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CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK.

BY JOHN BANIM.

CHAPTER V .- (CONTINUED.)

When crossed by the party, during the early part of the day, this stream appeared no more than a puny, gurgling thread of water, spinning about the large rocks that strewed its channel; but the channel itself was ten feet upwards in depth, and, at the least, from twenty to thirty in breadth, showing that, at times, it became an inpetuous torrent. A little to the right of the party, and lower down on the descent of the hill, stood one of those uncouth castle squares, so frequent in Kilkenny and some neighboring counties, built, most probably, by the English settlers of the Pale and their successors, and which served the double purpose of residences and fortresses, affording them the sole shelter they could hope to find in the country, and securing them from the irregular attacks of the dispossessed natives, not yet disposed to be reconciled to the growing sway of new masters; we may add, that those castles are built all over the country, in such close succession, that the prospect from one to the other is never interrupted-doubtless, for the purpose of spreading alarm by fires or other signals, in case of any of them having been assaulted. After Pierce Shea and his companions had taken a survey of the district around, it appeared that the old castle we have been desscribing was the only place that offered the sudden shelter, now becoming every moment more necessary. The deepest shade of night had almost fallen; the heavy wreaths left the mountain tops, and floated as clouds before the summoning blast; and the rain, which hitherto had been but a spray, blown upward from the damp valleys, now began to fall in heavy and continued drops. To the castle, then, the adventurers hastened, and there established their quarters for the night. A ground-floor of the old building afforded shelter to their horses, and the hills, scanty and coarse provender; they brought timber from the wood, and in the middle story, to which they ascended by the narrow spiral stairs, a blazing fire was soon lighted. Andy Houlo-han, the most provident of the party, displayed a well-furnished wallet of country fare; Paudge Dermody, the thirstiest, a big black bottle of brandy; and all collected round the blaze to partake of refreshment and rest, which, considering the toils and anxieties of the day, were certainly their due.

They soon had to congratulate themselves on these precautions. The wind blew a storm, and dismally howled through the doorless building. agitating the blaze round which they sat, through the slits in the narrow walls, formerly constructed rather with a view to safety than convenience. or rather to serve as loopholes, from which to annoy an enemy. The rain descended in sheets: and one of the men, who had ventured out for an instant, reported that it was so pitch dark, he could not see a yard before him. The moon which was in the wane, would not rise for many hours; so that, even had they met with no opposition from Pierce Shea, it would have proved impossible to make way homeward through the dreary paths they had to travel, in so gloomy a night. After their repast, the men felt the influthe day; and, in a little time, their discourse flattened, and, they stretched themselves by the fire, and fell asleep-all but Pierce Shea, the state of whose mind naturally kept him waking. His feelings were in accord with the night and his situation; with the desolated place of refuge, the tempest, the darkness, and the weeping heavand of its drenching rain.

him; and, now, hope came in a more certain present time. form, and he rushed in. He looked into the they strove to make way through their hard pro- enough to kill dead any Christian cratur-standvender. He rapidly mounted to the place where in' close by you, Shamus.' he had left his companions. The fire was nearly decayed; but light enough still remained to show

tended at full length, to prevent a too near ap- ever the duoul (och! whisht, Andy, and don't proach; while, with his right fist desperately let one of us say the duoul's name again for the clenched, he smote his obviously strong-breast wide world) nothing bud the bare bones; myself bone, and muttered with distorted lips, and at gave one screech, when she put out her hand, race-horse speed, some prayors in the Irish lan- wid the mate scraped as clean from id as any of guage. He remained unaware of Pierce's en- us could scrape a bone the hungriest day he ever trance, and persevered in his attitude and occu- saw, and then, not a word I could let out; and she's gone, for-good-and-all?' pation till the young man approached, and seized she stepped across the fire, and was for comin' his out-stretched arm, calling on him to tell what straight upon me, when God put into my head to was the matter.

ATHOLIC

Andy gave a sudden plunge when his feeler withdrawing his eyes nearer home from the vacuum on which they had been set, he recognised ment to his orisons, if we except a change in the an-ouns (God forgiv me) du ye mind that?" tone of delivery; Andy continuing at length, and without answering Pierce,s question, till he had finished the whole catalogue; and, as it is suspected, he had never burthened his mind with more of any one prayer than, by mere force, his mother compelled him to learn in infancy, and as, at this time of day, even those scraps were partly forgotten, poor Andy must have made rather an odd jumble when he went to his devotions .-Pierce, over and over, repeated his inquiry, and,

'Arrah, then, Master Pierce, a-roon, is id yourself? he at last mouned out, giving, as became his country, question for question, and rising he ran forward and was quickly lost in the darkslowly from his knees, while, with the tail of ness without. his coat, he wiped the perspiration from his fore-

'What is the matter, I say?' again asked Pierce.

'Didn't you see her, a-vich?'

'Her! who?'

'That cursed-och, asy, Andrew? hauled a guard over your tougue, and mind what you're for sayin'; I mane the blessed body that was

'Andy! God send! perhaps you mean Alley?

'Mostha, but if it war Alley, it wasn't like the Alley we used to see, afore now; but the chaff! och, and nobody near him to put him cowld grave, it's like enough, has spiled her, for in mind iv his prayers. Paudge, won't you go?' cowld grave, it's like enough, has spiled her, for good-an-all.

mad, man? whom did you see?'

'Come, Andy,' said Paudge who was awake own natural wish for a joke. since the bellow Andy had emitted, when Pierce | 'Its fitter fur him nor fur us,' said Shamus. bore down his arm, and who now drew towards him; 'come, Andy, none o' your ould ways, the thigha has more ill-blood to him than to any Bud, boys, fur your lifes, don't tell poor Pierce a bud say the thing out, clever and clane, at

Go on!' roared Pierce.

' Wait a bit, a-chorra, till I think o' myself; arrah, there's no use in talkin'; the very heart in my body, within, is frightened out o' me.'

Pierce stamped, 'no use!' then, altering his plan, he said, in a chiding tone, 'So you will not satisfy me, Andy?' and these words were accom panied by a look of reproach and anxiety that made stronger impression on the tardy Andrew than could the most violent fury.

' Mostha, only gi me time to scrap my senses together, ma-horp an-duoul' (a curse) oh, Chrosh-Christhal! and he drew his thumb over his forehead, as, conscience-smitten at his own ence of the fatigue they had undergone during untimely impiety, he looked around: 'we must bar cursin' and swearin' till we get out o' this, any how; bud, if ye war to see what myself seen, you wouldn't spake a word fur this good tal terror could sway him from keeping it up; so, twelvemonth to come-well, Pierce, a-roon, I'll thry to think iv id, an' don't be lookin' so dushmal; I'd betther begin at the first settin' out .-Well, I stretched myself down here afore the ens without. He lay down on the earthen floor, fire, and fell a-sleepin'; whenever it happens but could not close his eyes; he started up and that I don't sleep in my own nat'ral bed, Pierce, walked from side to side of the waste apartment; agra, I always and ever have some unlooky himself. he leaned his back against the wall; he sat in dhrames, and so id turned out this time. I the deep recess of the window; every position thought to myself I seen poor Alley lying on the was uneasy, because every one was inaction, and flure, fornent me, a corpse like, only there was whisner. away from the purpose in which his soul was en- no one to make her, or keenth her; and some gaged. At last, with no defined motive, but baste, like a cat, bud as big as a year-ould calf, merely in obedience to the fiery restlessness that at his work pickin' out her eyes, and makin' swayed him, and, perhaps, hoping something, he away wid 'em; and I dhramed Alley got up iv a knew not what, Pierce muffled himself in his sudden and came over to me, without walkin', greatcoat, and cautiously descending the narrow and never an eye in her head, only the bare stairs, lest he should disturb his companions, sal- sockets; and then I gives my bawl, as I thought won't have a bone left; and all at once, abanlied out into the night, regardless of its blasts to myself, and was broad awake in a minute;bud, it's well I wish I never stopped sleepin' and his foster-brother, he ran forward, jostling the A kind of bellow, as if from the castle, startled | dhramin ever sence, bad as it was to me at that others aside, and continued with such impetuosity

'When I awoke, sure I thought, at the first tom of the stairs. But, though severely bruised, lower apartment, but could see nothing through goin' off, I was still snorin', and didn't waken at | Andy was on his legs in a moment, loudly vocithe thick darkness; and he heard nothing, ex- all, and I rubbed my eyes hard, wid my knuckles, feratingcent the munching noise of the horses' jaws, as to make sartin; for it was then I seen what was

his strong grey hair to stir his old hat-'standin' and close sound of his voice. that, with the exception of his foster-brother, close by you there was a thigha (ghost) fresh Andy, the men continued to sleep soundly; and cum out o' the ground, for the windin-sheet had Andy, if not asleep, seemed bewitched. On the the clay all over td; her eyes, as red as fire, spot where Pierce had seen him stretch himself a starting into mine; and not like any iv ours, man now knelt, the aft part of his large and blest the hearers, bud, for all the world, as if you body thrown back, as if to avoid something he a church-yard, or a place of the kind; an' there Pierce, and feeling him all over.

feared would touch him; and his left arm ex- was nothing on the fatures iv her, or id, or whatbless myself, and say my prayers; and faith, the first word was enough for her: aha! she didn't the prayers he had before only mumbled; then, betuxt oursels-it's little iv id goes far wid 'em, approach, the wind howled so loudly; and, where she came from: so out she druv, through that weeny spilt in the wall, as asy as myself 'ud his toster-brother. But this caused no abate- | go out in the door, beyont, and-bud, tunther-

On his knees Andy again dropped, and into his old position; and not forgetting his prayers, extended his arm, and stared in a paroxysm of terror, as if on some object, towards the gloom that pervaded the entrance to the apartment .-The others, at once conceiving the cause of this sudden change in his manner, slowly turned round, and saw an object, in whitish drapery, move along the passage leading down the stairs of the building. Pierce Shea was the only one who had sufficient hardshood instantly to follow: the rest stood without motion or word: alone, therefore,

This roused the anxiety, if not the courage of Andy, who loudly blubbered forth, Oh, murther, boys, and will ye lave him to his death? Musha, then, won't you do nothing to help the gorcoon, Shamus? Paudge, won't you run afther him?— Mille murther! is this the way ye sarve the poor fellow?

Paudge seemed the most collected of the three; as for old Shamus, he looked quite confounded with terror, and could only ask,

'For what ud we go? what good ud the likes

iv us do against a thigh?" 'Murther!' still cried Andy, 'he'll be bet to

'And what's the raison you don't go yourself, What do you mean? would you drive me Andy?' asked Paudge, able to enjoy the frenzy of his more credulous companion, and exert his

'Not a bit,' rejoined Paudge, 'only he knows other, cause why she was listenin to all he said iv her.' Andy groaned an assent. 'But come, boys,' Paudge went on ; 'we'll go

altogether, to end disputes.

' For certain that's the only way,' said Andy; bud you Shamus, agra, you have your prayers betther nor myself or Paudge by far; little blame to you, as you're ould enough to be the father iv us, and had the time for id; and so, hand he bore a brand from the fire, but it emit-Shamus, you'll go first.'

a man in the parish has 'em so pat, and, as the others, with their newly-acquired courage, desoggarth (priest) says, to your shame and mine. Andy.'

Shamus's mettle was touched in the only susceptible point. On a small scale, he played the saint among his friends, with a zeal worthy of a more conspicuous sphere of action; his character was now at stake, and not even the most mor-

'Never say it again,' answered Shamus, in a laughable effort at a bold tone and manner; and out of the chamber he issued, repeating the dull and cheerless beams of a damp winter's Lord's prayer in Irish, and in a loud voice;-Paudge followed, and Andy brought up the rear, from pure apprehension of being left by mind no elucidation of the mystery of the dark-

They paused at the head of the twisted staircase, and 'whisht,' said Shamus, in an emphatic

'Go on with your prayers, Shamus, honey,' said Andy, very imploringly.

'Come down, come down,' cried Pierce, from the apartment below.

'Oh, Veeha-vaugha!' (Virgin-mother) exclaimed Andy, she has a hould iv him, and he that he tumbled nearly from the top to the bot-

Pierce Shea-Pierce Shea, a-chorra.

'Here I am, Andy,' answered Pierce, much nearer to Andy than he had imagined, who start-Shamus startied, his flesh began to quiver, and ed back, and shouted still louder, at the sudden he held a short gun.

But, are you dead or alive a-vourneen?' be continued, recovering his senses.

'I'm no worse than I was, Andy. cushla-ma-cree?' groping about in the impene-

nor harm.

or bate you, at-all-at-all? 'I told you before, Andy, I have met no hurt

'Musha, then, God speed her; bud"-lowering his voice, and feeling for Pierce's ear, which he held while he whispered into it- 'tud I hope

'She's in this room, whatever she is;' Pierce stood at the door of an inner apartment.

'Och, presarve us-hadn't we betther lave her her own way, a-vich?' the other men now was touched, and, in stunning accents, roared out like that sort of talk, I'm thinkin'-but that's bobbed up against him; he had not heard their

Murther !- who's that ?' he bawled out.

'It's only myself, Andy,' answered Paudge. 'You must go back, Andy,' resumed Pierce, and get me a lighted stick from the fire; I'll search this place.'

'Oh, then, Pierce, agra, don't think is sich a thing, if you have a regard for me.'

'Or,' continued Pierce, 'you three guard the door where I now stand,' and I'll be down to you in a minute.' He re-ascended the stairs.

'He's for ruining himself,' exclaimed Andy, then in confidential whisper to the others-

And, boys, wouldn't we be the three greatest omadhauns (naturals) in the world, to be stopping any honest thigha that manes us no ing forrent; he paused a second, gave a glance

His companions silently assented, and all with drew towards the stairs, leaving unobstructed and drew back some yards for a run. This dethe passage through the outward door. There was a rustle; they elbowed each other. Andy scarcely able to keep in his voice; and, a moment after, they saw distinctly the much dreaded thigha make her exit through the open door into the moonshine abroad, which had just begun to struggle to the earth through the clouds and water. Pierce was at its edge as Crohoore's drizzling rain, and of which they were the more sensible, as it formed so strong a contrast with the intense darkness in the apartment.

'Paudge! did you see anything?' asked with resistless fury.

The men behind cried out in terror and an-

'For sartiu I did, Andy.'

' Shamus, did you?'

'Oh! oh!' moaned Shamus.

'It's nigh-hand morning. Andy continued, and she can't come back, plaise God.'

'I hope not, blessed be his holy name,' said

'And wasn't id a great good loock we warn't her road, Shamus ? word iv her goin' out; he'd be trapsin' after her through the rain and wind, and get his killing ;little duy we know where she'd entice him, or if we'd ever see his face again; don't let on we han, in a key above the rest, exclaimed-

seen her at all.' 'You spake raison,' they replied.

Pierce's foot was now heard descending; and he found his valiant men on their post. In his ted no flame, and, of course, gave no light. He 'To be sure he will,' said Paudge, 'there isn't entered the dark inner room, followed by the rived from the certainty of having nothing to fear. Blowing with his breath, he endeavored to create a glare; the brand flickered a little, but not enough to enable him to distinguish any object, and he gave up to the task.

'We have no more wood to light a new fire,' said Pierce, 'but here will we watch till morning | ance gone for ever. dawns;' and all expostulation was useless to turn

him from his purpose.

The 'tardy-gaited night' wore away, and the morning slowly crept over the drooping scene without. But the light brought to Pierce's ness; he searched and searched, and had his labor for his pains, the men closely keeping their own secret.

He ordered them to prepare for a renewed journey after Crohoore and Alley, resolving to spend this day even more assidnously than the former, as his spirit was lashed almost to madness at the thought of the fruitless lapse of time since his mistress had been torn from him. The men engaged themselves with the horses, and Pierce walked out to view the promise of the morning. doning his personal fears, in his strong love for He had been but a few minutes gone, when they heard a foud shout some distance from the castle; they hurried out to learn the cause.

Pierce was flying down the descent of the hill, like the eagle sweeping on his quarry, and at some distance before, peculiarly distinguishable by his shuffling movement, yet at the top of a man's utmost speed, darted forward Crohoore, the murderer. He had the skirt of his heavy outside coat slung across one arm, and in the other hand

'There they are at it, after all ! there they are! the men exclaimed, pausing almost the first ever, pushed the hat from his eyes and approachstep that commanded a view of the fierce race; ed as near as the water would let him. and, indeed, the distance between them and the You're just a set of sprissauns. (silly felat least, so they seemed to think, or else conster- if I had a mind to take it; and, to confirm his

'And didn't the thigha give you never a sthuch, nation at the sudden occurrence overpowered their senses, and fixed them to the spot.

'Run, run, Crohoore-na-bilhoge!' exclaimed Andy, clapping his hands, ' for the swiftest foot in Charah is afther you.'

'And run your best, too, Pierce Shea!' echoed Paudge, 'for your mother's son never had such a match before him.'

'He docs run his best,' shouted old Shamus, and cannot gain an inch on the sheog.

'Dar-a-christh! no! but he loses many,' re-

'The hill wather, sent down by the night's hard rain, is now afore 'em both, and that must end id.' Andy went on with increased energy - The banks are brimful—see how it tears along, over stone and rock, a good eight yards across-mor'l man can't clear it. Aye, Pierce, agra, there you'll have him ;-run, run, and don't give him the turn to the bridge; ma bouchal you war ;-run !--dar Dieu! bud it's a wicked race

between them !" Here all the men at last set forward to the scene of struggle: Pandge crying out as he bounded along—
'Hoold him there now, Master Pierce, and

we'll tie him well for you.'

The fugitive had gained the verge of the boilbehind to measure his distance from his pursuer; pitched over his gun, flung off his outside coat, lay brought Pierce Shea within a few feet of his game; panting, and already anticipating a seizure, his arm was extended; his fingers touched Crohoore's shoulder; he shouted out, when the pursued flew forward, again won the brink, bounded from it like a bird, and cleared the dangerous feet lightly landed on the other side; he did not hesitate, but also drew back, ran, made the

guish. Crohoore had wheeled round after his leap, as if conscious of his safety, and saw his pursue whelmed in the torrent. Instantly he ran with its course. The young man disappeared, rose again, flung his arms convulsively about, gave a piteous and despairing cry, and once more the muddy wave rolled, shricking as if in triumph over him. Crohoore gained, still running, a spot where, at his side, the wild stream struck and eddied against the bank; and there he stopped, his eyes firmly watching the waters, and his gun pointed.

spring, fell headlong in, and was swept away

Again the men called out, and Andy Houlo-

' May my sowl never see glory, but he'll shoot him when he rises !' and, on the word, Andy covered Crohoore with a pistol, and pulled the trigger. The flint only struck fire. Croboore, though he must have been aware of Andy's movement, did not notice it, but still stood fixedly on the watch; and there was no time to ann another pistol at him, when the drowning man, whirled violently by the current, came thump against the bank, and a second time rose to the surface .-Crohoore, on his knee in an instant, reached out the gun, stopped, and wheeled him into the eddy, from the fury of the stream, and, then seizing Pierce by the hair, drew him up, to all appear-

But, placing the helpless head on his knee, and letting it hang downwards, Croboore shook him till the water rushed out of his mouth and nose, and heavy moans bespoke returning life; then he rubbed his temples and his hands; placed him sitting with his back against a thick and high tuft of rushes, and deliberately advanced to the verge of the water, as if to speak with the mea at the other side. They, utterly surprised and confounded, shrunk, although the wide torrent was between, a few steps backward; they knew not what to think; they had expected to see him do another murder.

' For what stop ye there? Speed your ways round by the bridge, and never mind the leap; I can't stop here, and Pierce Shea wants a hand to help him; and he turned to go away.

'Stand your ground, Crohoore,' said Andv. who, now that no thigha was in question, might be called a brave fellow; 'stand your ground! or, budge an inch, this way or that, and I'll send the contents of this through your body!' and he presented a musket.

Crohoore paused a moment, his face turned to them, and smiled in savage scorn and indifference; when he moved again, Andy's gun, and two pistols held by Paudge and Shamus, were snapped at him, but only snapped, for, as in the former case, the powder did not even blaze in the pans. He, a second time, faced round, how-

'Are you sure you're not spiled, entirely a- contenders rendered useless any immediate at- lows) he said; do you think I'd stop where To tempt at approach; for the contest must have am if I had any fear your guns could do me gaunt person resting on his heels; his head and rammed two red coals into a schull you'd get in trable darkness, then coming in contact with been ended before they could come up to either; harm?—the life o' one o' ye is now in my hands,

be can have heat and comfort, or his death be on 'never to cross the threshold again, as long as both still, as I told you before; for I'll turn the out of cultivation? They cannot all be expayour heads, not mine; and Crohoore finally his name was Jack Doran. But, worse than all country unside-down to give her to the boy of triated or dead If crops do not yield for sucturned away, walked leisurely over the bog, and crossing a near eminence to the left, was lost to while thus endeavoring for her sake, and she their view long before the men, though they ran almost as soon as he moved, had gained the rustic bridge which, at a considerable distance up the stream, gave safe passage to the other side.

Pierce Shea was conveyed home in a very exhausted state. The torture of his mind and the suffering of his body brought on, as the old chronicler at the wake had related, a bad fever; when past danger, his recovery was slow, owing to his impatience to be well; and two months elapsed before he was able to renew the search for his

CHAPTER VI.

But while Pierce himself was rendered incapable of pursuing the ravisher of his mistress, whom no such zeal or friendship could have naturally been expected.

Jack Doran was the son of an opulent gentleman farmer, who lived two miles nearer to the city of Kilkenny than Ned Shea, Pierce's loose example of his father before his eyes, it is not to be wondered that Jack lacked morals; accordingly, he was known as a dashing fellow; to use the local idiom, 'a tattering tearing fellow; dressing well; doing what he liked; riding a great active horse; and the altogether of his appearance and figure a medium between the blood of the neighboring town and the rustic boulamskeech (some perversion now prevails of the use of this word; its ancient meaning was fine-shield striker), whose glory was gathered by fighting at fairs and patterns, and drinking inordinate portions of bad beer, in hedge alebouses. Not that Jack himself did not, now and then, condescend to eclipse at a pattern; and then, happy and envied was the gul who had him for a dance; though, it is added, he often left her cause to rue her vanity. Wherever he was, he would be king; and king he was acknowledged to be, even in title; Rhia Doran, or King Doran, being generally one of his appellations .-Then, although no vulgar fighter, Jack could command at pleasure all the figuting 'boys,' that is, the most wicked or troublesome fellows in the barony, and absolute reign he had, just as he wished it; none dared say nay; for treason to Rhia Doran begat a broken head. In person, he was robust and well formed; but with features hard and barsh, and disagreeable to look at. From his father, he had plenty to spend, without doing anything for it, as indeed, on the some easy terms, had his numerous brothers and half-brothers; none of them ever attending, in any way, to the old gentleman's extensive and profitable farms, from one end of the year to the other. How that liberal giver, as well as begetter, contrived to keep all his glory up, in his own person, for he lived as gaily and as idly as any of his offspring, and in their persons, too, appeared to many, notwithstanding his considerable land profits, rather surprising He and they evidently lived above his ostensible means; yet nor he nor they owed a shilling to any one; and head-rents were duly settled, tithe-proctors and tax-gatherers defied, and the old sinner and his brond paid their way, right and left, as they went along, in dashing band-gallop to-the devil-He had a hidden inme of wealth, it was said; he had found a down-right pot, chokeful of money; and the story was differently told, but thus by himself-

Passing by a monastic ruin, in a neighboring town, one moonshine night, or morning rather, the old gentleman heard voices within in earnest conversation. The singularity of such a circumstance made him stop. He stole softly to the building, peeping in, and saw three men busily employed in digging the rubbish. They wrought hard, and not in silence; and from their conversation he could discover they were digging for gold, which one of them had three times dream! was buried in that very place. Suddenly they stopped, and-

· (fod save our sowls, said the smallest of the three, there's something hollow under my spade. drink of those who could not every day afford · Clear the earth away quick,' said another; and they then stooped into the hole they had made, ground,-

had been watching it; and he was flying off be- body knows." fore their faces, when they cut and ran. I could do no less than step in after them and take care | Poor Tony used me badly, to be sure; but he's do no less than step in after them and take care | Poor Tony used me badly, to be sure; but he's of land under crops? This reason is inadequate, of the pot; it was too heavy to carry home with now in his grave; and we hold no malice to the Then, argues the hord Lieutenant—and this is the me; so I only hid it out of the way for that the dead. As to Pierce, poor fellow, he did no second string to his how the soil and climate of time; and many's the night after it cost me to more to me than I'd have done myself to him, Ireland are better suited to the production of stock, remove it, little by little, to my own house.'

old gentleman continued easily to feed his own gave me, holding up his finger to his seamed of Carlisle says. But let us try its relevancy. Has and his son's extravagance; turning to a spend-cheek, which had considerably drawn the mus-stock in Ireland lately increased? Has pasturage, thrift account that which might have been bet- cles of the mouth at that side of the face; and or stall-feeding, taken the place of the land, and later employed, if, as he himself candidly expressed now, when he assumed a careless grin, to suit his it, the original finders had just had the heart to careles words, gave a twisted and rather hideous But, unhappily, it is not so. Pasturage land last brave the spirit's scream for the loss of his trea- expression to the seat of risibility- why, it was year decreased; so did the acreage under green

this, Jack got a glimpse of his fair tormentor, her heart : bad end to me but I will! and point at him, and then, with mock gravity, make him a parting adieu.

No matter; Rhia Doran was not so easily to be put off, in such a way. He summoned his liege men, and had recourse to a method, then almost in daily practice, and even at this day of frequent occurrence; he watched his opportunity made a forced enleve, and, at the head of his bravos, took Alley by force from her father's house.

It was the barvest season, and Pierce Shea had been to Kilkenny, to here a number of reapers, who at that season always repair in swarms to the streets of large towns, awaiting bidders; a substitute appeared in the person of one from and he was returning home with them, when the screams of a woman drew his notice, and Jack Doran came for vard, surrounded by his myrmidons, bearing Alley before him on horse-back .-Her well-known voice called on Pierce for aid. He sprung to her, seized the horse by the bridle, father, or Tony Dooling. His sire we may call and Alley fell into his gallant arms. Then rose a profligate old fellow; he had never married; the storm of battle. Pierce, seizing a sickle and, of his many offspring, all were illeguimate. from one of his followers, and with Alley haug-Reared up without a mother's care, and with the | ing on one arm, bravely defended himself with the other; his reapers manfully assisted hun; every sickle was unslung; and they fought as 'reapers descended to the harvest of death,' rather than to the cutting of the peaceful crops that awaited their gathering.

But they were inferior in numbers, as also in desperation, to Doran's party, and, we may add, in arms, and the arts of using them; for the murderous alpeens, wielded by the most experienced hands, and blithe and ready for just such a field, came down on every side. Victory seemed to declare for Jack; who now, watching his time, aimed a crushing blow at Pierce, still encumbered by his senseless charge. The young man partly broke its force with his sickle, but it nevertheless wounded him severely in the temple; and in return, he gave his assaulter a frightful gash, that laid the cheek open from eye to jaw; tauntingly remarking, at the same time, that he thus bestowed on him a mark that, one day or another, would help to hang him.

In this doubtful state of the battle, timely reinforcement, headed by old Tony Dooling, and his neighbour, old Ned Shea, came up; and Doran and his army were driven from the field, and Alley borne home in triumph by her lover; both covered with blood; he, with his own and Rhia Doran's, and she with the warm stream that flowed from his temples. This adventure extinguished altogether Alley's desire for extensive conquests. During his cure, she was his attendant, and dressed his wound with her own pretty hands; but her soft smile, her tearful eye, and perhaps, the honey of her lip-but of this one cannot be positive, as young maidens scarcely Secretary and the chief law officer conjointly .ever wish for more than one witness on such occasions-tended more to his recovery than all the salvos and cataplasins, made up by all the old doctresses in the parish; though many there were of great celebrity as rural medecins in the neighborhood.

At the time of our history, such an outrage as that perpetrated by Jack Doran was looked upon more as a chivalrous exploit, deserving a degree of praise for the danger to be run, and the courage and boldness necessary in the execution, than as a breach of the law, subjecting the doers to the law's most lawful punishment; we question if, to this moment, the technical 'abduction' has any meaning or translation among even the second or third generation of the same people. Anthony Douling took, therefore, no legal notice of the transaction, thinking that the ill success of the enterprise, and the ugly wound inflicted on the principle actor, were a sufficient

This affair took place in the harvest before the opening of the story, and is here related, in order that the following dialogue may be understood. The speakers were old Ned Shea and Jack Doran; the scene in Shea's house; the accompaniment a nuge jug of strong ale, homebrewed, of course, and then the only common wine.

Give me your hand, Jack; Dhar law ma and, with much puffling and blowing, lifted up chordius chreete? (by the hand of my gossip) something, and were just about to place it on the but lill have a hearty shake at it; a good right; you have to be the bitter enemy of all belonging thorough draining and subsoiling, as the Lord Lieu- practicable people I have had to deal with ! I have When,' quoth Mr. Doran, 'a loud screech to Tony Dooling-rest his sowl!-and to me came from the hole, and then a flash of lighten- and mine, and where's the man but yourself ud ing, and away the three ran, leaving spade, and he the friend instead of the foe? My notion of pickase, and everything behind 'em; the cow- you always was, that you were a scatterbrain- the area under green crops was smaller than in any sort of persecution that the fertile imaginations of ardly thiefs, that hadn't the courage to stay a o'-the-devil, a raking rollicking fool of a fellow, moment, and be rich men; for the blessed name, but with the heart in the right place, and that mentioned by one of 'em, banished the spirit that makes up for all; I had a drop of the same put all the money there, and, till that moment, blood in me, myself, once upon a time, as every-

· For what should I keep up my itl-will, Ned? had I met hun on the same spot, running away From this source, then, it would appear, the with my colleen from me; and the reaping he only to say, thank you kindly, Jack, for what I crops. There may have been a little more stall-feeding, as some 15,000 acres of turnips were grown more than in 1860. As to the number of live stall-increases. and hope, by the way, of this lucky old night about Alley, Ned, at that time; and am no ways Excellency says its value has increased. That may walker, once danced with Alley Dooling at a backward to say I have a hankering regard for be so. We are sure it is; but it is because the quanwedding, and became desperately enamoured.— her, to this day; but I didn't know that herself tity of stock has diminished. We have not before us the returns of stock in Ireland in 1861, but those for Her then almost childrsh vanity was pleased at and Pierce were contracted, or I'd have run my his well turned flattery; and, not weighing conse- hand into the fire, rather than do what I did.-

words, he fired his piece into the air, deliberately seemingly passion; duried him from the door by Tony test the sould like only har betweencus. [dilettante Lord Lieutenant nor to have content ment and for the sound of the shoulders, the shoulders the shoulders, the shoulder

Och! never fear you, ma bouchal! and it's seeined to enjoy his disgrace; he saw her titter | your own self can do it !' exclaimed Ned Shea, again clasping the hand of his guest. .

'Yes, Ned; I make bold to say that there's her out so soon as myselt; the boys' are ready to go through fire and water at the turn of my and it must go hard if the limb o'-the-divil, Cronight, from this blessed moment."

the gorcoon is in a bad way now, Jack; the old man let a tear drop into his cup; - I pray God to lave me my only child; but, living or dead he'll never be the same to me if Alley is gone from us, or, what's worse, a rumed creature -come, Jack, here's long life and prosperity to you, and may you have the present wish of your heart!

' Thank you, thank you, Ned; and fill again." He stood up, raised his glass, while he slowly said-' A speedy up-rise to Pierce, and, when he recovers may he get Alley from my hand just as I'd like to give her.'

The both gulped down the toast, holding each other's hand; and, as he resumed his seat, Jack gave the old man's an additional squeeze of great vehemence, while he exclaimed-

'Rum to my soul, Ned Shea, but that is the present wish of my heart.'

Who and what kind were 'the boys,' upon whose assistance Doran so confidently reckoned, now seems an inquiry of some weight and in-

(To be Continued.)

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

(From the Stur.) There is no more amiable nobleman in the English

peerage than the Earl of Carlisle. If the quality of

blood is to be judged by the manners of its possessor. then, this nobleman, beyond all question, may claim gentle blood. Of him it may be emphatically said that he embellishes whatever he touches. There is a bright aurora in his mind, which imparts its rosy hue to every subject he speaks on. Of force of intellect and enlarged statesmanlike views we cannot speak in connection with his name, but these are qualities which a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the present day has no need of. In fact, they would prove rather an inconvenience and an obstruction. It is not the business of the Irish Government to be forcible and decided; it ought to possess no strong views of its own, and when it speaks at all it should speak as Lord Carlisle does, not as Sir Robert Peel. Its duty is to be bland and courteous, and, in profession at least, perfectly impartial to all parties in that unhappy part of the kingdom. It would be well if the form of a separate administration were abolished, Dublin Castle shut up, the Chief Secretaryship as as well as the Chief Secretary suppressed, and Ireland left, like Scotland, to be managed by the Home To this it will come in time; but meanwhile the present Lord Lieutenant may fairly claim the credit of never having mistaken himself for a real governor, Castle. He does not go to Derry or Belfast to make than all the reports and returns that politicians can furious speeches against Roman Catholic prelates. ask for or officials produce? Lord Carlisle is a holiday speaker, and to that desare the favorite, we might say exclusive, scenes of the what he desires he descries; and the pictures he has bitherto drawn at those gatherings of the condition and prospects of Ireland have been remarkably void forced out of his optimism. There are clouds and shadows before unseen by him; all is not advancement and prosperity; all is not in the best possible and as if it gave him pain to dwell upon such topics, admits the fact. But in the one case he avoids altogether an inquiry into the cause, in which perhaps, under the circumstances, he acts wisely; and in the other he assigned a most inadequate reason. Whether ing off of agricultural prosperity and the revival of agrarian murder in Tipperary and Limerick it is unnecessary to inquire - in all probability there is; but tenant announced at the Limerick show the other year since 1856. Even of meadow hand there was a decrease of 48,000 acres as compared with 1860. How is this alarming decadence accounted for by the Earl of Carlis's? First, he says, there has been a more I do for them the more they hate me; what inthe weather. But let this be granted. Bad seasons may diminish the yield of the crops that have been sown, but how even a bad season diminish the quantity to pasturage and the reering of cattle, than to the growth of corn. Well, that is a question of scientific agriculture, and there may be truth in what the Earl bour, and the capital thrown out of the production of cereat crops? If so, there is force in the argument. more than in 1860. As to the number of live stock, his

cessive seasons on account of bad weather, and if farm rack-rents are still exacted nevertheless. or distraints and evictions resorted to, it is plain that hardship and discontent must be the result. Public writers on both sides the Channel seem to think that there is in the nature of the Irish peasantry something not that other man in the country able to hunt unnatural, if we may so express it -that murders in Ireland are committed without intelligible motive, and that the sympathies of the rural population which lead them to shield and succour the agrarian murhand, and we have them far and near, at a pinch; derer are unaccountable and monstrous. They cannot make it out at all - and, unable to discover the hoore, can hold against me, when once I set cause, cry out for the stern repressive measures of about ferretting him; which I will do, day and he strictly administrated here, we say, let justice be strictly administered; but as Burke said, you cannot indict and execute a whole people; and if Slaun-thus-guth, Jack. I hope poor Pierce the statements propagated by these journalists be will live to give you thanks you deserve; but true, it is not a few individual murderers you have to do with, -- you have the minds and affections of the whole rural population of the south of Ireland alienated from the law and the Government, distrusting your officials, bating with the batred of deeply aggrieved men the system of landlordism established among them, and, as a consequence, giving all their sympathies and assistance to those who break the law, even to the perpetration of red-handed murder. There is nothing startling or unaccountable in all this to those who have given some little attention to the state of the law as between landlord and tenant in Ireland, who know the position of the Irish peasant, and have observed the cruel practical hardships he has endured under the sanction of that law which some persons are surprised that he does not love and obey. Repression may extinguish a slight social evil of this kind, but in the present case the disease is too deeply seated to be removed by anything less than holdly grappling with and destroying its cause.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A COMPARISON.

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Sir, - I sent last Monday, for publication, to the Times the enclosed letter, but, it appears, its proverbial hostility to the Pope and the Irish people would not permit it to open its columns to anything in favour of either the one or the other.

I hope you, Sir, will be less inhospitable to a foreigner, and that you will be so good as to insert the letter, which expresses the opinion of a vast majority of Europeans on that subject.

I have the bonour, Sir, to be your most obedient Servant,

Le Havre, August 9th.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,-The impartiality, of which you have given so many proofs by opening your columns to opinions adverse to your own, leads me to hope that you will extend the same gracious hospitality to these observations, though from a foreign pan, but which have been suggested by the reading of an article that appeared in your journal of Saturday last a propos of the murder in Ireland of a Mr. Braddell.

The writer, after stating that murder now ceases to create any sensation in England, which he attribates to society in that country being preoccupied with more interesting events, proceeds to say that it is only an Irish murder, so often accompanied with circumstances of peculiar andacity or atrocity that has the nower of arresting public attention.

He then describes the particulars of the crime in question, which was committed in mid-day, in a public hotel of a large commercial town in Ireland, and the murderer was allowed to escape without any attempt being made to arrest him; he charges, thereof never having mistaken himself for a real governor, fore, the whole population with complicity in the of never having interfered with what does not murder, or, at least, with a moral reliability, and concern him, nor, like his Chief Secretary, determined then concludes: - Such an event shows how diffion altering "ail that." His Excellency is a charming cult it is to change the nature of men so lawless as host, whether at the Lodge, in the Park, or at the Irish. Such a tale tells us what Ireland is better

I fully agree with the writer that a whole populacription of oratory he confines himself. The annual tion assisting as passive spectators of such a crime is banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the meet- evidence of a very lawless and disorganised state of ings at the Royal Agricultural Society's cattle shows, society; it is also a grave admission by the leading England o 'her ingenshilit polished and cheering, although somewhat feeble, for after seven centuries of the deminion of Ireland, orations of his Excellency. Generally Lord Carlisle, that country is still lawless, still uncivilised, and let sees everything under beautiful aspects. The bene- me add, still subject to periodical famine; her popuvolent wishes of the man colour his mental vision; lation is still diminishing, while that of every country in the world is increasing; though her people have proved themselves, and are admitted to be as brave, as laborious, as industrious, as any other on of shade, and suffused all over conteur de rose. Even the face of the earth; nevertheless, in a country cathe Earl of Carlisle, however, has been at length puble, according to English agricultural authorities. to feed a population of fourteen millions of souis, its inhabitants, diminished since 1848, by famine and emigration to something under six millions, are dyorder in Ireland. Material and moral evils make ing, at this present moment, according to a letter of head there. The Lord Lientenant, although faintly, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald in the Tablet of last week, in

certain parts of the country. What has England, the redressor of wrongs in other countries, to answer to this grave accusation against her capability of governing (to use the mildest phrase) in her own possessions? She can reply, there be any immediate connection between the fall- certainly, by producing an interminable list of laws, repressive and oppressive, framed and buried in rapid succession, up to a comparatively late period, and with untiling ardor, against her unhappy victim. -it is an undoubted fact that the agricultural wealth | She can make a great display of her configurations, of of the country has greatly diminished for some years; her wholesale exterminations, of her religious persepast. We dare say it is quite true that a sum of cutions, all which accusing history releasily re-£200,000 has been expended in Iteland since 1848 in cords, - she may then exclaim, 'You see what an imrabbed them of their all, but there is no contenting day, but it is equally true, as resting upon the official; them. - I have employed superhuman efforts to exterreports, that the area under cereal crops last year minate them, behold, they are still living to terment was smaller than in any year since 1854, and that me; I tried to convert them to my religion, by every the pious Pasters could invent, and there are, however (see the last census), proportionately more Catholics than ever at this present mement; and the

Will the world accept this defence? No! universal public opinion condemns you; and your present policy against the Pope is a strong condemnation of your own government of your own country. You proclaim loudly by your writings, by your acts, by your intrigues that the Pope merits to be driven from his dominions because he has misgoverned them .--Let us admit it, and let us compare his people with that of the enlightened government, for excellence, of England? What do we find? In the Roman States there is no instance of any one dying of starration, see the hundreds of thousands that have died in Ireland of famine, not to go back farther in its sad history than fourteen years. No landlords are murdered in the Papal States by evicted and oppressed tenants, as is the case too often in Ireland. The population is increasing instead of diminishing in the States of the Church; the Roman people, notwithstanding the oppression they are supposed to be enduring, are not flying from their country like the Irish, who prefer to go even where civil war rages at present to remaining on their native soil, where they would be condemned, by the incapability of their governors, to perpetual misery and consequent lawless-ness. If the proof of misgovernment is to be found 1860 show, as compared with the preceding year, a ness. If the proof of misgovernment is to be found decrease of 9,264 horses, 1,609 asses, 200,224 head of in the wretched condition of the people, which of the quences, she foolishly coquetted with him.— I thought she had no great dislike to my ugly cattle, 50,724 sheep, 49,000 pigs of one year and up- two governments, the English or the Roman, is the Jack, though a constant declaimer against the face it wasn't so ugly, then, as it is now you wards, and 24,831 goats. The decadence of agricult most culpable? I believe no one out of England shackled state, vouchsafed, after some hard con-know, and he granned again, in such a sort that, tural wealth has thus occurred all round, and cannot can have a doubt on the subject; all would agree cation from a member of Parliament who had a conflicts with himself, to ask her of her father; but, though it must have been meant to make a good of the frish people have also diminished by emigrate infeited, more that I round, and cannot can have a doubt on the subject; all would agree cation from a member of Parliament who had a conflicts with himself, to ask her of her father; but, though it must have been meant to make a good of the frish people have also diminished by emigrate infeited, more that I round, and cannot can have a doubt on the subject; all would agree cation from a member of Parliament who had a conflicts with himself, to ask her of her father; but, though it must have been meant to make a good of the frish people have also diminished by emigrate infeited to be determined to be determined to be determined to be determined to be deserved to be determined to be deter flicts with himself, to ask her of her father; but, though it must have been meant to make a good of the Irish people have also diminished by emigranous infinitely more that Ireland should to Lord Palmerston, and have no doubt that all is be rescued from the Power which has proved itself, right, and that the whole matter will very shortly be was none of the best. Old Tony fell into an un- and shifted himself on his chair—'and I thought present is certainly one not calculated to please a incapable, after seven centuries of dominion, of civil- finally and satisfactorily arranged."

g ber or of raising ber people above starvation. then proches wexemple before you can have the ight to redress the wrongs of other countries, and restore, to unhappy lawless Ireland her independence, better late than never; endeavour by your future good services as a neighbour to expiate your past wrongs. Then and then only will England have the right to raise her voice for the oppressed of other countries; till then her intervention can be only looked on as egotistical, and should justly subject her to be treated as an intermeddler, and to be bluntly told, 'Go mind your own business.'

Pray receive, Sir, my cordial salutations,

THE NEW ORGANISATION. - The public mind is now

so excited and divided -so worked upon by the craft

of rulers and the sophisms of infidels-that the hum-

ble voice of simple truth can scarcely for the moment

Le Havre, August 4, 1862.

he heard in defence of either constitutional liberty or of religion. We are forced into a position, in which, considering the state of the country, we cannot make an effective stand for either our religion or our tempo. dinterests. We cannot, because we will not, forget our division for a season, laugh to scorn the wiles of our rulers, and establish, by our combined exertions, civil and religious liberty on a basis from which the despot shall not be able to hurl the one, nor the infidel the other. The comments of our national contemporaries on the latest attempt to revive constitutional agitation in Ireland is anything but cheering to the genuine friends of progress. Some of them, like ourselves, though by no menns satisfied with the amount of patriotism, energy, and carnestness of purpose put forth, as a first instalment, on the occasion, do really rejoice that, even at the eleventh hour, a beginning has been made in the right direction. The Nation and the Morning News deserve the credit of doing all that talent of the first order could do to launch the project in the most befitting colours to attract the attention and conciliate the good offices of all whose opinions are worth notice and whose co-operation is worth having. We might, if it were desirable to make selections, particulariso some of our provincial contemporaries also as having done much to encourage those who still have hopes in the efficacy of vigorous parliamentary agitation. We certainly are of those who hold that there should be no lull, no pause, in the National ranks, while a grievance that parliament should remove remains, or, in other words, while the blighting Union is in force. The opponents of the Progressive Party are, singular to say, the loudest in their demand for un-qualified liberty and independence. They, however, for purposes known to themselves, while denouncing bigotry, support the Godless Colleges, and whatever is anti-Catholic in education The Educationalists of this class are a motley compound of nominal Catholics, nominal Protestants, and nominal Presbyterians. Their hatred to religiou arises from a narrow minded revenge. They seek to destroy what they would not obey; they believe if religion were benished they would cease to feel that remorse which disobedience to its precepts has left-a living, consuming fire in their bosoms. Hope tells them if their scornful laugh became universal, the tide of public opinion would not, as it does now, run counter to their designs, and that, in the general degradation of society, their especial wanderings would be less notorious. These are the semi-infidels who rejoice in mixed education where all is anti-Catholic. They profanely put science above religion. With them algebra is preferred to Revelation, mechanics are better than the Prophets, the differential Calculus surpasses the Gospels, and any complete course of mathematics is far before the Bible. The Catholic who knows and practises his religion, and wishes to hand it down to his children pure and untainted, neturally asks himself what might be expected if the system were unopoose, when its advocates now, with all their caution, cannot prevent the "month speaking what the heart feels." They, therefore, feel that while the infidel system is being forced on them, they cannot form any political organisation without making uncompromising opposition to the Godless: Colleges one of its principal features. The same reasons, with many additional motives, compet them. to include the Established Church in their programme. We deny that in this there is the slightest inge of sectarianism. The only thing asked by the Catholic is equal justice -- the same right of freedom of opinion and freedom of education which is enjoyed by all the other sabjects of the Crown. This they cannot have while they are compelled to submit to a system of education which conscience does not sanction, and to support a Church whose teaching they regard as false. But these causes for agitation, though great and pressing, (ade into insignificance when compared with the landlord and tenant question. While the millions are at the mercy of a few men termed landlords, liable every six months to expulsion from house and home, the man who says agitation should be abandoned is a bad politician, indeed. The grave doubts that have been ruised touching the efficiency of any political organization encumbered by such Whigs as Mr. J. Reynolds, and others who appeared at the late meeting, should not be entirely overlooked. But we deny that the presence of such men in the front ranks should deter true Nationalists from giving the movement their countenance and support. The strong mind still asserts its proper influence wherever it is; and if Whiggery can drive the National Party from the Irish phaiform, then we say Whiggery has a right to do so; but if, as we believe, Whiggery has no lorus standi just now in Ireland, it is criminal in the National Party to allow any of its old adherents to prevent them from working the renewed agitation according to advanced opinions of the people. - Castle-

Dillon, whose case I mentioned in my letter of the 5th instant, was brought up for further examination before the magistrates at petty sessions in Ennis, county Clare, on the charge of sending a threatening letter to Lord Dunboyne. The prisoner is the head of a very extensive business establishment in that town, and has no connexion with land. It was alleged, however, on the part of the prosecution that he had a relative named Doohan, a tenant on the Dunborne estate. This man had purchased the interest of another man in a farm contrary to a rule, which required the consent of the landlord for any such transfer: and Lord Dunboyne refused to recognize him as the tenant of the holding thus irregularly acquired. Under these circumstances it was alleged that Mr. Dillon had written a letter for his friend to the landlord, which the latter refused to receive. About six weeks after he received a threatening letter, and on search being made at Doohan's house, it was found that the two letters were written in the same hand and on the same sort of note paper. Lord Dunboyne deposed to having received the threatening letter on the 24th of May last. To the best of his belief the threatening letter was in Dillon's handwriting. The following is the notice: - "Take notice that if you make any transfer of land now in the possession of any of your tenants through the means of any goodness done to your lordship, that I'll very soon transfer you to eternity if you incur my dis-pleasure beware of the Tipperary gents and observe their fate. I'll spare no turn to have your life, if you deserve it. I have a very ingenious way of accomhandwriting in this letter appeared to be slightly disguised.] Two other witnesses having been examined to prove the handwriting. plishing my intent. So look before you." amined to prove the handwriting, the magistrates decided to send the case for trial. Mr. Dillon was bound, himself in 5001., with two sureties of 2501. each.-Dublin Times Correspondent.

bar Telegraph.

A letter from Mr. W. H. Gregory, M. P., relative to the Galway subsidy, appears in a Galway paper, in which he states that he had received a communi-

by Major Brabazon, who resides in the county Mayo, a Magee, who has been for ten; years collecting facts; against Mr Joseph T. Potts, proprietor of Saunders which will furnish evidence sufficient, Mr. Whalley News Letter, for an alleged libel which appeared in thinks, to convict the priests and prove that on that journal. Major Brabazon, of the 15th Hussars, them lies the direct responsibility for the murders better known as Captain Higgins, who appeared with which the Riband Society are connected." A some years ago as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, on the tenant-right interest, - took the name of the meeting to be presented to Lord Palmerston, Brabazon as a relative of the late Sir Wm. Brabazon, praying for the repeal of the Maynooth Act. The part of whose property be purchased in the the En-cumbered Estates Court. He is is a magistrate and a deputy-lieut. In 1859 he purchased the lands of Shranaplia, for the sum of 2,8001., being 80 years' purchase The lands were held in rundale. The new landlord wished to adopt a different system. He visited them very dirty little village, called Maynooth, has been in July, 1860, and brought several notices to quit with him. He was entitled to the gale due March, 1860, and it was paid. In his evidence he said :- 'I stayed two nights within a mile and a half of the place, but only three of the tenants came to me when I sent for them. I expressed my surprise and disgust at the tenants not coming to me. I proposed to give them the arable and meadow land at 10s. per acre Had 17 or 18 notices to quit with me. They were served on the very day I paid that visit. I got a memorial (praying that the tenants might not be turned out). It had the names of the parson, the priest, the curate, and the resident magistrate. I paid it not the least respect.' The tenants were evicted. According to the evidence of the Sub-inspector, Mr Graves the ejectment decrees were executed on the 16th of December, and Corby, Major Brabazon's agent got possession of 17 houses, only two of which were left standing. The others were unroufed and demolished women, and children were put out. There 90 men, was a sick woman, in one house, who swore that she was four days after her confinement. She was carried out by four women, but put back, and the house was of having one who here it hanged .- Ib. left standing for her sake; she had eight children. Another was left standing because it contained a man of 90, who was ill. Part of that house was thrown stated. The murder seems to have ocen perpetrated 'It was,' said the Sub-inspector, 'a sleety, cold day, snowing every 20 minutes. The people went out quietly. The Sub-sheriff proved the signature of Corby, the agent, to a batch of receipts for the March rent, 1860, and also for the year's rent due March, 1861, paid in October, 1861, that is two months before the eviction. The scene of these evictions was visited last winter by Mr. Henry Coulter, a gentleman sent by the proprietor of Saunder's News Letter to examine and describe the destitute districts in the West of Ireland. The result of his observations was published in a series of letters in that journal which have been reprinted in a volume. One of the letters contained the following passage, in which is the alleged libel : - ' Major Brabazon's recent eviction of 17 families, numbering at least 80 individuals, on the townland of Shranaplia, about 15 or 16 miles from Belmullett, shows the slender and uncertain nature of the tenure by which the inhabitants of Erris hold from the other medicines, and that the medical offi-their land. Why the gallant gentleman thought proper to send these unfortunate people adrift upon the world it is difficult to conceive. They had paid their rent punctually before notice to quit was served upon them, and they paid a year's rent afterwards. I visited the scene of the evictions a few days ago. I saw the ruined and roofless houses, in the corners of which the people had constructed little shanties where they sought shelter until they had got all their potatoes dug, and their few stacks of oats thrashed, and had found some other place in which to lay their heads. I saw their receipts for the payments of the ent up to the 29th of September last, two mouths and a half before they were turned out of house and home, and their cabins pulled down. When I visited Shranaplia, a wild mountain district, with only a few patches of arable land scattered here and there, I was surrounded by the evicted tenantry, men and women, who appeared to be quite resigned to their fate, but spoke strongly of the way in which they have been treated. The damages were laid at 2,000l. On Saturday the jury found a verdict for the defendant. The patience and resignation of the people in this case should be set against the lawlessness and savage destructiveness of the men of Tipperary and Limerick .- Times Cor. Dublin, Aug. 13 .- The Limerick Reporter of Tues-

day last publishes the fact that the Sisters of Mercy, who heretofore had free access to every public insti-tution, workhouse, prison, hospital, &c, in this city, have been denied access to Walsh, who lies under sentence of death in the county gool, although they had attended Beckham, Walsh's accomplice; and, further, that the prison authorities have denied to O'Sullivan, the clergyman of Walsh's own selection, liberty to visit or attend the unfortunate man, in order to prepare him for death. The official Catholic chaplain is the parish priest Reverend Mr. Fitzgerald, but he is at present on Retreat, which makes the case still more indefensible. The Protestant doctrine is, that every man should be his own priest, and the practical enforcement of it in this instance must highly gratify Earl Russell, under whose eyes it occurs, as he and his family have been staying here, at the Marine Hotel, Bray, since Saturday last. The report of the crops, even with the disadvan-tage of the last few days' showers and mists, continue favorable. So far, the general potato crop is perfectly sound, ample in yield, and good in quality. Since the first appearance of the blight, the potato was never in the same safe state, at this period of the year. Its value is estimated at from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000, and as the chief portion of this produce belongs to the poorer classes, the importance of its safety and success to them can readily be understood. The herring fishery is also a great success at least on the east coast, and throws a cheap, wholesome, and agreeable food into the market.

Dunlin, Aug 14 .- There was "a great Protestant demonstration" in Belfast on Tuesday evening. The word "Protestant," however, does not convey a correct idea of the character of the meeting. It was political in its spirit and objects, and would be more properly called an Orange demonstration. The Belfast News-letter, which gives a long report of the proceedings, states that the orchestra and piatform were thoroughly filled with the leading members of the loyal Orange Society, and that the hall itself was decorated with the flags of the Orange Institution. It is said to have been the largest meeting of the kind ever held in Belfast. There was a report that Sir Hugh Cairns would be present, but he did not appear, and his colleague in the representation of Bulfast was also absent. The Ulster members are all Protestants, but 'only four of them attended the meeting -Sir William Verger, Sir Herrey Bruce, Colonel Close, and Colonel Forde. The chair was taken by Sir William Verner, who was received with enthusiasm, as the veteran champion of the Orange cause. Like all veterans, he was fond of dwelling on the past and showing how former battles were won. The Kentish fire, he said, warmed his heart. He recollected a time when to be a Protestant was not a crime in this country. Men of the highest rank were not then ashamed to be enrolled as menibers of the Orange Society. He recollected when Lord North was a member of his brother's lodge at Verner's-bridge. In 1798 Lord Camden was glad to enrol them as yeomen, on the guarantee of Sir W. Verner's father that every man of them could be depended on. How changed is Ulster now! Military and police are sent down to watch the Orangemen, and to lay hands on them if they happen to stir!-Times Cor.

This is Sir W. Verner's view of the matter. might be answered in the words of an ancient book whose authority he respects:-"Say not that the old times were better than these, for thou speakest measures gratifying to the feelings of their Catholic

not wisely concerning this matter."-1b.-Mr Whalley, M. P., who came over "specially." made Maynooth his target. He summed up its iniquities in one short sentence, "This College of Maynooth is the nursery of all the evils existing in this land." He is therefore more and more determined not to rest until the Maynooth grant is abolished. instead of mutual injuries, and might only the did not speak much on it during the Session, be- another in kindness and good will.—Tablet.

memorial, embodying those facts, was adopted by meeting was subsequently addressed in animated speeches by the Rev. Dr. Drew, the Rev. D. M'Afee, Presbyterian minister, Mr. W. A. Gwynne, Mr. W. Johnstone, Mr. Stewart Blacker, the Rev. Henry Henderson, and others. Mr. Blacker said that "a stopping the way. It is a nest which they must clear out, and he wished that he had a corps of Saudy-row heroes, armed with brooms, and he would - The remainder of the sentence was growned in a torrent of applause.

Lord Carlisle has had some painful duties to perform within the last few days. He was pressed to extend the mercy of the Crown to the three men now lying under sentence of death. Herdman's wife has been in Dublin urging the prayer of the memorial in his favor. It was signed by the Bishop of the diocess, by the Roman Catholic Bishop, and by 4,000 of the most influential inhabitants of Belfast. The prayer has been granted. The sentence of death has been commuted to penal servitude for life. They thought the ends of justice would be answered, and the safety of society would be sufficiently consulted, by this punishment. The convict was not insane in the legal sense, but he had eccentricities bordering on insanity-morbid tendencies inflamed by intemperance. Thus Belfast is spared the pain of a public execution, and an honored name escapes the stigma

The Lord-Lieutenant has also commuted the sentence passed on Foley at Tralee. The reason is not coolly and deliberately, because of a quarrel about fish Foley provided a gun, charged it, and went before daybreak to a cottage, where he sat and watched till his cousin, a fine young man, came to the weir, when he took aim at him and shot him dead, and when the deed was done he did not manifest the slightest concern. -- Ib.

A similar appeal was made on behalf of Burke. convicted at Clonmel of poisoning his wife. In this case the Lord-Lieutenant could see no ground for interfering with the sentence, and the law must take its course. The criminal will be hanged on the 25th. The Poor Law Commissioners have sent a circular to all the Boards in the kingdom, reminding them of the fact brought out in Burke's case, that he obtained the poison from the workhouse surgery. The Commissioners therefore suggest that poisonous me-

dicines should be kept under lock and key, separate

possession of the key. -Ib.

Sir Richard De Burgho was nearly murdered by his own servants on Thursday night. Returning with Lady De Burgho and a party of friends to his residence near Castle Council from the garrison theatricals at Limerick, he had to knock several times before he could gain admittance. The butler then came out in a state of intoxication, and Sir Richard would not allow him to open the carriage door. When the company had retired he heard loud talking in the kitchen, which induced him to go down stairs. On entering the kitchen he was seized by two of the servants, a man and a woman, and held while the butler struck him violently on the forehead, laying bare the scalp, which fell down over his The enraged butler was calling for a carving knife to cut off his master's head, when the rest of the family came to the rescue. The three offenders have been committed to gaol.

The 12th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland for 1861 has been published. It does not include Roman Catholic marriages, which are exempt from registration. There were married according to the rites of the Established Church, 4,779, which is 177 less than the number for last year; registered in Presbyterian Meetinghouses, 2,680, - less than the number for 1800 by 69. Married in registered buildings, 1,403. The net decrease on the year, compared with 1800, is 274. Of the men 25 per cent., and of the women 39 per cent., signed with a mark. In England, the men who signed with a mark were 25 per cent, and women 36 per cent. By this test it would seem that Ireland is lower than England in the educational scale. More than two-thirds of the registered marriages were in the Province of Ulster. The two most remarkable facts in this return are the decline in the number of marriages, and the want of education among Protest-

The London Times writing on "Agrarian Crime" in Ireland says : -" It is seldom, even in Ireland, that a considerate proprietor or a humane land agent falls a victim to this wild vengeance. We would not let fall one word in extenuation of those who resort to violence, or even to illegal threats, against the most tyraunical and grasping of landlords; but that which can never palliate guilt may properly influence our judgment when we estimate the risks of bolding property in Ireland. We would fain hope, and heartily believe, that the great majority of noblemen and gentlemen who have Irish estates would rather reduce their establishments again and again or submit to any other inconvenience than instruct their agents to depopulate a whole parish for an inability to pay rent arising out of a visitation of Providence. However this may be, we are quite sure that no good landlord would knowingly sanction the employment of a person such as Hayes is described to have been in such an office. If these things must be done, they should at least be done by men who can be trusted. Hayes appears to have been a bad character from the first, and the work of driving fellow-creatures to despair is enough to barden the heart of any man. Braddeli well knew the risk which he ran in quarrelling with his old myrmidon. He carried pistols about with him, and had time to fire one at his assailant, which is supposed to have taken effect. All this points to a state of things which it is painful to contemplate, but it reduces the lesson to be learned from Braddell's fate to its just proportions. It is a warning against partnership with villians, and pernaps, too, though indirectly, against a merciless en-

forcement of legal rights. Captain Denis W. Pack Beresford, of Fenngh Lodge, as we announced last week, is the new member for the county Carlow. He was proposed by Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, of Borris House; seconded by Mr. Hornce Rochfort, of Clongrennan; and returned without opposition. At the time when the policy of Lord Palmerston, of the Liberals is such that Mr. believed, of the moral regeneration of Ireland, Cobden fears the unspeakable degradation may be in it is with something like despair that one witnesses store for the party of going to the country with the these accumulated proofs of the inveteracy of the cry of No Popery, it is a striking and we must own a pleasant sign of the times to find the seconder of the Tory candidate for such a Tory stronghold as the county of Carlow, mentioning with approbation as a claim to support, the conduct of the late Conservative Government in appointing Oatholic Army Chaplans. Is not this a sign of hope for Ireland? An act of liberality and justice to Catholics is not only not disagreeable to the Protestant Conservatives of Carlow, kind of intelligence. We abstain from quoting them but they praise it and take credit for it as the act of the Conservative party. Oh, that the day were come because we do not wish to familiarise the minds of when the Protestant Conservatives of Ireland, making the cause of Ireland their own, would rejoice in being themselves active instruments in promoting countrymen in furtherance of the interests, and in and make no remark on the river of human blood protection of the rights, of Irishmen. How often did O'Connell declare his longing hope for the advent of the day when the old fends and animosities being forgiven and forgotten, the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland might exchange mutual services duces its natural fruit in deeds of violence? During instead of mutual injuries, and might only rival one

Dublin, August 4.—An interesting libel case was cause he was collecting facts for future operation. We wish we had a Tory Government for a couple been hanged for his nitry assault and minute of tried at the Galway Assizes. It was an action brought He has been assisted in this work by the Rev-Robert of years, and its existence depending on the will of young, woman, Two, woman are under trial for tried at the Galway Assizes. It was a soliciting of little children. A poisoning and throat-cutting of little children. A poisoning and throat-cutting of little children. A questions which the new association is about to grapple with would be fairly settled. The Whigs-always deceitful, and always hostile to the Irish people and their faith-will do nothing but insult and cajole the country. We stated several months ago, when they appointed Peel Chief Secretary for Ireland, that they might treat us as they pleased; and since then, both Palmerston and Peel have set the Catholic Hierarchy at defiance. If the Bishops now desire to succeed, they must decree the expulsion of the Whig members from Parliament, and the Whig Ministry from power. This is the great work before them, and they should lose no time in laying the foundations of their plan for its accomplishment. Any tampering with the Whigs at home or abroad will prove disastrous. Whether Mr. John Reynolds and some others who appeared at the meeting on Monday, are fit to lead a crusade of this nature, is more than we can say at the present moment. It would be a rash proceeding to pronounce judgment on this point for some time longer. But this we may assert as true-that those who wish to obtain any good measures for Ireland, must place no faith in the Whigs, give no support to the Whigs, nor to any of their old backs in this country. The history of the past twenty years warns us that the Whig party ain at the destruction of the Irish people, and the faith of Ireland; and not to declare war against them would be a fatal step, and would lead to many crushing disasters. - Dundalk Democrat.

Mr. Robert Cole Bowen, a magistrate of the county of Cork, and the proprietor of a large estate in Tipperary, for which the late Mr. Braddell was agent, has received a. very gratifying address, signed by 92 of his tenants in the latter county. It is as creditable to their good feeling and morality as their enlogium on his character is to the deceased gentleman, who was for 17 years in constant intercourse with them. After expressing their detestation of the crime, and sympathy with Mr Braddell's bereaved family, they say :- 'We entreat you , Sir, to believe that even in this blood-stained county there are tenants who abhor the odious doctrine that injuries, whether real or fancied, are to be redressed by deeds of violence and murder, or that any provocation short of the necessity of defending life itself can justify the shedding of blood, and we hope you will believe that your tenants are foremost among the number. In the present most lamentable case we can with truth declare that in Mr. Braddell we feel that we have lo 2 a friend and one who was always considerate and kind to us, while upright and conscientions in discharging his duties towards you. But it is needless to offer this humble tribute to his memory, nor is it so much our object to do so as to express our condemnation of the lawless system to which he has fallen a victim, and which we firmly believe in our hearts will, if not speedily put an end to, terminate in driving from the country the entire of the already too few resident gentry, and handing over the misguided people to the tender mercies of a class of agents of absentee landlords, whose iron rule will be of a different type indeed from that of the unfortunate

gentle man whose fate we so deeply deplore.' An inquest was held on the the 7th ult., by Mr. M. M. Jones, coronor at Cookstown, near Enniskerry, on the remains of Mr. John Wilson, a medical student, who resided at 23, York-street, in this city, and who lost his life by falling down the rocks at the waterfull, Powerscourt. He was a young man, who had just returned from Australia. There was a large gash in in the forehead, and a cut beneath the chin, which almost severed the head from the body. He had been on a visit to the Rev. Dr. King, and had gone to see the waterfall in company with a young friend, Mr. Richard King, and two ladies He ascended the rocks and was heard for some time 'cooing' in Australian fashion. He was then heard to call out sharply, as if for help, and in about ten seconds his body was seen bounding from rock to rock, and dashing finally down the fall, where his body was immediately found by his friend, lifeless. A verdict of 'Accidental death' was returned by the jury, who added that no blame

was attached to any one. The Tuscarora has been ordered out of Kingstown harbour, and she was expected to steam off last night. The captain and officers leave with much regret, as there was a pleasant exchange of civilities between them and their numerous visitors from Kingston and Dublin. It is said that 30 of the crew left while the vessel was in the harbor, but their places were easily supplied by others who were induced to enter the service of the Union.

HAYES THE MURDERER OF MR. BRADDELL .- The most active means have been taken, hitherto una-vailingly, to discover the whereabouts of Hayes, the murderer of Mr. Braddell. All the railway stations continue to be watched. Domiciliary visits are made to all the houses in the neighborhood of the murder. This day Mr. Howley, R M., was engaged with the police in inspecting the dragging of a lake near Tipperary, under the impression that Hayes threw himself into it .. -- Limerick Reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CRIME IN ENGLAND .- The English papers are very busy just now moralising, sermonising, and philoso-phising on Irish crime. The murders which have ately taken place in this country afford them a never ailing subject for dreary leading articles, written in pharisaical and canting tone which is positively disgusting when one takes into account the fearful and every day increasing criminality of England. One has only to look into any of the English papers to find a murder stowed away in this corner, and another stowed away in that corner, and two or three more up and down the columns in different places, but these draw forth no editorial comments from those journals, or, if they are at all alluded to, no stigma is sought to be cast in consequence of them upon the entire people. They are looked upon as ordinary affairs, common-place incidents of English life, worthy of no particular attention, and not at all coming within the high consideration of an English editor. But when it happens that a had landlord who had been "sowing the wind" for many years in Ireland, at last "reaps the whirlwind," and is shot down by some one whose heart he has maddened with oppression-then comes a chorus from the English press on Irish depravity and barbarism, and Ireland is represented as a field of blood. "The Irish papers just know," says the Saturday Review are dismal reading." And then, having descanted in mournful fashion on the 'series of atrocities which led to the 'issue of the recent Special Commission,' the writer gives us the following melancholy sentence :-" After all that we have heard, and half worst social disorders with which a country was ever cursed." This is very nice language, indeed, to come from England, where more crime, of every description is committed in one week than is done in Ireland in half a year. We believe if we were to quote weekly into this journal the accounts of the more serious crimes committed in England, as we find them in the English press, we would have no room for any other or even referring to them except on rare occasions, our people with such revolting scenes as are there described. But, is it not monstrous that newspaper editors in that country, who disregard the corruption and the rottenness of the society in which they live, spilled by the murderer's hand, which touches their very feet, should dare to libel the character of the Irish people as they do, whenever the infamous law which England has imposed on this country pro-

little girlinged thirteen has been found guilty of poisoning an infant, and "facts transpired during the trial which tend to fix the death of two other infants on the youthful culprit." A man named Barn-ham, a native Ipswich, shot his wife through the head on Saturday lust, and a witness stated that he had stabbed his first wife. On Saturday morning a woman named Williams, wife of a tavern-keeper in Birmingham, "was found dead under circumstances which leave little doubt of her having been murdered by her husband in a most brutal manner.' On Monday a woman at Newcastle-on-Tyne cut her husband's throat with a razor and then cut her own. On Sunday an old woman named Halliday was murdered near the city of Durham. On Monday, at the Warwick Assizes, a man named George Gardiner was found guilty of the murder of his sweetheart, Sarah Kirby, by shooting her. On Saturday night a fellow, appropriately named Savage, shot a young woman named Charlotte Tyne, and, while the unfortunate wretch lay on the ground, mangled and bleeding, he actually abused her in a manner improper to be mentioned! He then cut his own throat from ear to ear, of which wound he died the same night. At the Croydon Police Court, on Monday night, a fellow named Robert Randall was charged with an attempt to murder his wife, Anne Randall. This woman had discovered that her husband had another wife living, on which account she refused to live with him, and threatened to prosecute him, but he attempted to dispose of the case by cutting her throat. A horrible charge against a Protestant clergyman was investigated a few days ago before the county magistrates at Slough; the prisoner, whose guilt seemed to be established by the evidence, was remanded. Two brothers recently went out for a walk near Cobham; it is belieted there was some ealousy existing between them; next day they were both found dead in a wood, and there is reason to think that one of them shot the other, and then shot himselt. On Tuesday, in Loudon, a man named Cotiere was charged with having beaten to death a woman who lived with him as his wife. He was remanded for further examination. On Monday week, at the Halifax Borough Court, a married woman named Hannah Mariah Standeven, about twentytwo years of age, and in delicate health, charged her own father with having committed-not for the first time -an indecent assault upon her; and she stated that he had recently attempted the same towards her little sister, who was only just turned tourteen years of age. This man, named Joseph Wilson, was transported eight years upo for an offence of this kind, and in his absence the complainant's mother had three children by another man! The complainant herself had spent two months in a house of correction! God of mercy! what abominations to occur in a Christian country! And then the child murder, which an English journal has described as going on night and day, almost every hour, and which a distinguished public man has said is as much an institution in England as it is on the banks of the Ganges! We will not go further into those dreadful details of English guilt. The cases above enumerated arc, as the reader will see, all of recent occurrence, and they are gathered from only a few papers. They certainly do not represent all the atrocities perpetrated in the period within which they were committed. The criminality of Ireland in the mean time has consisted in the commission of two or three deeds of vengeance, inflicted upon men regarded as oppressors, against whom the law gave no protection or remedy. What, then, is to be said of these journals whose writings would imply that, as compared with the English, our people are a nation of savages and criminals, whose 'moral regeneration' the good people of England some time ago hoped to see, but now almost despair of witnessing? Instead of teaching their reagers to look upon Ireland with a virtuous indignation, these English papers would be much better employed in teaching them to pray to God that He may not send fire from Heaven upon their country.-Nation.

MR. ROEBUCK ON AMERICA. -- The reserve which has been so carefully and yet so thanklessly maintained by our public men in speaking of the American war has at length been broken. Mr. Roebuck has spoken out, and to some purpose. As neither the reticence nor the forbearance of British statesmen has sufficed to preserve us from the rancorous animosity of the Federals, we cannot suffier much from any change of policy; but we may well expect that Mr. Roebuck's unqualified declarations create no trifling commotion on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Roebuck does not, indeed, speak with the authority of a Minister, or with the practical responsibilities of political office, but he is an old and distinguished politician, the representative of an important community, and renowned for his fearlessness and independence. So conscious, in fact, was he of the weight which would attach to his words that he purposely abstained, as he tells us, from delivering his mind in Parliament. He felt that if he were to say in the House of Commons what he has now said at Sheffield, the House would be held partially responsible for the opinions he expressed whereas he wished that responsibility to be wholly his own. For himself, he had no fear of speaking out, but he was unwilling to commit others to what might have been felt as embarrassing obligations. If such a speech as we yesterday reported had been delivered in Parliament, it must either have been successfully refuted, or supposed to carry the sense of the House. So Mr. Roebuck keeps silence till the Sheffield banquet, when, in the presence of a large, liberal, and intelligent audience, he gives utterance to his convictions amid incessant rounds of applause. The Americans are now told some very hard things. They are told that by their iosolent and domineering demeanour they have convinced the world of their unfitness for that Imperial power which they are striving at all risks to secure. An irresponsible people possessed of irresponsible and omnipotent power is a people that cannot be trusted." The Americans pushed their ideas of selfgovernment to the extreme of self-will, and, by dint of dispensing with all rule at home, had begun to think there was no law for them abroad. No nation in the world ever carried pretension to such a beight. The "Monroe doctrine," by which they asserted an absolute or reversionary claim to the entire continent of America, and assumed only to tolerate the existence of other Powers as legitimate as themselves was one of the most astounded claims ever advanced. In their dealings with European nations, and especially with ourselves, they took advantage of our known aversion from war to make us purchase pence at their own price, till they went at last a step too far in the affair of the Trent. A people so minded, and strained to habits of licence by their own institutions, would be dangerous to the peace of the world if their power equalled their arrogance. It is fortunate, Mr. Roebuck thinks, that the Colossus is to be broken up. "It will not be a misery to any portion of their own country; it will be a good .-They will be all the better governed, and they will be all be emulous one of another; but there will be no one of them capable of bullying the whole world." That is the ground now openly taken on the subject by a public speaker-one not unacquainted with America and her policy, and long conversant with the feelings of his own countrymen. He thinks that the political creation which he once admired was rapidly developing itself-in the absence of all salutary checks upon popular arrogance - into a terrible and portentous mouster, and he rejoices therefore, instead of grieving, over the disruption of the Union. The Americans will be all the better and the happier for being compelled, by division, to adopt habits of self-control. Landmarks and frontiers, State rivalries and competing Administrations, jenlous neighbors and even the last few days what a horrible crop of Eng-balanced jurisdictions, may be troublesome things in those scute and ingenious tea merchants that n lish crime is reported in the papers? Gilbert has their way, and unpalatable substitutes for indivisible is the best policy. — Times. balanced jurisdictions, may be troublesome things in those scute and ingenious tea merchants that honesty

We wish we had a Tory Government for a couple been hanged for his filthy assault and murder of a sovereignty, boundless territory, and imperial power; but the change may be very beneficial to American character. The necessity of calculating consequences, of consulting the opinions of others, of putting checks upon passion, and of giving and taking as is done in the old world, must conduce to the growth of that humility which enters largely into political wisdom. "United we stand ; divided we fall," is a motto which may be reversed for the occasion before us. United, the American States have fallen into such excesses of presumption that at last they have turned upon each other; divided, they may learn enough political sobriety to ensure their constitutional health. There is the case as stated by Mr. Roebuck, and the bit will be all the harder from the accuracy of the blow. Nobody can read the history of this desperate war without seeing that what the Federals most dread losing is precisely that which Mr. Roebuck tells them they ought to lose .-They cannot endure parting with that power which Union gave them of bullying the more staid and patient States of the world. They cannot bear the iden of toregoing their "manifest destiny" to sink into a group of Governments bound to Old World observances of modesty, forbearance and decorum. - A dissolution of the Union would reduce them to the level of humanity, and compel them over their ways if they would live in beace and quietness. This is so very like the truth that it will probably be received with unbounced indignation as an outrageous libel. Yet it is becoming, we are sure, the common opinion of Europe. It is not, as the Americans love to say, a "morbid hatred of their institutions" which animates is, for if their Republic had but been peaceable and friendly we could have been well content to admire it at a distance. But there has been a growing conviction that a nation composed of uncontrolled and uncontrollable units must be dangerons in its external action to the peace of the world and American public men have certainly done their best to give this conviction currency and force. At this moment we are openly threatened by the Northerners with chastisement for our neutrality, though that neutrality, as Mr Roebuck observed, has really been in their favor. This is where Democracy has failed. It was qualified, no doubt, to give men all the blessings of freedom, and all the benefits of courtity, but it has proved in the end, after a very short trial, that equality creates discontents as famil as those of inequality; that freedom may degenerate, for want of regulation, into mere inwlessness, and that men who have been accustomed to budy all other people end by lighting among themselves.-Times.

TRICES IN BUSINESS. - Successful as the exciseman

continues to be in extracting money from our mockets, it is but fair to acknowledge one incidental benefit which the public derives from his visits. Time was when these duties answered the purpose of a sum. thary law; they now answer the purpose of a check on adulteration. There is no part of this Blue book so interesting to general readers as the report (in the Appendix) from the Principal of the Laboratory. Though Mr. Phillips's attention is "almost exclusively directed to matters which concern the Revenue," yet there is reasons to believe that the risk of being detected by him is a greater horror to dishonest tradesmen, and a greater protection to consumers, than all the penal taws against this apocles of fraud During the last three years 32,000 samples have been analyzed in the chymical department, and, during the past year alone, " 103 persons were, upon scientific evidence furnished by the Laboratory, prosecuted to conviction; the penalties imposed amounting to upwards of 3,000t". This is very encounging, but Mr. Phillips assures us that we have but a fail idea of the massiveness and inertia? of the evil against which we are contending, and he despries of making much impression on it until the bavers of commodities learn to consider quality more, and price less. Notwithstanding the facilities given by the Act of 1860, it is well known that very specimens are submitted to Dr. Lethby for analysis, and the older statutes against the selling of unwholesome provisions are too generally altowed to remain a de d letter. How often, after drinking the execrable ale of some country publichouse, have we wished to revive the old law of Edward the Confessor, threatening the brewer of bad beer with summary and ignominious justice; how often, as our teeth have grated over potato bread, whitened with alum and charged with numerous particles of less digestible substances, have we sighed for the statute Henry III., consigning cheating bakers to the pillory! Yet how few of us take the trouble to avail ourselves of such remedies as we have against these most criminal practices! The extent to which the are carried in the two staple manufactures of food and drink may be exactly measured by the difference between home-made bread and baker's bread - between nome-brewed beer and publicans' beer. Mr. Phillips's analyses range over a great variety of other acticles, though not so large as that embraced in the famous researches of Dr. Hassall. He finds that high-priced preparations said to possess invahable medicinal properties almost invariably consist of "well-known and nearly costless "materials. Tobacco is sometimes adulterated with cabbage and rhubarb leaves but Mr. Phillips does not think that this process is very common, while he attributes the falling off in the demand for the gennine weed to the distress in Lancushire. The use of the microscope and chymical tests has checked the adulteration of snuff, but "the ground acorn cups of valonia oak" are still used in Ireland with great ingenuity, and scriptions "under the plea that such sand was imported with, and had paid the same duty as, the tobacco." Nearly half the samples of popper were found increase of the duty on chicary to 11s. per cart, may end to suppres this practice, but he still inclines to

large quantities of sand are introduced into some deto contain illicit ingredients, one of which was "finely-ground quartz." Chicory continues to find its way into c ffee, not labelled as "mixed," in spite of recent enactments. Mr. Phillips hopes that the prohibit coffee being sold with chicory at all. The most inveterate of adulterations, howevever, is the couversion of black tea into green ten by colouring, and upon this point the consciences of tea-dealers seem to be hopelessly callous. One of them addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue which really deserves publicity. It was in these very words: - "London, April 29, 1862. Gentlemen,—A scarcity of green tea having taken place, while we have an abandant supply of black tea this season, I shall be much colliged by a reply to the following questions: Is it legally right to stain black tra green or vice versa, by such staining there being no ncrease in the weight, and the tea having duly paid the legitimate duty? - Your most obedient servant, This is much the same as asking whether, there being a said scarcity of sovereigns and a good supply of shidings, it is allowable to turn the latter into the former by the aid of a yellow wash. The Commissioners fear this use of green pigments, and the "facing" of old tealeaves with Prussian blue and gum, have become "a regular and recognized part of the tea dealer's business." This kind of fraud may, of course, he combatted by increased vigilance on the part of the public, though we agree with the Commissioners in thinking that Mr. Phillips, expects too much of consumers in inviting them to distinguish " the serrated edge and the peculiar and delicate venation of the testesf." The worst is that the most subtle 'sophistication' of tea is mostly effected in China by loading it with nodules made up of sand, gum, and dust, and," blackened fragments of quartz It is high time that vigorous steps should be taken to stop this wholesale pollution of our favourite beverage. We cannot legislate against the Ohinese, as our ancestors legislated against, those who stripped off their leaves not only sloss, but ash, elder, and other trees, " to the injury and destruction of great quantities of timber, woods, and underwoods," for the purpose of counterfeiting ten; but we might, perhaps, make such Custom-house regulations as would teach

The True Witness

receivers boundly receiver, and to kets

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car

TERMS:

but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Sireet, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lowrence and Craig Sts.

riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance.

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

CONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE true position of Garibaldi as towards the Government of Victor Emmanuel still remains an enigma. He continues to collect troops, he openly declares his intention to attack Rome, and apparently defies the King. The latter issues his proclamations, in his name Ratazzi denounces Garibaldi as a rebel, and the Senate passes resolutions of a similar tenor; yet the opinion is nevertheless very general, that the opposition of the Sardinian authorities to the schemes of the fillibuster is but simulated, that they heartily wish him success, and are prepared to turn his exploits to their own profit. As for Garibaldi himself, it is announced that he had entered Catania, where he had been well received by the people; and whatever may be the real policy of the Rattazzi Cabinet, it can hardly be expected that it will dare to proceed to extremities with one so popular amongst the revolutionary classes, as is Garibaldi.

The barvest accounts from France are highly satisfactory. The Emperor is said to have declared himself very strongly against Garibalds, and to have insinuated his suspicions that the Turin authorities were not altogether blameless to the matter. The embarkation of the reinforcements for Mexico had been postponed until the arrival of later intelligence from Vera Cruz.

There has been constant and severe fighting during the past week in the United States; and though nothing decisive of the fate of the war has as yet occurred, the advantages are decidedly with the Confederates. General Jackson has compelled Pope to fail back for the protection of Washington; and instead of threatening Richmond, the Northerners are actually trembling for the fate of their own capital.

The summer campaign, as must now be admitted by the latter, has resulted in a complete failure. Its object was the capture of Richmond. For this purpose General M'Clellan was sent to the Peninsula where, in the swamps of the Chickahominy, by sword and by disease, he lost the flower of his army; for this purpose too General of the first paragraphs in our Reverend friend's Pope commenced his celebrated march-and both Pope and M'Clellan have been hurled back with dreadful slaughter, so that the hostile armies occupy very nearly the same positions to-day-September, 1862-as those which they long occupied in the vicinity of Bull's Run, in the autumn of the preceding year.

To give a detailed account of the late operations in the field, which have led to this ignominious termination of M'Clellan's and Pope's campaign, from the confused, contradictory, and often evidently cooked telegraphic reports which reach us through Northern channels, is impossible .--General Jackson, it seems, by a series of bold and skilfully executed manœuvres, succeeded in turning Pope's right wing, and thereby cut off his communication with Washington. The latter threw binself with all the force he could muster upon his assailant with the view of separating him from the other bodies of the Confederate army; but Jackson having been greatly reinforced resumed the offensive, and compelled his antagonist to continue his retreat towards Centreville, where Pope hoped to be able to hold his ground until again enabled to assume the initiative, by the arrival of the new levies which are being made in the Northern States.

The losses on both sides during the battles of last week must have been very heavy, for by both were they well contested. General Pone acknowledges to a loss of 8,000 men; and from the extraordinary exertions being made in all the large cities of the North to forward hospital supplies, bandages, lint, and other necessaries to the hospitals, it may be interred that the number of his wounded is enormous. To fill up his depleted ranks the new levies are being hurried forward, but these will serve but little except still further to encumber the hospitals, and on the battle field to create a panic, and to throw their veteran comrades into confusion The Confederate troops have now had eighteen months' service in the field, and are therefore we may suppose in a high state of discipline and efficiency. To oppose such men, flushed as they are with their recent victories, with raw recruits will be but to invite fresh disaster; and even these raw recruits are not easily to be had, for the people of the North still hang back, and volunteering for targets for Southern riflemen is by no means popular in the large cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. The long threatened "draft" or conscription has been postponed, the Government perhaps being aware that such a high-handed, even if necessary, measure, will elicit strong opposition in many parts of the country.

By our latest received reports from the sent of war, we learn that Pope has again retreated, falling back upon Washington, that General Jackson is advancing on Baltimore, and that Cincinbelieved to be Secession at heart; and it is prohable that the appearance of the Southern army will induce its people to throw off the Yankee voke which long has galled them. As things are progressing at present, we may expect to hear of the South annexing the North, unless the latter avert its fate by a speedy submission to its Hurlburt, and not St. Paul-meets with an In- nakedness"-II Cor. xi. 27. This too is the triumphant and apparently irresistible foe.

The History of the Methodist Missions, and of the Doings and Sufferings of Methodist Missionaries, if written by one of the missionaries themselves, would make a curious, not to say a funny work. Punch has given us "Comic Grammars" and "Comic Histories," all vastly entertaining in their way; but a real, reliable "History" of the Adventures and Perils of Brother Todger would be vastly more " Comic." and mirth-provoking than aught that ever appeared even in the columns of Punch, or from the pen of Mrs. Tickletoby.

We say so, not altogether without experience; for it has been our lot occasionally to stumble across the Reports of Methodist Missionaries and we feel therefore authorized to declare that nowhere is there to be found such an mexhaustible field of fun as in the memoirs or biographies of these white-chokered imitators of St Paul. Not to say it profanely, these documents read like a travesty upon the Acts of the Apostle, or a " Comic Evangel;" and if they are designed for a burlesque upon the Gospel, or conceived with the intention of representing Christianity from a ludicrous point of view, their writers have been most eminently successful.

We have before us at this moment one of these laughter-provoking documents. It appears in the columns of the Toronto Christian Guardian, and is entitled "A Mission Tour to Lake Superior, by the the Rev. Thos. Hurlburt."-As some of our Catholic readers would perhaps like to know something about a Methodist Missionary, his trials and his patience, his hardships and his consolations, his self-sacrifices and his triumphs, his growth both in grace and in flesh, we will endeavour to gratify them by a few extracts from the Rev. Thos. Hurlburt's own journal.

And first as to the trials which these heroic soldiers of the cross are called upon to undergo in the prosecution of their pious labors. These, if we may judge by the following extract from one memoirs, are sufficiently harrowing. Having embarked on the 24th of June last on board the Steamer Northern Light, on a long voyage of a month or five weeks duration, the much suffering, but heroically resigned follower of Christ thus describes his position and his feelings :-

"THE SEVEREST PART OF A METHODIST MISSION-ARY'S LABORS. - Had this been the first time, I might have anticipated much romantic pleasure in coasting the iron-bound coast of the North Shore of Lake Superior, and in catching the delicious trout so abundant in its waters, and in eating them by my camp-fire in some secluded book in the rocks. Such feelings, however, have all long since passed away, and I find these journeys the severest part of my

Much enduring man, what will be not undergo for the salvation of souls. He is evidently, at first starting, the victum of dyspepsia. His appatite, even for the "delicious trout" of Lake Superior is on the decline; and yet though his stomach fails him, and the evil day has come upon him when he takes no more delight in his victuals-yet is his heart as vigorous as ever .-Good man! heroic soldier of the cross! It is a consolation to your friends to learn that a coasting voyage in a steamer along the shore of Lake Superior is the "severest part of the labor" that you are called upon to undergo in the service of your crucified master.

Our Missionary reflects upon the great perils which, like St. Paul, he is destined to encounter; perils in the deep and a long absence from his

HARBOWING REPLECTIONS. -" I must expect to be absent about a month or five weeks. This of itself is no small affair; but exposed as we are on the Lake to so many vicissitudes on account of storms and other things, I find relieved from a great burden when my journey comes to an end.

Nothing dannted however our Missionary starts upon his long and peritous voyage. On one occasion his boat "was tossed like a ship on the waves;" and on another he had " some trouble in making his way through the surf"-all of which things be endured manfully for Christ's sake. Consolations however were occasionally vouchsafed to him; not the same in kind as those which a St. Paul in analogous circumstances experienced, or which a Romish Missionary would look for-but consolations highly appropriate to the Methodist Missionary nevertheless. Under date of 5th July the saintly man writes :-

night's rest we are preparing for the services of the and I remained here until Fall." to-day since I was married; and how many mercie gave me one of the most lovely and best of women same mould as are our modern Protestant Misor my companion, and that he has spared us to live together for so long a period.

Such language, such thanksgiving does not seem strange from the lips of a Methodist Missionary; but what would even the Protestant reader say, and how would he feel, were he in the Christian Apostle and the modern Protestant the Acts of the Apostles, or in one of St. Paul's Missionary more conspicuous, or brought out into nati is seriously menaced by a Confederate torce Epistles, to stumble across such a queer blending more striking relief, than in the accounts which of 20 to 30,000 men. Maryland is generally of things spiritual and things terrestrial. An they, severally, give of the effects of their labors uxorious Apostle is in the eyes of Catholics a upon themselves. St. Paul tells us that his was practical paradox.

ness also, and contrives to jumble together the attributes of Barnum, and those of the great Apostle of the Gentiles. He-the Rev. Thos. dian, with a dilapidated shirt, long uncombed lot of the modern Popish Missionary. hair "full of twig-straws, feathers, &c.," and he Far otherwise is it with our modern Protestsoliloquises as follows:-

world, that I could make what is called a fortune."

But the spirit of the Missionary revives within his bosom; and remembering that his mission was ostensibly to win souls to Christ, and not to cater for the caravan, he "tries the pious dodge," as the profane or worldlings express it :-" APOSTLE LOQUITUR."-" But he - (the Indian) s a man and a brother, and the gospel alone can with him. Here is a real mission-field where the real virtues of Christian heroism are required.'

So our Missionary renounced his first thought of showing the savage man round the world, at dian :-25 cents per head for admission-children halfconvert him to the faith as it is in, &c .- with what success however we are not informed .--Probably had the neophyte been aware of the first feelings with which his spiritual guide regarded him, he would have offered but a " hard case" for the reverend proselytiser to operate upon in the spiritual line of business.

Several other interesting traits are recorded illustrative of the progress which Gospel truth, as transmitted to the Indians by Methodist Missionaries, is effecting. We make some extracts from our journal.

Having occasion to administer which he calls the "ordinance of baptism"-(the word sacrament is eschewed as savoring of Popery)-the Missionary records the following pleasing instance of genuine piety :-

Signs of Progress .- " Religion is evidently making progress among these people, for one old man took out his 'Sunday-go-to-meeting-vest,' and put it on, and others essayed in various ways to improve their appearance for the occasion."

Another symptom of spiritual progress is duly

"The Indians have advanced in religious culture. Their fields have been considerably enlarged, and four new hou es are in course of erection, and of superior description to their first efforts in this

But perhaps the most gratifying, as it certainly its sympathies on behalf of the North. is the most novel symptom of the spread of a truly Christian spirit amongst the Indians, is the

" After a little chat we had singing and prayers. These people are certainly improving for the large birch bark camp was newly covered with a matting of cedar boughs; this is done at least once a week. Another evidence of improvement is, that the floor, put down his hat and spat in it."

If spitting in one's own hat be not the sign of . a regenerate spirit, and of a new creature in the Lord, there is no reliance to be placed on man. Well may the Rev. Thos. Hurlburt exclaim as he, one by one, enumerates these the seals of his destruction, the very ground on which they are war-

"We might not know what Christianity had done for us, unless we had the privilege of contrasting our condition with that of those who have been left to the unsided resources of nature"—(who spit on the floor and not in their own hats). "And this is the mighty achievement of man without the Gospel - his progress is in the direction of the brute, not in that

But how is it that a devoted servant of the Lord like our reverend friend does not still permanently reside with such a hopeful people as his converts appear to be? The answer we must give in the Protestant Apostle's own words, furnishing as they do such an admirable commentary upon the words of his predecessor who preached the Gospel to the Corinthians:-

belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord -But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife."-1st Cor.

The Rev. Mr. Thos. Hurlburt thus describes his condition, and the causes which induced him to abandon his converts, and to resign his Apostolic commission :--

"We had been here three years and had a good society of eighteen living members; a number of whom could read and write their own language; and they were growing in grace and in the know ledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, when it was evident Mrs. H. could not live more than one year longer in this climate. We had three little ones to bind us together and to bind us to earth. One day she said to me, "I see plainly I cannot live if we stay here much longer : but if you think by my remaining here and making my grave here, you will be enabled to continue your labours. and so be the means of saving more of these people, I am willing to remain; for if I leave, you must soon tollow." Shall I tell the truth! I hesitated some days on the proposed sacrifice, and did not know but selfishness had something to do with my decision, for I told her I could not make up my mind to such a thing as to remain with the certainty that in a year or so I would be left bereaved with three small children to care for. The trader and his family were APOSTOLICAL REMINISCENCES .- After a comfortable going to Canada, and so Mrs. H. accompanied them,

What would have been the fortunes of Christhave I to record for all that time; that the Lord lanity, if its first preachers had been men of the sionaries, we leave our readers to judge. Saint Paul however was not such a one as the Rev. Thos. Hurlburt.

In nothing perhaps is the difference betwixt a career of bardships and sufferings-that so Our Methodist Missionary has an eye to busi- many times he was scourged, so many times beaten with rods-that his days were passed in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and

ant evangeliser of the Gentiles. He is not BARNUM "LOQUITUR." -"I was thinking if I could such a fool as to stint his belly, when he can get ake him just as he is and exhibit him around the a good dinner; and as to fasting, it is an abomination and a sign of the "Beast." The Rev. Thos. Hurlburt set out on his missionary tour with an enfeebled appetite; even the "delicious trout" of Lake Superior had no charms for him -and yet see the blessings of godliness! As he preached the Gospel to others, he himself waxed fat; and gaining daily, in flesh as well as bring him back to true manhood, and his children in grace, the result is thus summed up in one of the concluding paragraphs of his pious and deeply North whose openly avowed policy it is to make interesting epistle to the Christian Gua-

"During the latter part of the journey I began to suspect that the journey had improved my health, price; and we suppose set to work vigorously to for my clothes seemed to have shrunk, and I found my flesh much firmer than usual, and my bones much more difficult to feel or find than usual; besides, my appetite was such that I could eat a good part of a trout, and other things in proportion, at 8 p.m., and immediately go to sleep, and hardly wake until morning. I found I could undergo twice the amount of labour I could on starting, with less fatigue. So merely out of curiosity I got on the scales, and, to my great surprise, found I had gained ten pounds in weight in less than a month, the scales showing 184

> Thirteen stone, two pounds! of which ten pounds had been put on in less than a month, whilst in the service of his crucified Redeemer! Here indeed is a missionary exploit unparalleled in the "Acts of the Apostles." That our corpulent man of God may continue to grow in grace and in bulk, and that he may from time to time be moved to favor the public with the exciting details of his missionary career is what we sincerely wish may be the lot of our Methodist

WHAT THE WAR MEANS. - We are told by the abolitionists and their friends that the suppression of slavery is the end of the war now raging in the neighboring Republic; that it is for this end especially, that the people have rushed to arms. This view of the case is presented to the European world in order to enlist His Lordship the Bisnop of Hamilton with refer-

The Boston Pilot whom we willingly accept as a faithful exponent of the views and objects of the Irish section of the Northern army-the section indeed which by its valor in the field has more than once saved the army of McClellan from destruction, gives a very different account an old man in the Mission-house, rather than spit on of the motives by which the Irish soldiery are inspired. Our contemporary says :-

"For if there is anything which can augment the rebellion of the South, it is the conviction that the army of the North has for its sum the ruin of the main Southern Institution. When a people are satisfied that the principal thing they have is, in its red against, nothing can conquer them. The abolitionists are, therefore, in their representations of the army, downright traitors.

The abolitionists have expounded many a falsebood; the strongest that can be laid to their charge is that of saying that our army has the overthrow of slavery for its end. If the army entertained that idea they would throw down their arms. This is absolutely true of the Irish troops -the oravest men in the campaign; it is equally true of ninety-nine in the hundred of all our men. This war is, not for the black, but for the integrity of the nation. To expatinte on the reverse, is to misrepresent the President, to increase disunion in the South, and to disaffect the army. Evidently this is hydra-headed treason. Let the President and the army put it down. There is no other remedy.

Whom are we to believe? On the one hand we are assured that the people of the South have rushed to arms mainly with the object of uphold-"He that is unmarried eareth for the things that ing and perpetuating Negro-slavery; and our sympathies with the North are invoked upon the plea that the success of the latter must bring about the extinction of the peculiar domestic institution. On the other hand, the Boston Pilot in the name of its Irish fellow citizens, explicitly connected with the reception of the late Sir asserts that the soldiers of the North have no Allan M'Nab into the Church there was anysuch intention as that ascribed to them by the abolitionists. How then can foreigners sympathise with the Federalists as the friends of negro

They are fighting for the integrity of the nation,—but what can outer barbarians care for the integrity of the nation? It is upon this plea-the integrity of the Empire-that the British Legislature has always refused to listen even to any proposal for the repeal of the Union of Ireland with Great Britain; and if valid in one case it must be valid in the other. According to the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, it is worth-

To us, outsiders, it seems as if the war were beloved Bishop.

simply a war for national independence on the one band, and for territory on the other and that the motives which chiefly actuate the government at Washington, are identical with those which impelled George III., to continue the struggle for the reduction of his revolted Colonies long after all prospects of success had vanished. We can scarcely blame the people of the North for this, for men do not willingly abandon ideas of national greatness; and the idea of national greatness is too generally confounded with that of extent of territory. Russia would not, without a struggle, abandon its hold of Poland; Austria is reluctant to give up Venetia; and Great Britain holds on to Ireland with the energy of despair, because the loss of Ireland would be the "in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often disruption of the British Empire. Human pature, as Sam Slick would say, is the same at Washington as at St. Petersburg.

We believe with the Boston Pilot that the war is neither for slavery on the one hand, nor for the extirpation of slavery on the other. It is but a natural development of the long standing feud betwixt Republicans and Democrats; it is but the old battle betweet Terrorists and Girondins transferred to this side of the Atlantic .-But whatever the cause of the war, or its probable issue, it is unjust, as the Boston Polot shows. to accuse those who withold their sympathies from the North, of sympathising with negro

That there is a large party, however, in the the war subservient to the schemes of the Abolitionists, cannot be doubted, and it is certain that this party is bringing a strong pressure to bear upon the President to compel him to adopt their views. A struggle therefore seems imminent hetwixt the adherents of this party on the one hand; and those who on grounds of constitutional popolicy, as well as of humanity, contend that the President has no moral or legal right to interfere with slavery there, where in virtue of positive State Law it actually exists. The Northerners are themselves ranged in two hostile campsthat of the "Abolitionists" and that of the "Anti-Abolitionists," and will probably ere long come to blows.

The N. Y. Tribune also avows that the cry of the North should be "Abolition," and admits "the Union" can never be restored. What says the Boston Pilot to the following extract from the Tribune !-

"The war has been 'aimiess. We have had a rallying cry. We have held aloft the Constitution, and sworn to restore the integrity of the Union. A noble political aim-if, indeed, it was an aim, and not a result of some further aim. But we have known all along that Union was impossible under the old conditions; every thinking man sees the gigantic sin that forbids it; yet we have shut our eyes to it, insisting upon a merely political end, and ignoring the great moral responsibilities."

THE END OF CONTROVERSY .- It is useless to prolong the controversy as to the conduct of ence to the late Sir Allan M'Nab; for the sole question at issue is so simple, and has been so conclusively answered by a competent and uninpeachable witness that, but for the bad faith of the Globe and other journals of a similar stamp, and the natural, almost excusable irritation of the Auglican minister at the loss of one of the most prominent sheep of his fold, there would have been no controversy on the subject at all. The one question at issue in the affair is simply this;

Did the late Sir Allan M'Nab, in his lucid moments, express his desire to be received into the Catholic Church, and request the services, for the carrying out of that desire, of a Catholic priest

This question, which is the only one of any, the slightest, consequence in the long controversy which has since been raised, has been answered in the affirmative, and by a competent, unimpeachable witness, Mr. Stuart, brother-in-law of the deceased, and a member of the Anglican communion. He, as we showed in our last, acknowledged to the Rev. Mr. Geddes that he (Mr. Stuart) sent for the Bishop of Hamilton; and that he did so at the urgent request of the dying man, with whose request Mr. Stuart would not have complied had he deemed him intellectually incompetent to form an opinion upon religious subjects.

This we say settles the question, as betwixt the Bishop of Hamilton and his calumniators; and if the latter still persist in their original statements, then attacks fall, not upon Bishop Farrell, but upon Mr. Stuart. If in the proceedings thing discreditable, anything worthy of the epithet "OUTRAGE" applied to those proceedings by the Globe and its contemporaries of the Protestant Reform press - Mr. Stuart only is responsible, for he alone was the author of the outrage; because he sent for the Romish Bishop, at the request of the dying man, and by that message gave the former to understand, that the latter desired his spiritual services, and was intellectually competent to receive them.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. -Though still at the Hospital, we are happy that it is in our power to inform our readers that the health of Mgr. Bourget is improving, and that the apprehensions which were entertained last week, have been considerably allayed. Let us all pray God for the speedy restoration of our

week.

-The painful position of these brave men, who saved the army of General McClellan from utter destruction, what time, in their shirt-sleeves, and with terrible yell as at Fontenoy they charged desperately upon the advancing Confederates. flushed with victory, and checked their progress -is well set forth in the following letter which we clip from the columns of the New York Irish American. It stands in no need of comment from us; but it is a most important commentary upon the writings of those unscrupulous, pseudo-Catholic editors who challenge the sympathies of Catholic Ireland with the Federal -cause. To our Irish readers we would only say, read, mark, and inwardly digest :-

To the Editor of the Irish American. The President's late call for three hundred thousand men to fill up the gaps in the Union army, has, so far, in this city and State, received a very weak response from the 'patriotic' citizens of this good old Commonwealth. Since the commencement of the rebellion, Pennsylvania organized and furnished to the Federal Government one hundred and fifteen regiments, or about ninety thousand men. At least seventy thousand of these are adopted citizens, and of these, fifty thousand are natives of Ireland. Up te this, our people responded cheerfully and earnestly to the call of the government. In return for the sacrifice they made, they were treated by her Hindoo xulers shamefully: the complaints of their sufferings are many, especially those of the Catholic faith. Ranting proselytizers have been commissioned as chaplains to the regiments composed twothirds of Catholics. Notorious black-legs, and professional thieves, even, are known to enjoy that honored position in regiments which left this State, while only three priests were appointed to administer consolation to the brave soldiers on the battlefield. It is asserted, and not yet denied, that commissions have been sold to the highest and best bidder, to men totally unfit to discharge the duties of commanders.

Although richer than any other State in the Union Pennsylvania has made no provision for the relief of the families of her volunteer soldiers, fighting in the ranks of the Federal army; nor for the future support of those of them who may be disabled in battle. She has not given, nor is it likely she will give, one cent bounty to any volunteer; and our Hindoo 'patriotic' Governor refuses now to call an extra session of the Legislature, but instead of that, issues a proclamation for volunteers to serve nine months for new regiments, and twelve months for regiments now in service-a proclamation at once a cheat and a snare. Men that enlist under this proclamation are not entitled to the one hundred dollars bounty offered by the United States Government, a serious consideration to most of them, and which will induce many to 'look before they leap.'

About a year ago, our city Council appropriated five hundred thousand dollars as relief money to the families of volunteers from this city. A resolution of that body declares that the mother or wife or aged and helpless father of every such volunteer shall receive, out of such fund, the sum of one dollar per week, and the minor children, if any, twenty-five cents cach. Small though this relief be, few, very few, of our people are able to procure it. If the applicant be a Catholic, the chances are ten to one that he or she will not get a cent, except they take tracts, bibles, &c., from the sanctimonious, hypocritical members of the 'Relief Committee.' There are hundreds of such outrages perpetrated weekly, one of which I will mention here. Mr. Galiagher resides in the ward: his two cldest sons are in the army of the Potomac under General McClellian; he has three small children at home to support, while the old man himself is feeble and in very bad health. Having applied for the 'relief' money, a Committee visits him at his house, where poverty and wretchedness meet their gaze. A member pulls from his pocket some tracts, the contents of which were a libel on the faith of poor Gallagher and his starving little ones, and handed them to him read. Having read one of them, the old man exclaimed... Gentlemen (?), I did not apply to you for tracts, but for money to save my little helpless children from stary-

"What Sunday School do those children go to?" asks a member of the Committee.

"Their nakedness prevents me from sending them to Sanday School at present; when my boys were at home, I sent those children to St. Patrick's School," answered poor Gallagher.

"' Hum,' sneered the speaker of the Committee; to St. Patrick's. I think the alms-house the most proper place for you and your children. If you send those children to the Home for Friendless Children, they will receive motherly care from the ladies of that institution,' continued the spokesman of the Com-

"" Wretches! cried the old man, fliends in human shape! leave my house, and don't thus outrage the feelings of tottering age in misery and want : leave my house and let me die with hunger, but not a renegade, a perjurer to God."

The case of poor Gallagher was brought to the notice of some members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at whose request Mr. Ginnodo, of the Select Council, called the attention of the Council to the outrage upon Mr. Gallagher, which is thus reported in the Inquirer, of the 18th instant:—
""Mr. Ginnodo submitted a resolution instructing

the Committee for the relief of families of volunteers to investigate the case of Mr. Gallagher, of the Seventh Ward, who, having applied for relief in consequence of having his sons in the army, was told that the 'almshouse was the best place for him.' Agreed to.'

"The Committee has not yet reported. When they do, I will notice it. This case has created much indignation, and, I am happy to say, that our people are now alive to these gross outrages, and are determined that, let the consequences be what they may, they will remain at home and take care of their families, unless justice be guaranteed them.

HIBERNICUS.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAINS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY .- In so far as numbers are concerned Northern army; in respect of quality, however, delightful and entertaining. there appears to be a sad deficiency.

Republican, whilst premising that there are which they will there receive.

THE BISHOP OF ARICHAT. - Whis Lordship some exceptions to the general rule, admits that the Rt. Rev. Dr. M'Kinnon with several of his " our armies have been unfortunate in their chap-Clergy have been making a tour through Can- lains 3" and adds-" but many of the young theoada, and passed through Montreal yesterday en logians who went into camp with romantic noroute for Portland, whence they will take the tions of war, soon tired of the hard duties and steamer for St. Johns, N. B. His Lordship ex- sacrifices of such a life, and are off on furlough, pects to be at home about the latter end of next or remain as an incumbrance to their regiments." -Springfield Republican.

As a pendant to this picture of Protestant IRISH CATHOLICS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY, | chaplains, we may be permitted to adduce that given by a writer in the Irish American of the Romish or Catholic chaplains. The latter, so far from being "tired of the hard duties and sacrifices of such a life," seek only permission to give their services gratuitously-and their offer is refused by the Federal authorities. As we gaze upon these two pictures, we are forcibly reminded of a passage in an old book, which says:-

> "The good shepherd giveth Lis life for the sheep. "The hireling fleeth because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.

The correspondent of the Springfield Republican who writes from Harrison's Landing, gives the following account of the Protestant chaplains in the Federal army :-

"I should be sorry to say anything that can bring into discredit the really good and honest men who, I have no doubt, are, here and there, doing all they can to attend to the physical and spiritual wants of our soldiers; but there is too much reason to fear that there are a number of sanctimonious rascals who have got into the army for no purpose whatever but to plunder our brave fellows, while professing to help them on their way to heaven. I have heard of some of these Aminadab Sleeks who do not think it beneath them to be retailing poor socks to our men at 40c., a pair, and oranges (supposed to belong to the sanitary debartment) at 5 cents apiece; men who receive payment regularly from Uncle Sam for maintaing horses and servants, they neither own nor use one or other; and who, whenever they go on furlough, (about seven eights of the time the are supposed to be on duty,) have the meanness to lay an embargo of 25 cents a head on the poor, generous fellows who are fighting our battles! And what are they doing in camp? Lolling about, until they hear the first gun, and then they take to their beels. Besides, however useful a truly good and Christian divine may be at the side of the wounded and dying, or at a hospital, it is to be questioned if our men are encouraged, on the eve of an engagement, by hearing some commercial gentleman, in a white choker, talking to them of fire and brimstone. The best one of the kind I have yet heard of was a hopeful preacher (Hunt, I understand his name to be,) whe took for his text the appropriate passage, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.' The object of this divine was to prove-and no doubt he did so very satisfactorily to his audience-that all those who die for the Union die in the Lord, and are blessed; whereas those who die for Jeff Davis are-very much the reverse."

We can the more readily credit this account, because it so perfectly agrees with that given by all honest Protestant writers, of Protestant Missionaries to the heathen. Always and everywhere these gentry are described as a gang of speculating usurers and landsharks, as in New

Treating of the civil war and its results, the TRUE WITNESS of the 15th November last made the following remarks:-

"There are however only two issues really before the people of the Northern States. They may elect if again they presume to insist upon their right either to save their peculiar Constitution, by a sacrifice of the Union; or the fortune of war favoring them, they may elect to preserve the Union by sacrificing their Constitution."—True Witness, 15th Novmber, 1861

The Northerners in an evil hour for themselves and their descendants, elected to preserve the integrity of their territory at the expense of their free Constitution. The result is, that though they have not conquered the stubborn South, they have lost their liberties, and have made away with that on which they mostly prided themselves. Their actual condition is thus described by the New York Freeman, a moderate Catholic paper :-

"We, in our turn, groan amid the ruins of a system that we loved, and that was worthy of our love. All over this once fair land arbitrary power has usurped the place of constitutional and equal laws. The club of the Provost-Marshal has shivered the mete-wand of the civil law, which freemen used, proudly, and with high-minded satisfaction to obey. Once more, as in the violence of barbaric days silent leges inter arma: "The clash of arms has husbed the pleadings of law."

Wonderful Effects of the Conscrip-TION.—This measure has produced, and is producing the most extraordinary effects. Amongst others, it seems to have had a most deleterious influence upon the eyes of male adults in the United States hable to the draft. For instance, the Boston Pilot assures us that in the City of Philadelphia, "three thousand pairs of green spectacles" have been purchased at one store by people who hitherto have never complained of weakness in their eyes, or defective vision of any

THE HIBERNICON.—We have much pleasure in recommending this very splendid work of art to the notice of our readers. To the Irishman it should be doubly attractive, because it displays before him the most beautiful and the most classic spots of his own distant island home. The exhibition is agreably and amusingly diversified by there is no lack of spiritual advisors and ghostly the sweet singing of the Miss MacEvoys, and comforters for the Protestant section of the the humors of Barney the Guide, who is always

The Springfield Republican of the 26 ult., move to the Lower Provinces with his exhibihas an editorial, and a communication upon the ton, and we take this opportunity of bringing whence they came. Most of the refugees make their subject, which put the true character of these it under the notice of our readers. They will Protestant Chaplains or Missionaries in a very find themselves amply repaid for a visit to the less circumstances should prevent or render bazardstriking if not flattering light. The Springfield Hibernicon by the information and amusement out the speedy return of these refugees, it is not

SALUTARY REMINISCENCES. The Dublin Irishman has an article enumerating some of the blessings for which the Catholic residents of the Northern States are called upon to be thankful. We make some extracts:-

The same gentlemen states that in five months Nativism" had burnt two Catholic Churches, twice fired and desecrated another, burnt a seminary and retreat, destroyed two rectories and a most valuable library, put forty dwellings in ruins, sacrificed about forty human lives, and wounded sixty, and set the laws at defiance. It took warrial law to put them

Would we could look upon such scenes as belonging to the long past! But, 1844 is not long ago. Worse still, they were renewed in 1853, continuing for three or four years.

A man named Orr (probably an Ulster Grangemen), calling himself the "Angel Gabriel," and succeeding a firebrand porter named Parsons, commenced preaching in the streets of New York and other cities against Pope and Popers. As in the former outbreak the Pope, cardinals and foreign priests were about to flood in on America with "daggers under their robes," so now, Manchester Catholic Church, New Hampshire, was destroyed; all houses of Catholics suffered. On the same day (3rd July 1854), Dorcbester Church, in the same bigot State was blown up with powder, by the "Know Nothings?" on the 8th, at Bath, Maine, Orr led on a mob and destroyed the Church by fire, tearing down the Cross first. On the 4th September, 1854, the German Church, Newark (New Jersey), was demolished in broad day-light, by an Orange mob. On the 8th November, the Catholic Church of Williamsburg, New York, was put in ruins. The Bishop of Portland attempting to found a church was prevented, the preparations were destroyed, the crosses broken.

The New York Tribune a Protestant paper, wrote -" It is worthy of remark, that while five or six Catholic Churches in this country have been destroyed or ruined by an excited populace, not a single Protestant Church can be pointed out which Catholics have ever thought of altacking."

Here is a glaring instance. In 1854, Father Sapst pastor of Ellsworth, Maine, asked the schoolmasters to exempt the Catholic children from reading the Protestant version of the Bible. They, at once, asseated. But the bigoted school committee interfered -ordered the children to read it or be expelled. The Catholics, exercising their rights as citizens, appealed to the competent tribunal of public justice to obtain their rights. But what occurred? The town meeting takes part with the school committee, and publicly resolves, and puts on public record, 8th July, 1854, that : as the lawsuit arose on account of Father Bapst, he should be tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail out of Ellsworth. They published it in two papers. Father Bapst went into town on Saturday to say Mass next day. He was brutally seized upon in the night, stripped, ridden on a rail, which breaking, dashed him to the ground, where he was covered with melted far, and with feathers. A man was thus treated for exercising his right as a The heroic priest, though faint and feverish, refused food or drink, as he could not say Mass, unless fasting and he would not so deprive his flock. He had been robbed of his watch and ourse. The Protestants of Bangor presented aim with a beautiful gold watch and address, protesting against the outrage. But those who committed outrages against the Catholics, almost always escaped free. They did so here. "Know-Nothings" demanded that Catholics should be excluded from all employments, that their children should be taught by State schools, which schools should teach them the Protestant version of the Bible, and, of course have "Know-Nothing" tenchers to expound it!

The Irishman sums up in the following

"Such are some of the scenes through which the Catholics in America - they who founded religious freedom there—had to pass."

And the Irishman might well add-Such of the Northern States will have to pass again. to educate their children as they please. The of the 1st ult, we gave a satisfactory speci-

It is well however that in the present crisis, saire, Mrs J O'Havibana, \$2 50. the Irish press should rex ind their countrymen and coreligionists of the treatment which hither (o) Debmer, \$2; J. Wafer, \$2; J. Washell, 2 than here mot with in the Northern continuer. Per J.R. Rossiter, Gammequ. - J. Nacy. \$4. they have met with in the Northern section of the United States.

Pic-Nic of the Irish Societies .- A complete success has crowned the efforts of these Societies to promote the amusements of the public, and to swell the funds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. On the afternoon of Wednesday the Victoria Gardens were crowded, and so admirable were the arrangements of the Coinmittee that every one present was more than gratified. The Games were excellent, and the several trials of running, leaping, &c., were all most keenly contested. On the whole we do not remember a more successful affair of the kind in Montreat. One, not the least pleasing of the sights of the day, was that that of the little Orphans neatly dressed and under the charge of the good Sisters, who with smiling faces and cheerful hearts, took part in the amusements .-We will publish the amount of the receipts in

We are requested by the Secretary of the St. Patrick's Society, to state that the nett proceeds of the late Pic-Nic on the St. Helen's Island, in aid of immigrants and the poor of this city, amount to the very handsome sum of \$389,214. \$4,25 which were collected on the Island as entry lees to a game which J. E. Mullin, Esq., with his usual kindness and liberality, got up expressly for the occasion. Total receipts of Pic-Nie being \$628,371.

Tue total emigration to Canada from the British isles this season, up to the 20th July, was 6,724 beug an increase over last year, up to the same period of 2271. The foreign emigration was 7209, being a decrease of 2150 .- Montreal Gazette.

·A number of conscript relugees who have suc-Mr. MacEvoy intends, we understand, to boarding house in the village of Odessa, where they will be enabled to live cheaply until the period for drafting expires, when they contemplate to return way promptly into the country, and do not waste either time or money by loitering in the towns. Unpropable that their stay in Canada will be other than of a temporary character. - Kingston News.

TELL HEEL MALE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. - Prince of Wales Rifles, No. 4 Company. - To be Captain : Lieut E. Burns, vice Gillies, ret.

No 6 Company. - To be Capt ; Lient F Bond, vice Hill, pro. To be Lieut; Ensign Wm J Porteous, vice Bond, pro. To be Ensign: Wm Burland, vice Porteous, pro.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE -It is our painful duty to record the decease of John W. Murphy, Esq., one of the earliest and most respectable residents of Trenton. He expired on Friday, the 29th ultimo at his residence, after an illness of three months. John W. Murphy was born in the County of Carlow, Ireland in 1795, and immigrated to Canada in 1817. In 1810 at the instance of a near relative the Hon. Robert C. Wilkins, he located at Treaton then called River Trent" and was for many years one of its leading and most active merchants. He was amongst the first to draw the sword in defence of his adopted country upon the first appearance of the rebellion ln Having raised and taken the command of a company of Volunteers he marched to Toronto and there joined the "Queen's Own" Regiment under Col. Kingsmill, and continued on duty during those stirring times at different points on the frontier until the rebellion broke up. He filled during his lifetime many positions of honor amongst his fellow-men. He was a Commissioner of the Court of Requests in the division in which he resided, and was one of the oldest Magistrates of the County of Northumberland. He was also on the Commission of the Peace for the County of Hastings mutil he was appointed to the higher position of Coroner for the County. For several years he was Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Militia; and at his request the village of Trenton was set apart and formed into a new Battalion to which he received the appointment of Lieut. Colonel. Notwithstanding the very short notice of his funeral it was the largest ever witnessed at Trenton. His Reverence the Vicar General Macdonald. of Kingston, kindly officiated at the burial. - Com.

INTERCOLONIAL RELATIONS. - Next week, we under stand, delegates from the sister Provinces will visit Quebec on the subject of the proposed inter-colonial railway, and other matters connected with the mutual interests of the Provinces of British North America. - Transcript.

BELL METAL FROM 'SECESSIA' The schooner Ana Fowler, from Boston, arrived here yesterday. She had on board that portion of Benuregard's collection of bells bid in by Messrs. A. Meneely's Sons of this village, at auction in Boston, about a formight since They are mostly of small size - plantation and steamboat bells - and several are of Messrs. M's own ma nufficture. The weight of the collection purchased by this fich was 26,000 lbs. - West Troy Advocate

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lloydtown, M Reynolds, \$1; St Zephirin, J Mc-Gaffrey, \$2; Dewittville, H Mulholland, \$5; J Mc-Iver, \$5; Buckingham, W Long, \$2; East Hawkesbury, J. Ward, S2; Grand River, T. Carbery, S2; Shamrock, D. Scully, S1; Bagot, J. Barry, S2; Lan-ark, J. Bain, S2, 50c; P. E. Islami, J. Kilbride, S2, 43c; Lake Calabogy, L. Dejardin, \$7 50c; South Dourc, J. Crowley, \$4 35c; Port Louis, J Finn, \$1; St Cesaire, Rev Mr Desnoyers, \$1; St Sylvester, D Horan \$5; Perth, R G Gallagher, \$2; Desert, Rev Mr D Elenge, \$2; Riviere du Loup, J Resa. \$5; Kenyon, A Mc-Donell, \$4; Kenmore, J. Corcoran, \$6; South D. aro, D. Quinn, \$2; St. John Chrys, V. Barbean, \$2; Hantiy, J. Man'el, \$2; Berthier, H. Mack, \$2; Lachine, J. O'Flaherty, \$5; St. Johns, P. McGinnis, \$2; Lannaster. D McGillivray, \$2; Fort Erie, Sergt Talbot, \$2; Hastings, J O'Reilly, \$4; St Rom d'Etchem, T Morgan, \$2 : Lachine, Rev N Piche, \$2 ; Drummondville, Miss Ployart, \$2; River Bandette, L J McLachlan, \$3; West Osgoode, J Conway, \$4; Ganancque, Rev Mr Rossiter, \$2,50; Alexandria, E Jubart, \$1; St Hyacinche, J Nelson, \$5; Muskoca Falls, F O'Boyle, \$2,50: Marysville, Rev. M. Mackey, \$2; Winchester, T Fiynn, \$6,70; Milford, J O B Scalty, \$2; Toronto, M McNamara, \$1; Smithville, P P Curran, \$2; Picton, D.O. Shen, SI; Bathurst N.B., Rev. M. Mollov, too are the scenes through which the Catholics | \$4; St Jerome, Rev Mr Gration, \$2,50; St Anicet, F Quinn, \$3; Portuge du Fort, B L Melver, \$2; Vanleek Hill, D McDonald, \$2: Seymour West, T Smith, \$1; Lloyd:own, I) Quirk, \$1; Adolphustown, R Daverne, S4; St Rose, Rev Mr Branet, \$2,50; Toronto W J McDonnell, \$2; J McDonnell, \$2; La spirit of persecution is not dead, but only sleepeth Presentation. Rev Mr Benuregard, \$2; St Johns, N —as witness the treatment of Catholic soldiers R. M. McAnulty, \$1; St Regis, Rev Mr Maccoux, \$2; Charlottenburgh, A. McDonell, \$2; St. Sopl by the Federal authorities, of which in our issue Garey, \$2; St Andrews, T Fitzgerald, \$4; St Lamberts, J McVey, S1: Kingston, O C Bickey, S4: St Johns, J Brennsn, S2: Sanforth, Rev L Bissey, S2: Arisnig, NB, Rev. K. J. McDonald, S2 00; St Ce-

Per J M'Manus, Danville .-- M Sinnott, S: Per J A Labillois, Dalhousie, N B -- Seit, \$2; D

Per J Gillies, Huntingdon - C McPhaul, \$4; Rev Mr Gagnon, 83; J Nery, \$1: Dewittville, O Cain, \$2,50; M Furlong, \$2.50; M Smith, \$2,50; Beauharnois, J McCully, \$2,59: Mr B anchaid, \$10: M & J Martin, \$7,50. Ormistown. P Walsh, \$1: Three Rivers, E Bernard, \$5: Mrs Hart, \$6,25; Yamachiche, Rev. Mr. Doriou, S21.50.

Per H Kavanagh - Gaspe, J J Kavanagh, \$2 50. Per W Daly - Armagh, 'reland, P Gorvan, \$2. Per Rev Mr Leclaire, Hemmingford - self, \$1; W

Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall - self. \$2 : D Mc-Keever, \$2; R McDonald, \$2.
Per J Gillies - Sherbrooke, L Doumboe, \$1 20; J Curran, \$2; W Person, \$4; J Doyle, \$4: Rev Mr Dufresne, \$5; M Ryan, \$2; W Reid, \$4; O'O Came-ran, \$2; Sawyerville, E McCafferty, \$2; Sherbrooke, T McBrien, \$6; Danville, F N Law, \$2; E McGovern \$1; Richmond, M Noel, \$4; St Hyacinthe, G J Na-

gle, \$2; B Flynn, \$2; College, \$2 50. Per J J Murphy, Ottawa City-J McMahon, \$2 75: Hull P Daver, \$5; Bells Corners, M Breunan, \$2.
Per A Cameron, St. Andrews, Ott. Est, R Mc-Donald, \$8 75; Dechaine, Mrs D Cameron, \$2. Per M Heaphy, Kemptville-H Loughlin, \$5.

Per Rev E J Dunphy, St Johns, NB-W Dogherty, Per W Fetherstone, Mount Elgin-P Kirwin, \$1. Per M Kelly, Merrickville-P Dowdall, \$1; G

Chalk, \$2. Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket- Self, \$1; F Boland, \$1; Holland Landing, R McGuigan, \$1; J

Per J Doyle, Hull-Dr Duelle, \$1.
Per Rev H Brettargh-Frankford, M Sullivao, \$1
Per Rev P J Sancier, Bestigonche-Self, \$3; Campbellion, N B, P Tomley, \$4.

Per Rev J R Rossiter - Howe Island, H Summers,

Per Rev M Lalor, Picton-J Power, \$2 50c. Per C F Fraser, Brockville-W Hawey, \$5 Per J Keboe, Westport-P Carey, \$4 50c Per T Donegan, Tingwick-J Coveny, \$5 Per Rev J McIntyre-Croydon, J Evans, \$1 Per E McCormack-Otombee, J Crowley,\$2; D Kennedy, \$2; G Chartrain, \$3.

Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton-H O'Rourke, \$2. Per T Dunn, St Athanase-P Murphy, \$6; St Greg de Monn, Capt L Shallow, \$4. Per P P Lynch, Belleville-R Kennedy, \$1; J Do-

lan, \$1. Per J Caughlin Jr, St Cath de Fossam - M Carroll, \$1 Per A D McDonald-Alexandria, Major A McDon-

ald, \$2,50. Rev J J Chisholm - Dalhousie Mills, A J McDonald \$1; Lochgarry, J McDonuld, \$1; Alexandria, J Mclonald, \$2 50.

Per B Henry, London, J Scanlan, \$2 ... Per Rev Mr Falvey, St Columban-self, \$2; Phelan, \$2 Per J Doran, Perth - P Hartney, \$1:

Per P Purcell, Kingston-P Brown, \$7,50; P Mc-Donald, \$2,50; J Hogan, \$2; P Henry, \$2. Per Rev J A Hay; St Andrews - Self, \$2; C Mc-

Per Mr Snow-Industry, College, \$10; L'Assump-Per Mr Snow—Industry, Contege, \$10; D Assumption, J Collins, \$2,50; Terrebonne, Masson College, \$5; Cornwall, J O'Brien, \$2; T O'Catlaghan, \$7; P Durocher, \$2,50; A McArthur, \$5; A Savage, \$3,75; St Andrews, D J McDonald, \$2,50; D McMillan, \$2,50; D McDonald, \$2,50; Milleroche, D McDonald, Milleroche, Millero McDonald, 50c; Coteau Landing. P Kinsela, \$5; Lancaster, J Dunn, \$1; Alexandria, A R McDonald, \$2,50; Lieut. J McGillis, \$10; Martintown, G Mc-Donald \$2; Summerstown, R Grant, \$5.

Per E McGovern, Danville-- P McGormick, S2 Per D Phelan, Cornwall -Self, \$2; D A McDonell,

Per Hon J Davidson, Alnwick, N B-Self \$2; W Davidson, \$2; P Morrison, \$2; Tabasintac, J Gratton, \$2; St Andrews, Rev R Veriker, \$2; Bathurst, J Rend, \$2.

SINGULAR FASHIONS. -- The Esquimanx grease themselves as the first fashion of the day; The Indians daub themselves with mud and paint; the North Sea savages live on train oil; the Arabians live on dates; some of the Mississippinns on mint juleps. But for a good voice, to care a cough, hourseness, sore throat, ect., use Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box.

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

Birth

In this city, on the 30th of August, the wife of Thomas McCready, Esq, (City Councillor,) of a

In this city, on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, Arethusa aged 48 years and 24 days, widow of the late Joseph O'Keeffe, Esq., of Jamestown, Upper Canada, and late of the city of Cork, Ireland, and second daughter of the late Ignatius Callaghan of the city of Dublin. Ireland.

At Chambly, C. E., on the 4th ult., Laughlin Conners, Esq., aged 73 years.

At Rawdon, on the 27th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, James Duly, Patrick Coffy, aged 95, e native of Lynaley, King's County, Ireland May his soul rest in pence.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, September 2, 1862. Flour-Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50: Middlings, \$2,40 to

\$2,65; Fine \$3,60 to \$3,88; Superflue No 2, \$3,90 to \$4,30; Superfine, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Fancy, \$4,80 to \$4,90 ; Extra, \$5 to \$5,10 ; Superior Extra, \$5,20 to \$5,30. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2,50 to \$2,55; Scotch, \$2,55 to \$2,60. Flour is mactive to-day There is a sale of Extra at \$5.

Outmeal per bri of 200 ibs \$4,75 to \$5. Little or none in market.

Wheat-Canada Spring, in car loads, 98c to \$1. No wholesale transactions for some days. The following are prices asked for Western Wheat .- Chicago No 1, \$1,03; Milwankie, \$1,06; Red Winter, \$1.13.

Corn per 56 lbs, 45c. Dull. Burley and Oats-No transactions.

Peas per 66 lbs, 75c to 824c. No transactions. Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6 224 to \$6,25; Inferiors, 5c to 10c more, [less legal neduction;] Penris, \$6,271 to \$6,30.—Montreal Witness.



A MEETING of the TRUSTEES of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and the various Committees who assisted them at the late Pic-Nic, will take place Sunday next, immediately after Grand Mass, in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, a full attendance is

E. MURPHY,

MENOY'S NEW PICTORIAL

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NOTICE

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Jan. 17, 1862. and their trees around the first war a milital framework.

FRANCE. peared on the Roman diestlou," it is called La Capitel de Plutte; the author is M. Francois Potier.

M. Potier is of opinion that, "all the efforts of diplomatists for a compromise are chimerical so long as Italy maintains in its programme Rome for its capital. The Papacy could make no concession on this point without abdicating its Sovereignty." He is also convinced that " if the promoters of the Italian idea frankly give up placing at Rome the seat of Government, and it they admit the principle of the Pontifical Sovereignty, they would no longer find the Papacy resisting the patriotic part of their aspirations. The Papacy would even co-operate with them by resuming its historic part of moderator among Christian Princes and protector of the independence of Italy." He denies the necessity of fixing the seat of its Government at Rome, and contends that, far from securing the freedom and unity of Italy, it would endanger both. He suggests Ravenna as the proper capital. 'Italy ought to be a moderu Idea, a Christian nation, like France and Spain and not a poor imitation of the classical period .-Christian Italy has ever had a capital; it was Ravenna on which the ducky of Rome depended-Ravenna, which for two centuries was the sent of the Government of the Exarchs, or Viceroys of Italy. The Italians who wish to be archeologists, but Christian archeologists, should take Ravenna for their capital." If they do not desire this, he suggests that the Italian Parlia ment should chose by lot the name of the new capital. He admits there is no precedent for such a mode of proceeding, but this is no argument against "It would be a noble and touching spectacle to see the representatives of all the glorious cities of Italy laying their respective claims and their aucient rivalries on the altar of their country, closing all disputes, and colling upon a Royal child, the presumptive heir to all the Crowns, to draw from the ballotbox the name of the future capital." M. Potier would prefer Naples, but for one reason: -" Naples, were it not on military grounds, would have greater claims than any other to the suffrages of all. Naples has double the population of Rome, three times that of Turin, four times that of Florence, and so far as population is worth anything, has that advantage.--It is equally distant from the two extremities of Italy, from the northern frontier and the point of Sicily. Naples would be a splendid capital. But its magnificent position on the sea makes it weak. A few English or French vessels could avany moment reduce it to ashes. Now, unless the Italians aim at being soon musters of the sea, they ought not to desire for their capital a city without delence, constantly exposed to the insults of a squadron. Their national independence requires a sanctuary better protected against the foreigner. They are expected to choose the site; it is their business to make it impregnable." The only solution of the problem is to build a new city and make it the capital of Italy; and he quotes precedents in support of this view :-When Constantine became a Christian, he at once understood that the destinies of the empire were changed, and that at Rome there was a majesty greater than his. But, not wishing to be second in Rome, he founded at Byzantium the seat of his empire It is the fusbion to speak with disdain of the empire of Constantine; yet a work which has lasted Il centuries, and which may again acquire new life, has a right to respect from history. When Peter the G ent, on his return from his travels in the West, he resolved to make of Russia a modern and European nation, he despaired of accomplishing his work by reason of the traditions associated with the old Asiatic city of Moscow. He founded St. Petersburg, and his doing so was one of the most remarkable traits of his genius. When, after the victory which secured their independence, and which had been aided by French arms, the United States of America became a nation, the Congress did not chose for a capital Boston or Philadelphia, New York or Charleaton It founded a city to be the sent of Govenment, and gave it the glorious name of Washington. Alas! where is the Italian Washington worthy of giving his name to the capital of Italy?" But, whatever be said of a new capital, M. Potier is decidedly of opinion that it must not be Rome. "The same majesty which at Rome drove away the first Christian Casar drives away the first King of Italy. Rome is still the centre of the world, not that of a nation. Whoever wishes to found an Italy should leave Rome to the Pontiff, and seek a capital else-

where." The Union defends the religious orders in France, the expulsion of whom has been suggested by one or two of the other journals. Our contemporary expresses its surprise that this new kind of St. Bartholomew should be called for in the name of Liberty, which is generally supposed to be in favor of leaving the existing situation unmolested, and not probibiting anything that is harmless. The writer, then, naming one-of the journals in question, goes on to remark : -" The Opinion Nationale, besides, does not confine itself to desiring that France should get rid of the Capuchias; that journal insults those religious men, whom it does not know, by reproaching them with 'giorifying idle poverty.' The orders of mendicant monks practice voluntary poverty, joining to it the exercise of a religious perfection and spostleship; they are thus neither miserable nor idle men. They are poor men, and poor men who have chosen poverty, while so many others were trying to attain-Heaven knows at what a price-luxury and wealth. Are they not free to do so? Ther pass their lives in labour and in the service of men's souls; is that idleness? Is not that idleness at least of equal value with the outlay of activity of so many busy people, whose labours are of so little use to soc'ety, even when they are not baneful? In admitting, even - which is not true - that the Capuchins enjoyed some leisure, since when has that crime merited proscription? Thereupon the Opinione Nationale, referring to itself, declares that if it attempted to do the same as the Capachinst it would be imprisoned as belonging to a secret society." What next? Are the Capuchins, then, a mysterious association? Do they not live in open daylight? Do they not pass through our streets in their costume? At the worst, let the Opinion make the attempt : but it must imitate the Capuchins in everything .-Let it create or renew a religious order devoted to poverty, obedience, and chastity, approved of by the Popes and the bishops, passing its time in prayer and preaching; let it don the brown coloured frock, that journal may be quite at its easy; we will not denounce it nor solicit its expulsion - quite on the contrary! Only between that and a secret political society having rallying signs and devoting itself to a common lahour, there is, as is well known, a complete abyss. Good sense indicaties it, and, however little confidence we may have in the foresight of the Opinion, we believe that that distinction will not escape it. To compare the liberty of convents with the liberty of clubs or revolutionary associations, and solicit the expulsion of the Capuchins because the society of the Homme Arme is not recognised, is an illogical conclusion of which the Revolution alone is capable, and which can have no effect on upright and sensible minds." - Weekly Register.
PARIS, August 14: - The Moniteur of this morning

publishes an account of the reception of Senor Concha, the new Spanish Ambassador, by the Emperor in the country. A warm partisan of the Mexican expedienday. Senor Concha said:—"The Queen has pedition who is strongly opposed to the Emperor, in charged me to assure your Majesty of the sentiments speaking of the probable results in Mexico, said to of sincere affection and sympathy with which the French nation inspires her. These sentiments are shared by the Spanish people, who, like the Queen, know how to appreciate the interest shown by the more than probable he may make this affair issue in Emperor and the French people on several occasions one of the greatest events of our day, which however on the glory and prosperity of Spain. Her Majesty ardently desires to preserve relations of reciprocal cortainly not deficient in great events or striking confidence with France, and will be happy to see lessons. The fundamental reason, however, for the

which has recently arisen between the two Governments: However this may be, the choice of the Queen gives rise to the hope of an impartial appreciatory intentions which have caused you to accept the me Revenge for Waterloo." post of Ambassador under delicate circumstances. It rests with the Queen alone to find in me always a sincere ally and the Spanish people a loyal friend, who desires their greatness and their prosperity."

La France has the following: . "We have reason to doubt the statement, made in telegram from Turis, that M. Rattazzi has sent a diplomatic note announcing his resolution to en-force respect for the law, but at the same time asserting the danger of the continued occupation of Rome by France. M. Rattuzzi, who in this crisis has shown a stateman's firmness, is too well accquanted with the intentions of Frace to have made a declara tion which would be at once an encouragement to Garibaldi and an accusation against the Emperor's Government."

The Siecle, which, as the organ of the most advanced party, might be supposed likely to favour any design calculated to give Rome to Victor Emmanuel condemns Garibaldi's expedition without reserve. It

S3.73:--The despatches of to-day bring us no new outburst of Garibaldi, and they act wisely, for words and parts of phrases, caught flying, and received second or third hand, are not worth much. Violence of language is always to be regretted, but there are moments when men of sense attach to it but a very moderate share of importance. The acts of Garibal baldi preoccupy us much more than his words, and we think more of what he does than of what he may say. Up to the present time his military operations do not appear to be conducted with his usual activity. The ter graph aunounces that he is with the main lady of his forces at Caltamasetta, in the very centre or Sicily, an important stratagetical point, whither he has gone in order to collect on one point the reinforcements which he doubtless expects, and to judge of the effect which his appeal may have produced in Italy. With a man like Garibaldi, it is the more useless to launch out into stratagetical suppositions, that stratuge has not much to do la the success or the check of the present expedition; it is political views, or rather italy heresit, that will decide it. The Thousand succeeded in Sielly, because they had 20,000,000 of Italians at their backs. If Garibalbi remains isolated in the midst of his volunteers, even if they were ten times more numerous than they are he will inevitably fail in his projects. If, as has been stated, he has resisted the representations of his best friends and oldest companions in arms, it is doubtless, because he hopes by his presence alone to raise Southern Italy. For that reason the military operations of the officers sent in pursuit of him principally tend to prevent him from passing the Strate Should Garibaldi, however, succeed in defeating their plan of campaign, a complete deception, we think, awaits him at Naples. The Neapolitan people are full of gratitude towards their liberator; they will have the unity of Italy; but they know that it is not the conquerors in civil wars who mount to the Capitoi, and they very well understand that, if Italy will go to Rome, the Italians must not fight amongst themselves at Naples, at Palermo, at Parma, at Florence, or elsewhere."

The Guzette de France has another long article on Garibaldi's attempt, in which it goes infinitely farther than before, as it now affirms positively that the General and the Government of Turin are acting in concert. In its preceding article, it only ventured to suggest that such a combination was possible and gave its reasons for thinking so. Apparently those arguments seem to it conclusive, as it now boldly affirms the fact. Its language runs thus :-

"In matters where cunning plays the principal part, it often happens that enough is not said, even when saying too much. In what is now passing in Sicily, there is evidently a secret understanding between Garibaldi and the Government of Turin. But how far does that understanding go? Is it express or tacit? Is it reciprocal? Does it extend to all the parties who appear on the scene in one capacity or another? Have they all the same result, the same object in view? Are there not some who will want to advance continually, as with parties in France in 1848, while others would be best deased to balt, and go no further? This is a question to which we cannot yet give an absolute answer, although every day throws some new light on the subject."

The following are the reflections of one of the most liberal and impartial of the Paris papers (Le Temps) on the proceedings in the English Parliament : -

"The foreign policy of the Government has found in the House of Commons more energetic and more unanimous support than its internal administration. It may even be said that the very reason for the existence of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet is to be found in foreign affairs, in the spirit which guides the Premier, and in the confidence with which he has succeeded in inspiring the country in all that concerns the interests and the monour of England abroad. We strength of Lord Palmerston mainly proceed from his bearing towards France. There is no use shutting our eyes to the fact, -our relations with England have a novel and strange character. We are on the best terms with her; but to the cordial understanding of a preceding reign has succeeded what may be called a mistrustful alliance, an armed alliance. Rightly or wrongly England looks upon us as a standing danger. It is against us - and she does not conceal it-that she has armed her Volunteers and cast her cannon, and that she is rebuilding her navy and fortifying her coasts. Now, the instigator of this great movement is Lord Palmerston. It is he who, without stop or stay, has urged the nation to the most costly sscrifices. It is he who has imparted to her, with her military strength, the consciousness of security, and it is for doing so that Lord Palmerston is the most popular Minister England has, and that the most skilfully combined attacks are powerless to drive him from office. The most singular fact of all is that Lord Palmerston governs with undisputed authority, and yet he is in a minority in the House.

The correspondence of the Weekly Register says Altho' the Constitutionnel declares that the Government have renounced its original project of a modificution of the Mexican Government, there is no doubt that the establishment of a Muratist scion in Mexico has been thought of during the last few days. Gen. Forey has confided to one of his friends that the Emperor in taking leave of him said, "your task in Mexico will be to lay the foundations of a throne. Should you succeed the last Bourbon reign in Europe will be ended." A considerable change is observable here in public opinion with respect to the Mexican With the probable reconstitution of America affair. in view, it is felt that a footing in Mexico, gained on whatever pretext, must be an advantage to France, constituting a valuable ally for the Southern States. as well as a barrier against the unlimited domination of the Anglo-Saxon race, and leading perhaps to the restoration of these Catholic republics of Southern America which were once the dominion of Spain, though she has now unaccountably neglected a singularly favorable chance of regaining her influence in the country. A warm partisan of the Mexican ex-pedition who is strongly opposed to the Emporor, in me, "The man is so singularly fortunate, whether as an instrument of good, or as a scourge, he is permitted to achieve such singular successes, that it is more than probable he may make this affair issue in few great men or noble examples it may boast of, is

jesty the Queen of Spain, as well as my profound hasinosity against your country is more violently fela; tentions hode no good to the future of Italy, and they exteem for the Spanish nation. I have been surprist than ever, as the success of M. de Guerroniere's think that Pepeli could only add to spoil a good ed as well as grieved at the divergence of opinion journal blue fair to prove. You will probably have cause were he to indertake to advocate it. remarked that his only intelligible sentences fare those which predict the speedy end of union with all the time, and that Garibaldi has dived into the England at least at the realisation of the third clause secret of the King's heart deeper than any of those England, at least at the realisation of the third clause tion of events. Believe me l'appreciate tue concilla, contained in the Emperor's "Idees Napoleonniennes,"

TALY:

In spite of Victor Emmanuel's proclamation against Garibaldi, and Garibaldi's disregard of it, not a few here are convinced that at bottom there is complete accord between them. Disavowals quite as carnest were not wanting when Garibaldi made his first trip to Sicily: there were protests, and assurances, and very strong denials of complicity or of approbation. Garibaldi disregarded the protests and disobeyed the orders both of King and Minister, and went on his way without heeding anybody. That the Turin Government is more sincere now is greatly doubted, and the Emperor of the French would probably bear with even worse language than Garibaldi has yet used if he gave him a fair pretext for taking the army away from Rome. - Times Cor. Victor Emmanuel sends messengers, letters, and

troops against Garibaldi; Garibaldi snubs the messengers, tears up the letters, and defies the troops. More troops are sent, and the very vessels of the King which take out his soldiers, take out recruits for Garibaldi. The enrolment of volunteers to serve under Garibaldi goes on all over Italy, and they confine themselves to making preparations to resist these volunteers in places to which they don't mean to come. In the City of Naples, in the Toledo, the enrolment of volunteers for Rome is carried on openly. Even the prisons are put at the disposal of the Garibaldian crimps, and as many as eighteen recruit were enlisted in one night in the prison of Sta Maria Apparente. The party of movement is preparing for another Castel Fidardo, and Burope, which thinks a second repetition of that glorious manœuvre, after an interval of two years, rather too much of a good thing, looks on in undignified wonderment .-

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE. - Il Pasquino, a humorous paper at Turin, contains an amusing parody on Signor Conforti's law against the alleged excesses of the clergy. Article the 1st, according to Pasquin, enacts that the bishop is not at liberty to put on clean linen (mutande) when he gets up in the morning, without special license from the Lord Lieutenant of the County. Article 2nd enacts that the Bishop is not to reprimend any priest for matters of ecclesiastical discipline, without having a special anthorisation of the Court of King's Bouch; Article the 3rd, that Parish Priests, twenty-four hours before the celebration of Mass, are to present to the Attoruer-General the missal to receive his approbation of the prayers to be read. Article the 4th orders that cermons and explanations of the Gospel for the day must first be revised by the right worshipful staff of the Royal Gendarmes, &c.

The following letter from Venice, of the 8th, states that the news of Garibaldi's proceedings has produced an extrordinary impression in Venetia: -

'The news relative to Garibaldi and to his plans has produced an impression in Venetia easily understood. There is nothing particularly new with respect to bombs or tricoloured flags. In this respect it is always the same, but more activity has been lately remarked in these manifestations. Written papers are every day posted on the walls, in which it is announced that in consequence of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, Austria is now isolated, and her reign is nearly at an end, and that an insurrection may be safely commenced to aid Garibaldi in his generous plans. ! have seen these papers on the walk at the extremity of the quay of the Esclavous. The coffeehouses in Venice are crowded every afternoon with persons desirous of hearing the news In the conversations relative to Rome there are two currents in the opinions expressed. One is violent Garibaldian and Mazzinian; the other expresses the wishes of the committee, and is moderate. The committee is under the direction of the National Society of Turin, while the other centres of action and the young men are directed by the Committee of Emigrants, established at Turio, Milan, and Genoa. There is a third kind of manifestation, which is a systematic laugh. The following is the explanation of it. When three or four Venetians meet, and a man in authority passes, or a military man, they begin to laugh without making a noise, but in such a manner as the person laughed at may perceive them. The man in office becomes furious, because he cannot arrest a man for smiling. I have frequently witnessed such scenes in the afternoon, on the square of St. Mark, the quay of the Esclavons, and the Botanical Garden.

'It would be difficult to tell you what are the military changes made here. I do not think the garrison has been reinforced, but I know that some Hungarian regiments have been replaced by Bohemians and Croats. I believe, in fact, that the Capinet of Vienna is more inclined to negotiate than to

ROME. -- More than one hundred names of Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, who were unable go further, and frankly admit that the popularity and | to attend at Rome at the late Episcopal gathering, have already been received by the Holy Father to be added to those subscribed at Rome.

Lu France of the 10th says : - The Pope is said to have addressed a circular to the Catholics in the East recommending them not to assist the Turks in attacking the Montevegrins, because Catholics ought nover to fight against Christians.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Just as we are going to press an interesting letter from our Naples Correspondent, Aug. 9th, comes to hand. We are compelled to reserve it until next week. It relates particulars of the sham trials and atrocious sentence of the State prisoners De Christen, Mgr. Cenatiempo, and the others, who have been condemned to ten years' incarceration and hard labour (travaux forces) an act of injustice of itself sufficient to brand with infamy the abominable usurpation that for the present has its heel upon Naples. A venerable Prelate of the Church, two brave and honourable soldiers, and two citizens of unblemished character have been consigned, on the verdict of a vensi jury, to the dungeon and the penal taskmaster, and the society of the vilest soum of Neapolitan convicts. The Turinese Government is having its day and its revenge; but another day and another judgment awaits it!

Our Correspondent assures us that the Republican party in Naples have arrived at the boiling point of excitement, and observe no bounds in their language and their demonstrations. Their fury at the failure of Garibaldi's plots against Rome is stated to be something absolutely demoniacal.

The hostility between the Piedmontese garrison in occupation of Naples and the inhabitants was daily exposed to the most violent attacks, both open and becoming more intense and more embittered. Mur ders were of daily, almost hourly, occurrence.

The civil war in the provinces was raging as furiously as ever. The military executions were continued. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Piedmontese, the Royalist cause gained ground daily.

– Weelclu Register. From correspondence of Times : - Many think that the disorder created by Garibaldi in the South is an ill-wind which if it blows nobody good, marvellously, however, answers Napoleon's purpose; for it it could only be clearly proved to the world that Sicily is in a hopeless state of anarchy, and if the disorder were to be communicated to the adjacent mainland, the Emperor would consider himself entitled to act as Great Provost and Policemon of Europe, and justified to interfere, at Naples at least if not in Palermo, -an interference which would put an end to that Italian unity, against which he, with the Pope and Francis II. and Chiavone, has been so long and, as yet, so

will and hope, it is matter of faith with all good Ita-FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE. The Emperor in reply said :- "I have neglected no dicion, lies in the widely diffused belief that it will and hope, - it is matter of faith with all good Itaopportunity of testifying my lively sympathy to Her lead to a rupture with England. In certain quarters lians; but in the meanwhile many think that his in-

"Mhe potion that Government, is "shamming who oppose, or affect to oppose, him still lingers in the minds of the bewildered multitude, so that there are men who look forward to portentous events, and excitement can at the best only slowly and reluctantly be made to subside.

We can conceive a tolerably distinct idea of the state of the country by some of the salient episodes with which the telegraph, or the slower means of private correspondence, acquaint us. Caribaldi, was, as I told you, moving towards Caltanisetta, probably on the way to Messina. The Prefect Mario, a Piedmontese, once a Deputy, telegraphed to Turin, stating that he durst not set himself against the triumphant reception the town prepared for the coming hero, nor dared he, even for his own part, keep alcof from it. He was answered that he should of course, avoid all strife and collision, and had better absent himself. We hear subsequently that Gari-baldi had actually visited Caltanisetta, that he had arrived almost alone with a few of his aides-de-camp. that his volunteers were "expected," but it was not known when they might arrive. This man, who is in a state of open rebellion and high treason, not only enters almost alone and unarmed into one of King's cities, not only can he do that with perfect impunity, but, we hear that he is received with creat acclamation by the people, by the National Guard, drawn up in festive array, and by the local authorities, the Prefect, with utter disregard of his instructions, entertaining him at dinner as "a private man!"

On the other hand, the corporation, the high functionaries, the most conspicuous townsmen, and the Working-men's Association of Catania, uninfluenced by the great man's presence, have sent a deputation to Garibaldi, signifying to him that their city was staunch in its allegiance to the Orown and the Constitution, and that if he approached their walls with intentions hostile to Government or to the cause of order he would find no support among them.

As Garibaldi cannot be in every place at the same time, and as away from him the party of action evidently does not thrive, it may be very safely asserted that Garibaldi, however long he may maintain himself in the island, will never gain the upperhand there. The direction of his journey, in fact, leads us to believe that he is tending towards Messina, though some thought him bent on taking up a strong position at the almost impregnable fastness of Castrogiovanni, and there awaiting events. It is more likely, I repeat, that he will sound the disposition of the people throughout the island, and in the menntime, draw near the eastern corner of the island, with a view to improve his position, if it be possible, by crossing over to Calabria. If this scheme founder he will be glad to embark any where, bound for any whither.

We have good reason to believe, here, that the volunteers who fall away from Garibaldi are chiefly the Sicilians, whereas the adventurers who abide under his colors are chiefly the youths from North Italy, who in the island have no home to run to, and more particularly the Polish, Hungarian, and other foreign refugees, men to whom mischief can do no harm, and for whom a strife between the Garibaldians and the Royal troops is no fratricidal wer. It is needless to say that, with such auxiliaries. Garibaldi will not be able to hold his ground for any length of time.

The correspondence of Weekly Register writes :-Whatever Ratazzi may say in Parliament, where it seems that anything, however untrue, may be said, the reaction is ever alive in our provinces, and no day passes without some encounter taking place between the troops and the partisans of the legitimate sovereign. A numerous detachment of troops were surprised by the reactionists between Volturara and Alberona, and the greater part of them massacred. The official journal of Naples, itself, gives this sad news. Tristany has published a proclamation in which he says that war is to be carried on with regularity and moderation. His corps is very well orgenised and disciplined, being composed almost exclusively of old soldiers. In a fight, which took place near Troja, between the Royalists and Major midst of flames lighted by the insurgents. The them has come forth, ready trained, and at a moment's united bands of Pilone, Varone, and Divoleto coutinue, in spite of several attacks on the part of the troops, in possession of the whole of the mountainous parts of the province between Corbara, Amala, and Castellamare close to Naples. Their forces amount to fifteen hundred men.

I have just returned from Castellamare, where have been witness of an atrocious act. Five men, on the mere denunciation of having excited the soldiers of the garrison to desert, were arrested and dragged to the seashore, where they were shot without any form of trial, and without even having the time granted them to receive the assistance of religion. This assassination has terrified the inhabitants of the town. These unfortunate victims of Piedmontese ferocity, died like brave men, their last cry being Viva Dio e il Re !!"

While the Piedmontese shoot by bundreds the defenders of the national independence, under the name of brigands, the real brigands, and assassins, who are the Piedmontist secret society of the Commorists, are the terror of our unfortunate city. Not a day passess without our having to reckon about twenty assassinations and robberies. Add to these crimes a cruel refinement which consists in stealing the children of the rich, keeping them shut up, and returning them to their parents only on the payment of considerable sums. Last week the little girl of a merchant called Atanasio, was taken by the brigands on her way to school, and the family had to pay 1,000 ducats (£200) for her ransom. As a proof that do not exaggerate, Alexander Dumas, in the Indipendente, begins thus a leading article : -" Naples is a curious country. A judge was saying yesterday, that, on an average, from eighteen to twenty robberies or assassinations were committed every day. There are, at present from tifteen to eighteen hundred persons in prison for such crimes. Supposing that not another offence is committed for three years, the jury by giving three verdicts a-day would have work for three whole years."

GERMANY.

The German Catholic journals publish the following invitation which has been sent by the local com-mitten of the "Pius Verein;" calling upon the Catholies of the various parts of Germany and from foreign parts, to attend the fourteenth general meeting of the Catholic Association of Germany, to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 8th, 9th, and 11th of September next:-" On all sides the Catholic Church is secret. Every imaginable effort is made to overthrow, after a thousand years of existence, the temporal throne of the Head of the Church, and the most and acious contempt of the precepts of the Decalogue is adorned with the name of progress .-These events should be for the Catholics who wish to serve God and defend his bonor an additional reason to turn to account the opportunity afforded them to meet together, to animate and strengthen each other for the defence of the highest authority in the world and the principles on which social order rests.

"It may certainly be considered as a significant coincidence that, in 1862, the Catholics of Germany will find themselves together at the tomb of Charlemagne, the man who, while protecting the Church and the Pope, knew how to unite and civilize the German nation and throw the foundations of an empire which lasted for nearly a thousand years. May numerous representatives, as well ecclesiastical as confidence with France, and will be happy to see lessons." The fundamental reason, however, for the unsuccessfully struggling. That will further be gary and Switzerland, come to this Assembly! May not without its advantage in opening our eyes to drawn closer the bonds which unite the two peoples. favour with which the public now regards the expe- foiled in all his attempts to that effect is the prayer they come and pray with us, that by the grace of the danger. — Times.

God and Mary's protection this meeting may bear fruit mot only for the city where it is to meet, but for the whole of Germany, and the whole of the great family of Catholic nations 4 222 2230 2330 2330

Haley the fourteenth general meeting give a proof that since the great gathering of the Pastors and Hend of God's Church, which this year consoled and rejoiced in Rome the heart of our Holy Father Pius IX., which gave so, glorious a spectacle for Angels and men, -laymen have felt themselves in turn an. nointed with a new zeal, abounding in rich fruit of

UNITED STATES.

The threatened retaliation of Jeff. Davis has been officially ordered, as the following document, copied from The Richmond Whig of the 20th inst, shows: Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, ? Richmond, Aug. 20, 1862.

General Orders, No. 59 .- I, Whereas, Information has been received that certain peaceable citizens of the Confederate States have been seized and put to death by order of General Fitch, commanding the Army of the United States which had invaded the States of Arkansas, upon the ground that one of the said invading army had been shot by some unknown person, who whatever his condition, had an uno ies. tionable right to defend his home; and whereas, inquiry has been made of the Government of the United States as to the correctness of such information, and whether the action of Gen. Fitch has the sanction of the said Government, to which inquiry the authorities of the United States have refused to answer, and whereas, our Government is thereby driven to retaliatory measures as the only means to protect the lives of the peace ible citizens of the Confederate States who may fall into the hands of Gen. Fitch, or any persons acting under his authority: It is hereby ordered that General officers commanding troops of the Confederate States shall forth. with ascertain and report to the President whether such acts have been committed, and upon being certified thereof, shall forthwith set apart, by lot, from among any prisoners taken from the command of Gen. Fitch, a number of officers equal in number to the persons who have been put to death as aforesaid, and place them in close confinement for execution, at such time thereafter as may be ordered by the President, and shall regard the said Gen. Fitch, if captured, not a prisoner of war, but place him in confinement as a felon, until the further orders of the President.

By order,. S. Cooper, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

Among the funny stories of the expedients adopted to avoid being drafted is one told by by a druggist in Egypt.' He says he has recently sold four dozen russes which have been on hand in his store from time immemorial, and long, regarded as dead stock. The demand is so brisk that he has concluded to make a large order, provided they can be delivered to him before the draft begins.

Gold is said to have been discovered in the brick clay which underlies the city of Philadelphia to such an extent as to warrant, the belief that in the ten square miles area occupied by that city, there is ten imes more gold in the clay than has been found in California. The experiments with the clay were made under the direction of an officer of the United States mint.

THE GREAT YANKEE NATION. - Protracted peace, unexampled prosperity have made us almost forget that there is a world beyond the present, a judge of our actions other than public opinion, and courts of law. We have been living fast, entirely too fast. Though the last-born of the nations, we rival the oldest, and the worst of them in evil doing. Debauch has already tainted our blood, and disfigured the fair face of our youth. Where, within the limits of this. Confederacy, can we now find the 'justice' that 'exalteth a nation ; where do we not see the 'sin that maketh nations miserable? -- We have a newspaper press with hardly a particle of principle; its managers seeking only self, to put money in their purse, or themselves in political place. We have legislatures that must be bribed to east even an honest vote; so corrupt that not one of them is able to furnish a guificient number of honest men, to investigate the conduct of the rogues. The same may be said, and with more reason, of our municipal corporations. Nor have our business men much more to boast of in this Ferre, the troops found themselves suddenly in the matter of honesty, than our politicians. From among warning, that host of sharpers who have already grown rich on the army and navy contracts for this war. The nation seems to be fast losing all regard for the virtue of holy purity. It is seldom that one can now go abroad without meeting something to shock his sense of modesty. Almost the only restraint on the ribald tongue, even in public places, is, not the fear of God, but the presence of women. An impure literature floods the land in every direction, rotting the very sills of society, in the persons of our youth. Wantonness has become so wide spread, that its stench must have already ascended to heaven against us as a people. - Pitisburgh Catholic.

The Christian Inquirer (a Protestant) tells the fol-

lowing story :--

"A Religious Dog .- In the ancient and beautiful town of Chatham, New York, is a very remarkable dog, whose character and behavior would excite the admiration of all good men. On week days, he is a dog of like passions and behavior with other animals; but on Sunday, his peculiarities and sectarian prejudices shine out. Unlike the crow, he can count, and knows when Sunday comes. He is not the same then as on other days. He indulges in no pastimes. He encourages no company and no familiarity. He says in actions touder than words to the vain and canine race, "Six days shalt thou play and do all your sports." The family are all Presbyterians, but the dog is a Methodist. On Sunday mornings, he attends the family on their way to church, leaves them at the door of the house of the Lord where they attend, and then goes on his solitary and unbrokes way, till be comes to the Methodist church, which is a little further on. When be reaches the church, be goes up stairs, and has a particular place in which he sits; and when an intruder ventures into his place no belle or madam of fashion who goes sweeping up the aisle of grace, and finds a plebeian in her elegant new, can give more decided indications of displeasure and annoyance than does the dog. His sent yielded, he attends the service with decorum, and pays dogmatic attention to the word of Scripture. Every Sunday he can be seen on his way to church, foul weather as in fair-and his denominational prejudices are as well known as those of any gentleman in town.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The best informed people shake their heads and look grave, for as yet there is no opening in the clouds, and all is dark and dreary. War and destruction go on in America; and new elements of hostility are duily imported into the quarrel. India does not fulfil the promises of her advocates. It is said that the stocks of our manufactured cotion goods abroad are still in excess of the demand, so that even without this cotton famine there must have been a great depression of our foreign trade. When and where will this end? The crisis calls for bold measures and more effectual remedies than either masters or men seem aware of. If any can get employment and the means of living elsewhere, is it worth their while to cleave to the closed mill. while mill after mill is still closing, or only kept open for charity? Can these men turn their hands to nothing but the loom and its subsidiary employments? If it be not so, then we must consider it a perilous thing for the country to have so many inhabitants reduced to mere animate machines, with lay, from all points of our great country, from Hun- one function and no more; and the present crisis is

According to the law of the United States, the east germ of naturalization is as good as the whole ree, and we certainly are not bound to protect men the, under the laws of their adopted country, might laim any amount of damages against us if we laimed their allegiance. The common sense of the uestion is on the side of the American jurists, that when a man has once settled in the States with the vident intention of remaining there for the rest of his life, he is an American till he takes some step, not to evade American law, but to resume his Britsh domicite. Of course, we cannot be at the mercy of several hundred thousand men ready to play last and loose with our allegiance, and call themselves subjects or citizens as may suit the convenience of

A Modest Establishment Minister .- Duvernoy was the pink of clerical fashion. His tie was exquisite, the brushing of his hair a study. The art of tailoring had reached its acme in his clothes, but of ill things, that which distinguished Duvernoy, par excellence, was the manipulation of his handkerchief. I can't find language to express my admiration of this. It was thrilling, when describing the horrors of the day of judgment, and after he had seperated the goats from the sheep, and had grilled the sheep, but one did not know what he was exactly going to do with the goats - it was thrilling when he said, there they stand apart, awaiting their fate, as you, my brethren, will stand and await yours,' and then took out his handkerchief and gently soothed his face, finshed with the excitement of reading his cloquence and fervour -a week stale, but let that pass. Next the handkerchief was rolled delicately round by the beautiful black kid gloves, and held to the mouth -a short, interesting, would be consumptive cough was improvised -and then, rallying his feded strength he saved the goats. The great crime of Duvernoy was that he turned the heads of the young clergymen of the day. They all thought that by dressing as swells, and appearing to be exhausted with the immense amount of feeling thrown into their sermons and putting on a little consumption, they could draw full houses -fab! I mean congregations -- and get some of those slippers which were sent to Duvernoy in such numbers that, as his enemies said, he kept a shop for the sale of them in Liverpool and realised inaudsomely. It was really very annoying, and i never forgave Duvernoy for it, that one could not go into a church at the West End without finding the curate an ecclesiastical puppy, and very often the rector another. - The Twickenham Tules. Homely Truyes for Wives - Although your hus-

cand may neglect to give you a good dress, do not seck revenge by giving him a good dressing. Do not hesitute between the choice of an expensive mantle and your husband's affections; the former may be dear to your back, but the latter should be dear to your bosom.

Should your husband bring a friend home to partake of the remains of yesterday's beef, do not be churlish, but let a warm smile season the cold re

Prefer country rambles to town lounges; the co-

lours of the rose are brighter than the hues of silks, and the dew-drops outshine the jeweller's gems. Be careful in brewing the cup that cheers, but not inebriates;' atrong ten is better than weak argu-

The hand which was pledged at the aitar, is not disgraced in sewing on a button; and remember-as you sow, so shall you reap, in more senses than

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charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month.

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

charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month

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

7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60

cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provide for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing

9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children

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

11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance.

12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the

Church. 13th Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife; fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. N.B. - Our former Papils will be admitted on the

same conditions as they have been for the preceding កស់ជីកសម្រក ខេត្ត ។ សមាជា

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Ath. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month.

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oth. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

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(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND,) HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Wood in the Bible House, 83 Great St. James Street,

J. F. NASH,

is prepared to give Instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. Classes will be formed in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening to suit the convenience of all. Full information respecting Terms for instruction

will be given at the Rooms (up one flight) Bible House, 83, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT REV. AND REV. DIGNITARIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

WILL BE EXHIBITED.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, SEPT. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5th, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and

from 7 to 10 P.M., daily, MR. HELD'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING. (37 feet high and 24 feet wide)

OF THE

LAST JUDGME T. After the Original Fresco, by Paraus Cornelius, Eq. in the Church of St Ludavicus, in Munich. In the Evening, the Painting is Illuminated by the famous incommond light Admission 25 cents. Children buil price.

Schools admitted in the afternoon at 5 cts a head.

J. MOSER, Manager.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ENPRESS TRAIN TO QUEBEC ON and after WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3d Trains will

EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION.

Mixed Train for Island Pond and all } 8.00 A.M. Intermediate Stations at 5 Express Train to Quebec (arriving there } 4.00 P.M.

(stopping over Night at island 5 00 P.M. Pond) at On Fridar Nights a Special Train will leave at-11.30 P.M. for Quebec, arriving there at 7.30 A.M.,

and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers. WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, stopping only at Princi-

pal Stations, and connecting with \$ 8.30 A.M.
Great Western Train for Hamilton, London, Detroit and the West, at, Mixed Train for Kingston and all-Inter- 3 9.30 A.M. mediate Stations, at.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria .- Rev. J. J. Ohisholm Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer-J. Doyle. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron drichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Arthurly-M. Moran. Brockville - C. F. Fraser. Belleville - P. P. Lynch. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Magina. Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carnbrooke-Patrick Corcoran. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy Danville-Edward M'Govern. Dulhousic Mills-Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. B Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield . East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville -- J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph-J. Harris Goderich - Dr. M'Dougali. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll - W. Featherston. Kempiville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purceit. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lochiei-O. Quigley. Locolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market - Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. J. Murphy. Oshawa- Richard Supple. Paris and Galt-Rev. Nicholas M'Kee. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor.

Port Hope-J. Birmingham.

Pembroke-P. Fallon.

Quebec-M. O'Leary.

Rawdon—James Carroll. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teefy.

Sandwich-H. Morin, P. M.

Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton.

South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Columban - Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin.

Sarnia-P. M'Dermott.

Sherbrooke-T. Griffith.

St. Athanese-T. Danu.

Windsor - D. Lamyler.

Whitby - J J Murphy

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Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenham - M Hayden Trenton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thoroid-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Toronto - P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton - J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy.

St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's—H. O'C. Trainor.

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

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

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 Latters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage

will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO-FORTES, &.. &c., ASD

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,

Auctioncer

March 27.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS,

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

MONTREAL, MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY

ON AAND, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furns-Baths, Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Hydrants.

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

WANTED,

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

negro (i H. S. GALLAGHER Secretary, C. S. S. Perih, Co. Lanark, July 31st, 1862.

O. J. DEVLIN.

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street.

MONTREAL. FIERPE R. FAUTEUX.

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS.

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

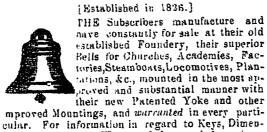
HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

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

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.



Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 🌋 195 Notre Dome Street. (Opposite the 🌋 Seminary Clock,)

AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET. **豢徽派录录张张涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤**

No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cuthedral 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, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

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

Catalogues can be had on application at

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Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

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

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE PAR-FAMED

RIVER SAGUENAY!

SEA-BATHING

MURRAY BAY AND CACOUNA.



THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER

"MAGNET,"

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

WILL LEAVE NAPOLEON WHARF,

QUEBEC.

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

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

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at QUEBEC; in every instance, the Steamers

are brought alongside of each other.

This spleadid Steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea-Boats afloat. She is fitted up with large Family Staterooms, most comfortably furnished, and in every respect second to none on the Canadian

Return Tickets good for the Season at Reduced Fare, or any information may be obtained on application to C. F. MUCKLE at the Hotels, or at the Office, 21 Great St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. Montreal, June 17, 1862.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. The Annual Session commences on the lat September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

W. F MONAGAN M.D.; ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c. OFFICE:

N.o 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

M. DOHERTY,

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

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

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

ST. LEUN SPRINGS MINERAL WATER,

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

JUST RECEIVED,

A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh from the Springs.

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

May 22.

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vicinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends,

W. G. SLACK,

she will open an ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (VUCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,) On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET,

being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be de voted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS.

(for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given. All persons wishing to join the above named

Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr. BAR-WICK, at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street, and enter their names on the list for the Class now forming. Terms (or the EVENING CLASS, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF a mouth; to be paid in advance on

entering name, when a receipt and card of admission to the Class will be given. Terms for Private Lessons (given without exception at the Academy) can be obtained at Prince's Music Store. Hours for the Evening Class, from half-past SEVEN to half-past NINE.

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

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

CONVENT,

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

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

ACADEMY

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

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the

same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS:			
Board and Tuition\$70	00		
Use of Bed and Bedding 7	00		
Washing 10	50		
Drawing and Painting 7			
Music Lessons-Piano 28			
Paymen' is required Quarterly in advance			
October 39.			

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 (paya le

Use of Library during stay, \$2. July 31st, 1861.

half-yearly in Advance.)

NOTICE.

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

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

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

June 5.

REMEMBER

THAT

GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN HAS BEEN REMOVED

TO HIS SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS, Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St.

Urban Street, near the Nunnery. OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 121 CENTS

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street. THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Pub-

CANADA HOTEL,

lic in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting: on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars.

Prices extremely mcderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI. May 28.

The Table is always well furnished.

MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street.

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

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

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. TEA

BILL HEADS!

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

SHOW-BILLS!

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

OP EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY. Jobs ordered by Mail promptly

executed and dispatched

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS

by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

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

PLUMBING. GASAND STEAM-FITTING

THOMAS M'KENNA

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

BETABLISHMENT.

REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Retablishment

> TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street.

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURIOR STREETS. where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most

reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is-also prepared to hear churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has al-

ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

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

Board of Inspectors, also an Agricultural Certificate.
Apply at the Taus Witness office.
Montreal, August S. THE STEATEST



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common 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.

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 a nursing sore

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

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure numning of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all au-

and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly excuption 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 sa

rheum. Five to eight botsles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIEECTIONS 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 had cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

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

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

improvement in a few days.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scubs: these commence by a thin, acrid finio oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

For Sorc 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, 28 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASTLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected 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, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

Sisters of Sr. Joseph,

Hamilton, C W