularity any of its accustomed movements. Sleep came not, yet he might be said, with regard to the functions of waking life, to sleep profoundly; and thus, lying motionless, his eyes shut, and his ears inattentive, he was for some time conscious of an unusual bustle that, almost since he had entered his chamber, had filled the house. At last, however, it reached his senses; and he was about to leap up, to miquire into the cause, when his father, pale and shaking, rushed into the room. Tims sight reduced Pierce to a state of stupor worse than that from which he had just roused himself; he became indifferent to the voice and action of his father, who quistioned him on something, and urged him to do something : he talked of Alley Dooling :- and he was seized by the officers of justice. The sheriff of the county, assisted by a military force, arrested him on a well-founded charge of whitehovism.

As an electric shock restores feeling to the paralysed, this announcement brought him to himself. And, as he was led forth, a guarded and marked criminal, and beheld the tearless horror of his father's look, and felt the desperate elinging of his aged mother, while her frantic screams pierced the paternal roof; and as the sobs and wailings of his poor foster-brother, and the universal grief of all around him, rung in his ears-a chill, deathlike, by anticipation, closed on Pierce's heart. One poor effort he did make its motion, he clasped and wrung his father's hind them. hand, and on his knees begged forgiveness for head with sorrow and with shaine: when again and again, he returned the terrible embraces of his shricking mother: gave back Andy Houlohan's kiss; shook hands, for the last time, with all the weeping household: and, with lingering fondness, and in wretched smiles patted the head of the old faithful mastiff, as he cast a long look to the old hearth that henceforth should never blaze for him, nor be a place of simple and holy recollections to those be left around: - when in a convulsive struggle for resignation he attempted all this, nature refused to support him: he wept like a child: and the ' Mother, mother, do not break my heart !'- Father, forgive me and pray for me !' - and the last, last 'God be with you all!' came from a bosom overflowing in bitterest anguish, and in a voice faint and wailing as that of a cradled infant.

(To be continued.)

THE FRUITS OF "THE GREAT ORANGE MEETING."

(From the Ulster Observer, Sept. 20.)

For the last three nights Belfast has been kept in a regular state of terror and excitement by the unruly mobs belonging to what were known in olden times as the "disturbed districts," which we had hoped might now have deserved a different title. The event only shows how dangerous it is to sur up smouldering fires, and but too fully proves the justice of the auticipations entertained as to the consequences of Wednesday's demonstration. Mobs are assembled in clear daylight to discuss and arrange for the night's mischief. Houses are "marked;" peaceable inhabitants are warned to quit their dwellings, because they are "Papishes," or, the more dire offence, because they harbour " Papishes" under their roofs. Night falls - the sky is clear and balmy, the stars are bright and beautiful. It is the lovely autumu evening, when all should be at rest, and rejoice in peace. Yet, is this the time when rabid mobs of men and women, boys and girls, rush from their haunts, fill the 'air with their demoniacal yells, tear up the streets, attack the houses, assault the passers-by, shout defiance to their fellow-townsmen, and prepare for mortal combat. The local forces are insufficient and houses demolished in othe and far more importo preserve the peace, A large number of extra police are called in from surrounding districts; companies of soldiers are stationed throughout the town under arms; troops of hussers, in full fighting order, trampothrough the streets; magistrates put their horsemanship into requisition to be everywhere; the Right Act is read - the soldiers have loaded, swords are drawn, and the hear, of the spectator thumps nervously as to what the next minute may produce. Seeing all this we wondered for a moment where we weren't ly is not in the war line of McClellan's army, nor yet within the lines of the Red Indians, nor are we among the scenes of Italian insurrection.of prosperous Ulster, in the headquarters of Gospel districts directed by the magistrates, as named fast, a lot of cowardly ruffians are to set all law and enlightenment! We could scarce credit our senses; shore. At the same time the whole police force of order at defiance—are to assault innocent people insults and outrages so unspairingly levelled against Democrat,

we would not believe any account of the scenes we have seen had we not witnessed them with our own eyes. The worst passions are let loose—the most mischievous and wanton outrages are perpetrated, and all-how can we write it?-in the name of religion! We had hoped that, in this year of grace and advancement, the spread of enlighterment had reached even the denizens of Sandy-row, and that, ashamed of past disgraces, they would now prove themselves somewhat better than savages, and show themselves men and Christians, alive to the first principles of their manhood and their faith We had hopes that, acting on the Divine command to cherish charity towards their neighbor, they would show themselves superior to the evil promptings of men who sport with their passions and traffic in their unbridled licenses. But, alas! we are now undeceived. Belfast is now the headquarters of the nefarious Urange system, and bigotry and intolerance, blindness and wickedness, still mark it as distinctly as in days of old. The occurrences of Wednesday night, which we brieft, alluded to in our last, were but the presude to a more systematic display on Thursday. After it was seen that great exertions were necessary to preserve the peace, brigades of police were stationed at Albert Crescent College square North, Durbam street, Pound street, Barrack street, and other places. The magistrates present were-Mr. Lyons, the Mayor, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sinclair, Dr. M'Gee, Dr. Murney, who, during the evening, walked from one place to another, evidently determined to enforce the law if necessary, and to put down these unmeaning exhibitions of party warfare. The shops were closed at an early hour by command of the magistrates. On Thursday evening, a few people were injured by stones, but not severely, and the Rev. Hugh Hunna's meeting-house was attacked and some windows broken A policeman was struck with a brickbat, and his skull almost fractured. Mr. Lyons, J.P., was also wounded by the blow of a stone, but not severely. One of the local constables received several severe scalp wounds that night from stone-throwing. The soldiers' were under arms, ready for duty, if required. The Riot Act was read several times during the course of the evening. The police paraded the streets till a late hour yesterday morning. But it was reserved for last night to show to greater advantage what those mobs are made of They were alive from an early hour, and a persound encounter between the rivals was confidently spuken of -every preparation for a pitched battle being made. The line of communication between the disturbed quarters was, however, too well guarded to allow a meeting, and, finding things in this condition, the Sandy-row heroes determined that they would signalise themselves somehow. Accordingly, large parties sallied forth in different directions on the mission of destruction. At about nine o'clock a body of about 200 left headquarters, ran nown College street, where they tried their pands at smashing n house, and having thus got their blood up, their next notable exploit was to attack an infant school at the corner of Fountain street, the patron of which, we understand, is the Rev. J. S. Porter, While engaged in this occupation - the stones being plenty, the sims good and the crashes satisfactory - some one who had cooled at the work called out-"Boys, you are wrong." They had evidently mistaken the house, but what of that? Were not the windows of an infant school a good mark for them? They stopped to finish their work, leaving scarce a whole pane of glass in any of the windows, and then proceeded to distribute their favours by wrecking the bakehouse of Mr. Bernard Hughes, in Fountain line. of injuries were inflicted on constables and civilians After this, they turned into Donegal place, and by the mobs of rioters, but the wounds received were wrecked Mr. Hughes's shop. Something seemed to not of a dangerous character. On Saturday evening strike their intelligent minds here, for they soon took to their heels, and passing up Fountain street they came around by the new building at the corner of that street, and balted opposite the Royal Hotel. Mr. Bowen, the respectable proprietor of that excellent establishment, happens to be a Catholic. It matters not that he is a quiet, peaceable, respectable cirizen. So are all the others who were visited." The Sandy-row boys wished to mark their estimation of these qualities, and accordingly they smashed the windows in the Royal Hotel - bedrooms, drawing rooms, parlours were all wrecked in workmanlike fashion. The visitors were driven to take refuge from the flying stones in the back of the premises. The task was done when the police came in sight, and the note for retiring being duly given, the conquering heroes again made the most of their legs, and managed somehow to escape scot free, to bear himself like a man; but when, obeying leaving neither dead nor wounded nor missing be-Meanwhile, another party were elsewhere. The houses of Mr. John Coyle and Mr M'Mullan, Ormean road, were wrecked Mr. Patrick the culpable disobedience that must now bring M. Glade, of Fountain street, had his windows smashed Mr. F. D. Finlay's, Donegall square North, was wrecked, and we understand similar complimencary attentions were paid, amongst others, to Mr. Swaby, Albion street; John M'Alister, grocer, Wesley street; P. Savage, corner of Townsend street; Mr. Duflin, Durham street; Mr. Birney, grocer, Townsend street. It was feared that an attack would be made on the Catholic churches, particularly St. Malachy's, and strong parties of soldiers and police were stationed there to prevent the sacrilege. We are glad to say none such bas taken place. Several Catholic and Protestant gentlemen were actively engaged for several hours in visiting the disturbed districts, and endenvouring, by every means possible, to preserve order. We were surprised at many things in these disturbances. We could not well understand how, with such large forces in the streets, so well organized and so ably commanded, the perpetrators of these outrages managed to effect their purposes so safety; and we cannot very satisfactorily account for the fact that, while the whole town outside appeared to be in a regular state of siege, in the hands of armed forces, the things we have detailed were done; and when we called at the police station, at eleven o'clock, instead of finding the lock-up crowded, we could not find a single prisoner on the charge book in connec-

tion with the night's doings. (From the Belfast Morning News, Sept. 12.)

In referring to the disturbances which unhappily have again taken place in Bellast, we think it unwise to give publicity to what have been termed "sensation" descriptions of the various occurrences. These only tend to inflame people's minds the more, whereas the endeavour should be to allay as much as possible the prritation that unfortunately prevails, and, instead of finding fault anywhere and everywhere, endeavour to point out the means of removing the bad feeling that has been evoked. At the same time, we think we have a right, highly taxed as we are, to be protected from the effects of such a feeling as now exists in many districts of the town. The authorities seem to think that no place, but the old disturbed districts have a right to protection, whereas in the greater portion of them there has been little or no disturbance at all on the present occasion, the mobs taking new ground, for the most part, for their opetations, imagining - what, in most cases, has turned out to be the fact that the police and constabilary would incline to remain in their old accustomed scenes of action, just as it stones could not be thrown tant districts of the town, while the peace officers were looking in vain for what did not take place. Consequently, between nine and ten o'clock on Friday night, crowds of people were collected at the corners in all the districts at which it was expected riots would take place. In Brown street two companies of the military were assembled, and in the schoolroom of Christ Church two other companies were ready for character as that of the preceding evening, but were tioned contiguous to St. Malachy's Roman Catholic authorities must, if the peace of the town is soon to chapel! In consequence of the order of the magis be restored, resort to other means than those hithertraies, who beld a meeting in the Court-house in the to employed to put down, the mob law, which reigns forenous, at which Colonel Brunker was present, supreme in one or two districts of the town. Is it to that officer marched his men in the evening to the belonger endured that with 2,000 armed men in Bel-

Belfast, under the command of their respective officers, were located in New Durham street, Pound street, Townsend street, Barrack street, Millfield, and at St. Malachy's chapel, in order to protect that place, as threats had been made that the edifice would be destroyed in consequence of the injuries which the Rev Hugh Hanna's meeting house, in Berry street, had received on the previous evening. The local constables, under Chief Constables Green and McKittrick, were dispersed through the various quarters of the town in which it was feared damage might be done, and where the military and constabulary had not been placed. Seeing that business could not be done to advantage in the districts alluded to above, a large mob made a circuit through College square North, and Howard street, a district where no military or police were stationed. A shout was here raised of "To the Whig! to the Whig!" and the crowd proceeded onwards till they came to the Royal Hotel, where several volleys of stones were poured into the windows, of course breaking the glass, and injuring some valuable articles inside The authorities had by this time received information of the proceedings of the unlawful assemblage, and a troop of hussais were immediately ordered out of barracks. A company of soldiers and the mounted police were instantly brought forward to disperse the mob at Donegall place, who then proceeded to Mr. Hughes's bakery establishment, where they demolished the windows, venting their prowess principally on those in Fountain lane, most probably because they thought they would not be soon detected there - which indeed appeared to be the case. They then proceeded towards the Whig office, but, a body of police coming up at the time, they were dispersed through Donegall place. They were not however, to be baulked in their designs upon our contemporary, and when they could not get at the office, they at once proceeded to the dwelling-house of Mr. Finlay, the proprietor, in Donegall square South, where volley after volley of stones were thrown into the windows, until scarcely a whole pane of glass was left. Only two female servants were in the house at the time. It is remarkable that acarcely a constable or policeman was to be seen in the localities we have referred to until the damage was completed. Shortly after, however, some mounted police and military came up, and the mob was at once dispersed. About the same time another mob of rioters, coming, it is presumed, from the same district as the others, made their way down Donegall pass, and halted at the Ormeau Road, where they attacked the house of Mr. John Coyle, the windows of which were broken, and a good deal of property was destroyed. The meeting house, in Rosemary street, to which the Rev. John Scott Porter is attached, and that of the Rev. Hugh Hanna, in Berry street, were attacked, the latter a second time, and considerable injury done by the breaking of windows. The house of Mr. M'Mullan, Ormean road, was wrecked, and Mr. Patrick M'Glade, of Fountain street, had his windows smashed. Similar complimentary attentions were paid, amongst others, to Mr. Swaby, Albion street ; John M'Alister, grocer, Wesley street; P. Savage, corner of Townsend street; Mr. Duffin, Durham street; Mr. Birney, grocer, Townsend street. In Millfield, Brown street, Carrick Hill, North street, Church street, &c., several windows were broken, some being left with scarcely a whole pane in them. During the evening, the Riot Act was read several times by Mr. Dunville, Dr. M'Gee, Mr. Lyons, and others of the magistracy; but their desire, it was evident, was not to resort to extreme measures. A great number every precaution was taken at an early hour to prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the previous evenings. The constabulary were marched in small parties to every point where it was thought likely crowds would congregate, and local constables were placed in still closer proximity along the streets and lanes; while the military were held in readiness to act at the shortest warning. The streets as usual on Saturday evenings, were very much crowded at, and for some time after nightfall There was not the least appearance of bad feeling in any quarter up till about nine o'clock. Shortly after that hour, however, some symptoms of ill-humour became manifest in one or two localities. About this time a stone was thrown at the large clock in front of the establishment of Messrs. Sherrard, in Castle street, which shivered the glass front in pieces, and injured the machinery of the clock very materially. A shot was fired among the mob by some mates, but we believe no one was hart. The mob, however, scampered off in double-quick time About eleven o'clock an attack was made on the house of Mr. Samuel Melville, Divis street, and a volley of stones, sent through the windows, demolished about fifteen panes of glass. A number of constabulary, under the direction of Dr. M'Gee, came up opportunely, however, and of course the party fled in every direction. The house of Mr. James Duncan, in Durham street, was also attacked, and, in fact, taken possession of by another mob, Mr. Duncan and his family having to fly for safety elsewhere. Having broken the windows and smashed a quantity of valuable furniture, the mob left, just as he police were coming forward. Some eight or nine panes of glass were broken in the windows of a house in Hamill street. The police retired to barracks at one o'clock, when everything was quiet. Yesterday the streets were in their usual state of quiet during the early part of the day. Towards evening, the crowds in the streets in almost all parts of the town, increased very much. The usual precautions, however, were taken, by placing parties of police and constables wherever it was apprehended that disturbances might occur. No actual disturbance took place until a little after six o'clock, when two parties collected in King street, a locality where, as nothing unusual was apprehended, less precaution had been taken than in other places. In a few miuntes the stone-throwing became general, and very serious if not fatal results would have followed had not a strong force of constabulary and local police been marched to the spot, where they succeeded in a short time in separating the excited belligerents. In the course of the melee at this place an attack was made on the Savings Bank, and a number of the windows broken. The lamp which is placed in the immediate vicinity was also demolished, but, singularly enough, without extinguishing the light Ata late hour Mr. Sinclair, the magistrate, was struck by a stone and considerably hurt. in Hamili street and Institution place several additional houses were wrecked last night; and the house of Dr. Hanna, brother to the Rev. Mr Hanna, in Mill street, met a similar face, as did also a house at the corner of Brook street and Cullintree road. The Orange Hall, in College street, was also wrecked. One prisoner, with a large cut in his head, was arrested here, and sent to the police office. At a later hour two more were brought in, charged with having taken part in the riots. About nine o'clock the military were sent for, and in a few minutes a large force of horse and foot arrived. The infantry were located in the school-room connected with Christ Church, as the rioting had by that time considerably abated, and the horsemen proceeded to scour the streets in the

(From the Northern Warg of the 23rd Sept.)

considerable.

vicinity. Large crowds remained, however, at al-

most all the corners, and the excitement was very

The excitement which has prevailed in Beifast for the last five days still continues. The outrages of last night were not of so numerous or extensive a Two companies of soldiers were also sta- still of such an anlawful nature that it is evident the

who are travelling quietly to their homes-knock the Catholics, we deplore and condemn the measures them down, kick them, and otherwise abuse them of retallation adopted, or said to be adopted, by them down, kick them, and otherwise accept that some some of our people, insamuch as these acts endanger block our people, insamuch as these acts endanger block our people, in the growd may have spotted them, the lives and liberties of those concerned in them, and called upon his brother marauders to lie on advice which is always certain to be taken, and the effects of which some unfortunate individual is sure to feel to his cost. Last night (Monday) the military and police at present in Belfast were stationed in the different quarters of the town where it was supposed their services would be most required, they would be upon religious houses, and most earnestly conjure at hand ready for any emergency. Large numbers of police were stationed in Castle place, Corn marker, Hercules place, Barrack street, Millfield, Durham street, Pound street, Brown street, and all the localities where it was supposed any disturbance would take place. The military were stationed at St. Malachy's Church, Durham street School room and other places. About eight o'clock the crowds again began to collect at the usual disturbed corners, and shortly afterwards they renewed their old tactics of assaulting and chasing every person they did not know. One man in Barrack street got frightful abuse. He was knocked down and kicked in a most savage manner, and was left to make his way home as best he could from the hands of an infursated mob. We have heard of many other assaults, and of people getting very bad abuse, and the wonder to every thinking man is, how such things are tolerated with such an army as is at present here. Why are the crowds, as we asked before, allowed to collect at all. Would not a mounted policemen in every street dispersing the half dozens that first congregate about the corners, be able, if given his own way of acting, to keep the streets clear? There is no doubt of it. But the plan seems to be to allow the mobs to gather and then to chase them from one place to another which is of no use whatever, as it only changes the wrecking from one quarter to another of the town The barrack-street mobs last night made several sallies down Mill street and into King street, in both of which streets they wrecked many houses, including that of Mr. Firth, publican, Dr. Hanna, and a great number of other houses in King street and Mill street. We cannot at present particularise the houses, but should say, at least, thirty bouses were injured. This was the only wrecking of houses that we saw in this district of the town during the evening. The police came up when all was over, and, we believe, again succeeded in arresting one prisoner, and who, we believe was arrested by the Mayor himself. In consequence of the Orange Hall having been attacked on the previous evening, a great number of Urangemen assembled at that edifice, in anticipation of another attack last night. At one time there were, perhaps, 1,000 men inside and outside the building determined to preserve it all hazards. There were plenty of firearms and ammunition ready, and the men seemed determined for snything. However, their courage was not put to the test till about ten o'clock, when a great number of the opposing party made their appearance contiguous, and a grand row would undoubtedly have occurred had not the police come in force and chased the intruders away. There were here all the elements for a splendid encounter, had the police, as both parties thought, not unfortunately interfered. In the Sandy row and Pound districts there were great crowds, but we have heard of no disturbance - at lesst, saw none, except that a man was badly beaten in Durham street. In Mill street a lamp was completely smashed with stones, and in other places the lamps were extinguished by the rioters. The following notice was last evening exten-

sirely circulated : -" TO THE ORANGEMEN OF BELFAST. "The riots which now disgrace our town are got un for a well known object. Orangemen, be wise. Keep wholly away, and confine yourselves strictly to your homes, and exhort to this course all who come

within your reach. (By order)
"W. PHEBLES, Dist. Sec.

" 22nd September, 1862." From what we saw of the determination of the par ties in the Orange district to retaliate for the attack on the Orange Hall, we have no doubt the publication of the above did immense good, and contributed greatly towards the preservation of the peace during the evening. On Monday evening, as on some other evenings last week, a number of the laborers in the employment of Mr. Olley, contractor for making a new cutting in connection with the goods shed in course of ecection by the Ulster Railway Company, marched down Durham street in regular rank and file, carrying with them their shovels and spades. this tended in a great measure to lead to a breach of the peace (the "navvies" belonging principally to the Roman Catholic district), Mr. Lyone, J. P., drew up aforce of military across the street at Christ Church, and when the laborers came up they were stopped. The local constables then, acting under the directions of Mr. Lyons, disarmed the party of their tools and conveyed them to the constabulary barracks, and the men were allowed to go home On Monday a great number of the Protestant inhabitents of the Pound district removed to other places of habitation, and, in the Orange district, the same course was pursued by the Roman Catholics, as both parties believed that they were not safe any longer where they had resided. The police paraded the streets up to a late hour this morning. How long, we ask the authorities, is such a state of things to be allowed to continue? How long are they going to allow a mob to wantonly break heads and destroy property, without resorting to measures which wil be effectual in putting an end of it? Kind and indulgent measures have been resorted to long enough, and what good has been accomplished? Such a condition of things would be tolerated nowhere else. On inquiry at the police office this morning, we ascartained that eleven persons had been arrested in Chapel-lane, at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, on charges of having been in a riotous, stone-throwing mob after the riot act had been read.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PETER'S PENCE ASSOCIATION. - We find the following interesting account of the association in the columns of the Speciator. Our readers are, of course, aware that that journal is high Protestant:-"The association was placed under the guidance of a number of Cardinals and Bishops in all all parts of the world, every one of them bound to use the utmost efforts towards procuring eleemosyna for the wants of the Papal See. Among the leading members of the confraternity are the French Bishop of Orleans and Archbishop Cullen of Dublin, who have hitherto succeeded in keeping up the often-flagging zeal of many of the other heads of the society. The eloquence of the Delegate of the Apostolic Sac has up to the present been rewarded in the Isle of Saints by a rather good barvest of 'the things of the world, for according to the first report of the Archbrotherhood of St Peter's Pence, recently issued by Monsigner Nardi, Ireland has contributed, in little more than a year, no less than £70,000 to the elecmosyna St. Petri Considering the population of Ireland, this is a larger sum than has been given by any other country in the world. The thirty-five millions of Roman Catholics of France have given only £320,000 sterling in a year and a-half; while Austria, with twenty-six millions of souls subject to the Concordat has raised but £80,000.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CATHOLIC GENTLEMEN IN BELFAST. A number of Catholics anxious for the preservation of kindly and peaceful feeling among the citizens of Bulfast, met together to take and give counsel, at a moment which the past history and present condition of the town induce them to regard as adopted the following resolution, which it is extraest-

and involve a violation of the law, from which punishment is certain to ensue. We, therefore, exhort the people to forbearance and to the most patient endurance of those wrongs, which cannot fail to elicit the condemuation of the honest, fair-thinking men of every creed. We particularly reprobate attacks our people to allow no insults, in word or deed, to draw them into acts that are a slur upon their manhood, and what is still worse, a refutation of their practical Christian toleration. The Catholics have long suffered -suffering is the only path to true glory -and surely they will not turn away from this blessed road, trodden by their dear Lord himself in example to his followers, at a period and a juncture so critical as the present. We ask them to be as careful not to give as not to accept provocation.

" † P. Dorrias, Coadjutor Eishop, Chairman. "Relfast, Sept. 19, 1862." - Ulster Observer.

The Orangemen of Ulster seem to have no idea of desisting from agitation in consequence of the events at Belfast; they propose holding another monster meeting at Newtownlimavady, for the County Londonderry, on the 16th of October next, "to protest against the partial administration of justice by the Irish Executive" They intend to hold another meeting of the same kind at Enniskillen. We are told that 'Protestant Ulater is thoroughly aroused, and will not rest until by constitutional efforts, they have secured the equal administration of the laws.' After what has occurred at Belfast, it is to be hoped that the local magistrates, gentry, and clergy will see the expediency of discouraging such demonstrations .- Cor

That the Riots in Belfast originated in the Great Orange Meeting held there last Wednesday week, and broke out that same night, is certain. Whether the Protestants or the Catholics began to throw stones and break windows, is a question of evidence; but as all respectable people, whether Protestants or Catholies, condemn the rioters of both demonstrations as ruffians and nulsances, it does not much matter. It is of more interest to observe that the Orangemen of Ulster are anxious to assure the Whigs of their good will and approval.

The Morning Post says :- The gathering was rather intended to assist the Government in dealing instiv and firmly with the Ultramontane faction. whom all moderate men reprobate, than to assert extreme principles, or contend for an impracticable policy. Several of the speakers spoke complimentarily of the recent acts of the Government, and Dr. Cooke, especially, who is popular with both Churchmen and Presbyterians, bore testimony to the ex-cellent motives of Lord Carlisle, and the spirited nature of Sir Robert Peel's conduct. This meeting, in fact, was anything but a sign of the unpopularity of the Government in Ulster, and those who represent such as its meaning are only anxious to conceal its real significance. The recent Ecclesiastical appointments have, on the contrary, made the Government exceedingly popular with the Protestants of Ireland, and in a letter of apology written by a nobleman (Lord Roden) to whom they look for leadership, this popularity is openly acknowledged."

And the Belfast News-Letter, the organ of the Ulater Orangemen, declares : - 'The Protestant demonstration was conceived in no spirit of hostility to the Government, but meant rather in reply to the Ultramontane celebration in Dublin; and, as an indication that the Ulster community approve of the policy of the Cabinet in refusing to concede Dr. Cullen's last demands. The names of Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel were received with marked favour; while, on the other hand, those of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were manifestly unpopular. The projectors of the demonstration are most anxious to have it understood that their platform is widely different from that of the Conservative leaders, and their gathering is not unlikely to affect the next Ulster elections, the great mass of those present being yeomen' The Orange meetings and riots in Belfast, by which the Orangemen endeavour to express their admiration of the Whie Government and of Lord Palmerstor, are good signs. But they complicate the position of the Catholic supporters of the Whigs, whether lay, Clerical, or Episcopal. It will be pleasant to see Mr. Vance and Sir E. Grogan cross the House to sit side by side with Mr. More O Ferrall and Mr. Cogan, in the midst of the Twenty One. Ou peut on etre mieux qu' au sein de sa famille – Tublet.

The Times' Correspondent says :-- 'The Episcopal appointments have given so much satisfaction to the Conservative party, that I understand the members for the city of Dublin have stated that they will, in compliance with the wishes of their Protestant constituents, give their support to Lord Palmeraton next session, and pledge themselves to do so on the hustings should there be a dissolution of Parliament.'

Bibles and Bacon .- An itinerant vender of 'the Word,' in connection with the used-up soupers of Dundaik, who can't convert any one, benighted or otherwise, of the Pope's spiritual children, has got into a 'scrape.' He deals in the 'authorised version, and turns a penny as often as he can; and should a Papist offer to purchase a copy, which is never the case, the man of soup, would not grudge, for his soul's sake, to give the volume at less than cost price. It is evident that business bus not been thriving with bim in this quarter, for he has been obliged, owing to the bad demand for his books, to get into the books of a very decent provision dealer in Bridge street. The story relative to him goes on to say, that like a certain pervert, celebrated some years ago by a Farney Poet,

'Who sold his God for bacon,'

this hawker of the 'authorised version,' loves pork stenks, ' 'Wicklow hams,' and 'Limerick middles,' and that he ran up his account in the provision store till it amounted to the sum of £3, rather too much for the hawker of Bibles. On Eaturday evening last he put on his 'considering cap,' and soon determined to have a choice piece of swine's flesh smoking before him on his table next day. Although connected with the soupers, he evidently prefers something more substantial than soup. He then proceeded to his friend in Bridge street, and declared that he wanted some bacon for his Sunday dinner .-The 'flying stationer' was served, and paid for his bacon. He then requested permission to leave his sack of wares with his friend until Monday, and he was accommodated. Before retiring to rest on that night the provision dealer was arged by coriosity to look into the sack, in order to ascertain if there were value enough in it to satisfy the claim he had against his debtor, and to his dismay he found it contained i number of spurious copies of the Protestant Bible. Knowing that edition of the Word of God to be au erroneous translation, and he being a good Untholic, he firmly resolved not to sleep in the same house with the authorised version, and he took the sack and placed it in a store as far as possible from his dwelling. On Monday the hawker called and requested to have his sack of bibles. But it would not be given till the £3 due for bacon was paid. The 'modern saint' became insolent, dishowing all who were present that although he read, sold, and eulogised the 'Word,' he was not disposed to follow its precepts. His sack of bibles he should have, or the police, and all the souper gang should be informed of this transaction. A critical in the extreme. After due deliberation, they crowd was collecting, and the provision dealer, being to a man of peace, and dreading that, blows, mightifully," ly hoped, will meet with a cordial response from on the souper's head, he released the sack, of Bibles covery one claiming to be considered a Catholic from durance, delivered it to its owner, and thus "Resolved-That whilst strongly reprobating the ended the biblical and bacon transaction. - Dundulklearn that the cap the Liberator received at the great meeting of Mullaghmast, and £3, together with a ferent parts of Ireland. The trade may be extended very complimentary letter, was presented to Mr. Michael Considine by Austin G. Edwards, Biq, as a rality of consumption will be sufficient guarantee for token, of his respect, for the memory of O'Oonnell, the success of such a speculation. Besides, cotton and to mark his sympathies, with the people of Clare will never again be the formidable rival it had been; and Mr. Considine, who has come to London to collect funds to finish the monument in Ennis to the of cotton being ever so cheap as it once was . No mighty deal. If fanatical influence and religious matter which side wins, taxation will be so heavy prejudice can in a few days raise hundreds to aid the that produce must be mulcted to meet the demand, cause of murder and revolution in the person of Garibaldi, we trust the Catholics of London will not pay a heavy duty. We also anticipate that the preforget the memory of him who gained liberty without the sacrifice of life or property. The Pontiff and very in the South; that after the lapse of the existing the Holy Catholic Church triumphed over the cruelties of the Nerces and the Pagan Empire of Rome. She withstood the rack, the gibbet of Henry the Eighth, and Elizabeth, we may then laugh at the followers of Garibaldi, who so vainly think that a few pounds got from the blind fanatics of London will upset the Pontist and the Church; if so, what will become of the infallible promise of Christ, who said that the gates of hell will never prevail against His Church? Although fanatics may rage and foam like the angry waves of the ocean, she will still sail triumphant, as in the war of Souperism in the famine days of Ireland, when the English people were guiled out of their in ney to convert the Irish. Glory to the martyred sons of St. Patrick, who so nobly died of starvation, with their hands classed around the Cross, sooner than give up the holy faith of their forefathers. We hope that in a few days the small sum required of £200 will be given to Mr. Considing to carry back to Ireiand, as a proof that the Calbolies of London sympathise with the people of Clare, and value the services of O'Connell .- Cor. of the Weekly Register

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The Dublic Evening Post recommends the erection of a statue to O'Connell in one of our leading streets :- " A statue which would be worthy of the man and of the country, and as much as possible unlike those unhappy and ill-judged attempts recently made that disfigure some of our thoroughtares and caricature those distinguished men whom they were designed to honor. We are deeply anxious that the subscription for the O'Connell statue in Dub lin should be, as nearly as circumstances could reader possible, simultaneous; that it should resemble those simultaneous meetings devised by the leader of the movement for emancipation at great emergencies, when millions gave expression to their sentiments in a manuer the most emphatic. O'Conne I had been the guide of those millions in the path to religious liberty—a path safe and sure, under his conduct, even when the first soldier of the age told the British Legislature that he apprehended civil war in ire-

MR. SHITH O'BRIEN .- Under the heading " A Shabby Trick," the Dublin Nation has the following: -A decision has lately been made by the proper tribunal' that inasmuch as James, Marquis of Thomond and Earl and Baron of Inchiquia, died without issue (in July, 1855) the Marquisate and Earldon became extinct, but the title of Baron passes to Sir Lucius O Brien, Baronet, now Baron of Inchiquin .-The father of Sir Lucius having died during the lifetime of the said James, his younger sons and daughters would by this circumstance be deprived of the style and title which should belong to them as the younger children of a baron, to remedy which occurrence the Queen has now issued an order conferring on them 'that style, place, and precedence, which would have been theirs had their father lived to become Baron of Inchiquin - but from the enumeration of those younger children in the Royal order the name of William Smith O'Brien is omitted. This is just what we have called it above - a shabby trick. William Smith O'Brien committed an offence against the British crown, but having, after years of penal exile, been accorded a full and free pardon, this visitation of him with another penalty is in the last degree mean, contemptible, and unjustifiable. Her Majesty, which we are bound to suppose means her Prime Minister, has done in this a very low and spiteful thing, worthy only of the mental calibre of an old Billingsgate commercial."

HOME MANUPACTURE. - The Belfast Poor Law Guar-

dians have adopted the use of Irish linen to the ex-

clusion of calico for shirting for the male paujers and under garments for the females. This, in aldition to being a saving, is a step in the right direction towards resuscitating a branch of our Irish misnufacture, which has been sinking to decay. Nenigh, Birr, and other Poor Law Unions have followed the example of Belfast. We have no doubt but the movement will become very general throughout all Ireland, and thereby give an impetus to our linen trade, which is much needed and open a field of extensive employment for those engaged in this interesting branch of our Irish manufacture. The difficulty of obtaining cotton from America has, in a great measure, paralysed the calico trade in England, and the consequence will be a rise in the market on that texture. However we may regret the sufferings of thousands thrown out of employment in Laicashire and elsewhere by the scarcity of cotton, still we cannot but hail such as a favourable event for the Irish linen trade, if it be the means of stirring up the people of this country to the general use and consumption of the textures of their own looms in preference to those of England. We cannot forgethe deadly blow given to rish trade by the Buglish during our struggles for independence towards the close of the last century. England then in many instances suspended, and in others prohibited, the exportation of Irish manufactures, while she giuted our markets with every species of her own; this was done with a view to effectually destroy all comjecttion in Ireland; for the great capitalists of England were determined at any loss to undersell the free in their own markets. Thus did they destroy the ince flourishing manufactures of Ireland; for how civid the limited capital of the Irish trader bear up against such a pressure? He had to give way before the combination of Law and wealth which was leagued against him. While our markets were crowded with English fabrics, our tradesmen were left in a stale of ldleness and its consequent privations. The people of Ireland at the time, feeling keenly the injury and injustice wrought them, with a spirit worthy the imitation of the present day, held meetings, and where available adopted non-consumption and non-importation agreements, throughout the lingdom; they refused to consume any British mandacture. An eminent writer, referring to this period, says-" No sooner was this measure publicly proposed than it was universally adopted; it flew quicker than the wind throughout the whole nation ; the manufacturing bodies, the corporate towns, the small retailers, the general merchants, at once universily adopted this vigorous determination, and the great body of the people, by general resolution, and universal acclamation, avowed their determination to support the measure till they should acquire a restoration of their political rights." The people iucceeded, but the accursed Union brought a deldly blight to our country, and our manufactures were again crushed. What was done in 1778-9 car be done now to a certain extent, if the people would be but true to themselves. We may adopt the use of then among ourselves and families to the utter exclusion of calico, in addition to its introduction to our public institutions, even if it cost a little more instead of being on the entire a saving. The full recognition of the principle of the Belfast Union would be the means of necessitating a great increase in the cultive of flax throughout every part of Ireland, for which and in usua. A good crop of nax is worth moreper and would chance the sore than either potatoes or oats; it is calculated to the sore than either potatoes or oats; it is calculated that by care from £16 to £18 per agre could be hard lished in flax, besides such an increase of farm labur. Such are the office of would be given, as would have the effect of keeping many of our labouring population at home for disconstruction, which the particulars of which the particulars of which she refused in the sore than an authation, and when you die leaves mothing visible but the radiance of their.

Could afford to lose money, and would chance the you shall be interred with all possible respect within. Obtaining visible but the radiance of their.

Could afford to lose money, and would chance the you shall be interred with all possible respect within. Obtaining visible but the radiance of the epis-11 to a large scale, rather than give up the sacred pile which the memory of your virtues could afford to lose money, and would chance the you shall be interred with all possible respect within. Obtaining visible but the radiance of the epis-11 to a large scale, rather than give up the sacred pile which the memory of your virtues conditions, such are the sacred pile which the sacred pile which the sacred pile which the sacred pile which the memory of your virtues. Palmers of nonexisting will have rendered more illustrious. Such are the of the sacred pile which the sacred pile which the sacred pile which the memory of your virtues. Palmers of unit and the sacred pile which the memory of your virtues. Palmers of will have rendered more illustrious. Such are the sacred pile which the sacred the soil is peculiarly adapted, so that our manuac-

for the establishment of linen manufactories in diffrom north to south, from east to west. The geneand consequently in the South cotton will have to sent war in America will be the death-blow of slageneration of slaves, bired coloured labour will work the plantations, and, therefore, cotton can never again be sold at the very low figure at which it could be obtained two or three years ago. If the people of freland but study their own interest, they will use no foreign fabric as long as they can procare textures of home-make; and no class of Irish manufacture would cause such a wide development of we expect, this subject will meet the favourable consideration of the people of Ireland, and the result be as successful as we anticipate, the Pour Law Guardians of the Belfast Union will be entitled to the thanks of the nation. - Tipperary Advocate.

A GOOD LANDLORD .- John Leahy, Esq., Q.C., having accompanied his good and considerate agent, W. Hilliard, Esq, in the receiving of his rents down here this week, and having learned and seen the state of the country not only allowed the noor rates in full, but intimated that if, on the payment of next gale, they can show and prove they have, by their labour and exertions, laid out on their farms, for their own and the landlord's interest, the full amount of their gale's rent, he will give a receipt for it as cash. A tenant on the property, named Jeremiah Kelly, and who, it seems (and justly), is in the confideuce of Mr. Leahy, took time by the forelock .-From his outlay and improvement, instead of £17 10s, his gale's rent, he had to pay but £74s. - Cahirciveen Correspondent of the Tralee Chronicle.

THE IRISH OHORCH ESTABLISHMENT .- It is true, as the Indlet remarks, that though, at the press and on the platform, the most vehement denunciations concervable are day and night hurled against the monster Establishment, 'yet not a netition is presented -- not a meeting is held against it.' Why? Because Ireland has lost all hope in the disposition of the alien Government to do her justice She did petition while one shred of hope remained. One of the ablest men the world ever saw, backed by all that was sound in the three kingdoms, not only tried the efficacy of the petition in the English House of Commons, but conducted the tithe agitation to the verge of rebellion, and only was answered by threats of brute force, co ercion, and mar: in! law. The experiment the Tablet mentions has been made under far more favourable auspices than the present time furnishes, and failed because there was not enough of physical power behind moral sussion to render the latter efficacions. We know of no class of politicians that would just now be satisfied with any modification of the Church Establishment, save its total apolition. The absolute reduction of the Protestant Clergy to the voluntary system can alone satisfy the nation. This no one expects in the absence of some fearful calamity befalling England; and, on the O'Convell principle, that England's weakness is Ireland's strength,' it is hoped the Law Church grievance will be swept away by the first cannon that announces was between the guardian of all the multitudinous abuses we have enmerated and some first-rate power. Our contemporaries, the Dublin Review and the Weckly Register, are quite mistaken if they expect such an agitation as they suggest. No mortal save a Catholic Whig of the lowest grade of the corruptionist school, would join in such a sham. The Nationalists would absolutely spit upon it. These really pious, we l-intentioned organs write as if the great body of the Irish people were loyally devoted to British rule, while the contrary is the fact. Let them, just for argument sake, write for once as if Ireland were disaffected to the core, and we doubt not their words will get a respectable hearing .- Mayo Telegraph.

Of all the staple grievances of Ireland, since Ireland ceased to be a subject province, one only has yet been redressed. Catholic emancipation has removed the political distinctions between the two Communions. The Protestant Church remains behind, in form a Temple, but in truth a for-National Hiertress. built from the ruins of archy, drawing supplies for its ample garrison from the conquered and impoverished country over which it frowns, but yielding no succour or protection to its vassals. It has been ted by forced contributions, wrung from a people whom it could not, as a Religious Establishment, indemnify for the tax which it extorted. It has flung back the natural teachers of the Oatholic community upon the spontaneous bounty of their half-starved flocks for support, thereby imposing upon them a second and no inconsiderable burden. The Church of Ireland is finally one which has for centuries, in every measure of severity, of exaction, of oppression, signalised itself by more than concurrence with the tyrannical spirit of the civil government. It is felt at once to be weight upon the country, and a degradation. Let any honest man, continues the Times, answer us the question, is it possible for a community, where such things exist to be kept-we do not say at peace, for that were extravagant-but in subjection to the British Crown, otherwise than by the constant and irresistable force of arms?' Thus the Times, with great power and truth, sketched the character and working of the Protestant Church in Ireland in 1840. - Times. 1840.

SERIOUS AFFAIR AT PORTADOWN .- For several days Portadown has been kept in commotion by certain doings on the railway works, and it is fearful to contemplate what the result may be. There is a street called John-street, which abuts into Woodhouse street, along which the rillway company have made a deep cutting, and the navvies have been about proceeding to sink down one end of John-street, so as to correspond with the bottom of the cut in Woodhouse street. The owners and loccupiers of John street allege that it is beyond the limits of deviation for which the company obtained their act, and moreover that the act for completing the works had expired on the lat day of August, and that the company had no right to interfere with any property which would thereby be injuriously affected after that date, either in John-street or any other place. A large crowd assembles daily at John-street to prevent the entrance of the navvies, and several melees have taken place. On Friday, Mr. Miller, R.M., and it is reported that he stated he would draft as many police to the spot as would effectually put a stop to the resistance offered by the people; but, after some remonstrance, he went away. Yesterday morning it was reported that a new effort would be made by the navvies. They tried to proceed, but were completely baffled by men women, and children. Mr. Cameron, Chief Constable, ordered out his men with fixed bay onets, and made an attempt to charge the crowd but it was soon seen that, although lives might be taken, the final effort would be fruitless. One young man named Maginnis, got a bayonet wound in a very dangerous place, and the police then retired. At two o'clock Mr. Miller, R.M, arrived again, and an additional array of police came from Lurgan. Mr. Miller, has been in the police barrack since, and re port says that he is determined to put a stop to the resistance by the people of John street. There is at present a thousand people or more collected at the

TRIBE GRATITUDE TO O'CONNELL - We are glad to | manent employment. There are tempting facilities | quest, held by Dr. Callan, one of the coroners for the county, on the body of the deceased, Miss Carroll. Two members of the police force, stationed in Ardee, named William Watters and Hugh Devlin, were ta-ken into custody, and were present at the inquiry, as it was supposed the young woman had met with foul play, and was last in their company

The first witness examined was Sub-Constable Reardon, who deposed that on Friday morning his attention was called (at about six o'clock) to a dead body lying in the yard at the rere of Mr. Carroll's public-house. He found Carroll's back door open, and he went into the house and called him. Oarroll came down stairs, and both viewed the body, not knowing it from its revolting appearance .-The entire flesh was burned from both sides, leaving the ribs, &c., exposed. There was a dreadful wound on the head, from which blood had flowed copiously. After some time, Carroll discovered that the remains were those of his sister, and he became much affected, and shed tears. He said that he blamed Devlin, the policeman, for the occurrence He also remarked that he had gone to bed at five agricultural and skilled labour as that of lineu. If, as lo'clock the same morning, leaving Devlin and Watters (policemen) in the kitchen with his sister. He again said that he let the policemen out by the front door himself. A candlestick used on the night before was found under the counter in his shop, with a portion of Miss Carroll's dress, partially burned, attached to it. An empty purse was found at deceased's feet, and some small silver pieces near the kitchen grate, under which was, in a pit, a little burning, mbers of fire. A net which deceased wore on her head was produced. It appears it was found under a form in the kitchen. Witness asked Carroll about the net, and the latter replied that his sister had not the net on when the body was found, and that the last place he had seen it was in Devlin's breast on the previous evening in the kitchen. This witness, in conclusion, stated that from the prevarications of Carroll he could not attach much importance to his statements. He (witness) was of opinion that Carroll retired to ted unconsciously drunk, and did not know what had happened.

The next witness was Mr. Alexander Carroll himself, who deposed that his sister was thirty years of age, of the most reserved, sober habits at all times. On the night previous to the occurrence, the policemen Watters and Devlin had come to his place about ten o'clock, and he and another man commenced to play cards with them for whisky, and continued the game up to three o'clock in the morning. They had all drunk freely of whisky. The other man (John Woods) however, left the house long before that time. His sister sat in the kitchen with them the whole time. The door between the kitchen and the shop was locked, and he was obliged to undo the lock every time he was passing through for drink. The shop front-door and back-door were boiled; and there were no other persons in the house but those he had named. Witness let the police out of the house by the front-door at four o'clock in the morning, and did not see them afterwards [The witness next detailed the circumstance of finding the body, in corroboration of Reardon's testimony.]

Joseph Walker (another of the Ardee police) was next examined. His evidence was not calculated to throw any credit on the manner in which some of the Ardee police carry out their duties.

Dr. M'Iver was next examined as to the cause of the death of Miss Carroll, after which

The jury found that Miss Anne Carroll came to per death by burning; but added, that no evidence had been given to enable them to arrive at the origin of said burning. Subsequently, the two policemen who were in custody voluntarily stated all about the drinking and card-playing but ; declared they had left house between three and four o'clock, u.m., the deceased being then in the kitchen. Thus ended the nquest. Nothing has occurred in Ardee for the last half century that has caused more sensation than this sad tragedy to a young woman who was generally esteemed by all classes of the inhabitants

A FINGER FOUND IN AN OMNIEUS .-- The Belfust News Letter contains the following doubtful story: -Yesterday evening a young lad came to the General Hospital, and there gave information of a somewhat singular fact. He stated that, when going into an omnibus running to the Botanic Garden, be observed the finger of a person fastened about the handle of the bus. He took it from its place, wrap-ped it in a piece of paper, and gave it to the omnibus conductor. The finger had upon it a ring, set with a stone. No person arrived at the hospital gular affair has been explained. It says : - ' A gendeman from Newtownards was a passenger in the bus, and, in getting out, he caught hold of a part of the door, which took off his finger above the first joint, and upon it was a gold ring. The gentleman was so weak and faint that he left without informing anyone of the accident, and ran to the establishment of Dr Smyth, Castle-place, where the wounded finger was dressed. He then proceeded by the first train to his residence at Newtownards, and has not since returned to claim his lost property, finger included, all of which he can have by calling upon Dr. Moore, house-surgeon at the General Hospital.'

"APOSTOLIC BLOWS AND KNOCKS" (KNOX) - Hudibras.—Mrs. Knox. of Arthurstown, is no person to put her light under a bushel. She 'does good by stealth,' but does not 'blush to find it fame.' Recently we had painful occasion to let the public know something about her-to-day we have the same unpleasant task. The Morning News of Thurs day gives us the facis of her last adventure. About two years ago, there lived at Ballyback, a poor woman named Mary Fitzpatrick, who had three children. This woman was very badly off, and Mrs Knox brought her to Dublin-got her a situation as nurse, and promised to do for her children. The eldest, four years old, was sent to 'the Bird's Nest, in Kingstown. This 'nest' is an institution we understand, where Catholic children are reared as Pro-testants. Well, Mary Fitzpatrick went lately to Ramsgrange, to see her other two children who had been left there with an aunt. An interview with Father Doyle decided her to go back to Dublin, and demand her child. She went to one of the lady birds who preside over the 'nest,' and could not see her-went to the 'nest' and would not be let to see her child. Again she sought the patroness, who informed her that nothing could be done without an order from Mrs. Knox. Father Doyle wrote for the order-but got no reply from the lady. A letter of attorney was next sent to the 'nest' authorities. threatening immediate legal action if the child were mot given up. News of this came to Arthurstown Mrs. Knox determined to burry to the scene of action, and both in packet and railway carriage found Father Doyle a travelling companion, with feelings such as Imogene experienced when she saw the ghost of Alongo at her wedding feast. She wished to use her influence upon Mary Fitzpatrick, and he wished to prevent her from doing so. Thus it was that they travelled together towards the one goal, with differ ent intentions. Both met at Mary Fitzpatrick's. -Here Mrs. Knox spoke of her goodness to Mary, and asked her would she swear against her. Miry said she wanted no swearing-she wanted her child Hereupon, Mrs. Knox, struck with a sudden paroxyam of generosity, offered to let Mary keep her other children, if she would leave the young bird in the nest. This excited no gratitude in the obdurate Mary, who seemed to think that she was the mother of all her own children of the nestling, as of the others. Then overcome with the sense of unrequired

lady mean? " Has her brain become crazed by reading some romance in which a gipsy woman performs the interesting and respectable part of child-stealer? Has she discovered some unknown text in the bible which explains that the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal,' has no reference to children? Has the tender-hearted lady ever wept over Mrs. Stowe's pictures of family ties rudely broken by the slave system of America? Is 'Uncle Tom's Cabin" a more sa crud edifice than Mary Fitzpatrick's, because its proprietor is a woolly-headed, black-skinned creature of the imagination? We dare say Mrs. Knox has been eloquent on the Montara case -and not very flattering to the Pupe for his share therein. The Pope acted according to the law of the land -has Mrs. Knoz done so? Her open contempt of law and feeling is totally in-explicable on any reasonable grounds. If she were a lunatic, or one that drew habitual inspiration from a black bottle, we could understand her - but her samty has never been questioned, and her social position is one which throws discredit on the bottle We feel an interest in this bird-nestling theory. lady, and shall strive to know more about her .-Wexford People.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We read in the Glasgow Free Press: -" Consecra-tion of the Very Rev. John Gray, V.G. - It will be seen by our advertisement that this joyful event, so auxiously looked forward to by the Catholics of the Western district, has been at last definitely fixed for Sunday, the 12th Oct. Preparations are being made which promise to render the ceremony probably the most imposing which has been witnessed in this country since the Reformation. One of the most illustrious members of the Irish bierarchy has, we believe, been engaged as consecrating prelate, and the sermon will be preached by one of our foremost members of our local clergy "

Unless Ireland is to be the single exception to the loyal peacefulness which does so much credit to all other parts of her Majesty's dominions, something must be done to stop the rapid demonstrations which ultra-Protestants are continually making against the relig ous belief of their fellow-citizens We are no advocates of Romanism, as our readers know, nor of anything that leads to Romanism; but we must strenously maintain that, as long as the law of the land allows free toleration to every form of religiou it must be as impolitic as it is unchristian for one religious body to go conspicuously out of its way to arnoy another. This is what the ultra-Protestants of Beltast have been doing within the last few days. They have collected the extreme opponents of Popery they have perambulated the city, committed riots, smashed windows, and otherwise, in fitty ways, done to their neighbour precisely what they would on no account have their neighbors do to them. Such conduct amounts to persecution, and is a flagrant violation of Christian morals, and a scaudal to the Protestant communious. If Ireland is to be Protestantised, it must be by something very different from any efforts made by Orange lodges. By peaceful, Christian, charitable exertions that the cause of truth may gradually be brought to prevail. There is a charm in peace and goodness which even an Irish Catholic may yield to. But the rabid fury of ultra Protestant malediction will win no souls. Protestants have three legitimate ways of labouring for the ascendency of their principles in Ireland - they may work through the pastoral exertions of their clergy, by promoting the education of the young, and by the dissemination of a sound literature. Other means than these, we insist, are not open to them. It is idle to talk of meeting Popery with its own weapons. Popery fights when it suits her, with fire and aword - are Protest-ants to do the like? Yet there is no difference in principle between such a course and that of meeting a movement in Dublin by a counter movement in Belfast -one procession by another -one declaration by another, and, of course, one row by another Two blacks do not make a white. Wrong should not be met by wrong. If the Irish Protestants would work in their parishes for the good of the poor with half the enthusiasm with which they will barangue a mob or get up a demonstration, they would do infinately more good and avoid mischief altogether. -

Morning Post (Protestant). Strengthening ships with armour-plates or shields would seem to be no modern invention. It was practised in the age of Elizabeth, and with considerable success. This appears from a manuscript preserved with a stone. No person arrived as the state paper Office. It was penned in th Swanne,' a veteran of forty years' experience in naval affairs. In that paper, Captain Yong suggests the revival of ' the oulde fashion, in the time of King Henry VIII., of having 'a chaine nettinge of iron suspended to the sides of the largest men-of war, the adjusting of which be describes at length. He strongly urges its re-adoption in the Royal navy as perfect enfeguard both against the fireworks of the enemy and their attempts at boarding.

The unfortunate William Roupell pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday to the charges of forging his father's will and also a deed conveying property. When asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he addressed the court in one of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered by a convict from the dock. It was modest, penitential, lucid, and admirably arranged. He was so far from deprecating the severity of the law, or appealing to mercy, that he literally anticipated the judge in pronouncing his own doom which is penal servitude for life. But us his case after all, is not so bad as that of Sir John Dean Paul, the pious hypocrite who made religion a mask for an impostor, and the means of swindling his clients, and as that cheating Pharisee has been deemed a worthy object of the clemency of the Crown, we do not suppose that William Raupell will spin out his days in penal servitude. Weekly

Register. In the nature of things there is no reason why there should be an Archbishop of Canterbury Putting confirmations and ordinations aside, all the business attached to his office might be done by an actuary and a couple of clerks. But, since there is an establishment, there must be an Archbishop. There always has been one, and we should hardly recognise England without one; out it results from what we have said that be must be carefully selected. The contrast between the potential grandeur and the ac tual insignificance of his functions is so great that none but a shrewdly clever man can comprehend it. and the irritation likely to spring from the contrast is so intensly annoying that none but the coclest, most sedate, and most cautions soul within the pale of holy orders could possibly endure it. The State says to the Archbishop, Look you, Most Rev Sir, I have here a magnificent house, devoted to spiritual uses; I built it, I endowed it, and am the master of it, and I propose to make you steward at a handsome salary; but I do so on one condition You must make no disturbance even in quelling disturbances You will find in it a rakish crew, high, low, orthodox latitudinarian, broad, narrow, loose, and incompressible. It is my desire that you let them all eat their dinners with all possible comfort, provided they du not threaten to tear the house down, in which case you will just send for me. You beve no doubt vour own likings and dislikings, though, to do you justice never heard you express any; but in these matters you will ' Keep yourself to yourself.' On these terms hand over to you the rent-roll of your estates, which will make you comfortable for life; you shall have

restoring the child to its mother. What does this mitted that there is one in whom the requisite quali fications meet in a transcendant degree, and, congratulating the Bishop of London on his prob b'e elevation to the vacant throne of Canterbury, we can sincerely wish a career as calm and genial as fell to the lot of his predecessor. - Manchester Examiner.

> We live in strange times, when, among the applanders of high treason, and the partizans of a seditious revolutionist, are the Ministers of a constitututional Sovereign, in a State that; boasts of its conservative character. In the list of subscribers to what is called the Garibaldi Medical Fund, we find more than one of Her Majesty's constitutional advisers figuring. Lord Palmerston, we are told - for we did not read the lists in the newspapers with regularity, and missed the Premier's name among the English sympathisers with the Nizzard buccapeer - has subscribed ten guiness; Mr. Gilpin, an Under-Secretary of State has invited the hero of Aspromonte to become his guest, though he is actually a prisoner on a charge of high treasure against his Sovereign; and we see that Mr. Gladstone has come down with his three guinens. The delicacy and the propriety of this conduct we will submit to a test which Mr. O'Brien's case has suggested. Let us suppose that in 1848 when Smith O'Brien was a prisoner in Clonmel Gaol on a charge of high treason, the Ministers of the French Republic had subscribed to a fund got up by the partisans of revolution, for his support, and that one of them had actually invited him to Paris to become his guest, while a State prisoner awaiting his trial on the gravest charge known to our laws, what would have been said of so indecent a proceeding in this country? Or, if at that period the Ministers of the King of Naples had declared their sympathy with Mr. Meagher, and had had the impertinence to intimate to the British Government that they feared the prisoner was not properly provided with medical advice, and that a Neapolitan surgeon was on his way to Tipperary to prescribe for him, how would such a proceeding have been relished and commented upon in England? Now, Garibaldi is as much a traitor as either of the two gentlemen we have named were ever supposed to be, and yet Ministers of the Queen are not afraid or ashamed to take a courso with respect to him which all England, hounded on by these very Ministers, would have resented as an insult demanding instant reparation, if pursued by the Ministers of France or Naples with regard to Messrs. Smith O'Brien and T. F. Meagher! France and Naples were guilty of no such flagrant impropriety, and we should like to be informed what especial right or title Eugland bas to do things which she would not endure at the hands of others herself. A clearer evidence of the guilty complicity of the King of Sardinia in Garibaldi's late filibustering expedition, which ended so ignobly at Aspromonte, cannot and need not be adduced than the simple fact that this insolent and unwarrantable interference of the British Government with the treatment of the rebel Garibaldi in a Piedmontese prison, pending his trial for high trasson, has not led to the nstant dismissal of the British Minister from Turin. In no other circumstances can it be considered possible that the Government of an independent kingdom would have tamely submitted to an outrage which in the feudal times no monarch could have perpetrated with impunity, or at all events without energetic emonstrance, upon the meanest of his vassals. --Weekly Register.

A Protestant Bishop, some little while past, got into conversation with a little Irish boy who was cleaning his windows Finding he was a Roman. Catholic, the following colloquy took place: Dr. --: You believe, then, that I shall be rost? Boy: No. sir. Dr. T ---: How so? You believe that those who die out of your Church are lost? Boy: Yes, sir. Dr. T--: Well, if I were to die now, should die out of your Church. Boy: But you might he saved because of your inconsequentle ignorance. - London Paper.

BRITISH STARVATION. - There is rottenness at the core of the acciety which lets any of its members starve. Disparity of fortune there must ever be, with resulting graduations of comfort, from the fulness of voluptuous esse down to a bare supply of the absolute necessaries of life. All the world cannot live in luxurious mansions, or feast plentuously every day on dainty fare. Different degrees of ability and of energy will always command different rates of remuneration. The son of the prudent enjuys the advantage of inheriting accumulated wealth, which does not fall to the lot of the spendthrift's child. ome men seem fated to succeed in everything, alin the State Paper Office. It was beened in the though their capacity is of the meanest; others fail in all that they undertake in spite of gifts of industry and skill. Fortune has her special favorites, and it is by no means on the worthiest that she invariably showers her richest gifts. We may regret this, but we cannot help it. No doubt it la impossible, philosophically, to prove a man's right to he enjoyment of any bing which he has not earned. When humanity was doomed to eat bread in the swent of his brow, no reservation was made in favor of the offspring of peers and millionaires. It is hard to believe that when God made the earth He meant that the duke should enjoy a thousand times as much of its fruits as the peasant. But there are some fortures in the existing state of things, which we must be content to take as we find them. We cannot hope entirely to remodel the organisation of society, even though it should be obvious that the new basis upon which we should construct it is the only one that reason can approve. Still, sacred as we may hold the rights of property, there is another right more sucred still-it is the right of every human being to ive. When the accumulation of property in certain hands has been carried so far that a man or woman. perishes from sheer want of food, it is obvious that there has been perpetrated a grave social crime. The richest country in the world has recently witnessed several instances of this appalling climax of destination. - Star.

> WANTED A PRIMATE .- There is a gentle flutter in the hearts of the British clergy. The intelligence that there is a vacancy on the Episcopal Ben h always renew their "thankfulness" that they have been nermitted to escape from the dangerons seductions of worldly grandeur; but submission to the will of Providence is also a portion of a Christian's duty, and a proper professional pride prohibits them from declining " an extended sphere of usefulness." The demeanor of a dean or a prescher who stunds well with Lord Shaftesbury is at such a moment much that of a well-bred net cat when the servant lays the cloth for dinner. She does not jump on a table; but the observer may infer a subdued and not unpleasing expectancy from a certain nervous irritability which just beirays itself in the extreme points of the tail.-As the meal proceeds, Pussy never begs, but she quietly keeps herself in sight, and if any tit-bit should be offered her -well! she will not refuse. Of course the persons whose names have been mentioned in the Guardian or the Record cannot call on the Premier ; but there are, nevertheless means of letting oneself be theard. ... For instance, you can preach a funeral service on the departed dignitary. One of our deaus, whose theological writings display more originality than is in clerical circles considered safe," has already pointed out with how potent an influence the mitre compresses these controversial movements of the mind Last now here in a dead "Hi morus azimorum atque bæe certamina tagtai 4 i ii

> Not," said he, speaking of the late Archbishop, "not that it must be supposed that he was at all deficient in the gifts of intellect." It was, indeed, far otherwise; but, there is something in that greation place which reduces all minds to the same level, and leaves nothing visible but the radiance of their

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE Confederates seem to have made another foray into Pennsylvania. The particulars are hardly worth sifting out from the confusion of the columns of despatches in which the news from the United States is involved. Bragg is said to be killed. It would also seem that he is dating his despatches from another world; for some of them are subsequent to the engagement in which he met his fate. The Confederates seem to be gathering again in Southern Missouri and advancing from Arkansas. The rumor that Lee had fallen back on the Rappaliannock is not con-

Some of the Washington journals are making fun of that paragraph of General McClellan's recent address to his army enumerating the spoils of the battle of Antietam; they say that the arms he claims to have taken were those dropped or thrown away by his own men, and that the other captures are equally fictitious.

As one of the signs of the times, it is not unworthy of remark, that the New York Herald advises Mr. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, to withdraw from the contest and to leave the field clear for James S. Wordsworth, the favorite of the extreme abolition fanatics. It is of course absurd to talk of principle in connection with the New York Herald or its editors, but it is well known that such instincts and proclivities, as are to the conductors of that sheet in the place of principles, bave been pro-slavery. They would not give up the great State of New York to abolitionism without a struggle, were they not convinced that a struggle is hopeless. The Herald seems to accept the idea of a North united in a crusade politico-religious Societies, and must in their against slavery, and we think it not improbable the car of Juggernaut whose progress they have evitably, to the other, just as one highly electrifi hitherto witnessed with unaffected and undisguised dismay. Once in harness, they will doubtless pull, if not with a will, at least, with spasmodic eagerness, at once to prove their zeal to their new allies, and to keep out of the way of the engine of destruction thundering at their beels.

despatch addressed by the French Minister of honest and logical course for the representative Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of France at Rome, and the reply of the Ambassador to the Minister, as they appear in the Moniteur They are of date respectively Paris, May 30, and Rome, June 24. Subjoined to M. Thourenle's despatch is a letter from the Emperor setting forth his views as to the respective situations of the Holy See and of Italy.

The Emperor's Government suggests that the Holy Father agree to exercise his power only over thuse provinces which he retainst; that Italy enter into an engagement with France to respect the present possessions of the Church ;-the Emperor's Government to obtain the participation of the Powers which signed the general Act of Vienna, to the compromise; -Italy to assume the Roman debt ;-France to propose to the European Power to establish a civil list to the profit of the Pope, towards which indemnity, France would contribute three million francs yearly ;-the Holy Father to grant certain popular reforms.

The reply of M. de Lavalette, contains a formal rejection of the first three propositions. dictated by Cardinal Antonelli to the Ambassador. As to the last proposition, the Cardinal says "The reforms are ready; they will be promulgated on the day the usurped provinces shall return to their legitimate authority." In referring to the first three propositions, he says: "The Holy Father cannot consent to anything which, directly or indirectly, ratifies in any manner the spoliations of which he has been the victim. He cannot alienate, either directly or indirectly, any portion of a territory which constitutes the property of the Church and of the whole Catholic world. Histonscience opposediff, and he held to keening if pure belore God and before men. The Holy Father cannot, therefore, consent that a part of that property should be guaranteed to him? not allow him to do it. He is moreover astonished strengthening their hold upon their pay and per- visited with the penulties of treason on earth, tholics have become infidels: many, for the sake and that in consequence the entire world as the

that these propositions should have been submitted to him before the Emperor's: Government had come to an understanding with Piedmont, the sole cause of the present disturbances. Why impose sacrifices on the victim rather than on the one who had despoiled him?"

THE GOVERNOR AND THE ORANGEMEN.-It is with deep regret that we observe that, unmindful both of the errors of his predecessor, and of the statesmanlike course pursued by the Duke of Newcastle towards the Orangemen, Lord Monck has given to that dangerous, because secret and oath-bound, politica-religious Society -the sanction of a quasi official recognition during his late visit to Kingston. Yes! strange as it may appear, and monstrous, the very met who deliberately and wantonly insulted the Prince of Wales, and who were most deservedly snubbed by His Royal Highness' responsible advisers, have received the honied compliments of the representative of that Prince's illustrious mother, speaking, of course, by the advice of and with the consent of, the responsible Ministers of the Governor General. We regret, we deeply regret, the action of the latter, because it will again stimulate to evil the pestiferous Secret Society which the Duke of Newcastle snubbed, but which Lord Monck has in a manner revived, by receiving from it an Address and by replying thereunto in his official canacity

But if we deeply regret the weak imposition course of His Excellency, we blame still more the dishonesty, and servile popularity hunting, of his Ministerial advisers-of those of them particularly who accompanied the Governor on his tour, and who of course are morally responsible for all the official acts of the distinguished gentleman towards whom they stand in the position of advisers. We are certain, indeed, that of himself Lord Monck would not willingly or knowingly give offence to any of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Province over whose destinies he has been sent to preside; and we lay, therefore, the entire blame of the disgraceful and most deplorable act of which he has been guilty, upon the right shoulders, when we lay it upon the shoulders of his responsible advisers, and hold them up to the execuation and scorn of the Catholic community in consequence.

Nor of the Catholic community alone; for taking a lesson from the history of Ireland, from the brutal riots of Belfast, and from the most disgraceful scenes which Kingston witnessed during the Prince of Wales' visit, all honest Protestants, all who seek after the things which belong to the peace of their country, must strongly deprecate the encouragement of any secret bearts condemn all political action which directly that a lew weeks may show us the leading pro- or indirectly tends to foster either Orangeism or slavery Democrats of New York harnessed to Ribbonism. The one leads naturally, almost ined surface naturally tends to superinduce a controry highly electrified condition in contiguous and opposite surfaces. Orangeism begers Ribbonism; and if a Governor General officially recognises one of these twin pests of social order, there can be assigned no sufficient reason why he should not, in like manner and to the same The European journals publish at length the extent, recognise the other. There is but one of Her Majesty to pursue, as towards thein both -and that is the bold, manly, and at the same time prudent course pursued towards the Orangemen of Upper Canada by the Duke of Newcastle when in attendance upon the Prince of Wales in the North American Provinces .-Neither Orangeism nor Ribbonism has, thank God for it, as yet any legal status in Canada .-The law knows nothing about an Orangeman; and the only decorous reply which in his official capacity could be given to a deputation from an Orange Lodge by one holding office under our beloved Queen, would be an answer to the effect that :- Whilst he would be always ready to receive thankfully all Addresses from Her Majesty's loyal subjects, he would not, consistently with what he owed to her whom he represented, receive, or reply to, Addresses professedly emanating from bodies destitute of all legal status, and especially from bodies of such sad Instorical remniscences as are the Orange Lodges, historically notorious for their unrelenting hostility and brutal outrages towards another class of her Majesty's loyal subjects, equally deserving of his countenance and protection.

Of Lerd Monck we would not say one barsh, or disrespectful word. As a most amiable gentleman in private life, and as the representative of the Queen, he is doubly entitled to courteous treatment But no language is too harsh or too strong to apply towards his Ministerial advisers, whom we pay, whom we clothe, whom we find in bread and butter, and who, but for the salaries which they extort from our pockets; would be compelled to do honest work for their livelihood. Of these men, of those amongst them especially who call themselves Catholics, it is impossible to speak too harship or too contemptuously; for we know that in sanctioning an act which their consciences tholic, fellow-citizens, as they were, when, the lat the same time, and by the same process, rethe world be in lacing in the world of Lord Macaulay," his teaches by Christ appointed to leach all nations of the remainder. His conscience, I repeat does most mercenary of motives — the desire of when the profession of the Catholic faith was Christianity too." Many who were once Ca- to the end of time, has actually lapsed into error,

quisites, by making unto themselves a little political capital amongst Protestants, at the expense of their co-religionists, and of Irish Catholics especially, upon whom the first brunt of the battle invariably falls, and at whose degradation and persecution Orangeism more especially auns. It was one, indeed the chief, of the objections urged by Catholics against the Ministry in the days of Sir Edmund Head, that its members had by allowing the then Governor General to receive and officially reply to an Orange Address, given a formal and official sanction to of ground glass shade, which they call tolerance secret politico-religious Societies in Canada; or liberality. and in the General election of 1858, one of the strongest reasons assigned why Irish Catholics should oppose M. Cartier was this :- That he, a Catholic, and therefore in conscience bound to discourage all secret Societies, and above all, all secret politico-religious Societies, had remained a prominent member of a Cabinet which had extended a formal and official sanction to Orangeism - one of the most permicious of all modern secret politico-religious Societies. The reason was valid; and the state of the polls at the close of the election showed how strongly it had told upon the minds of the Irish Catholic constituency of Montreal.

We are in 1862 what we were years agothe same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow.--We know of only one law of right and wrong: and as we hesitated not in July 1856 to say that we could not find "language strong enough to express our disgust at the vile truckling of the Ministers," who to propitiate an infamous secret Society, abborred by all good Christians, and an object of loathing to every high-injuded gentleman, could counsel His Excellency to give an official recognition to Orangeism in Canada—so in October 1862, we as warmly reprobate the action of another set of Ministers, who have been guilty of conduct precisely similar to that which we condemned upwards of six years ago, and the impropriety of which was confessed by the refusal of the Duke of Newcastle to allow any Orange displays in the presence of the heir apparent to the British throne. It will no doubt create much surprise in England, when it is learnt that in Canada is honored, and officially recognised by the representative of the Queen, the very same secret Society which is by every means discouraged in Ireland as the perennal source of strife, and blood-shed.

To the comments of the British press we can leave the conduct of the Governor General, for he is amenable to public opinion in Great Britain. But the pumshment of his Canadian responsible advisers is in our own hands; and if we have any respect for ourselves, for our religion, for common decency, and the best interests of our Irish co-religionists in Upper Canada, that punishment, swift and signal, we will not fail to inflict. We should be viler than curs, we should indeed deerve to be treated as curs, and to be whin't like curs, were we to lorget or to forgive such an insult and such an outrage as that of which Lord Monck's official advisers have been guilty towards us, in allowing him to give the sanction of the Crown to Orangeism in Canada. If of those advisers there be any who disapprove of the action of their colleagues, they will, if auglit of manhood, if aught of honor, or of the feelings of Catholic gentlemen lingers in their bosoms, publicly testify their disapproval of the late action. of their coileagues by immediately retiring from a Cabinet which has so grossly offended against the honor and interests of the entire Catholic community, and against the dearest interests of all Irish Catholics in particular.

PROTESTANTISM AND TOLERATION .- Speaking of the state of popular feeling in England. and amongst the Protestant masses, the London Times a short time ago, made the foll wing curious revelation, or - shall we call it -

"The old intolerant, Puritan, and anti-Papal feeling, rather slumbers than dies. The House of Com mons allows the Irish members to laugh it down now, he cause there is no excuse for its appearance. But let no one bastily assume that it is extinct in the country, or make political ulliances upon the basis of such an assumption Upon good occasion, and in answer to provocation given, there would be found to be in England as strong a mass of stern old Protestant feeling as any Irish priest could match on the other side of St. George's Channel, or as raged in England in the time of Lord George Gordon."-

We believe this to be a true, though by no means a flattering picture of the Protestant "Great Briton." In the middle of the enlightened nineteenth century, he is what he was in the seventeenth in the days of the great Protestant and in the days of that crack-brained fanalic Lord George Gordon, ever the ready dupe, and tool of the knave or of the madman, who raises the "No-Popers" cry in his ears. Neither in morality nor in intelligence have the lower orders of Protestantdom made any progress during the last two centuries; they are and we have the word of the Times for it -as anintolerant," and as ready to apply the lorch to the Catholic Church and to take the lives of their Oa-

Catholics however are more numerous and more? influential in the days of Queen Victoria than they were in those of Charles the Second and of George the Third; and this, though the race of Titus Oates and of Lord George Gordon is far from being extinct, the fear of consequences of resistance, retaliation, and foreign interference, compels them to moderate their zeal, and, if not altogether to hide their light under a bushel, to keep it covered under a decent respectable kind

On this Continent, everywhere indeed, where

the Catholic element is not numerically and socially influential, as in Lower Canada, the same " old intolerant, Puritan, and anti-Papal feeling," as that of which the Times speaks, is busily a work, and incessantly displaying itself in acts of mob outrage and legislative oppression against Papists. We see its traces in the ruins of the Charleston Convent, and in the tyrannical School Laws of the United States; it betrays its presence in Canada through the Globe, through the speeches of the Clear Grits in Parliament and their unrelenting opposition to every effort made in behalf of the Catholic minority of the Upper Province. Actually the "anti-Papal" feeling is far stronger in the United States and in Upper Canada, and is more generally diffused ever more ready to prompt its votaries to excesses-than it is even in England-because both in the United States and Upper Canada, in so far as they are Protestant, that social element which is most intensely Puritan, intolerant and anti-Panal is in the ascendant. It is not amongst the aristocracy, it is not amongst the upper strata of British society that we find the anti-Papal feeling most intense. That very intellectual refinement, that delicacy of feeling, that sense of honor, and love of personal liberty which are more or less the advantages of the better educated, and socially elevated clases of society, naturally predispose towards the æsthetic and moral sides of Catholicity, and inspire a contempt, or rather loathing for the gross sensual and unintel lectual system of the Calvinistic conventicle .-The strength of Protestantism—the anti-Papal feeling in its true intensity - is to be found always amongst that section of society which furnishes also the great mass of the evangelical dissenters - that is to say, the commercial, the middle, and money making clases, and of these for the most part is society, both in the United States and in Upper Canada composed. -And so it is in the present day as it was in the days when Our Lord first preached His Gospel. Amongst the poor and wretched to whom this word is known but as a place of sorrow and affliction and a dreary exile, the words of the Catholic priest who shows how the sorrows and afflictions of time, are the cross which every one of reason which I have hitherto ever heard or seen who desires to reign with Jesus in heaven must cheerfully bear, bring light and gladness; and so amongst them there are many over whose conversion the Church has reason to rejoice. -Amonst the educated and refined classes of society too, conversions are by no means rare; excellent judge of potash, leather, and dry goods, but from amongst the worshippers of mammon, from amongst those who constitute the bulk of the middle classes of Great Britain, and the bulk of society in the United States, and in Upper Canada, conversions are rare The Church gains recruits from both extremes of the social scale, from the highest as well as from the lowest; but from the middle ground, or mean between these two extremes, the receives rarely any accession of force, and it is from it also that the most virulent and constant hostility towards her proceeds. The poor and suffering hear the Word gladly; the educated and refined are, in virtue of their education and refinement, to a certain extent favorably disposed thereunto; but to the ears of the comfortable well-to-do man of business, not over scrupulous always in his mode of doing business, whose belly is well lined, who has everything fine and han some about him, the voice which exhorts him to a life of mortification, asceticism and alms giving, which insists, as a condition sinc qua non-without which salvation is impossible—upon Confession and Satisfaction, or the restoration of all illicit. ill-gotten gains, is harsh, repulsive, and most hateful. Ponery is, in some respects, it must be avowed, a bad "business religion." Its children cannot grind the poor, sand the sugar, and put chicory in the coffee during six days of the week, with easy consciences, provided only that they sanctimoniously observe the seventh; and this it is which makes Popery so generally unpopular in the "business" world.

A HINT TO THE SWADDLERS .- In a late issue of the Montreal Witness, we find amongst that journal's " sclected matter" the following extract from an article on the Papacy in the last number of the Edinburgh Review; --

"Let it be borne in mind that, while during the last few years vigorous attempts at proselytism have been made, with more zeal than discretion, no inclination towards Protestantism has manifested, or seems likely to manifest itself in Italy. On this point Protestant and Catholic testimony is agreed All that his occurred there has but given additional martyr Titus Oates, what he was in the eightcenth, torce to Lord Micaulay's observation made many venrs ago, that, ' since the period of the Reformation no Catholic country had lost its Catholicism without Josing its Christianity too," - Edinburgh Review - p, 148.

This is strictly true, but no less true of individuals than of communities; and though of amongst her children, it may be affirmed without hesitation, that in no single instance has a Ca-

and the glories of the martyr's crown in heaven. of the great worldly advantages which no doubt the profession of Protestantism always and everywhere brings with it, have outwardly or with their lips, renounced the faith, and given in a simulated adherence to some one or other of those emasculated forms of the Christian religion, vulgarly known as Protestantism; but it may safely. and without the possibility even of error, be predicated of individuals, as of communities, who have abandoned the "errors of Romanism." that they are either infidels or hypocrites.

> That it should be so, may to the Protestant. not so well read as was the late Lord Macaulay. seem incredible and at all events inexplicable. To the Catholic it appears a mere truism, and so self-evidently the necessary or inevitable result of the abandonment of Catholicity, that he in his turn cannot conceive how Protestants should for a moment doubt if it, and he marvels at the stolidity of these who act, and speak as if they really believed that it were morally possible to transform a sincere and intelligent Papist-into a sincere and intelligent Anglican, or Methodist, or Presbyterian or adherent of any other Protestant

The Swaddler foolishly flatters himself, that, if he can only persuade the ignorant superstitious Romanist that, betwixt the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and a book which he calls the Bible there are any discrepancies and contradictions the work of conversion is accomplished, and a proselyte is made to the Holy Protestant Faith. But the truth is, that, if by dint of sophistry, and vicious interpretation of garbled Biblical texts, the proselytiser should at last succeed in convincing his Romish hearer that there are insuperable discrepancies betwixt the printed book, and the teachings of the Catholic Church-the only necessary result would be that the latter would be persuaded that either book or Church was in error; but there would be no conceivable reason assigned why he should prefer the one to the other, or why indeed he should not reject both as fallable and unreliable teachers. But, says the Swaddler, the book, the Bible, is the " Word of God;" but to the Romanist who has been accustomed to reverence the Bible as the Word of God, solely upon the authority of his Church. declaring it to be such, this argument would be destitute of all force. "Your assurance" he would say to the Swaddler-" your assurance that this book is the "Word of God" is not sufficient for me. The only reason worthy of the name assigned for believing the Bible to be the " Word of God" is the infallibility of that Church which von assure me is fallable, and has actually erred; you are a very respectable man no doubt, an and in business matters a very competent adviser : but you will pardon me if I require an infallible authority or witness in the supernatural order, to deed .- | convide me of the truth of what you assert r specting this book, that it is not only the word of the men by whom it was written, but the " Word of Ged" as well. It is true that I have lost all confidence in the infallibility of the Church-and no loiger believe what she teaches ;--because were the what she asserts herself to be, a divinely appointed teacher-and if this book were what she asserts it to be, the "Word of God," there could exist betwixt her dogmas and its content none if those discrepancies which you have convinced me do exist: but with the loss of my faith of the infallable authority of the Church in the spernatural order, I have also lost all reason for believing in the supernatural authority of that thok which she told me was the "Word of God.' In short this is the dilemma to which the Spandler reduces the Romanist to whom by force if sophistry and garbled quotations he has brough home the conviction that betwirt the Bible and the dogmas of the Church there are irrecolculable discrepancies. If the testimony of the Chirch be sufficient to establish the fact that the Bole is the word of God-a fact in the supernatural order, and altogether beyond the ken of ou natural faculties-then must she be a divinely commissioned, and therefore infallable witnes in that supernatural order: if she be not, if she be fallible and liable to error, then is her testingly to any fact beyond the reach of our natural ficulties worthless and there is no longer any, the slightest reason for believing that the book alled the Bible is more the " Word of God" han is any other book written upon religious sibjects, by enthusiastic and well meaning men.

The basis of the Catholie's faith is this-that Christwho was a Divine teacher, before He left this eath, and with the view of transmitting the contents of His religion to all peoples, throughout al time, divinely commissioned a body of teaches—the Church—to whom He assured His continual presence and assistance, in order that course the Church has had, and perhaps even will they high; he preserved from all error, and have to mourn over the apostacy of some strenghened to do the work assigned to them; To the Church therefore, alone, and not to, any bookswritten or printed does the Catholic turn tholic ever really remounced his Popery without for intruction in the supernatural order; and if you convince him that the Thurch or body toflatry-you convince him that Christ was incomnetent to the task which He assumed; that He was an impostor or a well meaning but weak enthusiast who made promises which he was unable to redeem and Whose work, in consequence, speedily and completely fell to the ground. If what all Protestants assert of Popery be true, in whole or in part, then was Mahomet a far better religious reformer than Christ and the claims of the latter to be a duly accredited teacher from God cannot stand a moment's fair comparison with those of the prophet of Islam.

Proceeding and the Property

Lefter mittelige ibiedimist genwiet

To one therefore who has been a Catholic there is no middle ground betwixt Popery and logically tenable, but even intellectually concervable. All history approves this to be the case .: last century, and Italy in the present, may throw off their Catholicity, they invariably do, and indeed must, throw off their "Christianity too."

And yet with these facts staring them in the face, asserted day by day by Catholic writers and fully admitted by Protestants-so that as the Edinburgh Review says 'on this point Protestof Exeter Hall, and the evangelical world generally are in ecstacies at the great work of reformation going on in Italy-though that work consists in the entire rejection of "Curistianity too" as well as of Popery; and though " no inclination towards Protestantism has manifested, or seems likely to manifest itself in Italy." By this simple fact we may judge of the extent and sincerity of the Christianity of the would be proselytisers of Papists, whether they carry on their operations in Italy or in Spain, amongst the Catholics of Ireland, or the Panists of Lower Canada. They know ... Lord Macaulay tells them, that no Catholic community since the Reformation has ever lost its Catholicity without losing its Christianity too;" and with this knowledge they still exert themselves to deprive Catholic Ireland. and Catholic Lower Canada of their Catholicity -and proh pudor! they call themselves Christians. Out on ye hypocrites!

YANKEE WARFARE-A NEW WEAPON. It is popularly supposed that the Yankee is well known. Books innumerable have been written about him. Literary celebraties of every civilized nation, have visited his haunts, and described his habits. From father to son, has the universal Yankee nation been handed down as a fertile mine, to be successfully worked when other literary leads give out. Mrs. Trollope did the 'Yankee in her day,' and her son has done him in our own; and between the epochs, innumerable Englishmen and Englishwomen have gratified the appetite of their countrymen for the grotesque, the filthy and the horrible, by plunging bodily into Yankeedom, and liberally besprinkling civilisation on their return home, in their energetic efforts to shake themselves dry. When the Gorilla appeared, the public interest in the Yankee temporarily declined; but the Gorilla, being merely a beast after all, was soon exhausted; there was, in him, no elbows, and with his toes protruding from his ference to our advertising columns, it will be strikingly hideous ; but, after inspection, he began to nell, and men naturally fell back upon the

But in spite of the interest which the Yankeeexcites, and which can only be accounted for by referring it to that fascination which at times attracts individuals in spite of themselves to their cherished aversion, which tempts the coward to sting. But to the old Pagan the poverty of dip his feet in the awful torrent where it seems to hause for an instant before plunging into the abyss at Magara, which has often caused men to whom life is full of charms, to feel the keen edge of a razor, and whispered them to sever their windnipes in a second, and be done with it; which rivets the eye, of the lover of the beautiful upon physical deformity; which leads the uninitiated to visit collected specimens of morbid anatomy, and gives its popularity to Mayhew's shocking pictures of the vices and miseries that fester in the sinks and slums of London-we maintain that the Yankee is not known. He has been seen in some of his phases—he has been sounded to a certain depth; but no plummet has yet touched bottom in that slough; his highest note is not known; the top of his compass has not yet been reached; the Proteus of Yankeedom has not been bound, and cannot be thoroughly analysed; nor has any pencil yet succeeded in transferring to canvas the changing colors emitted from his corruption.

Of his hypocrisy and inconsistency, we have some faint idea; of his starched exterior and the negro slavery and the friend of the negro slave; and we know also that, in no part of the civilized world, except in Yankeedom, is the negro regarded with absolute abhorrence, denied all fellowcourse of brotherhood and friendship, but systematically avoided and loathed, as though his very a social drink is a social disgrace and a crime The business is carried on openly, and openly adpunishable with fine and imprisonment, and where vertised. The following advertisement we clip act as Agent for the True Witness for Port Mul. the attention of capitalists towards a locality which and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. the sick traveller cannot get a drop of brandy, from the St. Louis (Missouri) Democrat, one of grave, N. S., and neighborhood.

by his own oath, to the effect, that liquor is taken purely as a medicine. We know that the land of religious liberty is the theatre of the exploits of Convent Investigation Committees, and is periodically illuminated by the blaze of burning Nunneries; we know that the religionists who deny the Divinity of Christ at home, are the noisiest in their calls for funds to preach the gospel abroad. We know that the Yankees scatter bibles broadcast over the land, under the plea of giving currency to the word of God; that not a hotel is to be found in Yankeedom without its bible in every room, which invariably opens of itself at those passages that the careful parent would seduthe rotal rejection of Christianity, we do not say lously keep from the eye of youth, and whose pages are generally disfigured by blaspheinous comments and obscene jests at which a devil and though Catholic countries like France in the might shudder. We know that the people whose national existence commenced in rebellion, and which has constantly been the friend and the backer of resistence to lawful authority, which makes Garibaldı a hero, and whose wise men worshipped Kossuth, and made a parallel between him and Christ-is now in ecstacies of horror at the moral turpitude of resistance to attempted ant and Catholic testimony is agreed," the saints usurpation, and gives the Southerner the epithet of "Rebel" as that containing in itself the sum of human enormity. We have heard of Yankee courtesy to women, and we have also heard of General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and his treatment of the women of New Orleans. That Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, has been the very motto of this people who are now ruining themselves in a mad attempt to force their hated yoke upon independent States, by whom Yankee rule and Yankee domination is detested with a vehemence proportioned to their knowledge of the Yankee character. These things we know-these inconsistencies we see: they stare us in the face; but the Yankee we do not, and cannot, know. When we think we have conceived him as he is, he startles us by a new revelation; and, in his lowest depth, a lower still, still threatening to engulf us, In the model Republic, and amongst a people

who are constantly asserting with Burns, that " a man's a man for a' that," it might have been sunposed that honest poverty would be respectable; it is well known, however, that poverty is amongst the Yankees the one unpardonable sin. To be a clumsy criminal, and get found out, is bad with them; detection is reprehensible, and a man who gets caught too often will become an object of contempt with our neighbors at last, unless indeed the magnitude of the unsuccessful attempt raise him to the quality of a hero, or the consequences of his crime be such as to enrich him. But it would hardly have been believed that the sufferings of a brave people, voluntarily accepted and nobly endured from a love of freedom, and in a struggle for independence, would be singled out make the announcement, in order to give to the by the Yankee as the favorite subject of his of new phases of Yankee character brought out interesting ceremony. by the present civil war, this is not the least remarkable. The Southerner half starved, out at jester. That a man, or a people, should allow themselves to suffer for a principle, this strikes the Yankee as funny. That poverty is ridiculous to the Yankee, is not surprising. It is Christianety that has ennobled poverty; the Pagan has never regarded it with respect, seldom with comnassion. Ridiculos homines fexit, says Terence ; and he justly adds, that that is its most cruei Cincinnatus was not contemptible;—the poverty of men or of nations, who might have avoided poverty, but who chose it because other things, such as conscience, honor, liberty, were dearer to them than wealth; such penury was, and in all time will be, the darling theme of the painter and the poet. With the Yankee, it is not so; with him, to be poor is to be contemptible,—to be the legitimate butt of sarcasm,-to be the cause of wit in men not otherwise witty; but to choose poverty, when it might be avoided; not to grasp at wealth, when within one's reach; to hold that there is anything to be preferred before gain-this is to the Yankee the most exquisite absurdity; in the ordinary Yankee it excites inextinguishable laughter; in the graver and more intellectual sort, the very monstrosity, the sublime wickedness of the idea, may perhaps make it pass beyond the limits

of a jest. We have all heard of wooden nutmegs, of Yankee pedlars, of Mr. Scadder and Eden, of "the retired clergymen whose sands of he have well nigh run out;" and we very well understand that the Yanken is rather proud of a swindle, if any degree of ingenuity be required to perpetrate it. -We also know that the Yankee methods of warfare-their stone-fleets, wholesale confiscation of the property of non-combatants, tariff upon disrank corruption which, mining all beneath, infects loyalty in their midst, so as to derive a revenue unseen, we have a vague conception. We know from suspected disaffection in their own ranksthat the Yankee is, par excellence, the enemy of are in keeping with the character of "the land of steady habits." But perhaps our readers passing of counterfest money, is now a recognised thouse wherever that may be, in which the " bagare not aware that wholesale forgery and the trade at the North, and practised as a very favorite means of weakening the rehels and imship, and driven, we say not from all sweet inter- pairing the resources of the for. Counterfeit notes of the Confederate, States are openly exposed for sale in the leading bookstores of all the large cities of the Northern States. There is contact was pollution; we know drunkenness is hardly a periodical dealer in Washington city who the peculiar vice of sections of New England in has not these lorged notes exposed in his shop winwhich prohibitory, liquor laws have full force; in dows. The northern soldiery when advancing which no tap-room is to be seen where to take into Southern territory, are as careful to be provided-with counterfeit notes as with cartridges:

Anglican Homilies pretend, lapsed into gross ido- except on the prescription of a physician, backed the leading Republican newspapers in the United

REBEL Notes .- We will send, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of fifty cents, money or stamps, a \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, and \$1 bills; also, a 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c bills, as specimens, finely executed on bank note paper, and so perfect that they cannot be detected from the genuine. Address, R. JONES & CO.,

Box 1261, St. Louis P. O. It is unnecessary to comment further. Why gild refined gold, or paint the lily, or add a perfume to the violet. We will be guilty of no such wasteful and ridiculous excess; the fact speaks for itself. The Yankees are proud of their national character; and whatever we may think of forgery, we may be sure that they are not ashamed.

In our last appeared an article " Communicared," of which a passage has, we are sorry to say, been strangely, and most grossly interpreted. The writer, a zealous Catholic, and as such naturally indignant with the barbarous treatment to which Irish Catholic emigrants in the Northern States have been constantly subjected by the men who welcomed and applauded the demagogues of Continental Europe, and the infamous followers of Kossuth, Garibaldi, Massini and Co., snoke of the latter as the "Cut-throats and scapegraces of Europe's '48." It has been notated out to us that as " Europe" includes Ireland and the British Islands, as well as France, Germany, Italy &c., the above expression might seem to convey a slur upon the great Catholic immigration from Ireland which took place about the epoch alluded to. We hasten therefore to correct the error. By "Europe" the writer intended to designate Continental Europe; and the terms " Cui-throats and scape-graces" were of course by him intended only to apply to the foes of all social order, and of the Catholic Church in particular, who some tourteen years ago found it necessary to leave their country for their country's good. These men, who should have graced the gallows, were received with open arms by the Yankees, who as a general rule curse the Pope and bless his enemies with as much unction as does the rabid Orangeman from the "black

Of the Irish Catholic emigration and its moral effects upon the Northern States it is impossible to speak too highly. If to-day the latter are in sense Christian, they owe it to the poor despised Paddies, who flocked across the Atlantic to escape the horrors of famine at home. Wealthy Yankees-their pockets well lined with dishonestly acquired gold, spurned and persecuted these humble but faithful followers of Him who when on earth was a man of sorrows; but He who judges, not by outward appearance, but by the beart, knew that these poor Irish emigrants, the victums of British misrule, were rich abundantly in those things which alone are worthy of the respect of Christians.

INTERESTING CEREMONY .- We learn with pleasure that the Rev. Nicholas Dufresne will celebrate, on Thursday next, 24th October, at the Parish Church, the fiftieth auniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. Some of our readers may recollect that a similar celebration was had, some years since, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Rev. Mr. Rocque. We friends of the venerable ecclesiastic above sneers and jokes. Yet amongst the exhibitions named, the opportunity of assisting at this very

LECTURE OF REV. DR. CAMILL. - By revariety of horror; at first view, he was more boots, this is now the tavorite subject for the seen that the Rev. Dr. Cahill, the eminent Irish Yankee caricaturist, and the dearest mark for the scholar and divine, will lecture on Friday evening, 17th instant, at the City Concert Hall, on the " Equilibrium of the Solar System."

Dr. Cahill is well known by reputation wherever the English language is spoken, and it is entirely unnecessary for us to add anything to this announcement. The name of Dr. Cavill and his fame as a publicist will suffice to fill the Hall. His merits as a Lecturer are well known; few have more thoroughly mastered the science of astronomy, and his lectures on this subject, in London and the other large cities of Europe and America, have always been delivered to crowded and attentive audiences. The citizens of Montreal will doubtless feel that they are under obligations to the St. Patrick's Literary Association for giving them the opportunity at once of seeing a gentleman so well known to same, and enjoying a rich intellectual treat.

USE YOUR DICTIONARY .-- If the Montreal Witness would avail himself of our recommendation, he would not so often make himself ridiculous by the use, or rather misuse, of the word party," which he employs to an extent which would be intolerable in the case of an illiterate bagman;" neither would be as in the following instance when alluding to the Catholic Church in Canada, speak of the property of the Sulpicians as "an endowment":---

"She has also very rich endowments - the Seignory of Montreal, for instance, which would be very nice icking for hungry denominations." - W.tness, 8th in-

The word Endowment is - and we appeal to Worcester's Dictionary - the synomyme of Gift."

" Property or pecuniary means bestowed as a per-

Now the Seignory of Montreal was not acquired by the Sulpicions as a gift, but it was purchased by them with their own hard cash; and is therefore no more "an endowment" than is the meeting man" editor of the Montreal Witness does his hebdomadal worship. If the latter be private property, which we of course recognise it to bebecause acquired by purchase and paid for out of

ADDRESS: TO THE REV. DR. O'SHEA. CALEDONIA, C. W.

Reverend and Dear Father - We, the undersigned, on behalf of the people of these Missions, take this opportunity to express the great joy and banniness we feel at your long wished for return, and in wel coming you here with all the fervor and warmth of devoted hearts, we cannot but feel grateful to our beloved and Reverend Pastor, for securing your ser vices. Indeed, we regret that we can never by words express our gratitude to you and him as wheh as our

We are not insensible to the sacrifice you have made in leaving the metropolis of England, nor to the dangers to which you were exposed in crossing the Atlantic; we vividly call to mind the feelings you must have experienced in partiag with the bunutiful but unfortunate land of your and our nativity; and when we bear all this in remembrance, we be hold in you a most zealous and gifted Priest devoted to your sublime duties, animated by the holy spirit of your vocation, and going around like our Blesser Lord doing good, reclaiming the sinner from the paths of vice, and pouring the balm of heavenly consolation into the crushed and broken heart.

While regarding the labors you have undergone in order to minister to our spiritual wants, we cannot but appreciate your virtuous example and those happy and impressive exhortations which have produced so much fruit in this mission heretofore, and will we hope again with the blessing of the Almighty.

As God in his mercy has decreed to send you in our midst again, with heartfelt gratitude to our Blessed Saviour for granting our desire in this respect. we now humbly recommend ourselves to your pions prayers, trusting through their efficacy to be enab led to practice the lessons of piety and devotion which we hope to acquire under your Ministry
May your unbounded zeal be crowned with all the

saccess which you anticipate, may we have the happiness of being blest with your presence amongst us for many long years to come, and never again as before experience the sorrow of parting with you, is the most ferrent prayer of your devoted children

Caledonia, Oct, 5th; 1862 Thomas Connoy. M Sweener Peter Murphy. John Cunningham, Thomas Mangan, James Kelly, Cormick Cullen. Adam O'Brien, Martin Higgins. Michael Murphy, James Dalton, Elward Kelly. John Daugherty M. Delaney, Patrick Farrell, Patrick Walsh, John Sullivan, Nicholas Carroll Thomas Kealing. Rodger McGuill, Sullivan Brown, John Duffy, June William Harly, Thomas Hannan. Thomas Smith. Martin Murphy, John O'Riley, Timothy Ryan, John Ryan, Patrick Hurley, M. Donnelly, Thomas Collins,

Alexander Lamond, John Murray, Thomas Hogan. William Hayes, Lewis Reip, William Downey, John Mannix, John Meir, Thomas A. Evoy, Patrick Mannix, Jr Nicholas Evoy, James Harris. Edward Shea, Motris Higgins, Martin McGill, Michael Murphy, Donald Kennedy, W. O. Phillips, John Murray, Michael Kenting, Daniel Duffy, John Doyle, John McDonald, John Shehan, Nich has Marray, John Daffy, Senr. Patrick Murphy, John McCarty, John Lennon, James Shea, John Madigan. Thomas Comms,
James Madigan, Parises
With many others, John Brennan Patrick Mannix.

REPLY :

Caledonia, Grand River, 5th Oct. 1862.

Rosary Sunday.
Beloved Brethren in Christ This renewed sentiment of your respect is indeed grateful to me, not on personal grounds, but us an evidence of your attach ment to religion and your becoming joy that another laborer bath been given to the Vineyard, for "What is Apollo and what is Paul? The Members of Him whom you have believed"-1 Corinih III Chap.

If I cannot recognize in myself the perfection character which your address describes, I can at least discover therein, what I should be, and what I sincerely desire to be. And in laboring for such an end, I greatly rely on the encouragement which the correspondence of such a people must necessarily afford, for with such an appreciation of the Priestly character, I expect much edification from your practice and example

Absence from country and European comforts, with long and dangerous voyages, are indeed elements of bitterness. And much though we experienced the perils of the ocean, some of our land encounters afflicted as considerably more; but twice the amount of suffering and annoyance could not move us from our purpose, bound to it by the charity of Christ which presseth us, and mindful of the words and example of S: Paul "Who then shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation? or danger? Or persecution? or the sword? But in all these things we overcome, because of him that bath loved us "- Remans VIII. Chap

Your pious greeting, Brethren, is a balm for all most serrows, and its being akin to the tender sympathics which other people have expressed, renders it by association and remeniscence more full of consolation, Of the uninterrupted z-al and pastoral care and solicitude of my Rev. Brother, Father McNulty, who constantly urged upon me the necessities of the Canadian Missions, I need say nothing, for by his works you may know him works with which his revered ame will be connected as long as the Catholic religion remains rooted in your soil.

I thank you sincerely for your kind and affectionate address; I commend myself to your prayers, that I may strive to acquire the virtues which in your goodness you attribute to me.

And remain, yours, Very affectionately in Christ M. M. O'SUBA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN DUNDAS. - We learn from the correspondence of the Canadian Freeman that St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, was burnt to the ground on the 24th September, at noon, The origin of the fire is not stated. The church (which was one of the oldest in the Upper Province, having been built 40 years since) was insured for one thousand dollars, and the organ for four hundred. Next day, at a full meeting of the Catholics of the neighborhood, it was resolved to commence at once, the erection of a new church, and a very liberal subcription for that purpose was taken up. Reverend Father O'Rielly, the respected pastor of St. Augustines, celebrated the Divine Mysteries in the School house, on the following Sunday.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN THE SAGURNAY DISTRICT. Mr. C. Cimon has written to the Journal de Quebec, stating that pyrites of copper and from mingled with quartz, feldspar, mich and hornblende, have been discovered on lands in the parish of St. Irenee. He also says that the specimens were examined by Mr. Taomas McFaulane, a practical miner connected private funds—so also is the other, because ac- with the Acton Mines. It is believed that there are quired in a similar manner. Property given by rich deposits of copper and other ores in the parish of the State, or by individuals, to a church nor cor- St. Irence. Indications of their existence baye been porate Abody his man endowment? but liters and discovered on the lands owned by Louis Ganthier, years, can be accommodated with boardays, seeingst misuse of the term to apply it to property archived. On. Gauthier, T. Gauthier, Ant. Gauthier, Wenant misuse of the term to apply it to property archived. Gauthier, Damase Gauthier, and Elizee Boiving The by purchase, and paid for out of lings of longing sproprietors, however, are not possessed of sufficient neither in whole nor in part to, he Stute [... capital to follow up the investigation; and Mr. Cimon concludes his letter by expressing a hope that The Rev. Mr. Senrs has kindly consented to the announcement of these discoveries may direct for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craige appears to offer so many inducements.

CIVILIZED WARFAFE .- It is boasted by the St. Louis correspondent of the N. Y. Tribung that the Federal officers have within the last three months shot in cold blood, no less than six hundred prisoners. Can it wondered at if such atrocities provoke reprisals from the Confederates?

COUNTERFEITS. - The Quebec Chronicle says : - Canadian notes are at a premium just now, on the other side of the lines, and the circumstance appears to have been turned to account by the numerous ciase of persons now living on their wits, judging by the following telegram which appears in the New York papers of Thuisday morning : .

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 1, 1862. - Peterson's Detector sends the following description of a new and dangerous counterfeit on the City Bank of Montreal, Canada, of the denomination of Fours.' The vignette in as follows : - Vulcan with an anvil, and a teain of cars, &c, in the distance; the coat of arms of Canada, and an Indian woman on the right end; Cupid, bestriding a lion, and '4' on the left. As Canada, money is at a premium they may be largely 'shoved,

We noticed some time since the expedition of three priests to the River Matawin in search of lands for French colonization. Their effort is promptly followed by success; for we learn from L'Ordre that week sixteen young men, as pioners, passed through Industry village on their way to the new district. They carry with them provisions for several months. and will clear the land during winter. A . hundred young men are preparing to follow them as soon as they hear of their safe arrival, and of the place se-

The exodus from the United States to Canada bas recommenced on account of the immediate prospect of a draft. Nearly every State is largely in arrear of its quota, on the two calls. Connecticut has to finenish 20,000 by conscription; New York, 50.000 and other States in proportion The calls of July 200 and August 4th, for 600,000 men, have actually furnished less than 300 000 while the losses since the first date have consumed bulf the number. - Commercial Advertiser.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, October 15, 1862.

Flour-Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,50; Fine, \$3 60 to \$3.70; Super, No. 2, \$4,15 to \$4,25; Superline, \$4,40 to \$4,45; Fancy, \$4,50 to \$4,55; Rxtra, \$4,80 to 4,85; Superior Extra, \$5,10 to \$5.20 .--Bag Floor, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2,40 to \$,2,54 Scotch, \$2,50 to \$2.55. The market is firm and buoyand to-day with more buyers than sellers, at rates quoted. We hear of an offer of \$4,70 for a brand of Super which always brings an outside price.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., nominal, at \$4,25. Wheat. - Canada Spring, 90c, to 92c, ex-cars; afloat, 93c, to 94c.; Canada White Winter, about \$2 ex-cars; \$1,02 to \$1,03, affoat. Michigan Red Wizter, \$1,024 nfloat.

Corn per 56 lbs., nominal at 45c. Barley and Oats - No transactions

Ashes, per 112 lbs. Pots, \$6,60 to \$6,65; Inferiors, 5c, more; Penrls \$6.60 to \$6,65; Inferior Pearle, S6.40.

Butter-The market still continues brisk and quolations are fully maintained the finer grades are much sought after, and outside figures are obtained inferior, 10c, to 10jc,; medium, 11c, to 12c,; fiae. 121c, to 131c,; choice 14c, to 15c.

Eggs 9c, to 91c. Lard 8c, to 81c. Tallow 81c, to 9c. Hams 9c. to 11c.

Pork - Mess \$10,50 to \$11,00; Thin Mess, \$9,00 to \$9,50 ; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8,50 ; Prime \$8 to \$8;50. Pork is dull, as stocks are large and demand light. Montreal Witness.

Died,

In this city. Oct. 8th., after a painful illness of three weeks, Julie Felicite Brien DesRochers, the beloved wife of Doctor W. F. Monagan, of this city. In this city, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr. Timothy Fogarty, aged 1 year

In this city, on the 11th inst , Mary Doran, wife of Patrick Brennan, aged 44 years.

At Quebec, on the 8th inst , Mr. Michael Lane, aged 18 years, son of Mr Thomas Lane, Timber Tower.

ANYTHING OVER? said an old borrower to friend. Yes' was the reply. 'Just enough to buy a box of Bryan's Polmonic Wafers to cure my children's coughs, and keep peace at home.' Unly 25 cents a

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



THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION Has the honor to appounce

A LECTURE

DR. CAHILL.

THE EMINENT SCHOLAR AND DIVINE.

TO TARK PLACE ON

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, 17th instant,

CITY CONCERT HALL. SUBJECT:

THE EQUILIBRIUM OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM Illustrated by a highly finished and beautiful. PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be procured at the door n the Evening of Lecture. Doors open at Seven; Lecture to commence at

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By order, T. RONAYNE, Rec. Sec.

October 14, 1863.

EVENING SCHOOL.

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A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen Montregl, October 14, 1862 2001 1 2011 Inni bin mit Newspapers, Periodicals Magazines, Paslini Bookeng

Novels: Stationery, School, Books, Ohildredis Books, a Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stomps, Jan. 17, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We read in the Monde:-The situation of Italy is deporable. We speak not of the attacks upon religion, of the perversion of men's. understandings, and of the corruption of their morals; these are evils readily tolerated by modern progress, though greater than all the rest. There are others more frightful still, in our season of sensuality and abasement, the violation of property, the disturbance of material order, the endangerment of life itself; these are more striking still, and yet they are those which Italy is actually suffering, thanks to the doctrines the profession of which is permitted, and the encouragement given to the spirit of disorder. At Milan a package filled with stilettoes has been seized, yet this has not hindered the pionard from there playing its part; at Genoa, individuals have been arrested armed with daggers; at Monza the prefect of public safety has been assassinated; at Valenza, peasants have risen for the purpose of rescuing malefactors from the action of the law; at Turin, where order tad till now been preserved, four persons have in two geon merely a political agent. Considering, the days become victims to assassination. They are falling back to the savage state; at Naples and in Sicily men perish by volleys from guns, at the France; and which turns ned; when that Mitan by the dagger, at Monza and Turin by paper first appeared, a fine topic to the the knife; the lives of foreign representatives are

threatened, and even that of the King.

These are incontestable facts. The revolutionary journals, unable to deny them, endeavor to turn them into an argument against the temporal power of the Pope. "All this evil comes," they say, "of not giving up Rome to Italy." A wretched argument indeed, which will but inspire honest men with disgust. France will not yield up the Pope to the assassins any more than substances on which it has settled. Near Sois she can deliver him to a Government which pre- sons a shepherd lately dead in four days in comesents so melancholy an idea of its authority. If Piedmont can only establish order in Italy on no head of the first inflamm ctory symptoms, and condition of being free to consummate the work when he applied to a doctor it was too late. of spoliation, what idea can be entertained of Two other persons in the same neighborhood Italy and of itself? Let them show us what relation can exist between a people that aspires to swelling and inflammation, but fitaliresuits were liberty and independence and men who resort to not anticipated. Some of the Erench prosumai the poniard!

where amongst all these bandits? It cries with them " Rome or death;" it says that the Garibaldian volunteers did no more than satisfy an "imperious want;" it says that to refuse it Rome, is to expose it to the most terrible extremities. In a word, it justifies the use of the argument for going to Rome? When Garibaldi marched for the overthrow of the Pope, and boasted that he would drive the French from Rome, be marched at least in the light of day, and nevertheless the honor as well as interest of France bade us stay at Rome; now, could we withdraw before the dagger and the assassin?

The revolutionary journals record with rast satisfaction the meetings which continue to be held in England in favor of Garibaldi and of Italy. What passes at these meetings is well known. When crime is not actually preached it is declared, as at Bi migham, that "the Queen's Government ounds to take action with legitimacy, adds that he hopes to be able before long e view to decide France upon withdrawing her troops from Rome." If we retreat not, then, before the dagger, it seems we must needs retreat before England; that is to say, as matters remain true to his former promise to observe the now stand, before Mazzini, the accomplice of Garibaldi, and his chief. One of Mazzini's and to fulfil all the engagements entered into at principal agents wrote thus, in fact, to Garibaldi, Mazzini has alwas desired to act in accord with you for a common end, and he has been warmly affected by your last letter, which he receives as the pledge of a perfect understanding between the efforts and the end in view.

A letter from Paris (Sept. 19) says :- There is some probability of a change of Ministers shortly taking place. M. Thouvenel and Count de Persigny do not agree with their other colleagues on the Roman question. A repetition of the disagreements between the Marquis de Lavalette and General Goyon is going on between the members of the French Cabinet .-The Minister of the Interior is greatly opposed to the course taken at the Tuileries, which is expressed in the columns of La France. He appreciates the character of Garibaldi and disapproves of any harsh treatment which other members of the French Government may be inclined to recommend as a cure for the moral disorder from which they suppose the ex-Dictator and all his partisans in Italy to be suffering. The meetings lately held in England, for the purpose of discussing the Roman question, have led to a strong expression of divergent views among the members of the Imperial Government. Some of them are for putting a stop to the irritation which the armed intervention of France in Italy gives rise to by recalling the troops from Rome. Others would accomplish that desirable end by simply dividing Italy, and then try what a few general measures for public safety would effect. They do not see how order can exist unless a Government declares war, and actively resists the anarchic tendency of the populace.

The Paris Moniteur publishes an authorised article, in which it is announced that last May the Emperor through M. Thouvenel proposed to Cardinal Antonelli a settlement of the Roman question on the following basis-viz., the re-establishment of municipal government in the principal cities and towns still subject to the Holy See, the guarantee of the security of the Pope's possession of Rome and the Patrimonio by Sardinia, and the transfer of the Roman debt to the Piedmontese Budget, for which consideration the Pontifical Government should recognise the rontinear government should recognise clergy, by the cathedral clergy, &c. All this was a accomplished facts." To this proposal the false. There was a great display of military force, Minister of the Holy Father gave a determined grenadiers, national guards, &c. The clergy were negative, even though it was accompanied with represented by the society called Olerical Liberal the old bint that France might at last feel her Association. The figures of many, and their apparel

some quiet solution of the Boman difficulty but the Moniteur announces official y that France never gave the Turin Cabinet or the Sardinian King the least reason to suppose that it would made the Capital of the new Italian Kingdom .-Weekby Register.

The Patrie's Spezia correspondent continues. things that occur at Varignono. This time, however, ne sends his intelligence only as a rumour, and the Patrie publishes it under " the most express reserves." It is to the effect that, on the night of the 19th instant, Victor Einmanuel arrivedi in a steamer at Warignano, had a long conference with Garibaldi, and was offingain before morning. The correspondent adds that two steamers did arrive on that evening, and that they had disappeared the next day; and he adds that the same fact had been observed a tews days previously. The Spezia correspondent is a pertect treasure to the Patrie. The France says that many reports are in circulation in London with respect to Mr. Partridge's visit to Gari baldi, and that the most widely spread is that the surgical mission was only a meters and the sucenormous staff-enough one would think for built a dozen such-newspapers - which is-attributed to l Figure and the Charipani: it is supprising it does not take the trouble to labricate its-own canards, material of horrowing, them state from the Patrie. -Times Correspondent:

Cases have lately been very frequently, offer in the French papers of persons becoming; exceedingly ill-and even dying in sonsequence of the stings of venomous files, the said venomous quality being contracted by the meet from putant quence of one of these bites or strogs. He took were similarly attacked the symptoms being great papers have published strong recommendations to But what does the Government of Italy in the all persons who may be stung by suspinious thes face of a situation which would dishonor Italy, if or insects to resort at once to a medicali man, Italy were truly with the secret societies and who alone is able to judge how far the apparently with the bands of assassins which everywhere triffing injury may be serious. The propriety of appear? What does it at the moment when burying all carrion and putrid substances is also "Rome or death" was the mot d'ordre every strongly usged as the surest means of obviating such dangers.

The sdiror of the Courser de Morseilles states that he has received the first two numbers of a newspaper published claudestinely at Naples under the title of Rome or Death." The newspaper is of the full size, with double columns; it is printed on fine paper, of blueish colour. It advocates regublican principies, dagger, while refusing to employ it, and encour- and recommends an armed rebeltion. It amounces ages the hideous projects which it makes an that a secret association exists at Palermo, having for its mutto "United Italy -Rome its capital; the plebiscite realized."

The Independance Belge says: -" Northing more fully characterises the present sepect of the Italian question and the absolute uncertainty which for the moment surrounds it, than certain details which have reached us respecting a ceremony which recently occurred at Rome. While at Turin Victor Emmanuel promises the deputation from Forli that before the end of the year be will be at the Capitol, and while letters from Turin begin again to state that the Ministry has received favourable assurances from Paris, Francis II. convokes his fatthful followers at the Quirinal, and after thanking them for the loyalty with which they have served the principle of to repeat these words of satisfaction and confidence in Nanles itself. It was on the 5th 198 assured, that the King of the Two Sicilies held this language to his little court, adding that he would constitution of 1848, which he had re-natublished. Gaeta, with some exceptions imperiously commanded

by circumstances ' Torin, Sept. 29. - Intelligence received here from Variguano states that Garibaldi is progressing satisfactorily.

A consultation has taken place between the medical gentlemen in attendance. Dr. Zamotti, from Fiorence, fully concurred with Professor Partridge and the other Doctors. Bundages had been applied to Garibaldi's wounded ack e in order to hold the font in its proper position.

Nothing has yet been decided as to the court before which the trial of Garibaldi shall take place; but the Milao Court of Cassation will this day receive instructions from the Ministry of Justice to make the choice. The delay in this matter has been caused by a divergence of opinions between M. Conforti, Minister of Justice, and his colleagues. More than a fortuight elapsed before they could come to an under-

stending The publication of Garibaldi's letter upon the affair it Aspromonte has brought a severe penalty upon the editor of the Directo of Turin -vin , 2,000f. fine and eighteen months' imprisonment. Tois does not, however, deter the liberal journal from publishing the letter of the Garibaldian officers to M. Ratazzi which has already appeared in this journal, and which has excited much icdignation against the

ROME. - The Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars has lately communicated the Sovereign Pontiff's reply to inquiries made of him as to the applicability of the Bull of St. Pius V. to the followers of Passaglia, the 'Actor pro Causa Italica.' The following are the precise words, as given in the Armonia : -

The Holy father has declared that the subscribers to the address in which the Holy Father is urged to renounce the Temporal Power, have incurred the excommunication threatened in the Bull of St. Pius V., commencing, Admonet nos. But he grants to your Lordship the faculty of being able to absolve, even by means of a sub-delegate, the Parish Priests, N. N. N., whenever they detest the fault committed and repair this scandal. But while they persist in their obstinacy your Lordship shall admonish them to take care of their conscience, and, as they are not excommunicati vitandi, so, to avoid greater evils, you may tolerate that they exercise their functions.

Advices from Rome state that Francis II. has decided on quitting Italy and joining his family at the Ohateau of Blenderstein, in Bavaria.

NAPLES. - A letter from Naples, published in the Monde, gives the following account of the funeral of the unhappy Bishop Caputo, of Ariano, whose death we chronicled last week. A placard on the walls announced that the obsequies would be attended by the four Orders of Mendicant Friars, by the Royal the old bint that Brance might at last teel ner was of the most extraordinary description. Some ter may have some personal influence. There is, was the effect of the steel anciet doubtless, an apprehension of awkward disclosures,

they were literated convicus. They had been prilike to have it under his own direction. Several concess and post for political crimes! They whole parties of Caribaid's followers have arrived here this bing was regarded by the citizens as a burleague week under arrest, and I have not them as they were and an outrage on religion. Acutso une non dejicit being taken to the forts. They were composed of other works were the said information that peasantry and soldiers of the Isalian army. ulter. The Monde gives the sad information that consent to see Rome wrested from the Pope and another Manpolitan prelate, the Bishop of Converrano, had published his adhes ion to-the Clerical-Li-

herni Society.
The Great Liberal party with regard to Naples and Sicily, is in something like the predicament of the to entertain us with accounts of the wonderful English Brotestant Establishment Just as the Augliona Oburch relies on the right of private judgment against Catholics, and on its Canon of Scripture against free-thinkers, and on its 39 Articles against Disserters, so that an Anglican arguing in self-defence in the presence of a Catholic, a freethinker, or no Dissenter cannot speak without making a fatal admission in favor of at least one of his adversaries; the great Liberal Party, which defends the spification of leafy under Victor Emmanuel, is compelled to avail uself of contradictory arguments, according as it is pressed by the champions of European law, or by the champions of popular saver-When a Sutholic or a Conservative complains of the treatment of the King of Baples, of the Neapolitus Church and nobility, and of the Neapolitun people, by the Biedmontese, he is told that the free vote of the population of the Two Sicilies has decided the question, as it had a right to decide it, in favor of Victor Emmanuel, that al! previous rights have been annihilated by that decision, and that to dispute Victor Emmanuel's title is to dispute the sacred principle that every people-has a right to themse for isself the Government it considers best for its own happiness and prosperity.

It you oppose the Piedmontese rule in Raples, they tell us, you oppose the exercise of the Neapolitan per ple's unquestioned right to decide on their own des times. They have freely chosen a Piedmoutese Kit ig in place of their native S vereign.

I but when some honest or consistent Revolutionist, son to single-manded believer in the theory of popular So vereignty, objects that the Two Sicilies are in a sin to of siege, that all liberty is at an end, that the country is held in military occupation, that the Pit dmonteso-are moved, and that Victor Emganuel's rul e is only maintained by Piedmontese bayonets at the cost of innumerable Neapolitandives, the Great Lil meral purty, has its answer ready, Have we not tol d you from the first, that as far as the Two Sicilies are concerned, the unity of Italy could only be sel neved by the sheer conquest of those two kingdot us? For that glorious end of Italian Unity, under the King Galant 'Uomo, involving as it does the reg eneration of the Italian race, you must not shrink from a having recourse to the necessary means. The end justifies the means, and the only means is sheer con quest. Tubiet.

I he correspondents of all the foreign journals are being expelled from Naples, and that measure, with the suppression of all non-officials journalism, one would suppose to be sufficient precuation as to the our ing out of inconvenient facts. It has been a very sore subject for some time back with the Sardinian Government, the many revelations that have been mule by the English Tory Press of the state of prisons in Raples, and they are about to put in force a code of onles so entirely inhuman that the Abbaye and Temple in '93, would scarcely have attempted, with a view of entirely preventing; any unpleasant circumsmaces becoming known to the public. Prisoners not condemned even, but detained, will on the adoption of a new code be sout up in solitary cells, no communication between them will be allowed, and all visits from their friends and families will be limited to half un hour four times a year! Was Spielberg worse than this? and will not Englishmen enter a protest against a measure so cruel and unjust that nothing so bad would be inflicted in a civilised country on the worst originals. Anything in the shape of ill-treatment will be possible, and no complaint will be suffered to reach the outer world. On the Sth of September the Times correspondent; with two English gentlemen, and escorted by a delegate of police, went up to St. Maria Appacente with the view of contradicting the facts advanced in the Herald and Tablet. They would not go into the interior of the prison, where there are. two hundred Bourbonists, almost all of whom have suffered personal ill-usage, and meny torture, but sent for Cartain De Blasio to the Salle d'Andreuni. and there, in the presence of the police, who did all they could to intimidate him, received ample . configmation of the cruelty with which be was flogged till insensible, to extort a confession as to the composition. and members of the Bourbonist Committee. This gentleman has been now nine months in prison without trial, is of noble family in the Calabrias, and: was with Francis the Second at Gaeta, after which he retired from public life and was arrested in Naples - he did not even know on what charge till the other day! If any person would go armed with the authority of the English Guvernment, knowing what and whom to ask for, they would see the real state of matters, but it is impossible that commissions. sent. with the express purpose of the suppression of truth

ean do any good. The 8th of September, the anniversary of the Plebiscite, passed off very quitly. The Garibaldians seem. for the moment completely cowed, and attempted; no sort of demonstration, whereas the pilgrimage of Piedigrotta was crowded and amounted to a Bearbonist demonstration, the fete having been, instituted by the late dyasty on their restoration. The people had an idea last week that their beloved Archbishop Cardinal Riario Sforms was on board the Brench fleet with Francis the Second, and actually went in crowds to the shore to await their disembarkation and give them welcome; the assembly was so formidable it

had to be dispersed by the police. The reaction shows no signs of relaxing .- Cor of Tablet.

The Times correspondent says :-

It is of no use to deny it; in many and extensive districts of this southern province neither property nor life is safe, and despite the unwestried and gallant exertions of the regular troops, there is less security in many of the country districts now than there was at this same season last year. This is a very large assertion, but it is only necessary to examine from day to day the telegrams and well authenticated reports which are published, and nothing is now published without permission, to be

fully assured of its truth. In the province of Terra di Lavoro alone it is said there are four bands of mounted brigands, and that which cut up the Bereaglieri last week amounted to 200 men. A journal lying before me reports disasters for this day's entertainment from the provinces. of Aveilino, Salerno, Terra di Lavore, Capitanata, Basilicata, the Abruzzi, and Chieti, and an official letter from Bari which saw this week stated that the public spirit there is much depressed (abbattute) by reason of the events at Aspromonte, and of the brigandage. You will call me an alarmist, but it is not so; the dangers I speak of stare us in the face, and unless put down many places will be abandoned and the population will lose confidence in a Government which cannot protect them.

Poor Garibaldi ! he is another victim to this same policy, for no one doubts but that he was sold by Ratazzi and the Emperor.

It is reported here on authority that after all this great man and his followers are to be tried in the ordinary Courts, not in Reggio, where, according to the strict letter of law, the trial should take place, but farther north. But if there is any part of Italy which has been quieter than another and has shown less disposition to support the enterprise of Garibaldi it is just the extreme provinces of the peninsula. There must be some concealed political motive, therefore, for removing the trial to so great a distance. Perhaps the Court of Assize of Milan may fix on Aleasandria or some other town where the Imperial Minis-

JUSTICS IN NAPLES. - The following letter has appeared in the Herald: Sir; — The trial of Mr Bishop bas added another

leafato the roll of judicial iniquities in Maples .. Denounced by his servaut (a person who has been since Mr. Bishop's arrest imprisoned for an attempted burglary at the house of M. Angoult) an Buglish subject, and in defiance of all precedent on the part of the Foreign Office, has been condemned by a Neapolitan judge and jury to ten years of travaux forces in Turin. The question is now coming home to Englishmen, and it may be well to review one or two of the details of the proceedings. A very few will suffice, for they are too glaring to admit of much discussion. By the laws of all civilised nations conspiracy is defined as a crime which requires two or nore persons to be, in consent and act, engaged in it. I pointed out this definition in the case of Francisco de Angelis the other day; and we have a se cond and equally flagrant justance of it here. Mr. Bishop has one supposed fellow-conspirator, a poor old doctor of eighty years of age; who was arrested five months since on account of the police having a pique against him. The doctor is openly exonerated by M. Clausi, the Procurator General of Naples, as participant, and the sum of legal subtraction being thus performed, the unit, Mr. Eishop, remains to answer for a crime which his very position of a unit precludes the possibility of his laving committed .-Bax, the advocate, protested most energeti-cally against it, code in hand. Mr. Bishop greatly disturbed the calm of the president and procurator by a rather strong denunciation of the flagrant character of the proceedings, and told the high officers of justice a few unpelatable truths it would be well if they took to beart. What did it all avail? Law and justice, the rights of British subjects, the presence of the vice consul, the code itself. Who carea-for codes, or le gal niceties, or the common-st basis of law in Naple 3? Not a Neapolitan jury. So the verdict of guilty was spoken, and Andrea, quietly putting on his black cap, pronounced the door of elon-on an English gentlemen, quite as justly, and certainly as unconcer nedly, as he did on a Frenchofficer and nobleman and three Neapolitan gentleman-(one a Prelate), and two poor men whose only crimewas baving been true to the King of their fathers. The Times correspon dent bas recently been in Naples, so I trust a full report has reached the English press of the proceedings ore this. I hope he will draw attention to the fact of the consul general's having, on the arrest of Mr. Bushop, refused to witness the examination of the ps pers, which leaves us in doubt whether they are not all forgeries, as the letter which convicted Caracciolo was notoriously on the Frisio trial, and as so stigmatised. I trust he will state that the president attempted to prevent Mr. Bishop's speaking to his own vice-consul in English, and required that the communication should be in fitrust be will also bear witness to the facts Italian. of:which he was the recipient a few days since at Sauta Maria Apparento; when he had an interview with Captain de Blassio as to the treatment he received on his arrest last year at Viccaria. it would have been far more satisfactory to the ends-of public inquiry if this gentleman had not

taken with him an escort of the police, the very surest was to stifle inconvenient revelations, and also if he had insisted on seeing the prison itself. Guiseppe Fucile, two Sobestianis, Armino, De Angelis, are all there, have all been tortured by flogging, and can all depose to the use of that means to obtain confession. Whom, the English admiral, who visited De Blasio, and the result of whose inquiry was communicated to your journal, was in Santa Maria, there were in cell. No. 7 four men then bleeding from the wound received at the Polizia, di San Guiseppe, the 27th of May, 1862. This was all kept back from the humane inquirers, and unless a person has relations with the prisoners themselves and knows who and what to ask for all inquiry is frustratadi. De Blasio did, however, tell his dreadful story regardless of the consequences. An old and brove artillery officer, and a gentleman by, birth and breeding, he was ambjected to the most infamous cruelty to discover a pretended plot, and he stated the while circumstance the other day fearlessly and openly, as he had done twice before. The trial ought to have come off long since; but these revelations might be made, and it is the interest of the Government to keep them, in the dark. The cases are too erous to mention; but the careless way that inquiry is made renders it impossible for an ordinary journalist to exposa. The Times correspondent went with the police-knew nothing beforehand, except the statements in your journal; went to refute them, and as advocate of the Piedmontose Government. How can truth be got at in such a fashion? Is it not the interest of all men of ordinary humanity to protest against such a system. The police are so alive to the necessity of preventing any inquiry that they are about to issue a new code of internal regulations, which will reduce the Neapolitan prisons to places of solitary confinement. Wisits to the prisoners are to be limited to half an hour once in three months, even for near relations. All communication between prisoners is to be prevented, and the gaolers and officials are to be entirely Hiedmontese prisons are so full they will hold no more. St Elmo s now presond into the service, and the arrests are hourly increasing. I shall return to this subject again, for it is one which cannot be too much ventilated. It was the Whig hobby, in the days of Ferdinaud. Has their influence in Southern Italy sufficed for the remedy of the abuses they never ceased denonnaing .- Yours faithfully,

Nap'es, Sept. 12. The following is the account of the treatment of Captain, de Blasio alluded to above :-

'On the 9th of September two Englishmen, accompanied by the delegate of police, presented themselves towards midday at the prison of Santa Maria Apparente, and asked for the apartment of Captain de Blasio, and begged of him to state upon his honor what had happened in the prison of the Ticcaria with respect to his first arrest in July, 1831. Cuptain de Blasio replied, that on the 6th of July, the police after having arbitrarily arrested him in his owr house, shut him up in the Cas el del Ovo, and from thence he was transferred to the Viccaria, or Castel Capuano. He had scarcely arrived at the latter prison, and been placed in a small chamber with other prisoners, when there appeared before him two keepers, named Bore and Marinscelli, accompanied by two unknown persons. The gauler Bore insisted upon knowing who composed the Bourbonian committee, and upon the denial of such knowledge by M. de Blasio, who protested his innocence the gauler compelled him to leave the chamber which he occupied, and thrust him into a dungeon. Half an hour afterwards the gaoler, Martuscelli, accompanied by three police guards, entered the dungeon. of these guards, Ciro la Fedura and Lungi il Gratta-to, were armed with long straps, and with these they began to beat the captain, while the gaoler, Martuscelli, stood in the doorway tranquilly looking on. M. de Blasio endeavored to get possession of Luigi il Grattato's strap, but the latter drew a long poignard and threatened to kill him During these proceedings the others continued to cover him with blows. Captain de Blasio eried out for help, but no one came to his succor; and his assailants did not leave him until they had seen him fall down in an insensible state. Some lime afterwards M de Blasie, having recovered his senses, dragged himself by a pilinful effort to the door, and called loudly for some one to come. Four or five other galers then presented themselves and pretended to be actorished at what had happened, saying that they had heard nothing about it. " " a dim

bout it was in the Ty, label incustres each of ellipse and the second of the control of the cont

Several correspondence between Garibaldi anderbe United

70- GENERAL GARIBALDI.

-chi sang of an inequal how Vienna, Sept. 1, 1862. "General,-As you have for the moment failed in accomplishing the great patriotic work-which you have undertaken in the interest of your beloved country, I take the liberty of asking you if it suits you to offer us your valient arm in the struggle which we are maintaining for the liberty and unity of our great Republic." The combat we are waging does not interest us

alone; it concerns the whole civilised world.

"The delight and enthusiasm with which you would be received in our country, where you have spent a portion of your life, would be immense, and your mission, which would be to lead our brave soldiers to fight for the same principle to which you have nobly devoted your whole life would be fully conformable to your intentions.

1. should be happy, General, to have a reply from

I have the honor to be, &c., Thronger Canisius, Consul of the United States of America."

" TO M. THEODOR: CARISIUS, CONSUL OF THE UNITED . STATES AT VIENNA

" Varignano, Sept. 14, 1862. "Sir, - I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded; t is, consequently, impossible for me to dispose of myself However, as soon as I am restored to liberty, and my wounds healed, I shall take the first favourable opportunity to satisfy my desira to serve

and which is now ngumes ...
"I have the honour to remain, &c.,
"Garibaldi."

POLAND.

the great American Republic, of which Liam a citi-

zen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.

The following is the official explanation of the arrest of Count Zamoyski, the news of which arrived a few days ago by telegraph :-

"A few days ago a certain number of proprietors, called together in an illegal manner, met at Warsaw, and at the conclusion of the meeting, held at the house of Count Andrew Zamoyski, drew up an invitation, addressed to the Count, embodying, as they said, the wishes of the nation. The Government of His Majesty will not allow an assembly of private persons to assume the signification of a constituted body, nor one of the subjects of the Emperor and King to set himself up as the director and organ of such an assembly. For such conduct, contrary to the existing order of things, Count Zamoyski will have to justify himself before the Emperon. For this purpose he has been sent to St. Petersburgh."

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese and French Catholic Press have published a brief of His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. to the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the Archbishops and Bishops of Portugal, dated July 3rd, 1862. We give a translation of this remarkable and almost unprecedented document elsewhere. The Sovereign Pontiff tells the Portuguese Hierarchy of his profound grief at the deplorable state of religion and of the Church in Portugal, while at the same time there has not appeared any public proof of their having shown in the discharge of their Episcopal duties that vigilance and energy, which at all times are necessary, and are now especially and imperiously demanded. The Holy Father then recounts all the duties of a Hierarchy, and urges the energetic and exemplary discharge of them; and says, that he cannot dissemble bow great was his grief at not even mitnessing one of the Bishops of Portugal at the Canonisation, and says. There might, indeed, have existed some difficulties hindering you coming into Our presence : this, however, is certain, no one would would have himdered you in sending Us letters, by which you might have given. Us such testimony as was in your power of your fidelity, and of your love and respect for Our person, and for this Chair of Peter, the centre of Outholic unity .- Tablet.

UNITED STATES,

If the North should be conquered by the South, how long would it allow its defeat to be a profit to-the victor? Would it not be continually chaffingunder the foot of the conqueror? Would it not beincessantly planning a new revolution by which to avenge all its injuries? It would. And this will have the case with the South when forced to submission, Forced submissions are the surests springs of rumult violence and rebellion. Ireland is in a compelled state of quiet; but its heart is burning with the firesof revolt, and it will not rest until it throws off the yoke of the conqueror. English statesmen, themselves, admit that Irish dissatisfaction is the most dangerous fact connected with the British empire. The pages of history teach nothing so frequently as this, that the belingerents who are driven to lay down. their arms, never give up the active hope of retaliating; It is, therefore, legitimate to dread that between the two sections of this country, there will be nothing but constant warlike hostility if the rebellion be forced to a termination. The North cannot subdue the spirit of the South; nor could the South, if it were in the ascendent, subdue the spirit of the North; and in the annals of nations a complete subjugation of spirit cannot be found. Is there no man of potential character in the North to present this principle-this invincible fact to the people? The real perpetuity of the Union depends upon it. What description of union shall we have from the bayoneting, and sabreing, and devastating by the North of the South into peace? A union bursting with all the elements of disunion. Therefore, for the sake of the Union, let us have an armistice. - Boston Pulot.

The fellowing is a letter addressed to the editor of a Chicago paper. The General referred to is Mitchell who was removed a few months ago but subsequently re-appointed :- It is rumored here that a certain General, who recently had a command down the river, has made a million of dollars speculating in cotton, and that an llinois Colonel has made fifty thousand dollars in a short time by trafficing in the same material. The cotton speculation absorbs the attention of too many of our officers, and the attention of the Government should be called to the use which is made of the army for this purpose. I will send you 'facts and figures' hereafter.'

THOSE GIANTS. - How is this? We bear from Washington that a draft is probable. What, a draft, now that we have the emancipation proclamation It cannot be possible. Did not the Governor of Illinois tell the President that if he would issue the proclamation he could "stamp armies out of the earth" who would "leap like flaming giants into the fight" Did not the Governor of Massachusetts tell bim that if he would issue it "the roads would swarm with multitudes, if need be, whom New England would pour out to obey his call" And did not Abolitionism all over the land echo and re-echo these assurances? And now a draft? Is the performance so much less than the promise? is the conclusion indeed so lame and impotent? Can the President raise out of the ground no armies by the stamp of his foot? Do the roads of New England not swarm with multitudes, crusaders of this proclamation? Is the earliest product of the proclamation a druft? Democrats are ready for the draft. They have understood all the while that it would come. Let it come. They will obey it, as they would at all times have done, with an alacrity that would shame Abolitionism if it were capable of that emotion But, the Abolitionists - are there really no flaming giants among them? - Chicago Times.

A NEW USE FOR THE BIBLE. - A negro having been brought before a magistrate and convicted of pilfer-ing, the magistrate began to rempastrate: Do you know how to read ? Yes, massa; little. Well, don't you ever make juse of the bible ? Yes, strap him

" The Wanderer of Vienna publishes the following reason on him sometimes. the first of the and increase a second of the second of th

be so doubt that the Emperor would be glad of worn in years of penal servitude in the bagule, for and Rattazzi, while affecting to court inquiry, may Second Resident Courses Williams of Microsoft Posterior Straight Second ng ng satat <mark>al bratis</mark> in satisat sa GREAT BRITAIN.

CAUTION TO YOUNG LADY TRAVELLERS.—One of the cheap excursions returned from London to Bristol on Saturday, and among the passengers in one of the carriages was a young lady, residing in Bristol, and an affable middle-aged woman with a child about six or eight munths old in her arms. The young lady spoke to the baby, as a matter of course, and the female, who appeared to be the baby's mother, kindly desired her to take the 'interesting little thing' in her arms—a request which was promptly accrded to; and shortly afterwards the train stopped and mamma got out to have some refreshment, leaving the child in charge of the young lady. She did not return, however, and when the train arrived at Bristol the young lady came on to SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, the platform with the baby in her arms, expecting to give it up to the rightful owner, but after all the passengers had left she found herself on the platform with only the baby and the railway porters, and the truth then became apparent that the unnatural mother had made her a present of the child .- Western Daily Press.

It is in the matter of subscriptions that this coun-Ary has a grand pre-eminence : it is like its mines, -xhaustible. The last form of this may be seen in de Garinaldi Fund - for a purpose utterly useless, and in some mensure, even offensive. The London surgeons would have been anything but pleased if a foreign practitioner were sent over, by public subscription, to see that they possessed sufficient skill, and used it discreetly, for the cure of a wound caused by builets. Garibaldi having rebelled against his king, the honest man, and fired upon his troops, was fired upon himself, and made prisoner. His friends in England took alanm, and distrusting the honest king, or doubting the skill of the Picdmontese doctors, have sent over to Piedmont one of the most distinguished of the surgeons of London, to see that Gribaldi receives fair treatment. - London Tablet.

Dr. M-, an eminent Church of Scotland divine, Intely visited the International Exhibition. Shortly after his arrival in the metropolis an Irishman came running to him in the street, crying,-Och, blessings on ye, Dr. M _____, how are yez?" 'I'm very well,' replied the doctor, rather dryly .-'And whin did yez come to London?' 'Last week; but how did you come to know ma?' 'I knew yez, and wanting something—. Here hashfulness stop-ped further utterance. The doctor, curious to know how the fellow found his name out, and how he became celebrated, gave him a shilling, and was answered by the rish gentleman, 'Sure, then, I saw your name on your umbrella." The doctor's vanity was gratified.

SENTIMENTAL YOUTH. - My dear girl, will you share my lot for life? - Practical Girl: How many acres is your lot, sir?

A woman purchasizg cups and saucers was asked what color she would have. "Why I sint particular," says she: " any color that wout show the dirt."

I feel quite unwell, and will take a little brandy and water, said a member of the temperance society who had promised to use no ardent spirits unless he was sick. 'I am very unwell, my dear, hand me a little brandy.' 'Here is the brandy,' says the wife, but I wish the society further, for you have not had a well day since you joined it.'

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Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. LLoyd - Sir - Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.



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IS HERBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SES-SION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, appli-cation will be made by the SAINT PATRICKS SOCIETY of MONTREAL for AN ACT OF IN-CORPURATION.

P. O'MEARA, Reccording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society. Montreal Oct. 10, 1862.

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pairs for each pupil.

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

4th. By paying \$1.50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month

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

7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provide. for their children will deposit in the hands of the

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

10th. Every month that is commenced must be

paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the

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

50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. N.B. - Our former Pupils will be admitted on the same conditions as they have been for the preceding Aug. 28.

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U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

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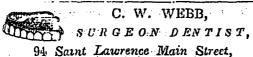
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NARCISSE VALOIS. SEVERE LABELLE. May 28.

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DRAWING AND WATER COLOUR

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND,) HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Wood in the Bible House,

83 Great St. Jumes Street,

is prepared to give Instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. Classes will be formed in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening to suit the convenience of all. Full information respecting Terms for instruction Il be given at the Rooms (up one flight) Bible

May 15. MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

House, 83, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

No. 2 St. Constant Street. THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at NINE o'clock

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on extremely moderate charges. Parents who intend sending their sons to this Institution are particularly requested to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of obedience to the order

of the establishment, us no child is permitted to remain nuless he give general satisfaction in his application and conduct. For particulars apply at the School.

August 14

SECOND CLASS TEACHER.

W. DORAN, Principal.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO QUEBEC. ON and after WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3d, Trains will run as follows: -EASTERN TRAINS.

FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION.

Mixed Train for Island Pond and all 8.00 A.M. Intermediate Stations at..... Express Train to Quebec (arriving there } 4.00 P.M. at 10.15) st..... Mail Train for Portland and Boston,

(stopping over Night at Island > 5.00 P.M. Pond) at.....) On Friday Nights a Special Train will leave at 11 30 P.M. for Quebec, arriving there at 7.30 A.M. and connecting with the Montreal, Ocean, Steamers. WESTERN TRAINS.

FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. Day Express for Ortawa, Kingston and Toronto, stopping only at Principal Stations, and connecting with 8.30 A.M.
Great Western Train for Hamilton,
London, Detroit and the West, at

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

BY ORDER et e en returnis des l'écret d'insertés de la conféderation de la conféderation de la conféderation de la conf

Pecton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Part-Dalhousie - O. M'Mahon. Pembroke-P. Fallon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Randon-James Carroll Russelltown-J. Campion. Cichmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Sandwich-H. Morin, P. M Skerbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E .- J. Caughlin.

St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax.
St. Mary's—H. O'C Trainor.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden Frenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Toronto -P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

Z'empleton-J. Hagan.
West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.
West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy.

Windsor - D. Lamyler. 5Whitby - J J Murphy

L. DEVANY. AUCTIONEER

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve Ecwer and Upper Canada, of any importance, he Latters himself that he knows how to treat consignees wat purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLANO-FORTES, 5. \$c.,

1HURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOERIES. GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY, &c., &c., &c,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will Be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Beturns will be made immediately after each sale sad 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, Auctioncer.

March 27.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers & Gassitters,

TIN-SMITHS,

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON AAND,

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

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

treal or Quebec prefered. For particulars apply to this Office. Testimonials can be adduced if required. Sept. 4.

Company of Company of the Company of

20(0) J. ID EIVILIN ()() -

NOTARY PUBLIC.

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

SENT FREE! SENT FREE!! SENT FREE!!! THE PHOTOCHROMATIC OIL PAINTING a new and beautiful art for which we want agents every-

Circulars and terms of agency sent free by addressing post paid, L. L. TODD & CO.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plansations, &c., mounted in the most aproved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

Toronto, C. W.

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

H. BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, *195 Notre Dime Street, (Opposite the Semmary Clock,) AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

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

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

CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion. Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopiz, Grobe, Herz, Hanten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds - English French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Pingo-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, According, Concertina, Guitar, &c , &c , -ail distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

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

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

M. O'GORMON,

Successor to the late D. O'Gormon, BOAT BU LDER.

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

TP An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. ____

OARS MADE TO ORDER SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

PINE DEALS,

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for SALE, at MODE-RATE PRICES, a large quantity of 3 in. PINE DEALS, of various qualities,

2 is. do do 12 in do PLANKS 11 in. do BOARDS 1 in. do do

LINING BOARDS for SHIPS, &c, &c.

All seasoned, and fit for immediate use, and can be delivered at any place with despatch, when so de-

90,000 feet of CEDARS, at from 21 to 5 cents per foot. Sold by the Raft, or by the piece, to suit pur-

JORDAN & BENARD, Yards - 35 St. Denis Street, and Long Whart, in Rear of Bonscours Church. Oct. 9, 1862.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 36 M'GILL STREET

CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. THE OPENING of the CLASSES is fixed for the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

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

of September. J REZE, President. August 21.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ANN FLYNN, daughther of Richard Flynn Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, Ireland. When last heard from, five years ago, she was in Waterloo. She emigrated to this country in 1851. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by Edward Sheeran, Richmond Street West, Toronto, or at the office of this journal.

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H.W.) FOMONAGANIMO. (IFA EST! WAIRICKS ISOCIETY! IT

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c.. grask an oppice, hansitau

No 55 WEEDINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street, & . C

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE.

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

> TH MAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE.

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

W DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 24. Little St. James Street. Montreal.

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

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

> ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has es-tablished a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.)

JUST RECEIVED, A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh

W. G. SLACK.

from the Springs. Orders for the same promptly attended to. PRICE: TEN PENCE per Gallon, delivered to all parts of the city.

May 22.

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON

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

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,)

On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET, being the private and commodious apartments on the

first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS, (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only.) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in

the instructions given.

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

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

Hours for the Evening Class, from half-past SEVEN to half-past NINE. Mrs. STEVENSON'S method of teaching either Vocal or Instrumental (Pianoforte) Music, includes the use of the 'BLACK BOARD' and corresponding Slates, according to Hullah's most approved and modern system, which teaches the pupil to write as well

as read music.

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

CONVENT,

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

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geo-graphy, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Mo-dern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the

residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon. ACADEMY

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of female

SOHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: Board and Tuition\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons-Piano 28 00 Paymen is required Quarterly in advance.

October 29. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

French and English languages.

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

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

July 21st, 1861.

N.O. Tal CIE.

THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVEN. TURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeaver to procure employment for those of them who

wish to remain among us.

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

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

June 5.

REMEMBER

GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO HIS SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS,

Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St. Urban Street, near the Nunnery. OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 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 BOOK AND

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRINTING

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

enabled to execute large quantities

of work, with great facility.

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Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS,

REPORTS, SPERCHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

FANCY PRINTING!

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

CARDS

much chesper than the imported article.

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

BILL-HEADS!

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

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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.

M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ? 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING.

GASAND STEAM-FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS MENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has not been only insurable or

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Wstablishmens, 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, Hydranis, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised from 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. 12m.

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

Apply at the TRUE WITNESS office.

Montreal, August 8. THE CREATEST OF THE AGE.

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 Pumples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

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

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all in-

mor 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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sai; rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst

most desperate case of rheumatism.

scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, ten 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 bair off the affected

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Scules 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 inventor. For Scahs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Oiutment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

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

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 ASTLUM,

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

scrofuls 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 A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

hong qu

Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W.