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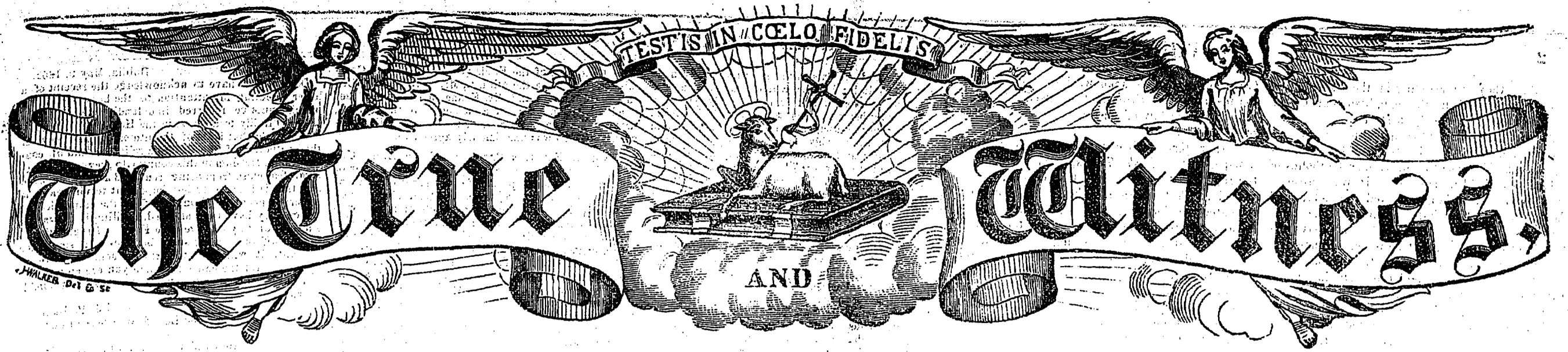
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

No. 43.

THE BRIDEGROOM OF BARNA.

CHAPTER III.

Barna was shining far through the stormy night, with the blaze of a hundred wedding lights. Roof and rafter shook to merry music and uproarious revelry, and the jocund dancers thronged with untiring steps every corner of the edifice.

Many a rustic beauty obtained her due meed of praise that evening—many a diffident beau was patted on the back with an approving—

Upon one topic alone did not unanimity prevail, and on that there was no one dissenting voice—that Hugh Lawlor and his bride were the handsomest couple that had been married in Eliogarty for twenty years.

Fatigued from dancing, and overcome by the heat, that fair and delicate bride now stood, leaning on the arm of her husband, in the recess of a window to which he had led her, upon reaching the bottom of the set; and the plain but ample curtain with which the window was furnished, while it afforded them a kind of retirement, was doubly welcome by its screening off, in some degree, the glare and warmth of the room.

'Ellen, darling Ellen!' murmured the low deep voice of Lawlor, 'you are weary of this scene—you have over-exerted yourself—you look faint—let me implore you to rest.'

'I am not weary now, Hugh,' and she slightly pressed the arm against which she leaned her forehead; 'besides, I have promised to dance the next set with John Butler of Palace.'

'Come, sir, don't be peevish; I thought you would be to-night the happiest and most grateful swain that ever won a wife after so long and weary a wooing as ours.'

'And so I am, my own beloved girl,' he said; 'how little did I think two years back that I should stand here as blessed as I do this hour, holding you close to this heart, that you may hear beating loud with its fulness of love and truth to you. Are you indeed at last my own forever? and he folded her closer to his side.'

'God only knows, dear Hugh—(gracious powers! how it lightens—did you ever see such flashes?)—often and often I think of that nasty Nansie, the fortune-teller—that woman you are always so kind to—that you gave the cabin to when Cregan ejected her. I never liked that woman, Hugh: do you remember her look, and what she said the day she first examined my hand? "A bride wedded!"—and the innocent girl paused—'

'I do well, dearest; 'twould be bad for Nansie that all her predictions had so poor a chance of being realized. What a start—the thunder is certainly terrific; but you are sadly nervous.—John Butler of Palace—let me lead you from this place.'

'Hugh, will you never check your hasty temper?—ah! remember all that it has cost us. I own, whenever I hear you burst out thus, and that your look grows so dark, I always fly back to that tedious time when you used to be obliged to steal over here like a thief at night—when we had no place to meet but by Dempsey's Hearp, for we knew no one else dared come near it.—How savage you used to be then with every one in the world.'

'But me, Hugh; you were never cross to me. Oh, yes! once, when I asked you in a joke, after a long absence, what kept you away—was it Miss Byrne's murder? and you grasped my neck so, and held back my head to look at my face, and said—"Oh! Heavens! I have made you angry again. Come away from this spot—in deed, indeed you hurt me—you grip my arm so!"'

'Stay, girl! what did I tell you when I looked in your face?'

'I don't remember—I don't indeed.'

'Ellen Nugent—I beg pardon—Mrs. Lawlor, the set is waiting for you to lead off: permit me. Lawlor, there's Harriet Burke droppin' alone like the last rose of summer; she says you en-

gaged her three sets ago; there goes the pipes, and Sir Roger de Coverley for ever!—and away swept John Butler with the passive bride.

'Right and left—hands across—down the middle; and in ten minutes twenty merry couple were footing it away to drone and chanter.—'Well done, Master John!' 'Luck to your own pretty foot, Miss Ellen.' 'Now for it, Miss Harriet; set the girls of Borris a pattern.' 'Ah, Mr. Lawlor, you take the shine out o' them all; ejaculated the servants, as they stood crowded inside and outside the door, waiting until a cessation in the dance afforded them an opening to slip unharmed through the throngs, laden with trays of sparkling glasses filled with positive lemonade, comparative negus, and superlative punch, for the refreshment of the dancers, and the edification of the high contracting parties who looked on, imbibing from the proceedings, as we have said, a large portion of pleasure, with a modicum of potation.

'See how them Thurlies girls dances!—the domestics went on; 'well, the dickens wouldn't tire them; I give it up to them.' 'Oh, Master Ned, the foot is off me! that I mightn't die in sin, but that boy threads like a colt. Who's that pushin' there behind?' 'Nansie, the fortune-teller!—' 'Wisha 'iss a-grahial, let me jest have one peep,' and the sly edged into the room.

'Oh then, blessings down upon you, Miss Ellen, this night; it does my heart good to look in your face.'

'Thank you, Nansie; do you remember telling me my fortune?' and the bride flew on.

'Master Hugh, I wouldn't doubt your step to be the nimblest in the room; and still Nansie edged forward, as Lawlor danced to his place at the bottom of the set. You had always the swiftest foot in the barony.'

'If you do,' she said, stooping forward until, unperceived, her mouth came close to his ear, 'heed me—see if your foot is able for a jig without pumps now—the red-coats and peelers are crossin' the bawn-field—they'll be on you in five minutes; but try one good run for your life at any rate!'

If on a bright sunny day, while some gallant vessel, with every sail set, went careering, all life and bravery, before the wind, the ammunition store exploded, and in place of the stately shadow that a moment before danced upon the waves, left them one wide scene of wreck and devastation, the ruin could not be more sudden and irremediable than that which one hour effected in the happy abode of Barna.

The cold peevish morning broke upon a little world of the most abject misery. Here were seen guests hurrying from the spot, as though it had been the centre of pestilence, not of pleasure, their faces sickly from the exhaustion of revelry, and wild with horror. There, groups of the lower classes, the peasantry, the neighbors, the servants of Dary Nugent, standing sullenly with folded arms around the mansion, communicating their surmises in whispers, full of apprehension and dismay.

Within the house the derangement consequent upon the termination of unbounded festivity, was heightened by the confusion produced in the search of the military and police through the apartments. The furniture lay in heaps, sideboards and tables shattered or overturned, where they fell with their piles of glass and china, as the terror-stricken reveller rushed away upon the entrance of the authorities.

The servants were nowhere to be seen; and in chambers that a few hours back shook with the noise of music and the dance, all was now silent as the grave. A couple of greyhounds and a favorite terrier seemed the only things that remained to tell where so much life had lately been;—they strolled lazily and quietly through the lower part of the house, occasionally going to the foot of the stairs, placing their fore-paws upon the lowest step, snuffing anxiously up the ascent, and after a comfortless wag or two of the tail, turning away to repeat their rounds again. Yet, lonely and abandoned as that house appeared, how much of terrible affliction—of hope forever prostrate—and blasted youth, and despairing old age, did it contain!

In an upper and remote chamber that needed no artificial darkness—for the ancient trees of the orchard grew with their broad branches against the windows, knelt at the foot of a bed, two female servants, their heads bent down upon the coverlet, and enveloped (as is the custom with the women of their country in affliction) in the folds of their ample aprons. On one side sat their wretched master, his aged head bent down upon his breast in that kind of stupor exhibited by one who has received a stunning blow, from which he vainly strives to rouse himself to life and recollection; while opposite to him, with looks of anxiety and horror, stood the venerable priest, whose blessing had so lately been pronounced upon the bright frail head of her he now

watched, extending before him, in doubt whether the death or life contending in her frame was finally a triumph.

There lay Ellen Nugent, crushed as utterly by her sudden disasters as were the delicate blossoms that leant upon the window-stone all withered by the thunders of the night. From the moment the officers of justice burst into the dancing-room, she never uttered a word. A moment before she had been turned in the dance by her husband, her fingers still trembled from the light kiss he had secretly dropped upon them as he touched her hands; the next instant there was a cry—the room was filled with armed men, she heard one beloved name hissing from every lip. She sprang forward. With the glance of love, almighty in its power to search for the one amid the ten thousand, she saw that Lawlor was not there. She felt her eyes broadening; the faces round her spread into monstrous aspects; then all things turned the color of the blood; a noise as of the sea swam in her ears, and the rest was forgetfulness. She was borne insensible to the couch where her distracted friends now watched the first symptoms she had yet exhibited of returning consciousness.

And where was Lawlor? Far away, amidst the wildest fastnesses of impracticable mountains, the morning saw him shrink to cover, like the stag from the hunters—a doomed and guilty man: his flight alone sufficient evidence of guilt; his guilt most dire assurance of his doom. That any one, however degraded in soul or lost in principles, could be found, in an age like the present, capable of committing the enormous atrocity with which his flight avowed him stained, may well be matter of horrible surprise; but that it should be perpetrated by one like Lawlor, gifted with intellectual attainments of no common order, and raised by fortune sufficiently above those of his class to free him from contact with all that impedes humanity of heart and refinement of manners, involves a moral anomaly as extraordinary as it is appalling.

That such persons, however, are capable in one frenzied hour of the commission of deeds the most fiercely at variance with the natures, has ere now been abundantly proved; and it has been attempted to account for such preternatural excesses, by attributing them to monomania or hallucination. In the instance at present under contemplation, motives bear so remote a relation to the crime as to warrant in a great degree such a conclusion. It is the only way that we can account for one deed at war with a whole life, blasting, indeed, for ever the happiness, but making little revolution in the pursuits and dispositions, of the character.

From an early age we have seen that Lawlor was left his own master. Endued with feelings of high susceptibility and strong passions, he unfortunately lacked a guide to restrain them when they could alone be taught control. Then came his inauspicious attachment to Ellen Nugent.—The long and bitter, and hopeless opposition that attachment had to undergo, no doubt gave his spirit an inflexibility and sullenness that gradually hardened a heart not naturally ill-disposed, and imparted to it a selfishness by which it was finally corrupted. To his lonely and affectionate spirit, Ellen was all the world, the only living thing that he felt necessary to his existence; and, as he grew to manhood, the potency of this master passion affected more or less all his social proceedings, until the possession of his mistress became with him almost as much an object by which his skill in baffling his foes (for so he deemed all who did not favor his suit) was to be estimated, as one that was to confirm the happiness of his life. By degrees the impediments to that happiness gave way. The wounded brother of his beloved recovered to fall by the slower but surer hand of death. The irritated mother, too, resigned her enmity and her breath together. But then came White Will, with his impressive purse and his long train of persecutions; and if ever a crime, by its dreadful originality, indicated the revenge of a master spirit, it was that by which Lawlor, so fatally for himself, resolved to cross his enemy. The deed was done. By the death of Byrne, Redmond was reduced to comparative poverty, and with his wealth subsided his pretensions to claim Ellen Nugent as the bride of his son; and the desperate but devoted lover at once effected the humiliation of his enemy, and secured the hand of his long-wished-for mistress.

CHAPTER IV.

Months passed away, and Lawlor still continued to elude the officers of justice, but this was all that could be ascertained of his fate; and Time, that veers alike through the most buoyant hours of bliss and the profoundest nights of affliction, saw his hapless bride revive to a state of languid health and mournful resignation. She again attempted to resume the little daily round of domestic duties, and to whisper peace to her infirm father when she knew there was no peace in the sinking heart that prompted her. From the fatal evening of her nuptials, she never pronounced the name of her husband, nor was it ever

breathed in her hearing. She had loved him with a love surpassing that of woman. She had for his sake long encountered the stern anger of her brother, the loss of her father's confidence, the reproachful upbraidings of her mother, whose dying injunction, sealed with a solemn curse, that she should not wed with Lawlor, she had disregarded. The more loud the whispers of calumny spread, that his life was irregular, that his pursuits were unlawful, the more perseveringly she fought in his cause, with all that generous devotion and fidelity that none but her glorious sex can feel or practice.

'Were Hugh here,' she would scornfully say to his detractors, 'you dared not insinuate in his presence the stories with which you are so ready to wound the feelings of his only defender. Pronounce them to his face, and I will judge by your boldness whether they are deserving of belief.'

And now that idolized one, no longer her lover, but her husband, was, like the first murderer, a fugitive upon the earth, with a curse as deep as Cain's pursuing his footsteps; and she, but no, she had no more to hear of him in blame or obloquy! for, coarse as the people were by whom she was surrounded, their hearts too deeply sympathized in her early sorrows not to respect the eternal silence that sealed her lips. Of one thing only, connected with Lawlor's fate, it was thought she could not be ignorant—that her abode was watched by the emissaries of justice, from a supposition that she was so passionately beloved by the criminal, that he would at some period attempt to visit her; but on this subject, too, it is needless to say, she never ventured a remark;—perhaps she felt the current of her existence dyng away too surely, to care further about any event by which it might be momentarily ruffled or illumined.

It was far in summer. At the close of a sweet evening in July, Ellen sat alone in the window of her chamber that opened upon the deep soft grass and refreshing umbrage of the orchard, by which the greater part of the mansion was overshadowed. The air was sweet with the fragrance of lime-trees, and slumberous with the lulling hum of the bees that clustered in the branches. The melancholy girl had thrown the window entirely open, and sat reclined, with her head thrown back, resting a reverie against the wainscot, scarce conscious of the departing sunset, whose lingering tints, as they fell upon her wan, fair forehead, and the long locks of paly gold that descended to her shoulders, invested her whole aspect with that mournful and spiritual beauty that subdues us in the immortal pencilings of Guido. To a careless eye she would have seemed intently listening to the mellow song of the blackbird, that gushed at intervals upon her ear; but the sweetest sounds of earth had no longer charms for Ellen. Her spirit was far away, in petitions to Him who had chosen, for His own wise purposes, to break so bruised a reed as her pining and tortured heart. The warm tint of evening faded from her face, and the twilight night of summer came down amid the green recesses of the orchard, and still she sat motionless, drinking the holy peace of the scene. All at once she was roused by a shadow encroaching on the faint light admitted through the window; and, starting up, she saw the tall figure of a woman close to it. It was Nansie, the fortune-teller, who curtsied low when she saw that she was perceived, but preserved that respectful silence by which, with innate good sense or taste, the Irish peasantry evince the sense of the sorrows of their superiors, when they feel that they are beyond human consolation. Associated as this woman was with some of the most painful recollections of her past life, Ellen naturally felt shocked upon recognizing her; but she was too sorely injured to little trials of this kind not to overcome them; she therefore, upon recovering herself, inquired of the woman the cause of her being so late about the house.

'Picking a few herbs about the orchard I was, Mrs. Ellen,' was the reply, 'for a poor girl that's not very well. I was just going away when I saw you, and I made bould to come and ax after your health; and proud I am to see you sitting there looking'—but she dared not to finish the hollow flattery.

'What is the matter with the girl?'

'Wisha, Miss, nothing but downright fretting; she was married last Shroff (Shrove-tide) was a twelvemonth; but I'm loth to keep you in the damp, Miss; the dew is very wet entirely to-night, and yourself you're not very strong.'

'I don't mind it,' said Ellen swerving from the blow, and making an effort to be resolute.—'Who did she marry?'

'A boy of the Donoghues, Miss; and the match didn't turn out well, at all, at all.'

Ellen's heart died within her; she inquired no further, but bid the woman a scarcely audible good night.

'The best of good nights and blessings, Miss,' said the herbalist, about to depart; but pausing, she added, 'I believe that masher is not at home to-night, Miss; I saw him go yonder the road this morning, as if for the fair of Nenagh.'

'My father is not at home; did you want him?'

'Oh gosh! no Miss; good night, and luck attend you.'

'Mother of Him, Whom you watched upon the cross through the long and killing night!' murmured the distracted girl, when again alone, 'look down upon me with pity; you, whose sinless soul was wrung with more than mortal agony, teach a helpless and erring creature to struggle with the lot that is wearing her to the grave!' and she raised her eyes to the brightening stars. When she dropped them again Lawlor was standing close to her; his very breath almost mingling with the rich shadows of her hair. One frantic shriek, as she sprang with an electric shiver from the spot, gushed to her lips; but, with an instinctive sense of the result, she stifled it ere it passed them, and with a groan sank upon her knees before the window, her hands in vain motioning the intruder to depart.

'Ellen,' he murmured, 'Ellen, hear me!'

She made no reply, but remained bent in attitude of supplication and dismay, until she perceived him attempting to enter the apartment with a stifled sob she rushed forward and essayed to close the window against him.

'Very well,' he said, 'it is a matter of indifference to me; for you and for your love I have become what I am; I have lost them both, and life is intolerable; here then, I remain until I am observed and given up to justice.'

'No, no!' she almost shrieked, 'do not drive me to distraction; wretched, sinful, outcast man, what have I done to deserve this trial?'

'Ellen, my life, my bride, hear me! the world and all its prizes, pleasures, wealth, fair fame, are to me henceforward what they are to the dead. I had long ceased to value them; one thing alone, your affection, bound me to earth; that, that is gone too, this terrible hour convulses me. What, then, have I to dread? No; here I remain; let me die at least within the air you breathe.'

'Madman! will you kill me. Every path about the house is beset with armed men thirsting for your blood.'

'I know it, Ellen, yet I have ventured, and dared them all. Oh, darling! what have I not dared in this world and the next, to be for ever within sight of the beauty from which I am debarred forever? Yet one hour with you, only one hour, Ellen, if it were but once in the long dreary year, and I could bear to live.'

'May God assist me!' cried the frenzied girl.—'Oh Hugh! live, live, to repent what has come between us, and left us blackened and withered wretches upon the God's fair world.'

'Give me one sign, one proof then, Ellen,' said the impassioned criminal, 'that you still have not lost all the fond love you so often vowed me; let me clasp you once more to this breaking heart, and degraded and branded as I am, I will be more boundlessly happy than thrones could make me out of your sight. Say that you disclaim me, that I am not your husband, wedded in the sight of that church you reverence so deeply; shut out from your presence, all of heaven I have long dared to hope for, and give me up to a shameful death; or afford me one hour's shelter in peace and rapture by your side. May I enter?'

There was no reply, she sprang through the window and extended his arm—shuddering, she recoiled from him, but only for an instant—with one broken gasp she darted forward and fell senseless on his bosom.

(To be Continued.)

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

(From the N. Y. Tablet.)

It surpasses our comprehension how any intelligent body of people can quietly submit to be gulled by designing quavers. Nevertheless it is of daily occurrence and can only be explained on the principle attributed to Barnum that the world loves to be humbugged. Cuckerny has now-a-days become a regular science, and the most barefaced of its branches, to characterize them by a milder term than swindles, are assuredly the "Bible Mission Associations." A grand expose of the "Irish Church Missions" was lately taken place in Liverpool, which forcibly reminds us of the old adage that "when rogues fall out honest men get their due." The disclosures which have been made unveil the interior rottenness of the Protestant system, and prove that the law established institution is a gigantic fraud upon the weak credulity of society. Honest and simple-minded Englishmen are systematically plundered out of immense sums of money under the impres-

sion that they are assisting in the extension of Protestantism and in the enlightenment of the benighted ignorance of Irish Catholics.

A short time since the annual meeting of the Liverpool Auxiliary to the Society for promoting Church Missions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland was held in that city.

The Rev. P. Hains, incumbent of St. Matthias' (Protestant) Church, was present at the meeting, but prevented from speaking by Dr. McNeill, who well knew that Mr. Hains would lay bare the secret springs of the Society.

Government census acknowledges the fact, and the testimony of Protestantism itself places it beyond the shadow of suspicion or the sophistry of discussion.

THE WRONGS AND SUFFERINGS OF IRELAND.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS. To the Author of "Ireland of Our Own Time."

My Dear Friend—I am always delighted at the appearance of a good and beautiful book. But the volume which you are now publishing touches too closely upon one of my most lively and profound sympathies for me not to feel particularly happy in greeting its publication.

At a meeting of the Ennis (Co. Clare) Town Commissioners held on the 5th ult., Mr. O'Connell, a Catholic, proposed, and Mr. Keane, a Protestant, seconded the adoption of a memorial to the Queen, praying her to grant a charter to the Catholic University, which was unanimously agreed to.

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Dublin, May 9, 1862. Dear Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter directing my attention to the heavy expenses which must be incurred in defending the rights of Major O'Reilly to his seat in the House of Commons.

Believing that it is of the utmost consequence for the protection of the Catholic religion, and of constitutional freedom in this country, to prevent the electoral franchise from being rendered a mere delusion and that it is scarcely less important to vindicate the generous people of Longford from the calumnies by which they have been assailed, I willingly forward a subscription to your 'Defence Fund.'

The Catholics of Ireland owe a deep debt of gratitude, which I am sure they will most cheerfully repay, to the patriotic people and clergy of Longford who have so nobly asserted their right of freedom of election in their late victorious struggle in the cause of religion and country.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE IRISH HIERARCHY.—Monday the following prelates left London, en route, we believe, for the Eternal City:—The Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, the Most Rev. Dr. McNeill, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, and the Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff.

DEATHS FROM DESTITUTION—BARNA.—Robert Stephens, Esq., coroner of this district, held an inquest at Barna, in the parish of Rahoon, on Thursday last, touching the death of David Callahan, a labouring man, alleged to have died from destitution.

A dispatch dated Rathkeale, Limerick, May 1, says:—Dr. Enright, Coroner, held an inquest, on yesterday, on the body of Thomas Grady, who died at Parkmore, on the 25th ult., from want of food.

Irish "Prosperity"—At the meeting of the Statistical Society on Tuesday Mr. D. C. Heron, Q. C. read an able paper. "A progressive decrease in population and the production of wealth is a sign that something is not right in the legal and social conditions of a country."

WAS speaking to him on the last Thursday in April, at the fair of Carrick-on-Suir, about the farm. I advised him to give some money to Michael Kennedy, £20 or £30, to enable him to go out of the country, and he said he would not. I cannot say why I said that to Maguire. It is usual in the country, when a person is put out of his farm, to get some compensation from the person who took it. I also considered that Michael Kennedy might have angry feelings towards Maguire. If another person took the land from which I had been ejected, I am sure I would have angry feelings against that person. I heard many people speaking about Maguire taking the land, and they considered it an ugly turn. I spoke to the wife of the deceased about influencing her husband to give Kennedy some compensation. I came to the house about it, when Maguire said he would not give Kennedy anything. I reasoned with him, and he replied that he had laid out too much money on the land already, and that he was sorry he had anything to do with it. I was afraid that there might some bad end come of Maguire for taking the land Kennedy had been put out of. I also thought that it would be more creditable for the deceased to give Kennedy something. I think any man of honest feeling would speak to Maguire about it. I am married to the niece of the deceased. There was a great deal of talk in the country about his taking Kennedy's farm.

touching language of her reply, she says, 'she will ever preserve amongst her most treasured mementoes of Ireland.' This expression alone, independently of her awful bereavement, is sufficient to warm the hearts of every true Irishman towards her.—Dublin Telegraph.

M. DU CHAILLY IN DUBLIN.—A lecture by the celebrated African traveller, M. du Chailly, was delivered last evening in the Metropolitan Hall, to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the subject of "Western Equatorial Africa."

favor of young women, well and comfortably dressed, and of prepossessing appearance, the batches of whom were almost in all instances accompanied by some of their nearest male relatives or friends. To particularise what parts of the country they were from, would be but to repeat the names of the thirty-two counties of Ireland; but entering into an analysis of their respective localities on the registry, we should say the great bulk of them came from—in the order we place them—Kerry, Tipperary, Meath, Westmeath, Cork, Louth, Down, Antrim, and Wexford.—There were, of course, many from other counties, but these may be classed as the principal contributors to the exodus of yesterday."

INQUEST ON MAGUIRE.—The inquest on the body of Maguire has lasted two days, and been adjourned to Monday. From the evidence it appears that the body was found within 100 paces of where Maguire's two men were working in the field, and the constabulary on patrol passed along the bye-road close to the spot of the murder (which was inside the field) about the time it was committed. It was besides within half a mile of the police barrack. A knife was selected, lest the police should hear the shot of a pistol or gun. Several witnesses proved that Kennedy had threatened the deceased, had complained that he only owned a year's rent, and that he would die on the road, to be revenged of any one who would take his farm. Soon after the murder was committed Kennedy went into the neighboring smith's forge. The smith had heard of the murder and had mentioned it to another man, but neither of them said a word about it to Kennedy lest they should hurt his feelings, as he had been put out of the farm.

THE GLENBOWER TRAGEDY.—GLENBOWER, May 13, 1862.—It is currently rumored that a Special Commission will be sent down early next month for the trial of the prisoners charged with the late frightful murders in Tipperary. The Crown Solicitor, Mr. Kemmis, and his assistants, have been in Clonmel for some days past, examining into the evidence given with respect to the murders at Glenbower and Rockwell. In the event of a Special Commission, the brothers Bohan, who have been fully committed to Nenagh Jail, on the charge of attempting to shoot Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, near Templemore, will be removed for trial to Clonmel.—Irish Times Correspondent.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES have been sitting in conclave in this city for the last four days. The proceedings are not yet made public, but the Morning News states that "immediate and important action with reference to the National system of education was resolved upon." It has reason to think that the clerical patrons of those schools will be inhibited from sending teachers to be trained at the model schools, or taking into employment in future any teachers who may be so trained; but it does not state that they will be inhibited from taking the money. We have had many threats of this kind hanging over the National system. If it be so dangerous to faith and morals as the Ultramontane prelates allege, it is strange that the children have been left exposed to the danger for 30 years, and that the new generation that has grown up under the system are said to be the most virtuous people in the world, and the most devoted to their church.—Times Dublin Cor.

THE GALWAY SCHOOLS.—An influential deputation from Ireland waited on Lord Palmerston on Monday, to present a memorial on the subject of the Galway subsidy. It bore the signatures of 76 members of Parliament and several public bodies. Lord Palmerston received the deputation graciously, and promised that the subject should receive full consideration. He was pressed by Lord Dufferin to say that it would be favorably considered, but replied that he was only an individual member of the Government, and could only say that it would be considered.

RECEPTION AT THE PRESENTATION CONVENT OF LISTOWEL.—There are few prettier towns in Ireland than Listowel in North Kerry. The Presentation Convent is a little outside Listowel, to the west, in the direction of the Atlantic, which is about ten miles distant. The National School (female) is under the charge of the ladies of this community, and forms a wing of the convent. Three hundred children are daily receiving instruction there. There is a cross over the entrance of the schoolhouse which so much excited the ire of the Protestants of the neighbourhood on its erection that their influence was used with the inspector to have it pulled down; but, as the nuns were resolute in retaining the symbol of redemption, the Protestant ire had to go off in vapour. Thursday, the 5th of the present month, was the 18th anniversary of the founding of this convent, and as a fête day. It was further solemnised by the admittance of two postulants to the novitiate. These were Miss Hope, of Killebeggan, county Westmeath; and Miss Reardon, daughter of Mr. John Reardon, of Cork. The convent chapel, which forms the second wing of the house, was thrown open to the townspeople. This is a pretty and tastefully decorated little building; it is separated from the convent by a grating, as is the general custom. Inside the grating places were reserved amongst the nuns for the female relatives of the postulants. The celebrant was the parish priest of Listowel, the Rev. Mr. McDonnell, who was assisted by his curate, the Rev. Mr. Barrett. Amongst the other clergymen in the sanctuary were the Very Rev. E. Hogan, of Cork, provincial of the Franciscan order; the Rev. Mr. Murphy, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Hope, brother of the postulant; and Rev. Mr. Roche, P.P.—Cork Examiner.

THE CORONER said to David Murphy, the blacksmith—And you did not say a word about the murder? Witness—I did not.

CHARLES TRIBEAULT, Dundee. CHARLES DELANEY, Valenciennes. Mr. Levinge, having received the written reply at the hands of Mr. C. Thiebault and M. Delaney, then withdrew, and in a few short hours the vessel had waded this amiable and gentle lady, who is a native of France, towards her own country. Fortunately, however, by an interposition of Providence, she takes with her a document which, in the beautiful and

Mr. Whalley has made his annual appearance in the House of Commons with a pertinacity of purpose and a perseverance remarkable. He moved the House of Commons to abolish the Maynooth grant—that is, to repeal the act of 1845. On this occasion he found a seconder in Mr. Somers, the member for Kingston-upon-Null. Sir Robert Peel held that it was impossible for the government to take any part in its withdrawal. Mr. Newdegate, having delivered himself in behalf of the motion, the house divided, when there appeared for it, 111, and against it, 103.

THE CORONER said to David Murphy, the blacksmith—And you did not say a word about the murder? Witness—I did not.

THE CORONER said to David Murphy, the blacksmith—And you did not say a word about the murder? Witness—I did not.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862

NEWS OF THE WEEK

"Jordan," says the sweet singer of the conventicle, "is a hard road to travel." Still harder, and more dreary is it to travel over, or through interminable columns of type, and to find naught therein of the least interest.

In the absence of things positive, we must content ourselves with surmises, and rumors. It is surmised, as it has been surmised any time for the last two years, that Louis Napoleon is about to consummate his long career of iniquity by selling Rome, and the Pope, to Victor Emmanuel—price, or consideration, not yet determined upon.

The Emperor has fixed upon a certain day, within a year, when Rome is to be evacuated by French troops. Previously to this step being taken, however, the ceremony of summoning the Pope to surrender at discretion will be duly observed, the summons being couched in the terms of the President's letter to Edgar Ney.

Pion-Pion, who is at Naples, is said to be engaged in arranging the minor details of the plot; and it is also hinted that the "idea" with which the Emperor is possessed is, this time, the Island of Sardinia, which he is to receive from Victor Emmanuel as the "thirty pieces" for selling the Vicar of Christ to his enemies.

With regard to Venetia, rumor is also busy. Austria is to be invited to accept—anglice couched into acceptance of—a territorial indemnity of something, somewhere. Victor Emmanuel will cede another slice of his territory to France—for of course the Emperor has another "idea"—so that Genoa will become a part of French territory, whose limits will then extend to the Ticino.

There has been another great field day in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Church Rates Bill. The proposal for their abolition was rejected by a vote of 287 to 286.

The Prelates of Ireland have closed their deliberations in Dublin. The resolutions which they have adopted with regard to the Government School system have not yet been given to the public; but the correspondent of the London Times believes that immediate action, hostile to that system, is about to be taken.

From the seat of war in the United States the reports which reach us are as usual meagre, and contradictory. It is certain, however, that Gen. Beauregard has evacuated Corinth, retreating in excellent order, and carrying off with him all his guns, his baggage and his sick.

We learn also that a great battle was fought on Saturday and Sunday last on the Chickahominy, in the first part of which the Southerners were completely victorious; driving before them with great slaughter the division under General Casey, making many prisoners, and capturing a number of guns—twelve batteries it is said—and a large quantity of baggage.

battle, have been variously received; by some as a great triumph to the North; but the New York Tribune admits that the news of the battle "though not disastrous, is not cheerful," and that it was only "by great exertion, and the most determined bravery we were saved from a signal defeat."

With such chequered fortunes is the war carried on; and though the Southerners fight with the desperate courage of men determined to establish their national independence, yet they are fighting under every disadvantage. In numbers of men, in the quality of their weapons, in their command of the seaboard by their fleets and gunboats, the Northerners have an immense preponderance over their foes; and it is indeed wonderful that with such fearful odds against them, the Southerners should have been able so long to maintain the struggle.

As we were going to press, a telegram from General Halleck announces a great success over General Beauregard, who is said to have lost 10,000 prisoners, and 15,000 stand of arms.

IRISH CRIME—The Protestant press, as may well be supposed, are making the most of two sad cases of agrarian outrage—the murder of Mr. Thiebault and that of Maguire—that have lately occurred in Tipperary. Our Protestant contemporaries do right in denouncing these outrages; for every good man—Englishman or Irishman, Protestant or Catholic—will unite in condemning them, and in invoking a swift retribution upon the actors therein. But it is illogical, unjust, and a monstrous perversion of truth to conclude from two isolated acts of outrage, committed under violent provocation, to the general criminality of the people amongst whom they occur.

A Mr. William Thomson, Actuary of the Standard and Colonial Life Assurance Companies, and a staunch Protestant, has lately published a statistical pamphlet, of which the contents were read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in the month of April last. To such testimony no Protestant, and no enemy of Ireland, can object on the score of its being partial to Catholicity, and prejudiced against Scotland and in favor of Ireland.

Of Presbyterian Scotland this witness says:—I state broadly, once and for all, that in more than one County in Scotland, out of every seven persons you may meet, one is probably illegitimate; while in the lower classes of society, in certain districts, female chastity is scarcely known, and certainly not appreciated.

The subject of my present paper has been before my mind for some years, and was suggested by the perusal of the returns of the Registrar-General, and the reports of the Emigration Commissioners; but it has assumed more recently greater importance in my eyes, in consequence of the attention which has been directed to illegitimacy, and to the social evil, and, more particularly to the immorality of Scotland, as shown in the Scotch return, which, in point of illegitimacy, is a source of national disgrace, while the resulting evil of prostitution is so obtrusive and extensive as to alarm all right-thinking men.

This is the view of Scotch morality as given by a Protestant. Of the morality of the Irish, he is compelled by the force of figures to give a very different account, though he attributes their greater purity to an ethnological instead of to a religious cause. The Irish are pure, not because they are Celts—for the Celtic population of Wales, under the baneful influences of Methodism are the most impure in the British Islands—but because they are Catholics. It is to the grace of God given through the Sacraments, and not to their Celtic origin, that the Irish are indebted for their virtues, and above all for the chastity of their women.

Our Celtic race showing certainly, if we may judge from figures, a higher code of morals than the Northman and Saxon.

To this testimony we may add that of the last Report of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, which shows that crime in Ireland—in spite of the distress and hunger which so greatly prevail—is rapidly and steadily on the decrease; the numbers of convicts in Irish prisons having decreased from upwards of 3,000 in 1853, to 1,314 in the first month of 1862, whilst the cost for the criminal establishments of the country has diminished by no less than £60,000.

These figures are a good set off to the two exceptional outrages which have occurred in Tipperary, and should teach the calumniators of Popery to be more guarded in their abuse of Ireland, and less lavish of their praise of Protestant morality. The Irish have their faults, for they are men; but they have this to boast of, and of this it is not in the power of man to deprive them—that inasmuch as they have remained faithful to the Church of Christ, the "moral crown," even by the confession of their enemies, must be awarded to them; and that in no part of Catholic Ireland can it be said, that "one in every seven is illegitimate," or that "female vir-

tue is scarcely known, and certainly not appreciated." These things are said by Protestants, in Scotland, and of Protestant Scotland; but no man would dare to say them in, or of, Catholic Ireland.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The proceedings in this body have not been very interesting. Mr. Scott is doing his best to push forward his School Bill this session, but we do not think that he will succeed. Perhaps, mutilated as the Bill has been in Committee, this is of less consequence; and it is to be hoped that during the interval betwixt the prorogation and the meeting of Parliament, the Catholics of Upper Canada will agitate and organise so as to ensure their triumph during the next Session.

MR. SCOTT'S SCHOOL BILL.—As a matter of paramount importance to our Catholic fellow-subjects in Upper Canada, we publish at full the Separate School Bill, as returned from and amended by the Select Committee to which it had been referred, and which was presented to the House on the 30th ult. Our readers will compare it with the Bill as it passed its second reading, and was published in the TRUE WITNESS of the 2nd ult.

It is not for us to pronounce upon the merits of the alterations which have been made in the Bill by the Committee. Any measure with which the Catholics of Upper Canada are content, will content us, for our true position is simply that of auxiliaries; if, however, which, we fear, the amended Bill shall upon trial be found not to meet the wishes of our co-religionists, it will still be our duty to give them every help in our power, towards procuring a full and perfect measure of justice.

There is one clause in the amended Bill—the 19th—which we think will hardly prove acceptable to the Catholics of Upper Canada, whilst it is undoubtedly fatal to the principle of "Freedom of Education" for which we have always contended. By "Freedom of Education," we mean the natural right of every man, of every father of a family, as before the law, to support those Schools, and those Schools only, of which he approves, and to which he in the exercise of his absolute parental rights sees fit to send his children. This right is inherent in the parent, irrespective of his religious status; and it is, we contend, grossly infringed upon by the following clause, which stands as the nineteenth in the Bill as amended in Committee:—

"No person shall be elected as Trustee of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the site, or proposed site of the School House; nor shall any person be deemed a supporter of any Separate School unless he reside within three miles of the site, or proposed site, of the School House."

That is to say, that the Catholic parent who happens to reside three miles and a half from the site of a Catholic School House, will be obliged to pay for the support of the non-Catholic School, to which he cannot with a safe conscience, send his children. And this is the measure of justice which Protestants, who declaim against State-Churchism, mete out to Catholics, when they have it in their power to rob and oppress the latter.

This one clause is evidently destructive of the entire principle of "Freedom of Education" for which we have always contended, and for which we ever will contend. The School Question, and the Church Question are in substance identical; for every argument which tells against State-Churchism, and compulsory Church-Rates, tells with equal dialectic force against State-Schoolism and compulsory School-Rates. It is as much an abuse of its power, and in violation of the natural rights of the individual, for the State to establish a "Common School" system, as it would be to establish a "Common-Church" system. Neither Religion nor Education is a legitimate function of the State; the one belongs exclusively to the "Church," the other to the "Family;" and though it is no doubt for the advantage both of Religion and of Education that the State should make material provision for the support of both—(provided only that it do so in such a manner as not to infringe upon the rights of the Church, of the Family, or of the individual)—yet better, infinitely better, that both Religion and Education be left exclusively to the operation of the Voluntary System, than that the State should enforce upon its subjects either a Church or a School system to which any of them are conscientiously averse.

We occupy in Canada, and as against compulsory School Rates, for the support of Schools to which we, in the exercise of the plenitude of our parental rights, do not see fit to send our children, very much the same ground as that occupied by the Protestant Dissenters in England, as against compulsory Church Rates for the sustentation of religious edifices of which they, in the exercise of their rights of conscience, do not see fit to avail themselves as places of worship; and it is impossible for any one to condemn Church Rates in England, and to support a Common School system in Canada, without convicting himself of monstrous inconsistency—the result of either gross ignorance, or of gross hypocrisy.—The principle at issue in both cases is identical; and it is for the principle of "Freedom of Edu-

cation"—of unlimited freedom for the parent, so long as through his misconduct he shall not by due process of law have been deprived of his parental authority—to direct, without let or interference of any kind from the State, the entire moral, physical and intellectual culture of the children whom God has confided to his care; and for whom God holds him, and not the State, not "Jack-in-Office"—no matter by what title called—responsible.

This is the only ground upon which the advocates of Separate Schools can safely offer battle to their adversaries; and so long as they hold it, it is a "coigne of vantage" from which they cannot be driven—it is a strong hold logically impregnable. So long as they ask for those Schools in their religious capacity only, and as Catholics, they expose their flank to their enemies, and are compelled to accept the charge of the hostile columns at every possible disadvantage. The opponents of "Freedom of Education" can well reply—"We know nothing of Catholics or of Protestants; we cannot discriminate betwixt them in our legislation, neither can we recognise that any man's religious opinions, no matter how strongly or conscientiously entertained, can be pleaded against the provisions of an Act of Parliament. We legislate for all the Queen's subjects, indiscriminately, without distinction of persons, or of religious professions." If we once admit the right of the State to do anything more than merely make material provision for either Education or Religion; and if we come before the Legislature pleading our religious status only, and our conscientious convictions as Catholics, and not our natural, inherent, indefeasible rights as parents—then this answer is conclusive against our claims.

But were we for once to adopt the other system of tactics, that which the TRUE WITNESS has ever advocated, as that which alone can conduce to victory—then such a reply would be without meaning, and without force. It is as parents, and as fighting under the banner of the "Family"—and not as Catholics ranged under the banner of the Church—that we propose to enforce our just and most moderate demands upon the Legislature. We do not say to it—"Our convictions as Catholics"—but "Our rights as parents are infringed upon, and outraged, by your Legislation. We, and we alone, have the right to say how, by whom, and in company with whom, our children shall be educated; and we owe you, and we owe no man amongst you, any account for the manner in which we exercise that right." This is the language which we should employ, which we must employ, if we wish to succeed. This is the language which Protestants would employ, if treated as Catholics are treated in Upper Canada; and we strongly suspect the former would add to it some such words as these—words however which their holy religion, which teaches Catholics that it is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong—must prevent the latter from uttering:—

"And so help us God! we will not allow you, nor any of you, to interfere with us, in the education of our children; and if you attempt to levy School Rates upon us for the support of Schools to which we will not send those children, you will have to levy them at the point of the bayonet."

Of course Catholics cannot appeal to physical force, even against the tyranny and injustice of the Protestant majority; but they may—but in a case which concerns the spiritual interests of their children, they are bound to—employ against their enemies every moral weapon which the law of the land places within their reach; and to use all legal means to overthrow the degrading system of State-Schoolism which it is attempted to impose upon them. If respect for justice will not induce their enemies to do them right, then must they extort justice by the application of some other persuasives. "Agitate, Agitate, Agitate. Let there be no peace, no quiet in the land, day or night, until full justice be done you. Avail yourselves of the existing Common School system only to embarrass it, and to make it a bane and a curse; throw every conceivable legal obstacle in the way of its working; oppose everything; make yourselves as troublesome as possible to all connected with the system, so that in your weariness of spirit, they shall at last be glad to get rid of you at any price." This is our advice to our Catholic friends of Upper Canada; and it is the course of action which Our Lord Himself commended in the poor widow, who, refused justice by the judge who feared not God nor regarded man, at last forced him by her importunities, continued by day and by night, to avenge her of her adversary.—St. Luke 18.

STRONG PROTESTANT SENTIMENTS.—The evangelical press boasts loudly of its triumphs in Italy, of the progress of its holy religion, and points, as conclusive, to the numbers of Protestant bibles and Protestant tracts distributed within the last few months. We will not damp the joy which these glad tidings have brought to Protestantism. Amongst the Italian revolutionary party, Protestant principles have progressed, and are progressing, of which we give a striking and conclusive instance from the Naples correspondent of the London Times.

The latter, in writing from Naples under date the 8th ult, and describing the visit of Victor

Emmanuel to that city and its environs, recites, as characteristic of the feelings of the Neapolitan revolutionary party, which sides with the Sardinians; and enrolls its members in the so-called "National Guard"—a conversation which he held with one of the latter—who expressed his feelings towards the revolutionary dynasty in the following strongly Protestant terms:—

"Well, sir, this day is a compensation for all; we wept when we saw Victor Emmanuel—per Dio!—(or by God)—'we love him better than Christ il Padre Eterno'—(than Christ the Eternal Father)—'for has he not redeemed us from slavery?'"

The Times' correspondent does not attempt to "justify the unintentional blasphemy" of the above—which is so horrid that we shrink from laying it before the eyes of our readers; and indeed we would not do so, were it not that it is so strongly illustrative of the anti-Christian and indeed diabolical sentiments with which the Liberal and anti-Papal party in Italy are animated, and of their close relationship to the Jacobins of the French Revolution. They are Protestants it is true, for they curse the Pope in their hearts; but they are Protestants of the Marat and Tom Paine stamp. Yet they no doubt will be greeted by Exeter Hall as "brethren in the faith;" and the Times correspondent's report of the sentiments of his Neapolitan friend towards the Pope, as expressed in reply to a question put by the former, would gladden the heart of Spooner himself:—

"And the clergy," I said, "what are they doing?" "Brigands, caught, all of them; and that—Pope is the chief brigand."—Times Naples Cor.

The National Guardsman of the Times correspondent is a fair specimen of the Italian Protestant, and of the nature of the conversions which the emissaries of Exeter Hall, and the Tract and Bible distributors are operating amongst the people of the Peninsula. How far Christians have reasons for rejoicing in a process which teaches those subjected to it to love a bloated profligate like Victor Emmanuel more than the Lord Jesus, the Eternal Father, is a question which will naturally present itself to some minds, but is one which we will not at present stop to discuss.

We learn from the Montreal Gazette that His Excellency the Governor General may be expected in Montreal in the course of the present month.

Mr. McGe has been re-elected for Montreal West without opposition.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC.—We have been requested to state that the Grand Annual Pic-Nic of this Society will be held on Wednesday, 2nd July next, in the Victoria (late Guilbeault's) Gardens.

TOM MOORE CELEBRATION.—In accordance with the announcement previously made, the gentlemen of the "Tom Moore Club" entertained their friends on the 28th ult.—the anniversary of their illustrious patron. As we anticipated Nordheimer's Music Hall was well filled with the elite of the Irish society of this city, who are ever ready to forward a charitable and patriotic undertaking; and it afforded us much pleasure to find that every one present was well satisfied with the carrying out of the programme.

As our readers are aware, the programme was both musical and dramatic, consisting of some of Moore's choicest melodies, as well as other good music, and selections from Shakespeare's great tragedy of "Othello."

The "Tom Moore Club" were assisted by artists whom it is sufficient to name in order to convey an idea of their performance; we allude more particularly to our charming cantatrice, Mad. Honey Stevenson, and Mons. Gustave Smith, the organist of St. Patrick's Church. Miss Mitchell sang very sweetly, and with practice will become a very accomplished vocalist.

The gentlemen of the "Moore Club" acquitted themselves very creditably, and their singing is very much improved since their last appearance in public; and Mr. E. Woods proved himself equal to his reputation as a clever amateur violinist.

The two characters in the dramatic performance were well sustained by Messrs. McKenna and Holland. These gentlemen presented a very fine appearance in their magnificent costumes, and displayed considerable ability and discrimination in their respective roles.

On the whole the entertainment was calculated to reflect credit on all who participated in it; and the selections made were far superior to and more appropriate than the burlesque comedies that are sometimes selected for such occasions; and which, although they may excite laughter at the moment, always pain those who do not approve of witnessing the Irish character turned into ridicule.

MRS. STEVENSON'S BENEFIT CONCERT.—We were well pleased to see that this charming cantatrice's efforts to cater to the public amusement are duly appreciated, and that Nordheimer's Hall was crowded on Monday evening upon the occasion of her benefit. The music selected was from the most popular Operas of the day, and was admirably executed by Mrs. Stevenson, aided by a body of Amateurs, amongst whom must be mentioned the Tom Moore Club. The Band of the 16th was in attendance, and contributed largely to the success of the Concert.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—We learn with pleasure that on Monday, the 2nd instant, Mr. John P. Kelly, of Montreal, was, after a long and brilliant examination, admitted to the practice of law. He graduated as Bachelor of Civil Law, this spring, at the McGill University of this city, and was selected to read the valedictory address of the Legal Faculty at the convocation which was held there in the early part of last month.—At his examination on Monday, the examiners, Messrs. Belanger, Mackay, and Day, complimented him highly on his proficiency.

A HINT FOR MR. GEORGE BROWN.—Commenting upon the Bill for Incorporating the Ladies of the St. Joseph Convent, in Guelph, and deploring the rejection of the amendment to render null all bequests made less than six months before the death of the testator, Mr. George Brown in the Globe has the impertinence to speak about,—

"The Guelph news having the power to extort all the cash they can from the fears of their dying penitents."

This ribald insolence may suit the tastes of the low rabble, and vulgar fanatics to whom the Globe chiefly addresses itself, and so far may be profitable to its proprietors. But we would take the liberty of hinting to Mr. George Brown, that the Ladies whom he so wantonly insults may perhaps have brothers; that those brothers may perhaps have such things as horse-whips; and that such things as horse-whips have ere now been applied with good effect to the backs of poltroons and slanderers of women. Mr. Geo. Brown would do well to remember this.

"What should be our attitude towards the new Ministry?"—we have been asked—"Should we assume towards them at once an attitude of hostility, or would it not be wiser to give them a fair trial?"

Give them a trial, we say, by all means; and if a trial at all, a fair trial, for no other course would be consistent with our own honor. But in that we would give them a trial, it implies that in our opinion they have as yet no claims to our confidence: for we do not put upon their trial, men whom we know to be honestly disposed towards us. The mere fact of putting a man or a party on his trial, implies, not guilt indeed, but a reasonable suspicion of guilt against him or it.—As therefore we have no confidence in the Ministry, and as we would condemn no one unheard, we reply to our correspondent "Give them—the Ministry—a trial."

And a fair trial; that is to say, offer to them no faction opposition; oppose no unnecessary obstructions, and give them a reasonable time to mature and bring forward their measures. If these be good, then support them, but with a qualified support; if their measures are bad—that is to say bad as judged from a Catholic point of view—then, oppose them strenuously and without any qualification. This is the only course which to us it seems that Catholics can at the present juncture honorably and prudently pursue; whilst, at all times the more they hold aloof from all party ties—the more they incline to the policy of "Independent Opposition" so ably advocated by the lamented Lucas—the better will it be—not indeed for the office-seekers amongst them—but for their cause; and for their pockets, but for their individual honor.

The Globe and its compeers of the "Clear-Grit" press are very wrath with the present Ministry, and this is no trifling argument in their favor: for the man or party whom or which the Globe approves of and supports, must be our enemy, and if in name a Catholic, a traitor of the deepest dye. It affords therefore a presumption in favor of the actual Ministry, that they are denounced by the Globe. Still however we will wait, and judge them by their future acts. If these be good, we shall be willing to forget and forgive their past; but if they be evil, we will ever be their strenuous uncompromising opponents.

Mr. McDougall's Address to the electors of North Oxford is before the public, and contains the vindication of his abandonment of the question of Representation by Population. It was impossible, so he says, to find amongst the Lower Canadians, any man vile enough to form part of a Ministry which should adopt that question as one of its measures. He says:—

"Gentlemen, it has been asserted by some of our friends, who being at a distance from the scene, could not judge of all the circumstances, that we ought to have demanded Representation by Population, in its most absolute form; that if we had, we could have got it; or, Mr Sicotte and his friends refusing to agree to it, we ought to have refused office. I had three observations to make on this. 1st We did demand it, and were peremptorily met by the answer—'No party in Lower Canada, no representative of a constituency, save one, will, or dare consent to a repeal of the 12th section of the Union Act. The people of Lower Canada regard it as the charter of their rights—civil, religious, and national. Sooner than yield it, nine out of ten will vote to dissolve the Union.'"

The answer of "M. Sicotte and his friends" to the infamous proposition to betray their country, is we doubt not, truly reported—and reflects much credit upon them. God grant that they may adhere to that resolution; and that displaying on their flag the device "No Surrender," and sailing that flag to the mast, they may realize the expectations which their answer to Mr. McDougall holds out. "Equality of Representation," or "Repeal of the Union" pur et simple. To no other alternative should a French Canadian or a Catholic descend to listen even. No conceivable evil could be so great as that which our enemies are seeking to impose upon us by Representation by Population; even a civil war with all its horrors, such as rages in the United States, would be less ruinous to our dearest interests than submission to such a measure.

If the Upper Canadians do not like the present order of things, the remedy is in their own

hands. We feel ourselves neither honored nor benefited by a Legislative Union, or close connection of any kind with them; we have no desire for their company; and we should thank God to be quit of them, quickly and for ever. Let us thus, if we cannot agree on anything else, agree to repeal the iniquitous Act of Union.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE CLEAR-GRITS.

—As another proof of the perfect similarity of sentiment betwixt the Orangemen and the Clear-Grits upon all questions involving the rights of Catholics, we publish the following, which we clip from the columns of the Toronto Globe. Since the suspension of the British Herald, the Globe has been promoted to the post of "official organ" to the "low Orangemen," and Mr. George Brown has been raised to the dignity of "trumpeter in ordinary" to that august body:—

"At a meeting of L. O. L. No. 551, held in their Lodge Room at Toronto, May 19, 1862, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

Resolved—That this L. O. L. No. 551, heartily respond to the foregoing just expression of feeling, and trust that all our brethren, as they value their privileges, will arouse themselves to the necessity of watching with diligence even those in whom they have placed trust and confidence, for the protection of Protestantism in general, and for vigilance over the encroaching tendency of Romanism in particular. (Signed) RICHARD REYNOLDS, Master. ROBERT BREKMAN, Secretary.

Toronto, May 19, 1862.

The following is Mr. Scott's School Bill, as mutilated in Committee:—

BILL. An Act to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools" in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools. Her Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

- 1. Sections eighteen to thirty-six, both inclusive, of chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting Separate Schools," are hereby repealed, and following shall be substituted in lieu thereof and be deemed to form part of the same Act.
2. Any number of persons, not less than five, being heads of families, and freeholders or householders, resident within any school Section of any Township, Incorporated Village or Town, or within any ward of any City or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such School Section or ward, for the election of Trustees for the management of the same.
3. A majority of the persons present, being freeholders or householders, and being Roman Catholics, and not Candidates for Election as Trustees may, at any such meeting, elect three persons resident within such section or adjoining section to act as Trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any person, being a British subject, not less than 21 years of age, may be elected as a Trustee whether he be a freeholder or householder, or not.
4. Notice in writing that such meeting has been held and of such election of Trustees, shall be given by one of the Trustees so elected, to the Recte or head of the Municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the Township, Village, Incorporated Town, or City in which such School is about to be established, designating by their names, professions, and residences, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof, and every such notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same so endorsed and duly certified by him to such Trustee, and from the day of the delivery and receipt of every such notice, or in the event of the neglect or refusal of such officer to deliver a copy so endorsed and certified, then from the day of the delivery of such notice, the Trustees therein named shall be a body corporate, under the name of 'The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section number... in the township of... or for the Ward of... in the city or town (as the case may be) or for the village of... in the County of...'

5. Where such notice has been given of the election of Trustees in more than one ward of any city or town, or in more than one school section in any Municipality or Municipalities, adjoining or contiguous to each other, the trustees thereof may, if they think fit, form a union for the establishment of separate schools in such parts of the said cities or towns, or in such sections contiguous to each other of the Municipality or Municipalities as they think fit; and from the day on which the notice announcing such union shall be published in any public newspaper, issued in such city, town, village or municipality or in the city, town, village or municipality nearest thereto, the Trustees of the several wards in such city or town, and the Trustees of such sections in any municipality or municipalities shall respectively form a body corporate, under the title of 'The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools, for the city or town of... or 'The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the united Sections numbers (as the case may be,) in the township or townships of, or village or villages of... in the County or counties of... (as the case may be.)'

6. The Trustees of such Separate Schools forming a body corporate under this Act, shall have the power to impose, levy and collect School rates or subscriptions, upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such schools, and shall have all the powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

7. The Clerk or other officer of a Municipality within or adjoining which a Separate School is established, having possession of the Assessors or Collector's Roll of the said Municipality shall allow any one of the said Trustees or their authorized Collector to make a copy of such Roll in so far as it relates to the persons supporting the Separate School under their charge.

8. The Trustees of such Separate School shall take and subscribe the following declaration before any Justice of the Peace, Reeve or Chairman of the Board of Common Schools: 'I, ... will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee to which I have been elected and shall perform the same duties and shall be subject to the same penalties as Trustees of Common Schools:—and Teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same penalties as Teachers of Common Schools.

9. The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the Month of January next following their election, on which day in every year a meeting shall be held in every such Section or Ward, commencing at the hour of Ten of the clock in the forenoon for the election of Trustees for Separate Schools theretofore established; but no Trustee shall be re-elected at any such meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time he went out of office,

Provided always, that whenever in any City, or Town divided into wards, a united Board now exists, or shall be hereafter established, there shall be for every Ward two Trustees, each of whom, after the first election of Trustees shall continue in office two years and until his successor has been elected, and one of each Trustee shall retire on the second Wednesday in January, yearly in rotation.

10. After the establishment of any Separate School the Trustees thereof shall hold office for the same period and be elected at the same time in each year that the Trustees of Common Schools are, and all the provisions of the Common School Act relating to the mode and time of Election, term of office and manner of filling up vacancies, shall be deemed and held to apply to this Act.

11. The Trustees of such Separate Schools may allow children from other School Sections, whose parents or lawful guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such parents or guardians; and no children attending such School shall be included in the return, hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

12. A majority of the Trustees of such Separate Schools in any City, Town, Township or Incorporated Village, or of the Board of Trustees forming a Union under this Act, shall have power to dispose of all School Funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

13. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, from time to time, to name such persons as they think fit in the respective Cities and Counties in Upper Canada, to grant certificates of qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools, and no one shall be employed as a Teacher unless he first obtain such certificate.

14. Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, by himself or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives, or who, on or before the first day of March of the present year, has given to the Clerk of the Municipality, notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of a Separate School situated in the said Municipality, or in a Municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for Common School purposes, within the Municipality, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a Separate School. And such notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every Separate School to transmit to the Clerk of the Municipality or Clerks of Municipalities (as the case may be) on or before the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names of all persons supporting the Separate Schools under their management, and every rate-payer whose name shall not appear on such list, shall be rated for the support of Common Schools.

15. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving such notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and showing the date of such notice.

16. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or willfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty Dollars recoverable with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested.

17. Nothing in the last three preceding sections contained, shall exempt any person from paying any rate for the support of Common Schools or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such Separate School.

18. Any Roman Catholic who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School, shall give notice in writing to the Trustees of such School, and also to the head of the Municipality in which he resides, before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a supporter of such School: Provided, always, that any person who shall have withdrawn his support from any Roman Catholic Separate School shall not be exempted from paying any rate for the support of Separate Schools or Separate School Libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School House, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School.

19. No person shall be elected as Trustee of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the site or proposed site of the School House; nor shall any person be deemed a supporter of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the site or proposed site of the School House.

20. Every such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of the Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other public grants, investments and allotments for Common School purposes now made or hereafter to be made by the Province or the Municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same City, Town, Village or Township.

21. But no such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such fund, unless the average number of pupils so attending the same be fifteen or more, (periods of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted). 2. Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, Incorporated Village or Township, to any part or portion of school moneys arising or accruing from local assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village or Township, or the County or Union of Counties within which the City, Town, Village or Township is situated.

22. The Trustees of each separate School shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct return of the names of the children attending such School, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the proportion which the Trustees of such separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees; Provided, always, that the aggregate amount of the Legislative grant to Separate Schools in any one year shall not be greater than the aggregate amount contributed by rates, fees or otherwise, by the supporters of Separate Schools in the said year.

23. All Judges, Members of the Legislature, the heads of the Municipal bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent and Local Superintendent of Common Schools, and Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be Visitors of Separate Schools.

24. The election of Trustees for any such Separate School shall become void unless a Separate School be established under their management within two months from the election of such Trustees.

25. No person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School established as herein provided, either for Roman Catholics, Protestants, or colored people, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the City, Town, Village or Township in which such Separate School is situated.

26. The Holidays and Vacations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, for the observance of Common Schools, shall not be binding upon Roman Catholic Separate Schools; but the Trustees of every such School may prescribe the observance of such other holidays and vacations as they may see fit; provided always, that the number of school days, in

any Roman Catholic Separate School shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-nine days in the first half of every year, nor one hundred and sixteen days in the second half of the year.

27. In all Roman Catholic Separate Schools, no rules shall be enforced for the government or management of such schools, and no books shall be introduced or prohibited without the approbation of the Trustees of such Roman Catholic Schools.

28. In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other municipal authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equal arbitration of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada; subject nevertheless to appeal to the Council of Public Instruction, whose award shall be final in all cases.

29. This Act shall come into force, and take effect, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

DISHONESTY AND VENALTY OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.—We find in the Quebec Daily News, of the 3d inst., the following severe, but we fear only too true, imputation upon the honor and consistency of the conductors of the press in Canada:—

There are a few newspaper proprietors in this country who, in the vicissitudes and changes which so frequently take place in the political arena, may not be forced sometimes by circumstances to modify, nay, perhaps abandon altogether, the policy which they may have, for the time being, supported, with regard to questions prominently before the people. This fact is so well understood that even with enterprises directly opposed to one another, it is never made the subject of pointed animadversion, but usually referred to in a jocular tone.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pakenham, J Levi, \$5; Penbrooke, M Dowsley, \$6; St John Chrysostom, Rev Mr Pomerville, \$7 60; Merrickville, M Kelly, 60c; Leeds, P Judge, \$1; South Hinchbrook, P Brady, \$2; Lotbiniere, Reverend E Faucher, \$2; Brewer's Mills, J Kennedy, \$2; Ottawa City, L Whelan, \$2; B Alphonse, Rev Mr Prevost, \$2; Bennie's Corners, T O'Connor, \$1; Tyendinago, T Deazy, \$2; South Mountain, J Morrow, \$1; Wellington, D Donovan, \$2; St Raphael, D P McDonald, \$5; Alexandria, J Kennedy, \$1 25; Wellington, D Henigan, \$3; Norwood, T Murphy, \$3; Amherstburg, Mrs M J Buely, \$2; Prescott, P Collins, \$1; Richmondhill, M Teely, \$4; Stansboro, Rev M Labelle, \$2 50; Westport, J Byrne, \$3; North Gower, J McSweeney, \$2; St Flavie, Rev M Duguay, \$4; Norton Creek, P Sullivan, \$2; Dickinson's Landing, J McDonald, \$1; Gervis, P McAlevey, \$2; Adelaide, Rev J A Strimling, \$1; Onondago, P Fleming, \$6; Portneuf, Rev K Laford, \$5; D Mooney, \$1; Senofort, J O'Sullivan, \$2; St Columban, J Cicary, \$2 50; Dalhousie Mills, Capt. A B McDonald, \$5 60; Morrisburg, Rev J R Meade, \$2; Centreville, P Whelan, \$4; Castleblinigham, Ireland, Rev Mr McCullough, \$4 84; Deschambault, Z Bonille, \$1; Halifax, N S, Rev J Woods, \$4.

Per J Foley, Norwood—W MCarthy, \$4. Per Rev H Brettberg, Frankford—M Sullivan, \$1; W Peron, \$1; G M Auley, \$1. Per W H Millan, West M'Gillivray—Self, \$1; M Doyle, \$1. Per J Daly, South Gloucester—Self, \$2; M Egan, \$2; M Kenny, \$2; J Kenny, \$2; J Downey, \$2; M Farmer, \$2; T Daley, \$2; T Kinley, \$2. Per P Maguire, Cobourg—P Meahan, \$5. Per Rev Mr McCarthy, Williamstown—Miss M'Gillis, \$2 50; J Hay, \$2. Per P Brady, South Hinchbrook—J Mason, \$1. Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—Self, \$2; E Ryan, \$2. Per T Dunn, St Athenee—Self, \$2; Chambly, J Dunn, \$2; L'Acadie, E Dunn, \$2. Per J B Looney, Dundas—W McDonald, \$2; T O'Leary, \$2; T Oseriff, \$1. Per P F J Mullen, Toronto—Trin Coll R R, \$10; J Tyrrell, \$1. Per B Henry, London—Sergt T Hogan, \$2. Per A B McDonald, St Raphael's—A B McDonald, \$2 50. Per J Doyle, Onslow—J Boehan, \$2. Per P P Lynch, Belleville—M O'Dempsey, \$2; P Cox, \$2; Mrs J Callaghan, \$2 50. Per Rev M Byrne, Eganville—Self, \$2; Granville, J Milway, \$2. Per P Puceall, Kingston—Rev D Matte, \$2 50; C M'Neil, \$5; J Baker, \$2 50; P Doyle, \$2 50; J Cavanagh, \$1. Per J Doran, Lunenburg—J Maguire, \$2. Per P Gaine, Erinsville—J Welsh, \$4. Per A H Wagner, Windsor—Mrs Brennan, \$2. Per R Supple, Oshawa—Est of Mr Willoughby, \$2; C Lyons, \$2. Per W M Harris, Leacole—J Gull, \$2. Per G A Hay, St Andrews—M Maloney, \$5.

Mont Troops.—It is reported that the Imperial Government is about to send 15,000 troops to Canada. Colonel McKenzie, the Deputy-Quartermaster General, who was on his way to England, is ordered to return to his post here; and the sale of his furniture which was advertised in our columns is postponed, in consequence.—Commercial Advertiser.

It is understood that the Militia Bill to be introduced by the government will confer upon the executive powers to increase the active volunteers, in the receipt of pay, from 5,000 to 10,000. The existing law gives the Commander-in-Chief power to call out, but not to pay, the sedentary force; and it is intended to supplement this provision by others sanctioning the equipment and pay of any force which may be called out in any emergency. A vote of supply will be asked to cover this contingency. It is also intended, we learn, to provide for the more efficient officering of the Militia, and as far as possible to infuse the volunteer spirit into rural companies of the present sedentary force, by furnishing arms and drill instruction.—Quebec Chronicle.

THIS KINGSTON 'DAILY NEWS' ON THE MINISTRY.—The new ministry which will be announced in the House this afternoon is made up wholly of the ultraist wing of the late Opposition. Upper Canada Clear Grits and Lower Canada Rouges are about to try their hands at governing the country. The new administration will be singularly weak in Upper Canada; the names command little or no respect, and they will, we have no hesitation in prophesying, only exist for a few weeks by tolerance. It is important, however, that they should be tolerated until they fully avow their intentions, and until it is seen what sort of a financial policy they will propose. The first vital question that comes up, however, if it be such as to encounter the Liberal Conservative opposition, will utterly demolish them. If the new ministry have got an acceptable financial policy they may exist a little longer; but the composition lacks the elements of vitality, and will be surely short-lived. Already have the newly-fledged Upper Canadian ministers encountered the bitter and doleful invidious of the Globe, which avers that it is 'very sad' that Messrs. McDougall, Howland, Foley, and Wilson should have agreed to introduce no measure for the settlement of the Representation question for another year—the very men who, but a few weeks ago, the Globe justly remarks, 'placed on record in the journals of Parliament a vote of censure on Messrs Cartier and Macdonald because they had not made this very matter a Cabinet question. The new Ministry will soon have a host of enemies in Upper Canada—even their quondam friends will have cause for turning against them.

The Galt Reporter says:—The wheat crop in this neighbourhood has been injured by continued frosts and cold winds; and the barley and Spring crops generally look unpromising. There will be very little hay.

On the question of Separate Schools, the new ministry purpose granting changes, but the character of these changes has not been fully announced. Mr. Loranger, when cornered by Mr. Canehon as to the application of the double majority principle on this question, answered that if the government introduced a bill upon this subject, which did not meet with the support of a majority from Upper Canada, they would be deemed deprived of the confidence of Upper Canada, and should resign. We must confess we regard with some apprehension the result of such a trial, unless indeed, the reasonable disposition evinced on a late occasion should grow and prosper. The Catholics of Upper Canada have now, however, more reason than ever to draw together and organize a determined opposition to those who prove illiberal and unjust on this question. There are few constituencies in the Upper Province where their strength, properly and unitedly put forth, cannot but prove a serious stumbling block to local politicians. Now is the time to prepare, and we trust meetings will be held, and petitions poured in. Let it not be said again that the Catholic laity have shown supineness on this vital question. Into the hands of every member there should be placed a petition for an equitable school bill. If the local member will not present the petition, a copy can be sent to other more liberal members of the House. There should be no 'shilly-shallying' on such a question.—Ottawa Citizen.

The London Times of the 16 ult., says:—The detachments of telegraphists of the Royal Engineers, which recently sailed for British North America for the purpose of establishing graphic communication between the various military stations in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick but ultimately returned to Chatham in consequence of the breaking down of the Victoria steamer in which they had embarked, will not re-embark for Canada, an intimation to that effect having been yesterday received at headquarters. The Government has abandoned the intention of forming the extensive system of telegraphic communication throughout British North America, as was at first proposed and the party of telegraphists especially trained for that work are to be distributed among the various companies of Royal Engineers at home, in readiness for removal to any foreign or home station where their special services may be required.

YOUR APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.—Such mistakes are now all the fashion, over the telegraph wires, and they are good news for some, and bad news to others. For one box of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers you pay 25 cents. They cure a cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, etc., in a few hours. Sold by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newmarket, C. W. General Agents for the Canada. June 5.

Birth. At St. Catherine's, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. James German, of a son.

Died. At Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, on the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Catherine Walsh, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Walsh, aged 23 years.

MONTRÉAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 4th, 1862. Flour Pollard's, \$2.50 to \$3; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50. Fine, \$3.90; Super, No. 2, \$4 to \$4.10; Super, \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Extra, \$5 to \$5.10; Superior Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.50, per 112 lbs. Superfine Flour is scarce and active at \$4.25. A sale of a choice brand, for future delivery, has been made at considerably more. Oatmeal per bul. of 200 lbs., \$3.70 to \$3.90. White Winter, 60 lbs.—U C, Spring, 90c to 92c; White Flour, \$1.05 to \$1.10, nominal. A sale of a choice cargo of Spring at 90 cents. Ashes Pots, \$6.70 to \$6.724; Inferiors, \$6.80; Pearls, \$6.924 to \$6.95. Pork Mee, \$12 to \$12.50; Prime Mee, \$10 to \$11; Prime, \$9.50. All dull. Butter is in better supply, and prices a little lower old Butter sells at from 10c to 12c; medium qualities at from 10c to 13c; Fine Dairy at from 13c to 15c. Eggs are scarce at 9c. Tallow is in demand at 8c to 8 1/2c. Lard is dull at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c.—Montreal Witness.

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



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th June, in the BONAVENTURE HALL.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

PATRICK WOODS, BERNARD TANSEY, W P M'GUIRE, PATRICK JORDAN, DANIEL LYONS, JOHN MURPHY. June 5.

NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 12.—Among the telegrams which appear in the Paris papers is one from London, dated Friday, the 19th instant. It is to this effect:—"Mr. Layard declared at this day's sitting that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond without having received any instructions from his Government, and that his visit had no political object."

This is not a complete version; what Mr. Layard said was, that

"He feared he could give no other answer than that, as far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions whatever from his own Government; and he might add that M. Mercier's visit had been attended with no political results whatever."

In my letter of Wednesday last I stated that M. Mercier had no instructions from his immediate superior, M. Thouvenel, and that M. Thouvenel not only had given him no instructions but even professed ignorance of the motive of his journey. If M. Thouvenel was questioned about it he probably gave that answer, and the answer was, I suppose reported in the usual way. When Mr. Layard speaks of the French Government he means no doubt the French Foreign Office.—Now, M. Mercier would hardly have left Washington for the Confederate capital without an intimation, if not a formal order, from some one "to whose will even the Minister of Foreign Affairs must defer." It is not the first time that a French Minister has acted on instructions from superior authority, without regard to any which he may have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and probably this is the case just now.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday has the following short paragraph:—

"His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, who leaves this evening on a visit to his father-in-law, has received no political mission from the Emperor."

A good deal was said, and is still said, about this visit. The papers more or less in the confidence of the officials have attributed a certain amount of importance to it. The *Patrie*, for instance, thought it meant more than was generally known. The *Presse* spoke of a "remodelling of the treaties between France and the Italian Government;" and the *Esprit Public* affirmed that—

"The principal object of the mission entrusted to Prince Napoleon by the Emperor for the King of Italy was to modify the bases of the Convention concluded in M. Cavour's time, and that if the preliminary points be agreed upon (which is not doubtful) the Emperor's cousin will submit to the King of Italy the plans adopted at Paris for the solution of the Roman question."

The Prince left Paris on Saturday evening for Marseilles, where he embarks on board his yacht, the *Jerome Napoleon*. He is accompanied by three or four aides-de-camp, a member of the Institute, and the principal Engineer of Mines. The position which the Prince has occupied in the Senate, and his well-known views on Roman affairs, not to speak of his rank as Imperial Prince, give this visit much importance in the eyes of the public; and the public will, I fear, believe in a political mission all the more for the denial of the *Moniteur*.

"We know not what to believe as to the political objects attributed to this journey," observes the *Siècle*:—

"If the Prince be intrusted with a mission to the King of Italy, we hope it will be crowned with success. The opinion so clearly expressed by Prince Napoleon in the Senate leaves no doubt that what he may do in Italy will be in conformity with the policy which we ourselves have always supported; and, without attaching exaggerated importance to his journey, which the family ties of the Prince with King Victor Emmanuel and the deep interest attached to the events of Southern Italy sufficiently explain, we hope that something will arise out of it useful and profitable to the Italian cause."

The "something useful and profitable" is, perhaps, a little vague. It may refer to the nomination of the Prince to the Viceroyalty of Southern Italy; or to a treaty defensive and offensive with France. All this has been said, and we have even heard a whisper (of course unfounded) about a new annexation or something of that sort.

Complaints are becoming more numerous among the trading classes in Paris. Shopkeepers declared during the last week that business had not been worse since the year 1848. That these complaints are not quite unfounded is evident from the fact that shops are to be let in the best situations. The monthly account published by the Governor of the Bank of France on Friday last shows how much commercial transactions are contracted and how greatly unemployed capital is accumulating.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster had arrived at Marseilles on his way for Rome.

The *Independence* says the object of M. Lavalette's recent visit to London was to induce England to consent to a common intervention in America, and England has agreed but only on one condition—namely, the settlement of the Roman question. The Imperial Government lent an ear to this proposition and it has thus led to the English Cabinet to confer as to an intervention in American affairs.

"Our Protestant Missionaries" will no doubt rejoice over the following item which we clip from the Paris correspondence of the *London Times*:—

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has received despatches from China confirming the report of the murder by the Taeping of the missionary, Pere Vuillaume, one of the most learned Chinese scholars. The Pere Vuillaume had been for 13 years incessantly employed in preaching the Gospel to the Chinese and had succeeded in converting numbers to Christianity.

THE FRENCH LADY AND HER GLASS EYE.—An action was brought, says the *Journal de Tribunaux*, against a lady for the price of a glass eye that she had ordered expressly to fit her, but refused to take when finished. She defended her own cause, and desired the court to observe her hair. "It is false," said she, "but it looks well and keeps my head warm; my teeth, too, are false," said she, "but they look well, and what is better, they enable me to chew my food; but this eye, continued she angrily, 'is not of half the use of my wig and artificial teeth, for I

cannot see out of it a bit,' and so saying, she dashed the eye indignantly on the floor of the court.

ONE OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS COMMITS "HARI KARI," OR SUICIDE, IN PARIS.—The Japanese Ambassadors left yesterday to proceed to London. The last days of their stay at the Hotel du Louvre were marked by a most extraordinary and impressive occurrence. One of the officers belonging to the suite of the Envoy received the order, which had been despatched almost immediately after his departure from Japan, to commit the act of suicide, or self-execution, known as the *hari*, described by Bayard Taylor, and other travellers in Japan as the only method of avoiding the disgrace and torture accompanying a public execution.—What the offence committed by this miserable man before his departure from Japan was, or what the means whereby it was discovered, must forever remain a secret. But what is certain is the fact of the act of suicide having been faithfully performed by the victim, and according to the official form, in the presence of the representative of the spiritual Majesty of Japan, and by stabbing himself in the bowels with his broad yataghan which every Japanese officer of distinction wears upon his bosom, suspended by a thick gold chain round his neck. It appears that it has been the custom daily of an afternoon for the four and twenty chief officers to take their bath in a large basin which had been expressly fitted up for the purpose on the first floor of the hotel. In this, the water being let off and renewed at pleasure, it was easy to accomplish the work of vengeance; and here alone, with the Minister of Imperial wrath, the shadow appointed to watch every movement of his companions, and to report every action to his Sovereign, did a miserable being put an end to his existence, at the word of command issued from the other side of the globe. The bath waiters of the hotel had reported on the suspicious appearance of the water which remained on the bottom of the bath on a certain day, and the evident attempts which had been made to cleanse the floor of the room with unusual care. But so strange are considered the customs of these people, and so utterly impossible has it been found to understand their language, in spite of the numerous savans in Paris paid by Government, not only to learn but to teach it, but who although proclaimed perfectly conversant with all its dialects until the Ambassadors arrived seem suddenly so struck with awe perhaps at the sight of their excellencies, that they lost their memory entirely, and could neither understand nor utter a single word, that it was deemed by the persons consulted on the subject that the disorder must have been created by some religious or superstitious custom, and no further inquiry was therefore deemed necessary. After the lapse of a day or two, however, it was observed that one of the officers was missing; the waiter noticed, moreover, that the room occupied by one of them remained undisturbed, although his vestments of ceremony remained extended on his bed; and at last many little circumstances and sundry religious observances, which seemed to have no adequate explanation, occasioned an inquiry to be instituted. The result of this inquiry seems to have been the discovery of the corpse of the victim, rudely embalmed, and placed with great care in a large wooden chest, all ready packed to convey it away. The embalment merely consisted of the most careful bandaging in silken wrappers, tightly compressed by leathern thongs. As far as gesture and intonation can convey the impressions of the mind, it soon became easy to perceive that no concealment was sought, and that the occurrence was greatly regretted by the victim's companions, altho' regarded as a stern necessity of duty. The discovery, of course, created the greatest embarrassment to the government, and M. Thouvenel, after consultation with the Emperor, sent down a message to the Ambassadors and Representatives both of the temporal and spiritual Sovereigns of their countries, declaring his great astonishment and disapproval at what had taken place. Intimation was given at the same time that such barbarous customs being totally at variance with the laws and institutions of the country, any repetition of the same occurrence would be followed by expulsion. The body of the unfortunate man, being but imperfectly embalmed, was conveyed away upon an order issued from the *Ministere des Affaires Etrangères*, to the Minister of Police, at six o'clock in the morning, to the cemetery of Mont Parناسse, where it has been temporarily deposited to await the return of the Ambassadors, who, on pain of the same order of *hari*, are bound to lay it as a piece of conviction at the feet of their Emperor. This is the story whispered about in Paris, and unfortunately confirmed by the only possible proof—that of the absence of one of the suite on the departure of the Embassy, which was ascertained beyond a doubt by those who, roused by the interest excited by the tale which has been suffered to get abroad, had the curiosity to assist at their departure yesterday evening, in order to compare their number with the photographic sketch executed on their arrival. This proved not the truth of the story here related, but that of its foundation—the absence of one of the most conspicuous of the group.

There is a unanimity of belief that the French Government has done with that accommodating policy which M. Bismarck professed till the other day, and that, little trusting in Providence, it is about to take extreme measures, which seem to be spontaneously suggested, but which in reality were perfectly combined and foreseen. More than a fortnight ago, while General Goyon was boasting in Rome of never having gained so glorious a victory, Lavalette was confiding to M. Thiers, with whom he has remained on very good terms, that everything was decided in favor of his system. The illustrious statesman, on relating the circumstance, added with his natural vivacity: 'Napoleon wants to eat the Pope. Very well! he will burst of the meal.' The expression is strong, but historical and pregnant with meaning. What is more significant than Goyon's disgrace and Lavalette's joy is Prince Napoleon's journey. It is said that in the midst of the orations bestowed upon his father-in-law, he may be proclaimed—spontaneously, of course—Viceroy of the Two Sicilies. The most current version of this journey, which was decided on eight months ago, is that it has for its purpose to watch over the execution of a new treaty *à la Plombières*, which would consist in purchasing the abandonment of Rome by the cession to France of the island of Sardinia and Genoa. This news is very serious, but I believe in it, as I have constantly said that Napoleon could not allow the establishment of 'Italian unity' without requiring and obtaining territorial 'guarantees.' And Genoa alone is not in question; but Belgium, Geneva, and the Rhine are all coveted at the same time, with the connivance of Russia, to whom the East is to be surrendered. The French Government has the childishness to wish to regulate the whole of the European press; and to intimidate it, it has begun a prosecution, without precedent, against the *Independence Belge*, which is sure to lose, as it has against M. Mathieu, who is connected with the Minister Delangle. Henceforth, every correspondent will be compelled, it seems, to give his name to the Home Office, without being very sure that M. Imbans is a confessor who does not make an undue use of his secret.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

ITALY.

ROME.—The *Herald's* Chinese correspondent says— 'The prevalent belief is, that the solution of the Roman question is more distant than the present aspect of affairs would lead people to suppose.'

Galvani writes a letter from Rome, which states that the conviction is general there that the Pontifical government has made every preparation with a view to a sudden departure. The Pontifical archives are said to have been divided into two portions, which will be confined to the nunciatures of Vienna and Madrid. The Royal family of Naples has taken similar precautions.

The *Presse* of same day says:—"Belief in a near solution of the Roman question is no general! No less than 2,000 of the high ecclesiastics of all European nations will meet at Rome on the occasion of the Japanese canonisation.

General de Goyon received the day before yesterday (5th) notice, not of his final recall, but of his being "called to France." Up to that time his report spread on this subject had no foundation. The French troops co-operate actively with the Sardinian troops in repressing the Neapolitan reaction on the frontier. Some officers especially display an extraordinary zeal in such a mission; but, I must say, that it is not exact to say that Colonel Chaney crossed the Neapolitan frontier near Veroli, to attack Olivaione in concert with the Piedmontese. The King of Naples has caught the small-pox (some say scarlatina), doubtless during his sojourn at his villa *et Capriano*, while visiting two of his servants who were suffering from it. Since the report of Francis II's illness has spread in Rome, the Quirinal has been literally besieged by an immense crowd of Neapolitan and foreign visitors eager to have news of His Majesty and to testify to him their sympathy by inscribing their names on the visitors' book in his antechamber. It has been remarked with pleasure, to the credit of General de Goyon, that he presented himself almost every day at the Quirinal.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived here on Thursday and was received to-day by the Sovereign Pontiff. His precipitate departure from Naples, where he remained but a very short time, is owing, it is stated, to the profound disgust experienced by his Egyptian Highness for everything which is taking place in that city.

This is not wonderful after all; for the following is what an Englishman, at present in Naples, writes to a countryman of his who is in Rome:—"To judge of Naples from appearances, it looks as if there really was a regular Government in that country; but woe to the man who wishes to scrutinise things with an observant eye. He is soon disenchanted on perceiving everywhere only a frightful anarchy, and an unparalleled arbitrariness. It goes to such lengths, that nobody thinks of going from home without being provided with a revolver."—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

NAPLES.—Before the King's arrival it had been proposed to grant a general amnesty for all political offences, and I believe that His Majesty was much inclined to favor the proposition; but on its being discussed in Council it was rejected as being premature, or rather it was deferred until brigandage had been put down. The decision was, I think, wise, as there is any reactionary movement going on, would have been only to increase the bands of the brigands. In Naples alone we have, in Santa Maria Apparente, 150 prisoners; in Concordia, 20, and perhaps 300 Camoristi and their dependants in various places in the city. Each provincial prison, too, has its quota of political prisoners, and in some places in a greater number than in the city, so that the release of those men in these suspicious times, with a political mark on them and without any resources, would have been to drive them into the hands of the conspirators.

The safety of the State, and of themselves as well, requires that they shall be still detained, and with the hopes of pardon in prospect they may rest contented a little longer in confinement. I take for granted, however, that the amnesty will not be extended to brigands properly so-called, men taken in arms and stained with great crimes, but that it will be confined to those who have blotted or in any way favored reactionary designs. Morally speaking, they are infinitely the worst, for while they have given an impulse to crime, the poor wretches who have been hitherto, or who may yet be sacrificed, are only the ignorant and misguided instruments. Bail has been offered for James Bishop, and refused, and indeed, it could not have been otherwise, without doing a great injustice to numbers of others in prison.

Plon-Plon has arrived at Naples, and received an ovation from the lowest section of the rabble, and the revolutionists.

The official *Giornale di Napoli* publishes an article on the arrival of Prince Napoleon, which it considers as a fresh proof of the friendship of France.

The article continues thus:—

"This feeling might, however, give rise to premature hopes in reference to the Roman question, which, instead of hastening the solution of this question, would only obstruct the steps already taken, and which must certainly lead to a result. We believe we may state that the arrival of the Prince still more assures the cordial understanding between the Emperor and the King, and will facilitate a common action, for which the two Governments are closely united, without, however, his Imperial Highness having any mission to make special propositions to the King."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 9.—On the 7th inst., Count Rechberg the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acknowledged to the Chamber of Deputies that the policy of Austria in respect to Italy had been ill-judged. The debate, which was of equal interest and importance, was opened by M. Kuranda, one of the representatives of this city. In substance, his speech, which was of great length, is as follows:—

"We are called on to vote the supplies for the Foreign Department. If we grant the various sums demanded we shall tacitly express our confidence in the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and it therefore appears desirable that we should previously obtain an insight into his opinions on several matters of importance to the empire. Since the establishment of the German Confederation Austria has had four political epochs. During the whole of the first epoch—that of Metternich—Austria was the great champion of reaction. She believed that any free movement in Germany would be highly pernicious to her, and she acted accordingly. In the year 1848, when the second epoch began, the different German nations convoked a German Parliament at Frankfort. Notwithstanding the unjust treatment which Germany had received at the hands of Austria, her sons were invited to send representatives to Frankfort. The invitation was accepted, and it was owing to the Austrian members of the Frankfort Parliament that there was not a complete rupture between their own Government and Germany. When Prince Felix Schwarzenberg took office the third epoch began. The Prince, a very bold and energetic man, played a great game, and won it. His success made him haughty and overbearing, and he was solely intent on increasing the power and influence of Austria abroad. He speedily did away with the constitution of the 4th of March 1849, and by restoring the absolute system he alienated the friends which Austria had acquired in Germany and elsewhere. The fourth epoch began when the Emperor again gave a constitution to Austria. There have been very many changes of men at home; but Austria still has the same representatives abroad. After such a thorough reform in the interior of the empire, there ought to be a corresponding reform in the foreign policy of the Government. We must, therefore, ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he has told his agents in Germany that the Constitution being a reality, they must act in accordance with it. The next question to be put to the Minister for Foreign Affairs relates to Italy. Had there been no treaties of 1815 there would hardly have been an Italian question. Ever since Austria has been an Italian power she has been in difficulties. She has been obliged to maintain enormous armies, to have recourse to military interventions, to convolve despotic congresses at Troppau and Laibach, and enormously to increase the national debt. The results of her violent efforts to maintain her position in Italy were the Treaties of Villafranca and Zurich. Our diplomatists displayed their total incompetence at Zurich, for we should now have no territory left in Italy had we not retained possession of the redoubtable Quadrilaterate. In my opinion, however, it is no great misfortune that we have lost our so-called *Machtstellung* (political position and influence) in Italy,—that we have ceased to be an Italian Power. 'Venetia we must hold and defend to the very last! Not in order that we may have power, and influence in Italy, but because Venetia, (the Quadrilaterate) is the bulwark of Austria, Bavaria, and Southern Ger-

many.' It is not to be expected that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs should consider the Treaty of Zurich waste paper, but he will do well to recollect that these are not the times for a policy of restoration in Italy."

MILAN, May 13.—It is reported that Austria has increased her troops along the frontier of Lombardy by 10,000 men.

Four battalions of troops have been concentrated on the Tyrolean frontier.

PRUSSIA.

Not a single one of the present Ministers of Prussia has found a seat. M. Von Hoyat, who has long sat for Eldersfeld, has been indignantly rejected.—Count Bernstorff was beaten at Potsdam by more than four to one.

RUSSIA.

THORN, MAY 12.—A report is current that a military conspiracy in favour of Poland has been discovered in St. Petersburg.

A great number of officers, all of whom are Russians are said to be seriously implicated, more especially those belonging to the garrison of Kalisch. A full and searching inquiry into the affair has already been instituted.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Wednesday, May 7.—The tumults in the North have been quelled, and hitherto it has not been necessary to send troops to Oporto, as was at first intended. Lobahavila has stated in the Cortes that he knows the instigators of the disturbances, and that they will be severely punished. No doubt there was an intention of giving a political tendency to these riots, but as yet such intentions have failed. The question before the Cortes is the project of law respecting public instruction, and against the continuation of the Sisters of Charity in Portugal. It is believed the government will carry their point.

It is rumored that a marriage is projected between the King of Portugal and the Princess Maria Pia of Savoy, fifth child of King Victor Emmanuel. She was born on the 16th of October, 1847.

UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC MORALS AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, one of the leading abolition papers of the Northwest, has recently given an account of the state of morals in and around the National Capital. The contrast which he presents is not very flattering to the Republican Administration. We reproduce the following paragraph from his letter:—"The tone of morality here is considerably lower than it has ever been before. This is admitted on all hands, and can be proved, or rather needs no proof, for the air is heavy with public and private guilt. A few years ago a high Austrian official, whose speculations were discovered, applied the lancet to his own veins, and another, similarly situated, hanged himself. There is no such sense of shame here. Any ecroener's jury in Washington would find a verdict of insanity for such conduct, and the verdict would be accepted in good faith. The Southerners, as a class, had a very nice sense of honor so far as the public treasury was concerned. Floyd was an exception—almost a solitary exception—to the rule. When they held the power here there was comparatively little thieving, and when any was discovered it was promptly exposed and denounced. There has been a change—almost a fearful change for the worse. The frauds and attempted frauds on the treasury, in one channel and another, come so fast, and from such unexpected quarters, that one is bewildered in contemplating them. Yet nobody has been brought to justice, and nobody seems to think it possible that any body should be brought to justice. 'Oh, those rascally contractors!' says some honest man in the rural districts. For every dollar wrongfully taken by a contractor, five have been taken by public servants. This certainly is alarming. Why is it tolerated by an Administration which came into power professing honesty, and promising retrenchment and reform? Will honest men stop and investigate."—*Ohio Statesman.*

LIBERTY IN WASHINGTON.—The *New York Herald* of Wednesday has the following specimen of the liberty enjoyed in the Federal capital:—"The Washington gossips were to-day furnished with a fresh subject by the arrest of three ladies—two of whom were the wife and daughter of a prominent officer of the Senate—while passing the old Capital prison, in which are confined the rebel and State prisoners. One of them raised her handkerchief to her face and pressed it several times with rapidity over her mouth. This movement was observed by the guard who stopped the carriage, and requested the ladies to alight. On being conducted to the guard room they were informed they were under arrest for violating a public order prohibiting of any waving of handkerchiefs or making any other signs likely to be interpreted as a signal by the prisoners. The lady stated that she had been eating oranges, and was merely wiping her mouth. The mother and daughter were released on a promise to be careful not to violate the rule again. The other lady's case is as yet not disposed of."

The Mayor of New Orleans has been sent to Fort Jackson for addressing to General Butler the following protest against his infamous order relative to the women of that city:—

State of Louisiana, Mayoralty of New Orleans, May 13, 1862. Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, Commanding United States Forces:— Sir—Your general order, No. 28, of date 15th inst., which reads as follows (here follows order 28, respecting ladies) is of a character so extraordinary and astonishing that I cannot, holding the office of chief magistrate of this city, chargeable with its peace and dignity, suffer it to be promulgated in our presence without protesting against the threat it contains, which has already aroused the passions of our people, and must exasperate them to a degree beyond control. Your officers and soldiers are permitted, by the terms of this order, to place any construction they may please upon the conduct of our wives and daughters, and upon such construction, to offer them atrocious insults. The peace of the city and the safety of your officers and soldiers from harm or insult have, I affirm, been successfully secured to an extent enabling them to move through our streets almost unnoticed, according to the understanding and agreement entered into between yourself and the city authorities. I did not, however, anticipate a war upon women and children, who, so far as I am aware, have only manifested their displeasure at the occupation of their city by those whom they believe to be their enemies, and I will never undertake to be responsible for the peace of New Orleans while such an edict, which infuriates our citizens, remains in force. To give a license to the officers and soldiers of your command to commit outrages such as are indicated in your order upon defenceless women, is, in my judgment, a reproach to the civilization, not to say to the Christianity of the age, in whose name I make this protest.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The extreme danger attending the storing of large quantities of rock oil is exemplified by the recent fire at Brooklyn. It was occasioned by the accidental bursting and ignition of a barrel of petroleum, which was being unloaded from a lighter. The flames communicated to 15,000 barrels of oil, which were destroyed, together with several vessels, the docks, sheds, and adjoining buildings; the total loss being estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Several persons were burned to death, and many injured.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHERN ARMIES.—A correspondent at Gen. Halleck's camp writes to a Western paper, that from various causes,—one of which is, the unwholesome water of the region,—about 25 per cent. of his troops are sick. It is reported that there are 7,000 sick or wounded soldiers in the hospitals at St. Louis, Mo. It has also been alleged that there are 5,000 or 6,000 of Gen. McClellan's men in hospital, besides the large numbers of sick already sent North.

We (*Montreal Gazette*) learn on the authority of a private letter from Louisville, Kentucky, that the Southern feeling is very strong there, all the Clergy, even being for the South—the Episcopalians being particularly so. "When the wounded Confederates were brought from Fort Donelson, the ladies of Louisville attended to them; but an order soon came from the authorities, forbidding this attention. The friends of those who die are not allowed to attend the funeral, and to carry vengeance to the grave, the funeral services of christians is forbidden. But the ladies afterwards go to the graves to strew them with flowers. The streets of Louisville are infested with Federal troops in a wretched condition."

WILLIAMSBURG.—Williamsburgh was a city without life when we entered it. The men and the women and the children, whose ideas of war were fashioned in the Rebel school, hid themselves in the recesses of their houses. Only the slaves came into the streets. For two days the population concealed themselves and their valuables from apprehended retribution; but when, through the cracks and crevices of their hiding-places, they saw the Northerners actually mounting guard for their protection at their front gates and doors, and heard from their slaves that not a glass in a window, nor a picket on a fence had been broken by our troops; that we took not the slightest thing by force, but paid gold and silver for everything, and unumbringly submitted to the high price established by the depreciated Rebel currency, these people found courage to come out and show upon us. Diligent inquiry could not establish the existence of more than one Union man in Williamsburgh. And, inasmuch as he made one of our officers a gift of a small damask table-spread, from which Magruder had drank wine three evenings previous, it is fair to presume that his professions of Unionism are a swindle. This side of Williamsburgh, upon the line of our march, no scrutiny with candles in day time could possibly discover one Union man or one Union woman. The article does not exist in this country. Of a slightly higher physical type, the men and women who have abided on their farms are the same in error, ignorance, obstinacy, and fierceness as the Rebels in the ranks.—*Letter from Gen. McClellan's army.*

Accompanying the following kind letter, was a check for twenty-six dollars, from the following thirteen gentlemen: Rev. J. T. Sullivan, Josiah Updegraff, Jas. Quigg, Michael Rielly, Ed. Sheehan, Peter Lecher, P. Kenney, Nicholas Crawley, Henry Moore, P. W. Bosley, John Dunn, Rev. Jos. Heidenkamp, and Jas. Cosidine.

"WHEELING, Va., May 15, 1862. James A. McMaster, Esq: Dear Sir—It is with unfeigned pleasure that the enclosed subscribers congratulate you on your release from the bastille, into which you were thrown by the first American despot. I, for one, was aware to what extremes an Autocrat of the Russian, or any truly absolute monarch, could go in moments of political disturbance, but I was not prepared to witness, in this great republic of 'free speech and free press,' you or any other citizen victimized, because you dared, with fearless patriotism, to arraign the violators of the Constitution before the supreme tribunal—the sovereign people. The time was, and that little over a year ago, when I thought that withered would be the arm official as well as private which would sacrilegiously attempt to destroy all or any of the safeguard thrown around us by the Constitution! But the heart is sick. However, we may well be proud of the men whom not even the horrors of a dungeon could intimidate. Among them, sir, you stand forth prominently. We feel satisfied that the *irons* with which you *could* be manacled on your way to Lafayette, and your stay in that prison, command for you the respect and admiration of your fellow-citizens, and secure for you a patronage more than sufficient to compensate for the time you have lost.

"We may possibly be able to do more for you later. For the present, accept the assurance that the circulation of your excellent conservative and patriotic journal will never be greater than we wish it to be.—Yours, etc. (Rev.) J. T. SULLIVAN, Pastor of St. James' Cathedral."

*It was one of the falsehoods of the daily papers that we insisted, or asked to have the irons on our hands.—*Ed. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

GREAT BRITAIN

A RECENT TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY, IN LONDON —AFFECTING SCENE.—Lord Chief-Justice Tindale presiding. George Hammond, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, on an indictment for the wilful murder of George Baldwin, a mountebank. The prisoner was a man of medium height, but slender form. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation. He was 41 years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner gave evidence of his being a man of distinguished education.

On being called to plead, the prisoner admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and he deplored the act, adding, however, that, on his conscience, he did not believe himself guilty. The indictment was then read and the act of being admitted, the prisoner was called upon for his defence.

The prisoner then addressed himself to the Court and jury:

"My lord, said he, 'my justification is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter, then four years of age, the sole memorial of a beloved wife, whom it had pleased God to recall to Himself. I lost her, but I did not see her die. She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but her I had nobody in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered cannot be described; you cannot comprehend it. I had expended in advertising and fruitless searches everything I possessed—furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years on foot I had been seeking for my child in all the cities and all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to commence my advertisements in the newspapers. At length, on Friday, the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the centre of the market a troupe of mountebanks were performing their feats. Among them a child was turning on its head supported on a halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother must have penetrated my own, for me to have recognized my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would perhaps have precipitated herself toward her, and locked herself in her arms. As for me, a veil passed over my eyes. I knew not how it was—I, habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by the clothes—I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—then again; he was dead. Afterward I repeated what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was able to kill but one."

Lord Chief-Justice Tindale.—"These are not Christian sentiments. How can you expect the Court and jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cannot forgive?"

Prisoner.—"I know, my lord, what will be your judgment, and that of the jury; but God has pardoned me; I feel it in my heart. You know not, I knew not then, the whole extent of the evil that man had done. When some compassionate people brought me my daughter in prison, she was no longer my child; she was no longer pure and angelic as formerly; she was corrupt body and soul—in her manner, her language infamous, like those with whom she had been living. I did not recognize her myself. Do you comprehend now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child. And I—I have killed him but once."

Foreman.—"My lord, we have agreed on our verdict."

Chief-Justice.—"I understand you, gentlemen, but the law must take its course. I must sum up the case, and then you will retire to deliberate." The Chief-Justice having summed up the case the

jury retired, and in an instant after returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

A CURIOUS CHARGE BY AN IRISH JUDGE.—O'Neill daunt in his "Memoirs of O'Connell" tells the following strange story:—As we passed through Naas, O'Connell observed the head of O'Connor, a rebel schoolmaster, who was hanged in 1796, had ceased for some years to ornament the gaol.

Oh! I must not forget there was another point of nonsense in your speech. You talked about the tax on leather, and said it would make us all go bare-foot. Now, O'Connor, I've the pleasure to inform you that I have a large estate in Clare, and there is not a tenant upon it that hasn't got as good boots and shoes as myself.

Sponges.—To Our Delinquent Subscribers.—Under the new classification adopted by Dr. Leidy, the eminent naturalist of the University of Pennsylvania, a sponge is an animal, and what is singular enough, an animal shown capable of eating clam-shells!

Many a Printer has a cause to repeat:— "In the woods of the North there are insects that prey On the brains of the elk till his very last sigh; Oh, genius! thy passions more cruel than they, First lives on thy brains, then leave thee to die!"

THE SPIRIT OF A MAN.—Mr. Ferguson was a married tailor, and being hecpecked one day, he excited the wrath of Mrs. F., who assaulted him with a broom-stick, and would have battered him had he not run under the bed.

My good woman, said the Evangelist, as he offered her a tract, have you the Gospel here? No sir, we haven't, replied the old crone, but they've got it awful down to New Orleans.

WHAT SHE DID IT WITH.—"Why Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally the girl, for the amusement of the company, upon the fantastic ornamenting of a large pie—"Why, Bridget did you do this? you're quite an artist; how did you do it?"

A friend from the country on telling Foote of an expensive funeral of an attorney, the wit replied: "Do you bury your attorneys?"

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THE Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal. The Course of Studies will last generally from 6 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents. The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the mimic language, and this in a few weeks. CONDITIONS—For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms invariably paid in advance. Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the Institution. Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable Institution for the interest of the poor unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY, MAY 12th, Trains will run as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 7.30 A.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond and for Quebec (arriving there at 11 00 P.M.) at 3 00 P.M. Mixed Mail and Passenger Train (with Sleeping Car attached) for Quebec, on arrival of the Day Through Train from Toronto, at 11.30 P.M. WESTERN TRAINS. FROM BATAVIA STREET STATION. Day Exp. for Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, stopping only at Principal Stations, and connecting with Great Western Train for Hamilton, London, Detroit and the West, at 8.30 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Intermediate Stations, at 9.30 A.M. Mixed Train for Cornwall and Way Station, at 5 00 P.M. BY ORDER Mon. May 6, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. O'Connell. Adula—N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Arthurville—M. Moran. Brockville—O. F. Fraser. Belleville—P. Lynch. Burrie—Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford—W. M'Namany. Brantford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos Magian. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carleton Place—Patrick Corcoran. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Crysler, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunham. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm. DeWittville—J. M'iver. Dundas—J. B. Loney. Egansville—J. Bonfield. East Hantsbury—Rev. J. J. Collins. Eastern Township—P. Hackett. Erinsville—P. Gafney. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris. Goulet—Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton—J. M'Carthy. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll—W. Featherston. Kemptonville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Parcell. Lindsay—J. Kennedy. Lunenburg—M. O'Connor. London—B. Henry. Lochiel—O. Quigley. Lohorough—T. Daley. Lacolle—W. Harty. Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville—M. Kelly. New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy. Oshawa—Richard Supple. Paris and Gall—Rev. Nicholas M'Kee. Prescott—J. Ford. Perth—J. Doran. Peterboro—E. M'Corwick. Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Port-Dulouise—O. M'Mahon. Pembroke—P. Fallon. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon—James Carroll. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Tesfy. Sarnia—P. M'Dermott. Sandwich—H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summersdown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athlone—T. Dana. St. Ann de la Poutiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey. St. Catherine, 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—O. M'Gill. Sydenham—M. Hayden. Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold—John Heenan. Thorpville—J. Greene. Tinswick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy. West Port—James Kehoe. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy. Windsor—D. Lamlyer.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS. R. J. DEVINS, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, NEXT THE COURT-HOUSE, MONTREAL. (Premises formerly occupied by Alfred Savage & Co.) JUST Received direct from FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, A large assortment of the finest fresh GARDEN, FIELD, POT HERB and FLOWER SEEDS. —ALSO— FOR SALE, all kinds of CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED. Feb. 17.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—in No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c. Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27.

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

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 112, St. Paul Street, HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c. P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be sold WHOLESALE only. Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail. April 6, 1860. 12ms.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street. (West End), NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES. F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, 25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!! These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarnia. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. TESTIMONIALS have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:— Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLLS & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally well. PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 No. 2 ".....85 00 No. 3 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate, 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c., OFFICE: No. 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

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

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

M. P. COLOVIN, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 59, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS, Successors to the late John M'Cloosky, 38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO. No. 163, Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.) THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion. Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunte, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhof, Thalberg, Weber, &c., &c., besides the popular and lighter compositions of the day. The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English, French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c.,—all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS. Catalogues can be had on application at No. 163, Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.) A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quantities. STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices. J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding.....7 00 Washing.....10 00 Drawing and Painting.....7 00 Music Lessons—Piano.....28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays 1/2 half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the style of BERGIN & CLARKE, Tailors and Clothiers, has been Dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. M. BERGIN, who continues to carry on the business, is empowered to collect all debts due to the late firm, and to liquidate all claims against the same. MICHAEL BERGIN, C. A. CLARKE.

IN REFERENCE to the above Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership M. BERGIN will continue to carry on the same business at No. 79 M'GILL STREET, to which place he will remove in a few days. MICHAEL BERGIN.

MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street. FRENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's residence.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

The Montreal Gazette

BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF PRINTING WITH NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

BOOK PRINTING! Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.

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

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

BILL-HEADS! The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure. STRIKING STYLES. Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY. Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

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

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT. THOMAS M'KENNA. WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas, and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

M. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, O. W. Skills made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores 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 Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. 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 Asylum, Boston:—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum.

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