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VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK.

BY JOHN BANIM. CHAPTER X .- Continued.

The victor stood a moment, faint and staggering; before his strength or thoughts were sufficiently recruited to follow up his success; in good neckcloth, handkerchief, and garters, the ankles blood resuming its channel, and his breath coming | jeant in command, set out for Kilkenny gaol. and going freely, he lost not a moment in shovelling the earth off the nearly exparing proctor, catching him in his arms, and conveying him with incredible speed to his own house, where, so soon as he had desposited his burden, he sunk himself, breathless and feeble with the unusual exertion

and struggle he had made. The near noise of horses' hoofs recalled his senses to activity. At first he felt assured that his friends, anxious about his absence and danger, had come back to protect him; but a fear that the riders might be enemies, not friends, next assured that, even if his worst surmise were true, the man whose life he had saved, at bazard of his own, would, by silence at least, shield him from

present danger. In a moment he heard the shrill tones of a boy calling out to some persons to follow, and soon after a party of dragoons, headed by a magistrate, clanked into the room. The boy, suspected to be a natural son of the proctor (not without the observation of Doran, whose afterquestion on the road to Pierce would seem to imply so much), escaped from the house just as the whiteboys had gained it, and, seizing a horse that grazed in a neighboring field, set off for Kilkenny, where he gave notice of what was going forward, and quickly returned with civil and military aid.

To the question put by the magistrate and dragoons to the proctor, as to the probability of apprehending any of the whiteboys, Pierce, it may be supposed, listened with natural perturbation; and for some time the total silence of the person interrogated seemed to argue him safe from danger; but the proctor, at last breaking a silence that bodily pain and fatigue had alone caused, inquired whether or no he should be entitled to a reward for discovering a whiteboy;and, when answered in the affirmative, poor Shea heard the ungrateful wretch immediately name the place of his concealment, and charge him as being one of those who had assisted at his torture; a fact fully corroborated by his white shirt and his arms, which in his hurry he had not thrown aside. The reward of his humanity, then, from the very person who owed him his existence, was, in a few seconds, to find himself a prisoner, with the dreadful certainty staring him full in the face of ending his life prematurely and ignominiously on the gallows, when that life had so many great and tender claims upon it: and we think we cannot sound Pierce's praise more highly than by adding, that in this hour of trial-of outraged generosity and personal despair, he did not regret what he had done.

CHAPTER XI. It were easier for the reader to imagine, than for us to describe-and the remark is, by the way, an odd ruse among us story-tellers, adopted -when unable to trace, or comprehend distinctly enough for description, the various changes of mind under strong and peculiar sensations-in order to put the reader in good humor with our lack of ability, by thus slily complimenting him on his own superior discernment ;-but, it were for you. easier, we say, for the reader to imagine, than for us to describe, the thoughts and feelings of with it tardy remorse, and unavailing repentance. A habitual offender is in constant apprehension of the punishment he knows society has directed and free from crime, and his participation in the just death, was a fatality rather than a choice .-Forced into the whiteboy association and expeunwilling spectator of the cruelties practised :-in fact, he had not taken part in them, his heart men, we shall ." all along commiserated the sufferer, and his pressituation was therefore terrible; yet less from a fear of death than from overwhelming horror at the ignominy his public execution should entail so well, said two or three more. on his father, his mother, and himself; he recollected, too, that the first step towards his fate

for his rashness, his error, and his rum-what was to become of her?

During the night they had confined and closely guarded him in the proctor's house. Terence Delany was his fellow-prisoner, and the man's dogged aspect would have repelled all converse, even did not the presence of a sentinel effectutime, however, he recovered, to bind with his ally prevent it. At the first break of morning they were tied, each behind a dragoon, and the and arms of the prostrate man; and then, the party, fourteen in number, exclusive of the ser-

They had travelled about half of their journey, and just left behind a slip of mountain road, on each side of which bills clothed with heath and fir, and rocks bleached white by time and the weather, were the 'only scenery, and were' now approaching a trifling hamlet, to which the more fertile land gently sloped, when a wild cry came on their ears, and presently a funeral procession, formed by a great concourse of country people of both sexes, appeared in view. As the mournful crowd drew near, the sergeant halted his men in the centre of the road, closed his files, sprung up in his mind, and he took refuge under got the prisoners in the midst, and, only recomthe bed, on which he had just left the proctor, mending all forbearance of insult, thus remained

> 'Musha, Jack,' said one of the men to his comrade, 'but them 'ere women howls confoundedly after the dead fellor.'

'Curse me, ay,' replied his comrade, ''tis a noise might scare Neddy, here, from his corn.

Oye, that 'twould,' observed another, a Yorkshire giant, leaning forward on the pummel of his saddle to join in the conversation in front; ''tis the Horrish cry, as 'em calls it, what such loike woild Hoirish a'ways howls, dom 'ein.'

'Demme, though,' cried a cockney, 'if them ere vimen, what are arter the coffin, bent on a lark, like, east-why, they don't come down a tear, for all they clap bands and hollar, the velps, their d-n gibberish, what none understand but themselves.

Whey, noa, mon,' rejoined the third speaker, em doant care a curse for dead choap, for all their outlondish bawling; and—'

'Chise! chise!' (down, down) roared out a number of stentorian voices, that made their horses bound under their riders; the coffin was dashed down; the crowd closed and sprung ou dragged the riders to the ground: though cut the dragoons as they passed by, and, in the twink-ling of an eye, every soldier was unsaddled and able, and trodden and trampled under the prancdisarmed, and the prisoners, with grand and deafening acclaim, set at liberty. The matter had been altogether so unexpected and electric, that no precautions could have been taken; and the military were not yet recovered from their surprise, when the man who had given the first sig- or overpowered by repeated and ceaseless onsets. nal-word, with a face of laughing raillery, addressed them.

'Arrah, then, maybe that wasn't as nate a thrick, and as nately done, as ever you seen in your lifes, afore! Mysell 'ud a'most swear you'll be for killin all the corpses you meet on your road, from this day; and faith you may as well biggin now,' pointing to the coffin that lay on the ground, of which the lid had fallen off, and allowed a parcel of large stones to trundle about; bud, my darlin' red coats, as our work is done. we wants no more; no hurt or barm is intended to a sowl among ye; though, to be sure, 'twould be no great bones to do id, wid your own purty firelocks, too, glancing at the polished barrel of the carbine he held in his hands; 'bud, up on your horses, and go your ways; you know you can say you just dropht your prisoners on the road -and so you did bedad, like a hot phato, when you couldn't hould 'em-and don't know what the duoul came o' them, and that 'ill be no lie

Brave fellows,' cried the sergeant, ' for brave you are to attempt and succeed in an action, such Pierce Shea, in his present novel and appalling as you truly say we have never seen equalled, situation, when the next morning's dawn brought and generous fellows, too, to give us life and liberty, when we least expected either-brave and generous men, listen to me. You say no harm is intended us; but to send us to our quaragainst those who violate its laws, and, when his ters without our swords or carbines, would be the career is at last about to be terminated, he is heaviest injury you could inflict; we should all found in some degree prepared for the fate he be tried and punished for cowardice : I should be had always dared and dreaded. This was not turned into the ranks; these poor fellows tied up the case with Pierce. His life had been calm, to the triangle, and half lashed to death; in short, you ruin us, if you keep our arms. I propose a acts that now subjected him to a dreadful and treaty. Discharge our carbines with your own hands, and then let us have them back, when we cannot further use them to your annoyance; and, dition, by a master-motive very different from as for the swords, we shall each of us swear on that which impelled the others, he spoke but the his own, as you restore them, instantly to put truth when he declared to Doran that he was an them in our sheaths, and ride off without drawing eleven comrades, and to reapproach the outward them; by the faith and honor of soldiers, and of

"It 'ud be too bad on the poor cratures not to ent fate fully proved how sincerely. Poor Pierce's listen to them,' said the leader to his companions. Faith, and it would,' said another.

We are not your enemies, resumed the sergeant, seeing them waver, but English soldiers, a number of voices exclaiming together, as the may be like my Ailleen, and that your children was a breach of filial duty and reverence; and come into your country as brothers, and only danged was a breach of filial duty and reverence; and doing as soldiers, a disagreeable duty; besides, lost all—and who remained not a whit the better of the crowd accordingly divided. This was what were scarcely audible or intelligible—listen, and grave of Terence Delany:—Pierce saw ber

and treachery, even if it was in our power, would the sergeant had wished and tempted; he fell do not move me-listen with your soul-an be impossible.

'Arrab, well gi' them the arms,' now burst from the whole crowd.

'Stop,' said Pierce, advancing: 'it is my duty, as this rescue has been undertaken for my advantage, to see that no evil grows out of it to my unknown friends; so, let the carbines be first discharged;' his commands were obeyed; 'and steed. now, sergeant, you will prove your sincerity by handing us your cartridge-pouches;' the sergeant readily complied; Pierce emptied them separately, and returned them, together with the carbines and swords, which latter were, according to treaty, at once sheathed, while the dragoons remained still dismounted. The military party, with many professions of thanks, then gained their saddles, superfluously assisted by their new friends. who zealously opened to give free passage; and their miserable throats were also opened for a parting shout, when the sergeant, wheeling his troop round, gave the word, Soldiers, fire!"-The pistols hidden in the holsters had been, by one party, forgotten, and were instantly discharged; every ball took effect, and fifteen men

'Follow me now, lads!'-the sergeant continued, dashing spurs into his horse, and plunging forward amid the throng, his horse's head pointed towards his quarters; three file closely followed him, and he and they cut through the dense crowd, who had not yet recovered breath or action from this sudden change of affairs; but on the remainder of the troop they closed in an instant after, with frantic cries and gesture of desperation and revenge.

The dragoons, thus surrounded, at first spurred and spurred to free themselves; but the outward circles of the country people pressed on those within, so that the horses stood wedged and powerless. A second volley from the holster-pistols then immediately followed, with effect as deadly as the former, and louder and louder, and fiercer and fiercer, grew the shouts and efforts for vengeance. The wretched people were unprovided with any weapons except sticks, but they were furious as bulls, and active and ferocious as tigers; some grappled the reins of the horses, and others ing feet of the affrighted animals, or themselves treading and trampling on the bodies of their dead companions, they did not flinch a jot;while their antagonists, unable to act in a party. every moment found their single bravery useless, One man among the peasantry bounced up bebind a dragoon, clasped him in his arms, and both tumbled to the earth; in an instant he was on his legs again, jumped on the breast of his prostrate enemy, wrenched the sword from his grasp. forced it through his temples, and, emitting a shrill cry, that was heard above all the other clamor, then waved it aloft, and with the rifled weapon proceeded to inflict deep and indiscriminate wounds on men and horses, until one well-aimed thrust brought him down, and he was crushed beneath the hoofs of the chargers. A goaded horse, unable to plunge forward, reared up and fell upon his haunches, and the ill-fated rider was instantly deprived of life by the crowd that, bounding into the air, leaned and darced upon him. He who at the first commencement of the affair had acted as leader, laid hold of one of the poles of the mock bier, and with it much annoyed the soldiers; a sabre reached him in the abdomen; he snatched a handkerchief from a woman's neck, bound it round the ghastly wound, and, darting forward on his assaulter, grasped with him tilf the dragoon was lifeless, and, the handkerchief giving way, his own intestines burst from his body, with the exertion. While all this went on, frantic women lined the fences at either side of the road, and with terrible outcries of fear and encouragement, prayers for their friends, clapping of bands, and tearing of their bair, added to the already deafening yell of the combatants; to their shouts of savage onset, or savage triumph, and the groans or shricking of the

wounded. This bloody scene was enacted in little more than a minute. In fact, the sergeant and the three men who had at first broken through the crowd with him, after discovering that they were galloping along on their road homeward, scarcely had time to face about again to the relief of their lines of the infuriated crowd, when those eleven above the heads of the assailants, they were then able to form a pretty correct opinion of how matters stood. They had not yet discharged their back with his little party, and cried out-'Fly, comrades! retreat, retreat.'

The single survivor rushed pale and bloody through the human gap, escaping many missiles aimed at him by the baffled people, and-

' Away, sergeant, away,' he shouted, striking, for one push of life, the sides of his snorting

'Where are the rest?' asked the sergeantwhy do they lag behind?

'They can't help it,' answered the rescued, and, till that moment, despairing man, spurring past them—' nor we either—on, on !'

'Is it so?' resumed the sergeant; 'let us ride, then !'-and all instantly gallopped off at their horses' utmost speed, a mingled roar of disappointment, rage, and triumph, following them for the short time they remained in view.

It would be setting up a claim for more of mildness than generally belongs to humanity, or perhaps expose him to the charge of pusilanimity in the opinion of some of our readers, were we to represent Pierce Shea as an mactive spectator of this affair; and our regard for facts is too strong not to acknowledge, that with the dragoon's sword, on which he now leaned, panting for breath, he had evinced, during the desperate struggle, a revengeful sense of, to his apprehension, the cruel treachery practised on his too credulous friends. The yet uncalmed passions of those around him were for some time indulged in undiminished exploits, or exultingly exhibiting their wounds, or, brandishing the arms of their toes, told of what they would have done; the shouts of victory, or the boisterous congratulations of triumph, were sent forth. But dearly were that day's vengeance and triumph bought : upwards of thirty peasants lay dead on the mountain road, and near a dozen more were wounded. Add then was heard the scream of women as they rushed from body to body, recognising a husband or brother among the slain or dying ;or, what rings more awfully and terrifically on the ear, the rough commanding voice of men, changed to weakness and lamentation, as they, too, knelt in sorrow over the corse of a father, a

brother, or a son. The scene that now surrounded him, together with all his late adventures, might well seem to Pierce, as he stood gazing around him, exhausted and scarce able to exert his judgment or recollection, but the confusion of a terrific dream; and his thoughts were yet uncollected, when a body that had hitherto lain as if lifeless, stirred at his feet, and a faint voice, not unfamiliar to his ear, pronounced his name. Shocked and thrown off his guard, he started aside, and then fixed his staring eyes on Terence Delany. There was a long and deep cut across the wretch's temple, and the blood flowed in a now thickened stream over his cheek, neck, and bosom. Pierce knelt, and endeavored to raise him, but the gasping voice that came at intervals, requested his forbearance; he spoke, as usual, ic Irish. 'No. son of the Sheas, disturb me not, if you wish to leave my dying moments free for what I have to say; I am almost dead; promise to fulfil my last prayer.

'I do promise.' 'Here, then, notice this"-pointing with his feeble finger to his bloody shirt, where Shea found a few shillings carefully secured by a thread-f you must take that to my mother, and and now the only mother of my children-I begged for them since we parted; you will find them all, not far from this, in a ruined barn, near to the blackened walls of Murtock Maher's house; lead her to my corpse; and tell her I died wishing for her blessing; and blessing, though they are not here with me, her son's children - and-' his voice grew for a moment stronger, his glassy eye lit up, and he was able to raise his clencked hand and braced arm as he added,- tell her, too, I died with the traitor's blood upon me -' he sunk down, and Pierce thought he was dead; but soon after, he again opened his eyes, and without motion resumed:-

'I am going to meet you, Ailleen, wife of my heart; yes, the pulse of my heart you were, when it was young and joyful; and when it grew black and sorrowful, still you were its darling; you might have been rich, but you were poor with Terence-oh! tell my mother, young man, to be kind to poor Ailleen's children;'-a rapid convulsion passed over his face, his limbs unconsciously quivered, and the black blood gushed fresher from his death-wounds, in consequence of a violent effort he made to grasp Pierce's were reduced to one. From their elevation arm, as, with unwinking eyes rivetted on him he

had just time to say,—
You saved me from the crime of murder—I owe it to you that, now as I go to face my less old, woman asked, ma stern voice And they so mooch in arnest, and promising second pistols, but after moment's pause of indig- Maker, I have not that red sin on my soul-and

enemy is close upon you-put no trusthe stretched out his gaunt limbs, and died.

The tears streamed down Pierce's cheeks: general carnage does not start a tear, when a particular misery, like this, will unlock the sluices of human feeling. With the assistance of two women, he bore the body to the village, where, in a spacious barn, the corses of those whose homes were not near were ' laid out' in ; ghastly array, but with all reverence and decency; and, as Pierce Shra was not anxious to he at his father's house, he lost no time in first fulfilling the sad request of the dying man, and therefore quickly turned his feet towards the place where, by Terence's description, he might expect to find his helpless survivors. It may not be out of course here to remark, that if ! the language uttered by Terence Delany appear too refined for one in his situation of life, it is ascertainable as only in strict unison with the genius and idiom of the language which he spoke and from which we have literally translated; in Irish, there is nothing of what is known by the name of rulgarism; its construction, even in the mouths of peasantry, who to this day use it, has been, and can be but little corrupted; nor could the familiar colloque of the meanest among them be rendered, in English, into common place or

Inquiring his way to Murtock Maher's barn, Pierce found the place was on his nearest way homeward. A destructive fire had, some time previously, consumed the dwelling of a wealthy farmer; from a contiguous barn part of the thatch-roof had, to prevent the spreading of the flame, been forn; one end was yet covered, but through the other end, rain and storm found free admission ;-and this was the comfortless dwelling of Moya Delany and her three grand-cinidren.

Pierce soon came on the desolate group. The old woman, of unusual height, and bearing in her mien and features a strong likeness to her deceased son, stood erect with her back to the entrance, as he approached, the youngest child asleep in her withered bosom, and the other two hungrily watching a few potatoes, that were roasting in the white ashes of a fire made on the floor with green furze. Till the moment of his entrance, Shea had not sufficiently reflected on the difficulties of his mission, and now felt pagefully at a loss how to convey the dismal tidings he bore. The old woman bad not perceived his entrance, and he stood behind for some moments, ere his 'Dieu-a-urth' startled her as if from a trance. Turning quickly round, she then stared at him in silence, neither uttering a word. At last she spoke in a firm, though mouroful voice, and the following dialogue ensued in Irish: --

' My heart is sorry, young gentleman, that I cannot offer you a seat in this poor place.

'There is no necessity, good woman;' and his throat choked up, as he looked around ;- 'I have only a message from your son.'

She advanced, and fixed her eyes upon him.

' My son ?- and what tidings from my son ?-I did not see him last night, but my dreams were with Terence ;-your face frightens me, young man; tell your errand.'

My face ought to show the sorrow of my heart, said Pierce, in a broken accent, handing the little legacy.

'God of glory !- I dreamt I sat by his corse -and this moment I was looking at his coffio in the fire ;'-she caught his arm, and gazed more wildly and keenly into his eyes; - my son is dead !- aye, and here is blood upon you, and you are his murderer.'

'A merciful heaven forbid!'

· But he is gone from the old mother, and the little orphans?' This was asked in a tone of the deepest inisery, while her own tears now came fast.

'Christ have pity on you!' was Pierce Shea's only answer, while he covered his face with his hands.

She was stupified, but did not fall. Then she wept plentilully, but without loud lament. She sat and called the children around her, and told them they had no father, now; at the same time pressing, with one arm, until it screamed, the infant that lay on her breast, and with the other encircling the two elder ones, whose piercing cries arose, as they clung to her tattered but clean vesture. After some time, she desired Pierce to relate the manner of her son's death: and, as he went on, rage, revenge, and, when he had uttered the last part of Terence's dying uessage, triumph flushed her face, and dried the tears on her cheeks ; and the widowed and child-

He died with the blood of traitors upon a

with asconlingers catch up a code 703 of water, and extinguish to another 2000 and then she took the second close tends

anxiety to get home, could not he state to comply so, taking the infant from the old woman's arms he led the ways, she with a firm step, and the two other grandchildren held each by the band, silently following.

It was known that Terence Delauy, had no home and and a state of the same and the two others.

home; and when they arrived at the barn, in straight up to his bier, only casting a few rapid lined her way; she stood erect for a moment over the silent teatures of her only son; then slowly stooped and kissed his lips; and at last bursting into an irregular and dismal song, utterthecaun.

I nursed you at my breast ; I baked your marriage cake; I sit at your head -Ullah! 'I gave you my milk; I fed you with my

heart's blood; I look upon yours. I Procked your cradle; I nursed your chil-

dren; I must follow in your funeral. Your children are about me; I see my child's

children, but I see not my child. * Liremember your face in youth; its brightness was manly like theosun's just made daylight round about mean the diese test

I remember your form in the dance; and strong was your arm when you wrestled with the young men; none was like my son to me.

And none was like him to his own Ailleen, the wife of his bosom; Ailleen, with the blue eyes, and yellow hair ; her children look at me with her eyes.

Many strove for Ailleen; but she left ber father's riches to share your cabin; she chose you above all ; she was your bride.

Alleen was beautiful and good; you loved one another; and my heart laughed to see you in your own house ; the old mother's heart sitting by your fire. Hereby, we a circum

And all your days were pleasant till the destroyer came; then your young cheeks grew pale, and the light left your eyes, and I laughed no more. of Brands

Ruin blackened your youth, and made your hearts; old too soon, and ended your days; Ailleen died first ; you see her now where she is ; tell Ailleen your mother loves her.

Lam left alone; and the little children of

Ailleen have no father me a grand in me &But I weep not for you now; you fell revenging yourself, on your enemies; the blood of the traitors shall alone nourish the green grass on your grave discussion of the section by

All, nursed you at my breast; I baked your marriage cake; I sit at you bead-Ullab!

BUT WHICH ST CHAPTER XII. The blast fumed and blustered through the bare fence, and through the leafless orchard, and the pelting hallstones drove adown the gapingwide open and perfectly straight chimney of old Ned Shea's kitchen, and fizzed in the roaring turf fire before which our friend Andy Houlohan andja new acquaintance, whom we beg to introduce by the dangerous, name of Bridge Chree, or, Bridget Heart, were seated, enjoying their tete a-tete, in the sense for which that term was at first invented; for Andy and Bridge were, as a lapidary would say, lovers of the first water, or, in their own idiom, and, pretty much in the same words, jewels at the business.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, &c." in humble prose, is a most unconscionable lyrant; his ambition expanded as the earth; and from the monarch of many nations to the lowly proprietor, nay, to the drudge of the lowliest cot, making all bow before his empire. He fetters the free, and upon the slave casts additional bondage; he humanizes the savage, subdues the bravo, and, happily makes the coward valiant .-Now is he presiding deity of the gorgeous palace, where delicious music and balmy perfumes mingle in the flattered air; where costly viands and sparkling wines eke out the banquet; where downy couches tempt his languid limbs to or death, have died without being able to realize dalliance or repose; and where beauty, made awful by rank and dazzling attire, lavishes upon him her ambrosial sighs and goddess smiles to and the Goth died a brute. 2, 'Rome or death,' tempt his eternal sojourn; yet alon we trace him cried Constantius, the Greek Emperor. He imprito the smoky kitchen, clothed in a suit of cluinsy frieze, peeling the humble potato with divine little thumb-nail; and his witching little mouth surrounded by a white circle, that has remained on it since his last bearty draught of acid buttermilk : with the cricket's chirp, or the kitten's pur, his only music; with a rush for a chandelier, enlarge your kingdom I have only dug your tomb." or galaxy of argands; with a three legged stool (Manzone.) 5th, Rome or death, cried Otho II., for his only lounger, and the unpretending and he was slain by treason, 6th, Rome or death, Bridge Chree for his inspiration.

We could follow the mischief-doing urchin into many a stranger scene; we could unmask his various disguises, and the endless arts to slain by his own son, Manfredi. 8th, 'Rome or death,' cried his son, Manfredi, and he lost his kingwhich he has recourse to soread his universal sway; but having brought him to our present sphere (in which, for our lawful purposes, we have ourselves seen him, and here pledge our secutor of Pope Boniface VII. a mere chance occurveracity to the fact, but would not that our fair rence. Villani in his history, attributes his sudden and gentle readers should quarrel with him for death to his cruelty towards the great Pope, of whom his mean versatility; and we think we may add, in an "aside," of this there is no danger;) having shown, we say, that, in his thirst for universal dominion, he deigns to visit such humble folk as are of our acquaintance, we shall follow his he died, in disgrace." (Book, 12, 11.) The tragic vacaries no farther, lest, as the imp is spiteful, event. We (says Villani,) see by reason and expehe inight turn on "us in revenge for our expose, rience, that all who have risen against the Holy See and incapacitate us for our task of grave his have suffered in body and mind." The death of Astolphus was not governed by chance; of whom storians. with their grown was by deal of

No matter how homely their place of wel-

Among all compeers Andy went by the tile sketch of a big tellow; and his swarthy visage, entirely devoid of flesh, with the skin fitting tight to his high cheek-bones, and with its mixed which, as we before noticed, his body was laid expression of good humour, foolishness, fidget, out, they found that all the usual attentions had and subtlety, was in keeping with his figure. been bestowed upon it. The mother walked Even his clothes bung around him at odds and ends, as if they had been tossed on with a pitchglances, at each side, on the other corpses that fork; and his bat, that part of every man's costume, in its shape and adjustment most redolent of character, was sometimes pushed back to the very last holding-point of his skull, sometimes dragged into his eyes, and sometimes to be only ed, in many an unequal dbass, or verse, his keen- balf covering his head, just as the head happened to be humorously, gravely, or rakishly inclined; winter and summer be wore, in common with almost every man around him, a mighty outside blue coat, that fell from bis shoulders pinioned his arms, and trailed in the puddle or dust: the knees of his mexpressibles always swung wide open, as did his shirt collar, and, all but one or two buttons, his vest, so that the vision of a black bairy chest was seen in all weathers; and his stockings, festooning down to his brogues generally left his legs half naked.

But then we have seen that he was the most loving and faithful creature under the sun; to all (except when fighting at fairs or patterns) good natured; and, above all, possessed of a quality in high esteem with the weaker sex, of every degree, that is utter fearlessness of danger or death in mortal combat. It was Andy's courage and prowess, in fact, that first recommended him to Bridge Chree; and, in the manner following, we love to rehearse the story.

Paudge Dermody, whose name the reader will recollect was a little of the rustic petitmaitre, making advances, through sheer vanity, to every girl he met, and, to own the truth, and giving due honor to his mastership in the art of love, many were Paudge's conquests; but he boasted of the favours he received, nay equally vain of his wit, often amused his companions as well by his own folly as at the expense of those he set

Among the rest, Bridge Chree was distinguished by his flattering attentions; and one evening, while sitting with some friends over a cup of ale, Paudge heard the name mentioned, as the most recent of his conquests; but he seems only half willing to admit the honor of having vancuished poor Bridge; swore a raking oath that she was an ugly jade, by far too humble for his notice; and she had crooked legs, made after the ould Munsther fashion, wid the wrong ends down, he said, 'and she squinted worse nor a dog looking at the edge of a raping-hook.

(To be continued.)

(From the Correspondent of Metropolitan Record.) Bishop Dupauloup related the following anecdote his last great sermon in his own cathedral: "When the Queen of Sweden was in Paris last Spring, she invited M. Thiers, the Historian of the Consulate and Empire, to dinner. Rome being the engrossing topic of conversation, the Queen asked M Thiers his fatality of distinction. The Pagans called it the opinion on this important question. 'My opinion,' City of Destiny; the Christians, the Eternal City. said he - indeed, I have formed no opinion on this Is it, then, true that all who cry Rome or death! subject. The Queen insisted that he had, and in die in disgrace. Again I ask can all these facts treated him to give it. 'Well, Madam, the opinion that I entertain cannot be, I fear, decently expressed in your Royal presence. 'Speak, speak! cried the Queen— have no fear.' 'Well, then,' answered Thiers, in his own strong manner, 'since you so urge me to give you my conviction on this topic, I do so. You know, Madam, that I am but a bad Catholic, but I am a Papist and the supporter of his throne; for I have read history, and it teaches me that all those who

have caten of the Pope have been killed by that food '" Come let us read history together for a few moments, and examine if the saying of this great statesman is true. I state this proposition, then, and I hope to prove it to the satisfaction especially of your roung readers, to whom these facts are not known or accessible. I beg them to read the following historic facts, which may be relied on as the testimony of the best historians of modern times. Catholic or Protestant I lay down this proposition that all who, for the last tweive centuries, cried out 'Rome their desire. 1st, 'Rome or death,' cried Theodoric, the great king of the Ostrogoths. He tormented Pope John for years; but Papal Rome conquered, soned Pope Martin, and plotted his ruin, but Rome and its Pope mourned over the untimely death of her enemy as be lay assassinated in his own bath. 3d, Rome or death, was the watchword of Astolphus, and he was found one day with his neck broken by a fall from his horse. 4th, 'Rome or death,' cries out Desiderius, King of the Lombards. He lost his throne, and on his death-bed told his son " wishing to cried Henry IV., the relentless enemy of the immortal Pope St. Gregory VII. Betrayed by his own family, he died broken hearted, unbonored and unsung. 7th, Rome or death, cried Frederick II, and he was. dom and life in the battle of Bonaventum. Now, no one can, with reason, say that these were chance cases. Was the mysterious death of Phillip le Bel, the per-Cardinal Wiseman says, "He reached the Papacy an honest man, reigned a good Pope, and died a good Christian." The death of Louis of Bavaria was not a chance accident. He cried out 'Rome or death," and Villani tells us in his chronicles " That the great historian Cosar Ballus writes that be was the first example of what has often been since in come. the wide world "did not supply him with a Italy, "that all who revolt against the Pope are near

hand, and motioned the other togle paragraph and with the youngest still held on one ame and with the youngest still held on one ame and with the youngest still held on one ame and with the youngest still held on one ame and with the youngest still held on one ame and with the youngest still held on one ame of Andy Awling, or airy Andrew's ded, and tone for surname of Andy Awling, or airy Andrew's distinguished and speech, he stretched and was ched, and buried, and those he has left behind him must sit at his head.

Thus, admonshed, and under such afficting to which he was distinguished and splicable, he was left behind him must sit at his head.

Thus, admonshed, and under such afficting or which he was distinguished and splicable, for death, and was killed by a short from St. Angelo, by which he was distinguished and splicable, or death, and was killed by a short from St. Angelo, in the set of scaling the walls of the eternal city.

Thus, admonshed, and under such afficting man. It was a short was selected. Pope reanxiety to get home, could not heatate to common agreeably than in the form and face of anxiety to get home, could not heatate to common agreeably than in the form and face of anxiety to get home, could not heatate to common agreeably than in the form and face of anxiety to get home, could not heatate to common agreeably than in the form and face of anxiety to get home, could not heatate to common agreeably than in the form and face of the thermal and the walls of the eternal city.

Andy. Tall, square, slight loose, and bony he said Pius VII. That he walls into his wardrobe which he can never that his Emperor would not consent to do so. Tell your master, the Smperor said Pius VII. That he has put clothes into his wardrobe which he can never use, because they belong to the church. These will spread moths among those he lawfully inherits and destroy them." Napoleon, in a few months after, cowed and beat down into the earth the pride and glory of the House of Hapsburg on the plains of Marengo and realized, the prediction of the great Pontiff. Let us read a few interesting facts from the life of Napoleon I., to illustrate and confirm sil :ve have thus far studied or recorded. Napo'son III. has just celebrated the 15th of August as the feast day of the Empire. The feast day was established by Napoleon I: to commemorate two anniversaries, the one of his birth on August 15 1769, the other on the Concordat agreed on between him and Pius VII. and signed in Rome on the 15th of August, 1801. As a statesman he knew well that he could never unite the French people in a joyous festival without the aid of religion. He, therefore, united his birthday celebration with the re-establishment of the Church in France. He conquered at Marengo, and four days after the battle he wrote to the two consuls the following : "To day, in spite of what the Atheists of Paris say, I go in state to sing the Te Deum at the tomb of St. Ambrose" From Milan be wrote to Pius VII. requesting his sid to restore to France "its dethroned God and his divine worship." On the 15th of August, 1801, the old bells of Notre Dame once more called the Children of Mary to Divine worship, and to the love and praise of the Immaculate Virgin. "Paris awoke as from a dream -the old with the young wept as they entered that venerable temple. The city was brilliantly illuminated; there was little sleep that night in Paris, for very joy they kept awake." The past of the 15th of August in France is rich in historic interest. On the 15th of August, 1802, Napoleon was the First Consul and the acknowledged head of France; on 15th of August 1804, he celebrates his birthday as Napoleon I., Emperor of the French, and commenced the great harbor of Cherbourg. On the 15th of August, 1806, he is the idol of the nation, and lays the corner stone of the Arch of Triumph, one of the grandest in Europe. On the 15th of August, 1809, he has conquered Austria, and hold Pius VII. a pri soner in Savonia; he celebrates his own feast, and decrees an obelisk to France, 'Napoleon au peuples Francais." On the 15th of August, 1810, he enters Paris in triumph, and commences the columns dedicated to the grand army. On the 15th of August, 1810, the Pope is still in prison, and Napoleon invades Russia and hastens to his end. On his feast day in 1813 he is at Bautzen, and on the 18th of Aug., 1814, he is in exile in Elba ! Paris celebrates the festival of the Virgin Mother, and no one dare breathe his name amid the general rejoicings! He escapes, restores the Empire, and falls, never, never to rise again. He spends the 15th of August, 1815, on the broad Atlantic on his way to his barren rock where he died by inches." On the 15th of August 1816, he is insulted by that vile wretch, Hudson Lowe; on the 15th August, 1820, he is on his sick bed, and his next feast of 15th of August, 1821, was his last ! He died broken-hearted, far away from his la belle France. While in his exile Pius VII. quietly reigned in the Vatican, and on each 15th of August went in state to Santa Maria Maggiore to celebrate the Assumption of Heaven's Queen, and pray for that ungrateful son, who was finally reconciled to that Rome he had robbed and sacrilegiously annexed to his Empire! He, too, in the heyday o his glory, cried out. 'Rome or death !' He never

> never seen her lost King !! To Rome has even been associated the idea of fatality of distinction. The Pagans called it the have occurred by chance? can this grand lesson, taught us by the history of 1200 years -viz . Respect the City of the Pope or you must die the death?—can this long chain of facts be the work of chance? A fact that repeats itself at all times, in all places, and in all persons, cannot be called a chance occurrence. You cannot call that chance which follows from the logic of facts. Now, it must logically follow that he who cries 'Rome or death,' must die. For the king who cries " Death to Papal Rome" excites his subjects to cry death to himself. The government that desires and fights to destroy the most ancient throne in Europe, logically abdicates its own power, and, by its own act, absolves its subjects from all allegiance, and destroys all claim to respect to obedience. It is, then, true that all who cry 'Rome or death' "He alone koows what he does," says Lacordaire, "who serves God in His. Church, and endeavors to comply with the grand designs of God." Of all the kings of Europe, Plo Nono alone knows what be does; he knows that he alone holds aloft the banner of right, of honor, and of justice. He knows that he keeps his oath of office, and he knows, too, they may cry 'Rome or, death,' but that Rome dies not. He knows that man passes away like the silvery baze of the morning, but that truth never perishes. He knows what the Gospel teaches, and the history of all times confirms his belief. His conscience tells him he has done his duty in defending Rome. St. Paul cries out "Thou has fought the good fight," and all history swears to him, "Thou shalt conquer." The Revolutionist cries out, "Death to his city and throne." I trust in God that the day is not far distaut when I can assure your many readers that he has signally conquered his enemies, who like the apostate Julian, will exclaim in their defeat, "Vicar of the Gallilean, thou hast conquered."

saw Rome in all his life. He called his son the King

of Rome, and the poor child was driven from his na-

tive land, and sunk into an early grave! Rome has

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The annual meeting of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute held at Dublin on the 16th ult, was presided over by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, who, in the course of an eloquent speech made the following remarks upon education: -"I was greatly delighted to perceive that they (the children) manifested such knowledge of Irish history. (Applause.) They showed that they have been well trained in the tradition and the history of everything connected with our own country, but I was still more happy to see with what accuracy they answered all the questions connected with religion which were proposed to them. They showed that they were exceedingly well schooled in catechism, in sacred history, and in everything that a Christian and Catholic should know. ('Hear, hear,' and applause.) There are two points upon which I have to congratulate the institution most particularly. We are all aware that in the National schools every mention of Ireland, or of Irish history, and everything connectheartier one than did Andy and Bridge. It could their falls (Book 2, 28) 91h, Rome or death, —is most cautiously excluded. Were children to brated locality of Durbam street, adjoining to Sannot be said that the perishable thing called crief Spoleto, and he was expelled the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row, and about ten o'clock the greatest excited and the National dy-row.

Hr. Anthon de motion for the of Obarts (in (0)) 1897, or chiefe lier hour or religious instruction; was carried by a light majority at the meeting of the board rasterday.

Water or William.

THIRD CD CAUSE.—Though we have been stripped of our own by the Sassenach; although we have not—chiefly on account of our own divisions alass—been ableito shake off our tyrants and their fiendish

Sisters of OBARITY - We are glad to find that tinued forseveral hours. This is as it has always

laws, notwithstanding that British role is still predominant—that, might conquers rightin, freland— still the people have for the fold land an undying attachment. They yet cling to poor old freland with their whole hearts, and they are ready at any moment to lay down their lives to shed their beart's blood - to rescue their country from the alien, and restore it to its former greatness, its ancient splendour, and its proper position among the first, the great the powerful nations of the earth. Yes, for centuries we have been kept in bondage; but never have we abandoned -nor never shall we waive our right-to hold and govern our own isle, free from, and independent of, every foreign power and alien gove:nment. Never have our people warmed to the Sagsenach. No; but, on the contrary, we have kept aloof from them as much as possible; we have shunned them; we have hated them; aye, and we'de hate them. Some say that the people of this. country are happy-content with their present degraded position; that they glory in being subject to and joined with England, our good, our kind, our loving sister. Why should we feel so? Are the wrongs and persecutions, the masults, the tortures and robberies of centuries forgotten? No, they are not; nor never will, as long as one drop of Irish blood flows in Irish veins—as long as Irish hearts throb for Ireland in Irish homes. We are not happy ; we desire the freedom of our country. We still hate the Sassenach. 'Ireland for the Irish' is still our cry, and our watchword. The many attempts made by the people to overthrow English rule in Ireland prove the truth of our assertions; nor need we go far back into the history of our country to show the feelings of our peasantry towards the 'stranger, and their love, respect, and veneration for their ever beautiful, but, alas ! down-trodden Erin. There are men still living - and not a few known to uswho have been croppies when the down of youth was on their now wrinkled and careworn cheeksmen who shouldered a musket in '98, crossed bayonets with the bleody yeomen of that eventful year, and were amongst the pikemen led on by the gallant, the faithful, the pious, the true soggarth aroon Father Murphy, whose love for Ireland was only surpassed by his duty to his Creator. To a man the peasantry of Ireland were against England in '98 and, were it not for her foreign auxiliaries, British historians would have a far different story to tell now of that stormy period - when, alas ! might conquered right.' Nor do we ourselves forget the 'sulphurous summer of '48.' Were the pessantry up and doing for Eris in that memorable year? Yes, as in '98, to a man they were ready to strike for Irish freedom, and at the cost of their lives. But what of the men of '62? It cannot be denied - and English statesmen know it well-English writers are well aware of it, though they state the contrary in their writings-the !rish peasants' batred of the Sassenach is to-day as strong as ever, and their love for Erm, with her grand rivers, her bold mountains, and ber green smiling valleys, is still as fresh, as healthy, and as green in their large, open, and loving hearts as the shamrock-' the chosen leaf of bard and chief -which they wear on St. Patrick's Day, to prove their love for their religion and their country. lately were amought a party of 'good men and true' that paid a visit to the 'cabbage garden' of '48, in Ballingary, where are to be found as true hearts as Ireland ever possessed. On our way thither we made it our business to converse with the peasants we met working in the fields through which we passed .-When we asked them to point out where O'Brien stood, they shouted till the neighbouring; hills echoed and re-echoed the wild Irish burral They spoke with joy of O'Brien, young Meagher, O'Mahoney, Doberty, M'Manus, &c. They showed by the tears that glistened in their fine grey eyes, and rolled down their handsome, manly cheeks, what were the emotions of their hearts-that they throbbed and beat for Ireland. And never shall we forget them, as they stood erect and handled their pitchforks and spades (which they were using), to show us how they used the pike in '48, and how they would use them in any uprising for Irish freedom. Joy, and pleasure, and delight filled our young hearts; and when we departing, their 'wild burras' again resounded and reverberated among the hills, and as we joined them we thought and pondered upon 'Ireland a nation' once again, and her children free. - Extract of a letter in the Waterford Citizen . THE ORANGE MEETING IN BELFAST .- The Orange

meeting in Balfast has been the great home event of the week. Orangemen of every class, from the Hon. Sir William Verner downwards, were assembled in the Botanic Gardens, on Wednesday last. There were bakers and tailors, shocmakers and nailors, and a host of others of the unemployed class, to swell the numbers of the great assemblage. The Protestant organs say that the demonstration was not only up to the mark, but that it gladdened the hearts of those who were engaged in getting up the demonstration. On the other hand, the daily organs of public opinion in the professingly liberal interests in some measure describes the meeting as a terrible failure. There was a tolerably fair mustering of "white-chokers" on the platform, who glory in the appellation of reverend; and if reverend they be, their mission is peace, and their object should be to promote harmony and good-will amongst all classes of Christians. There was a total absence of the big wigs' who were to attend on the occasion .-Lord Roden struck his colors and did not come, but left the honor to Sir William Yerner to be the lion of the meeting, who led off, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Burnside. Dr. Cooke next presented himself, and was received with most enthusiastic cheers, he hoped that from "that Botanic Garden would go forth a flower of public opinion which would not soon wither." We are half disposed to believe that it is little better than a sensitive plant, which will recoil at the touch. The doctor appears to come out in quite a new character as the ' headpacificator" amongst the different sections of Protestants, and to unite them against the common enemy, "Popery." The Rev. Daniel M'Afee, a Methodist minister, also addressed the meeting, and regretted "that Dr. Cooke did not explain to them why it was that Romanism aimed at universal monarchy, and he would endeavor in a few sentences to give a key to it. The aim at universal monarchy had its origin in the circumstance that the Papacy considered itself as the representative of Christ, and consequently had a right to rule the entire earth and grasp everything within its fell claws. That was the principle of their abbots and priests, and like the principle of gravitation, it was always operating." When such stupid nonsense as this was permitted, the common sense of the meeting must have been at a very low ebb. In every respect it would appear to have been a most decided failure, and would seem to be the last struggle and dying declaration of Orangeism in Ulster. As a matter of course, this party demonstration gave rise to Orango riots and if we are to credit's local contemporary " the peace of the town has been disturbed. The Orange mob in Belfast, not content with the creditable display in the Botanic Gardens, must needs, as a finale, smash some Popish skulls, and show their "spirit," native and imbibed, by other little pleasant sports on this grand occa-

Mon @ wilton A correspondent writes :-Hamight by iked are the respectable Catholic in-habitang of fillsburn to be thus tampered with? On Saturday night last about eight o'clock, a most in ritating idisorderly, and insubordinate party of drun. ken Orangemen came into the town of Lisburn from the Maxe direction, with fifes and drums, making the greatest noise in their power, by yelling and bawiing out at the top of their voices names too sacred to be mentioned, except with the greatest reverence. down the Longstone, Chapel-hill and up Bow street, round the Market-house, then homewards, all the time beliewing and yelling like so many hounds to the top of the Hillsborough road, when an interesting soufficenessed as to one of the drums changing hands. The would-be-noise maker was for a time routed by the one in possession proclaiming himself Young Henry ! The defeated rallied again and made another grand charge, by which he dispossessed 'Young Harry of one of the battering-rams, or thumpingsticks, I know not their proper appellation; but 'Harry,' nothing dismayed, drove gallantly up the rere with the remaining one. Such displays are cal-culated to cause discord and animosity between her Majesty's subjects, and cannot fail to be productive of the greatest evils, and perhaps, to cause other illegal associations to be formed, if not sooner or later suppressed by the authorities, who silently look on, seeming, in a manner, to sanction their proceedings." - Ulster Observer.

THREATENING LETTER FROM AN ORANGEMAN .- Day after day the Tory press has been denouncing as bloodhounds the concocters of those curious documents known as threatening letters. Here is a specimen of one which, we will venture to say, is unrivalled for simple rascality. It has not been penned to a man against whom the writer could have any conceivable cause of complaint. The person who received it has his life threatened solely because he, a Catholic, dares to live in a Protestant locality .-One is horrified at such an outrage on manly feeling, such a real cowardly display of impotent spleen, and even the Tipperary "warnings" have something to redeem them from this gross and wanton threat of wreck and assassination. We give the document below, merely adding that the original has been placed in the hands of the police, who will, we hope, succeed in discovering the miscreaut who wrote it. The letter is addressed to Mr. John M'Alister, Wesley street, and runs 'thus :- "Sir-I would advise you to rise and leeve our good protestant Neighborhood or if you dont we will be forced to make you we will not have any upsecting papishes amongst US .- A SANDY-ROW ORANGEMAN."- Ulster Observer.

DERRYVEAGE AGAIN!-We have learned that letters have been received by their friends from several of the emigrants from Derry veagh, since their arrival at Sydney. It appears that they were all engaged as soon as the ship arrived, most of them on ship board at rates varying from £16 to £55 per annum, with board. This is gratifying intelligence, more especially to those who so generously seconded our suggestion to get up a subscription list on behalf of the tenantry evicted by Adair; but what follows, and which we have received from a respected correspondent in Letterkenny, is quite the opposite :- " The greater number of the evicted are still in this locality many of them as cottiers, on the property of Mr. Adair, adjoining Derryveagh. Having learned this, when he was down here lately shooting, Mr. Adair has left peremptory orders that they must clear off forthwith. The poor rate, struck for 1862 was ten shillings in the pound; that struck lately for 1863 was five shillings; but if those cottiers are forced into the workhouse, another rate will have to be struck .--The contributions which the Relief Committee received amounted to upwards of £500, which is now nearly all expended." We have received the com-munication of our correspondent at so short a time previous to our going to press that we have not time for a word of comment on this further illustration of the landlord system to which our people are so mercilessly subjected by our rulers .- Stigo Cham-

LIBELS ON THE INISH. - We published a few days since, some remarks from the Galway Vindicator, in reprobation of a system of fabrication which has grown up among the Irish correspondents of the London journals. These correspondents seem to be conscious that their letters are worthless, unless they are spiced with narratives of murder, outrage, rages alleged to have taken place have been proved to be wholly imaginary; but refutation of libels upon this country never appears in the Trish correspon-dence of a London journal. Every idle whisper, every petty story is eagerly caught up, retailed, and exaggerated for the entertainment of English readers. These stories are taken up and repeated by the provincial press, and simple-minded Englishmen, who know personally nothing of this country, look upon the people as little short of cannibals. Pleasure tourists remain aloof from what they are taught to believe is an Aceldama, and once again the old formula, " No Irish need apply," appears as a warning to Irish candidates for vacant situations. If we were to direct our London correspondent to search out and transmit to us, not mere rumours of murders, outrages, and all the black catalogue of guilt, but actual crimes committed in England, no newspaper would be large enough to contain his terrible catalogue We are, with all our errors, just in this country, and we do not stigmatise all Englishmen as savages, or brand the whole country as murderers, hecause of isolated atrocities, numerous though they We know that in every country there are wretches ready to take life for a real or a fancied wrong, but who would call Liverpool "a den of murderers," because a man, in the performance of a

legal duty, was yesterday foully murdered in that town? We do not mean to palliate or excuse assassination in this country. We maintain that murder can only be avenged by the most ignominous death, and that all the powers of the law should be put in force to check a murderous spirit wherever it appears. Still, we must say, that crimes in Ireland have not the beastly and degrading character of English crime. Our London correspondent could furnish us with a fearful list of cold-blooded atrocities, committed with the most deliberate design, and from the most diabolical motives. Those correspondents who habitually blacken the character of this country ere the real supporters of the Ribbon system. That nefarious organisation is weak and isolated; it would die out of itself but for the continual publication of fabricated outrages, all attributed to imaginary Ribbonism. Peasants are thus taught to believe that the confederacy is really numerous and powerful, and they fear to refuse to participate in a conspiracy so formidable as the Irish correspondents of the London journals represent it to be. - Irish Times.

RAILWAY LITIGATION. - We understand that notices of action have been served upon the directors of one of our local railway companies, amounting to £1,500; £1,000 is claimed by a gentleman alleged to have been recently assaulted by an official; and the remainder by two persons injured while travelling. - Limerick Chronicle.

DEMAND FOR BELFAST OPERATIVES ON THE CONTI-NENT.—We learn that a number of operatives, welltrained in various branches of the flax manufacture, and in the power-loom: weaving of linen, as well as some mechanics accustomed to the fitting up of flaxspinning machinery and millwright work, have been engaged for mills on the Continent-Prussia and ed with religion—with the Catholic religion at least sion. They assembled in great numbers in the cele- Belgium, it is understood, in both of which countries is most cautiously excluded. Were children to brated locality of Durham street, adjoining to San- the "staple manufacture" of full steries rapidly ex-

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Inish Origina on Entire Cramon The Molitions Indeed a rue strongly and declaim yellowers whole, the mascination while his masters on the whole, treat him with his does and forbearance. But the advocacy of the Stowes Phillipses, and other Boston sentimentalists stops short with his freedom. He is a man and a brother so long as he is a bondsman and forced to labor for another; but when he becomes freeman the brotherhood is at an end, and he is treated by the North as an outcast, unfit for the soclety of white men, to be spurned from their, presence, and with whom it would be degradation to eat, sit, talk or travel: The North favors his right to freedom. We are told the war can only be brought to a rapid conclusion by proclaiming universal liberty to the blacks; but we are in the same breath told by the President of the United States that they shall not enjoy any of those privileges for the sake of which freedom is desired, and without which the very name of freedom is a delusion and a mockery. "You and we are a different race. We have between us a not take root in the Northern States. Their presence there is intolerable. They bear the brand of a loathsome race, and are advised, by the magistrate of a republic to expatriate themselves to Panama and open coulpits for Northern skippers, instead of sowing cotton for Southern planters. Though the latter are quite an average crop, but all the rest are an average free from that offensive aversion which makes the life of a negro in the North scarcely more supportable than slavery itself, they regard him simply as a beast of burden. They feed him, and physic him, and hut food for cattle. The farmers, therefore, have no rea-him, and also sell him. Any improvement in his son to grumble this year, and we cannot have a betcondition is connected with his capacity for labor as ter proof of the satisfactory nature of the hurvest a domestic animal. Believed incapable of instruction, the correctness of the belief is verified by withholding from him the remotest chance of obtaining it. North or South the negro, is friendless. In the South he is doomed to fulfil the duties of a beast of burthen; in the North the white man, in the language of the President, "suffers from his presence," and if he is to be rescued from involuntary servitude it is only on the condition of an expatriation from the land to which he is attached by whatever associations he has, and a social proscription, to which nothing similar has occurred since man first enslaved his fellow man. We can understand the reluctance of the North to carry out the dogma in the Declaration of Independence, and extend respect for the rights of man to "a black fellow," who " never can be made the equal of whites;" but if this be the universal feeling and the President's candid harangue leaves no doubt that it is - the North would stand higher in the esteem of the world if it spared its advocacy of negro emancipation. The negro must be either an outcast in the North or a slave in the South. He has no intermediate state, and for him none is possible. This negro question is one of the most momentous that ever engrossed the attention of mankind. The solution is not nearer in the popular passions which the war has evoked and excited; and it is possible that the two confederates, who are now so lavishiv shedding each other's blood, may be able to agree on one point-the destruction or expulsion of the pitiable race which served as a pretext for their dispute. Though slavery was a substratum for every discord, without it the arrogant propeneity on one side, and the exacting disposition on the other, would have found matter for quarrel .- Dublin Frecman's Journal, September 18. THE USELESS ESTALISHMENT-WHY NOT TUMBLE IT

TO THE GROUND?-We saw a minister of the Established Church is Dundalk the other day, on a jaunting car, accompanied by his wife and children. They employed themselves in shopping, and in purchasing various matters to supply their household wants. The parties who took their money never inquired where it had come from, or who had supplied it to the parson. The said parson has an income of about £250 a year, and those who attend his Church on the Sabbath number exactly three families, and his congregation amounts to twenty human beings. He receives yearly £12 10s a head for instructing them rather a high figure in these disastrous times to pay for religious teaching. Now we have no objection at all to the protestant parsons teaching their flocks, provided the flocks pay for the instruction, just as they pay their tailors' and shoemakers bills. But this is not the rule England observes although she would denounce a similar practice in any other country. She insists that Catholics, who have a Church of their own to support, shall pay a tax levied on their land to sustain the protestant Church in this country What a monstrous injustice! To ask a Catholic farmer to pay a stipend yearly from hard toil, to sustain a Church whose teaching he repudiates, and whose doctrines he rejects as erroneous is one of the greatest tyrannies to be found in the world. The parson to whom we allude has scarcely anything to do. He officiates on Sundays, and for about an hour's labour he receives a £5 note, and £4 15s of that sum comes from the pockets of the Catholics of the parish! How, in the name of won-der, does Catholic Ireland submit to such an injustice? Why do her people look at it from year to year, and tolerate such an evil amongst them? Scotland was attempted to be treated in the same way; but Scotland would not submit to anything so odious or tyrannical. Her gallant people buckled on their broad swords, and resisted the collection of a tax to to sustain a Church in whose creed they did not believe and the result was, that they triumphed in their opposition. Thirty years ago Ireland adopted a similar resolution. She emphatically declared that if the parsons were to starve the would not pay for a morsel of food to keep life in them. Blood was shed in the contest, and the parsons with an army at their back, endeavoured to wring the means of subsistence from a Catholic people, on whom they had not the slightest claim for services rendered, But still no tithes were paid, and there was the pampered law church, with an empty stomach, its cheeks growing long and lank, its body too small for its garments, and its once plump frame growing ' small by degrees and beautifully less.' For two or three years the tithes were virtually abolished; and they would have remained so but for the unfortunate mistake made on the question by O'Connell, who thought when be had twenty-five per cent. struck off that he had rendered a service to the country. The great man was much mistaken. We know farmers who pay more tithes now than before the apparent reduction, as they pay for every acre they hold; whilst under the old arrangement only arable land was subjected to the impost. We think it is time for the Outholics of Ireland to put an end to the degradation which this Law Church has imposed upon them. They are the only people in the world subject to such a wrong. England has spared the Hindoos and Mahomedans from such an infliction, whilst she reserves it for the Catholics of Ireland. It is a shame for the Irish race to submit to a wrong which no other nation would. tolerate. It is a disgrace to their manhood and intelligence. If they once proclaimed that the odious rent-charge should have an end, they would find sunporters amongst the protestants themselves; for many of them are ashamed of the injustice which the Church Establishment, that can make no converts, inflicts on their Catholic countrymen .- Dundalk

Those who think they can earn lasting fame by political agitation in Ireland should be warned by the fate of O'Connell and his faithful and chivalrous companion, Steele. There is no question that the remains of the latter have been removed from the vault in which they were deposited, near those of the chief for whom and for whose party, he sacrificed everything. The vault, it seems, was wanted by a wealthy alderman, and the Glasnevin Cemetery Company thought themselves justines has the coffin of "Honest Tom Steele,"—Times.

The present. The Company thought themselves justified in removing

The famine in Ireland is over for the present. Mansion House Committee have concluded their labors by publishing their report; and in the face of a harvest which is not uncompromising, there is hope that the people shall not want, - Universal News.

Dustin | Sept. | Tu-The Weather had been for some time, all that the farmers can desire, the heat genial, and almost up to the summer mark Nothing could be more favourable for harvest operations, which are going on in a most satisfactory man, ner: Considerable progress is made in reaping, but büt in many districts the oats are in la backward state; which must always be the case while the draining of the land is neglected. The potato crop is the main reliance of the peasantry, and this year it is excellent The disease has appeared in some places, but it has tuber has acquired the peculiar flavour for which the Irish people have so keen a relish that many of them would be content to be vegetarians if they could get enough of this, their favourite edible. The potato crop, says the Western Star, 'will be the sheet-an-chor of the small farmers. It is so superior, and so comparatively free from disease, that it will afford a a large proportion of food, while an abundant yield West of Ireland next year. An ample store of fuel has been prepared for the winter, so that we have before us a prospect of comfort and contentment among the industrious classes. Wheat is considered not while the potatoes are far better than they have ever been since the famine. The bay is a good crop, and well saved. There is an ample supply of all sorts of than the fact that they are not grumbling. On the contrary, they rejoice in the prospect of a plentiful This is the general tenour of the rein-gathering. This is the general tenour of the re-ports from all parts of the country. - Correspondent of Times.

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PHE-PRUE WITNESSAND CAPHOLIC CHRONICLE

On Monday 240 emigrants of a superior class embarked for Queensland in the Duke of. Newcastle, at Quenstown. They were selected by the Rev. Dr. Quinn, Dublin, brother to the Roman Catholic Bishon of Brisbane, Queensland: The Government inspection took place at three o'clock, after which there was a dejeuner in the saloon, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from Cork were entertained. A classification of passengers was made, with a view to guard the morals of the passengers. The married persons were placed in the middle of the vessel, to bar the communication between the unmarried of both sexes, the young men being located at one end of the vessel, and the young women at the other .-Times.

IMMIGRATION PROM AMBRICA. - A Cavan paper states that if it is to judge from the number of persons who have arrived from the States in its neighbourhood recently, it is quite evident the precautions of the Federal Government to stay the tide of immigration have proved ineffectual. From appearances the parties to whom we allude belong to a comfortably well-to-do class, all of them being very respectably attired. Their description of the sufferings of their countrymen in America is truly heartrending, and they declare that any Irish who can by possibility leave that country are most auxious to do so. They say they have only visited their native land for a short sojourn and that as soon as the war terminates they will again seek the protection of the 'Stars and Stripes.

THE GOVERNESS EMIGRATION SCHEME. - Mr. Lindsay M.P., has, in connection with the well-known emigration scheme of Miss Rye, consented to reduce the passage money to British Columbia from £25 to £20; and, on the half of the latter sum being paid, he has intimated his willingness to take an 'I O U' for the remainder from each, woman sent out in his vessels.

WHAT IS A "GROWING" CROP?-At the Trales Petty Sessions on Monday the opinion of the law officers was read, to the effect that growing grass was not a growing crop within the meaning of the act, and that the magistrates were right in dismissing a complaint for rescue of grass taken under a civil bill decree.

THE MURDER OF MR. J. W. BRADDELL .- The following proclamation (says the Clonmel Chronicle) has been issued by P. C. Howley, Esq., Resident Magistrate of the Tipperary district, within which the supposed murderer of Mr. Braddell is presumed to be still lurking. This reward of £500, comprising a substantial contribution from Mr. Howley's private purse, is announced in addition to a sum of £300 already offered by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant : "Hayes' Arrest -£500 Reward.—I will hand £350 to this result.—Morning News of Thursday.

any one who gives me private information where MELANCHOLY DEATH OF KEAN MARGINE Michael Hayes, of Carrickmore, charged with Mr. Braddell's murder may be found; such sum to be paid to the person who gives such private informaion the instant he is arrested by the Constabulary Moreover will pay £150 for information that will lead to the conviction of the persons who harbored him or aided him to escape from justice. Such information to be given in both cases within six months. Given under my hand at Tipperary, 6th September, 1862 .- P. C. Howley, Resident Magistrate." The police constable who, in company with another member of the force, saw Hayes lately in the midst of a crowd without making any attempt to arrest him, has been visited with the displeasure of the constabulary authorities. They have removed him from his present station to another .-Hughes alleges that, under the circumstances, it would have been unwise to attempt the capture of Haves. The crowd would have resisted. Hughes alleges, and probably the lives of both himself and his companion would have been taken.-Post.

An awful proof of how drunkenness exposes its victims to the danger of being drawn into crime, is afforded in the case of Walsh, who was hanged in Limerick on Monday week. This wretched man had some time in last spring taken his passage to America, and was to have embarked at Queenstown. The night before the vessel sailed be got drunk, lost his passage, and his clothes, which were in the vessel; had then to return to Kilmallock, where he fell an easy prey to the villains who were then plotting the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald. These diabolical miscreauts put Walsh, as he stated, under the influence of drink for seven consecutive days, until he became an instrument ready to their hands, a fell murderer, with no truth in him .- Waterford Citizen.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BALLYCLOUGH MILLS. - A destructive fire broke out this (Saturday) morning at Ballyclough Mills, about four miles from Limerick. the concerns of our highly respected fellow-citizens, the Messra. Bannatyne, resulting in the total demoli tion of the premises, with their contents and machinery, but fortunately a second milling establishment of theirs, nearly of equal extent, and contiguous to the building consumed, escaped without injury. We understand the premises were insured, but not at all to the extent of loss sustained by the respectable firm to whom they belonged. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown .- Limerick Chronicle.

THE BIRD'S NEST AGAIN! -At the sitting of the Kingstown Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Wyse, an application was made by a respectable looking woman named Mrs. Granger to have her two children rescued from the above institution, which has now acquired a most unenviable notoriety, at least among the Catholic population of this locality... The magistrates having requested her to state the nature of her application, she arose, and, apparently overpowered with affliction, said that she was the widow of a man named Granger who had been a serjeant in the 30th Regiment, and clerk or assistant to the pay master of the regiment. They were stationed at Fermoy. Her husband took ill and died in Fermoy on the 20th ult. Her circumstances being then limited, and having a sister living in Manchester, she resolved to go there with her two children, but before completing her arrangements for so doing she was visited by the Rev. Mr. Collis, a Protestant, clergyman in Fermoy, and some other Protestant individuals who had

been acquainted with herself and her husband dur-

ing their residence, in Earmoy. .. The Rev. Mr. Colliss in particular, seemed anxious to act as a friend to-wards herself and children, and, in compliance with his request and solicitation, sher consented to splace her two children in the Bird's Nest, until she would have an opportunity to bring them with her to Manchester. 'Having completed der arrangements for leaving Fermoy, she came up to Kingstown and went to the Bird's Nest. Having arrived there on Saturday evening last, she told the parties whom she saw, that it was not her intention to leave the chilmade very little progress. The crop is abundant, dren there more than a few days, as she would bring and this year, for the first time since the familie, the them to Mauchester, her intended home. The parties received the children on these conditions, and Mis. Granger proceeded by the evening boat to Liverpool, saying that she would return on next Monday and take away the children. She did return from Mauchester with as much punctuality as she possibly could but could not arrive in Kingstown before this morning. Immediately after her arrival she went to the Bird's Nest; and requested to see her broader difference than exists between almost any of oats will pay rent, taxes, and old scores incurred children. She was met at the door by two sturdy other two races." Just so. They cannot and shall during the winter. It is consolatory to reflect that servant girls, who told her that she could not see we are not likely to bear anything of distress in the them; that she had promised to come and see them on Monday, and that having failed to do so she could not see them now. Mrs. Granger, who is a strong healthy woman of about thirty years of age, became indignant at the attitude and demeanor of the saucy officials, and instantly demanded the possession of her children. The varlets refused, pct themselves in an attitude of defence, and called for the assistance of two workmen who were engaged in the grounds of the institute. Before they arrived, however, the two servants tore the cloak off Mrs. Granger's back, drove her away from the door, and otherwise illtreated her. Finding that she could not see her children nor get any redress, she came to the police office, and was informed that she should get a summons against these parties for an assault in the first

The Magistrate said it was not in his power to get possession of the children, but he had no doubt on proper representation being made to the authorities of the institution, that they would be given

Mrs. Granger said she was a complete stranger in Kingstown, and she did not know who were the peoale who had the management of it. All she knew about it was that the Rev. Mr. Collis had told her that her children would be as well taken care of there as his own children; out she found that was a gross deception, for the children there were not half fed, and, independently of the character of the institution she would not leave her children there at

The Magistrate said he could do nothing in the matter but order a summons for the parties who had committed the assault. Mrs. Granger-But, your worship, I don't know

their names. Magistrate-Well, you must find out the names of their servants. I believe Mrs. Smyly is one of the heads of the institution, but I am sure that she would

not prevent you from getting your children. Mrs. Granger-I had no intention to leave them there at all permanently. I told them I would come for them on Monday, but I could not arrive here yes-

Magistrate-This is rather a complaint against the servants of the institution. Find out their names and have them summoned before this court:

A Catholic gentleman who was present, seeing the forlorn condition of the poor woman, who was a complete stranger in the town, and really not knowing how she could go about vindicating her rights, brought her to the office of Mr. William Thomas Rogers, solicitor, Mulgrave street, who took immediate steps to have the names of the parties ascertained. and the rights and interests of the poor woman pro-

Mrs. Granger, at the conclusion of the hearing said that she and her husband were Catholics, and that it was their fixed determination to rear their children in

their own faith. The girls were aged respectively eleven years and eight months, and ten years and two months.—Morn-

ing News of Wednesday Mr. Rogers, having taken the Bird's Nest affair in hands, sent his clerk to the police court, who requested the magistrates to send a constable with Mrs. Granger to find out the names of the servants who assaulted her. On their arrival at the institution, Mrs. Granger saw Mrs. Smyly, who ended the affair by giving up the children. No doubt, thefear of public exposure and public denunciation led to

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF KEAN MAHONY, Esq., OF CULLINA .- On Wednesnay Mr. Mahony spent the day shooting grouse on the mountains near Killarney, in concert with Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart. returning home in the evening, and while yet at the foot of the mountain, he carried his gun on his shoulder, both barrels being loaded. By degrees the barrels got detached from the stock, and slipping downwards, the muzzle struck him on the inside of his left leg, and instantly exploded, inflicting an extensive fracture of both bones of his leg, and a frightful wound—muscles nerves, and blood vessels being torn. A terrible homorrhage took place on the spot, some pints of blood being lost. Sir Rowland, with great presence of mind, tied a handkerchief firmly about the limb, and then proceeded for assistance to convey the wounded gentleman to his residence. Medical aid was immediately procured and Dr. Crumpe was sent for, by express to Traice, but before his arrival he ceased to breathe, death having occurred in five hours after the injury from the great shock and loss of blood which followed the wound. Mr. Mahony was on the roll to serve the office of High Sheriff for this county .- Kerry Star.

· THE LOUGH-CORRIB VIADUCT AT KNOCKFERRY .-A communication from Headford, which has reached our office, places us in possession of the following gratifying intelligence, with reference to this important undertaking:—" Mr. Roberts' staff arrived here on the 12th with their engineering apparatus, and have commenced the great work of bridging the Corrib. The people are all in raptures at the idea of their being employed on such a work, during the ensuing season; for all they require is 'wages not alms.' The fact of the carrying on of the work being placed in the hands of Mr. Roberts, with whose prompt efficiency we are all well acquainted, is, in itself, ample proof that the Government is fully alive to the importance of this great project, and a sure guarantee for its speedy and satisfactory completion."

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICS IN GLASGOW. - According to Doctor Strange, our numbers, including the city suburbs, is something near to 110,000 souls! or about a quarter of the entire population. With such an array of force we naturally ask, what power does this large body wield for the maintenance of its political rights? We blush to answer Nil. At the Parliamentary elections the Catholics of Glasgow certainly vote on the Liberal side; but so disorganised and disunited are they, that the smallest matter conducive to their interests which they may ask, and as a united body obtain for the asking, from any of the city members, is scornfully withheld. Then, as to the municipal elections and the Council Board, where all direct taxation on citizens is made, how stands our power? Just as in all matters of the kind, we are utterly and shamefully powerless. As powerless as if every Catholic in the city were exempted from every description of taxation. In fact, what is our position in any of the numerous councils, chambers, committees, boards, directors, trustees, and guardians, of our hospitals, poorhouses, asylums, institutions, and public bodies and places of every description, which flood this city, and with which our dearest interests, i political and otherwise, are so closely

We pay our taxes, like (simpletons, but, not a word escapes us as to their proper distribution nerve and muscle have almost done more to raise Glasgow, to its prosent state, than, anything else, and with this patent fact staring us in the face we are daily dalled upon to witness acts of glaring cruelty towards; the Irish people, which readily prove that their masters here are as unmindful of, benefits done to the country, as they are studiously disposed to deprive them of every status, religious and political.—Now, we candidly ask, whose fault is this? Just as candidly we answer, the Catholics and none else are to blame. There is an abundance of power amongst us backed up by intelligence, respectability and wealth, 10 enable us to have Catholic Town Councillors, Catholic Poor Law Guardians, and Catholic Magistrates. Let us use that power for those and other purposes. - Glasgow Free Press.

THE "TIMES" ON ABOLITION. - The slave insurrection which the Federals and their European admirers wish to excite would, if successful, be, without a doubt, the ruin, not only of the white population of the South, but of the negroes themselves. Slaughtered and slaughtering, they would wage for months and years a war of extermination with the whites, and all traces of civilization would disappear over great regions of the South; and in places where the negro race is numerous, as in parts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisana, we may conceive it possible that they would extirpute the white population as completely as in St Domingo. The white women and children and the older men who remain in the country districts would either perish, or have to flee into the larger towns, where the ruling race might make a stand. But it is only in such thickly slave-filled districts that there would be any chance of a result so completely in accordance with the Northern hopes. In nearly all the States the negroes form a minority of the population, and, though the flower of the white race has gone to the war, there would be enough left at home to take a deadly vengeauce on the unarmed and unskilful blacks. --It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the first result of any serious attempt at insurrection on the part of the negroes would be the destruction of thousands of the unfortunate creatures at the hands of the whites.

The people of the Confederate States have made themselves famous. If the renown of brilliant courage, stern devotion to a cause, and military achievements almost without a parallel can compensate men for the toil and privations of the hour, then the countrymen of Lee and Jackson may be consoled amid their sufferings. From all parts of Europe, from their enemies as well as their friends, from those who condemn their acts as well as those who sympathize with them, comes the tribute of admiration. When the history of this war is written, the admiration will doubtless become deeper and stronger, for the veil which has covered the South will be drawn away and disclose a picture of patriotism, of unanimous self-sacrifice, of wise and firm administration, which we can now only see indistinctly. The details of that extraordinary effort which has led to the repulse and almost to the destruction of an invading force of more than half a million men will then become known to the world, and, whatever may be the fate of the new nationality or its subsequent claims to the respect of mankind, it will assuredly begin its career with a reputation for genius and valour which the most famous nations may envy. Within a period of eighteen months a scattered population, hitherto living exclusively by agriculture, and accustomed to trust for every product of art and manufactures to the North, has been turned into a self-sufficing State, able to raise an immense army, and conduct what is now an offensive war.

ENGLISH ver. IRISH MURDER. - We do not forget

how much we have bad to say on the savage brutali-

ties which have characterised so many of our Irish

murders. They are certainly bad enough; but, originate how they may, they recal in their incidents the simplicities of a vindictive violence which belongs to a primitive state of society. Fearful as they are, considered as tragedies, and mischie ous as they are to the best interests of society, considered in their relation to property on the one side and labour on the other, they ought to impress us iess' seriously than the long series of English murders which have been filling our columns during the same period. The Irish murders have at all events about them the solemnity of great crimes. The victim is warned; they say too he is tried; it is certain that he is publicly executed, often before witnesses, even in a lawless and miserable community, and as one who has committed an offence worthy of death. The crime may not the less, but all the more originate in the vilest or most atrocious motives of miscreants unworthy a place in the human society, but the very horrors which surround the circumstances of the crime carry with them an acknowledg ment to the importance of human life. But with us here in England husbands have taken up the mania to murder their wives, and wives their children, and citizens one another, and then to essay the same crime on themselves with no more remorse than Falstaff talks of when drowning "a bitch's blind puppies, fifteen i' the litter." We have among them the sort of feeling which makes the Chinese set up their life at anybody's purchase, with the distinguishing circumstance that while the subjects of the Celestia Empire cannot sell their lives too dear, ours act as if they could not sell them too cheap. Soldier after soldier puts his rifle to his shoulder and shoots down an officer or two—he is not particular who may be in his line of fire-because he has received a verbal insuls or been punished a point beyond his descrts .-The man at Manchester killed his family, and then killed the man who had made some mistake about his kitchen fireplace, with no practical view beyond being later killed himself at the state's expense.— Two happy brothers go out to fish : a sudden thought seizes them; one kills the other, and then himself .-The youth at Chatham, who inveigled away the child that he might slay him, had hardly committed the crime before he makes his avowal to justice as a ground for rigidly exacting the right to be strangled himself by the county hangman. Take, again, the case which occurred this week between the two respectable Dorsetshire farmers. They had been for some time in feud about the parish rating, and could not agree about the terms of a new survey and va luation of the parish. Hereupon one of these gentlemen, perceiving the other to be passing the door on a fine autumn morning, brings out his double-barrelled gun, and, taking deliberate aim at his enemy's back, sends a bullet through his head, by which he instantly dies. The one great event accomplished, he now seeks the usual sequel, and discharges the second barrel upon himself. Unable, however, like so many of the participators in these tragedies to direct against himself the effectiveness he could command against second parties, the wound failed of its effect, and he will shortly have to appear be-fore justice to try the question whether the purpose he could not carry out bimself shall be carried out for him. These facts show what our assizes have been busy demonstrating for some time and our doctors as active in explaining, that murder, is growing into one of the instincts. People take to it as to their tobacco or their beer. If they now have a paroxysm, this is the turn it will take; and you know of its existence by finding next morning some half-dozen corpses ready trimmed and set out for interment. The Roman poet laughs at those who to live' deliberately forego everything that makes life a boon. Here we have men who do the same thing, and more, to die; and the question arises, what is it in the constitution of modern society which predisposes so many, in what are ordinarily felt ato be comfortable circumstances, to be so willing to part company with the world, even under the disadvantage of one or two murders, if need be. In a world made so full of sunshine and gladness - where the endless beauties of nature get the added charm identified ?. Our position is simply that of thought man's infinite negentifies of use and contrivance the loss on lookers, certainly not like not like that of saddest of all hypotheses is surely the one which reour fellow-citizens of other religious persuasions .- presents life-the first instinct, and dearest posses-

sion of our natures to turn into so hateful a boon that men in sound boalth and the full possession of their faculties are content on provocations the most insignificant to risk-svery consequence, moral and physical, to wreak any excess of crime, and violate, besides, everylls w-the most fundamental of their being, in order to dispossess themselves of the trust. In all this let us say, with Hamlet- There is something more than common if philosophy could find it out.

أسيع ليجر والمرسوا لماسهم ماجهو التجالية

IRISH MURDERS.-The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Daily News :- " Sir- [perceive that some of your contemporaries still harp on Irish murders, as if the relative proportion of such unfortunate crimes were reversed as applying to England and Ireland. But however sophistical newspaper editors may be, they cannot alter facts, and whilst the commission of murder approaches to something like an hourly occurrence in England, is it not indecent in the extreme for the leaders of public opinion to overlook such a condition of things under their nostrils and transfer their kind attention to the other side of the Channel, where murders, however frequent, bear no proportion to those in England? -Not to refer to the statistics of last year, during which the infanticides in London reached 1,004 - not to refer to such atrocious murders as that at Fordingbridge and others - are not boards of guardians constantly asserting that infanticide in Lighdon is on the increase, although it has now reached awful proportions? During the present week Dr. Lankester, one of the coroners for Middlesex, solemnly asserted, whilst presiding at an inquest, that the discovery of the bodies of children now excited no more surprise than that of dogs or cats. This is the state of things in this enlightened metropolis, whence issue the great luminaries to teach all the world religion and politics. Here we have pious correspondents addressing the Times, suggesting that an Irish murderer should be punished even after death, as far as possible, by depriving him of the rites of religion. : 1 appeal to your liberality to ask some of your pharisaiacal contemporaries to look at home, where charity should begin.—I sm, &c., G. M. D." HAPPY ENGLAND - England is overrun with excep-

tional and peculiar crimes of the blackest and most unwarrantable order. Infanticide never reached such a height. The murder of officers by private soldiers gives constant employment to the law, and demands new legislation by the House of Commons. Prosy as we consider these times, we hear one day of a deadly combat in a little room in a street in the Strand, in which two men injure each other fearfully -one receiving fatal wounds-for the worthless love of a wanton woman. Another day, and, the story of Taylor and his wife appals all ears with its ghastly accessories of white dresses and beautifully curied bair, and its antecedent story of brooding frenzy. Yet another and a well-to do bonnet builder of London is under arrest as the murderess of two beloved children. And anon the country is perplexed by the interminable story of Constance Wilson's poisonings. These are but, a few of the leading cases amongst the murders, and murder is not the only crime into which the criminal frenzy of the times betrays its ministers. Women and children are sacrificed to it in numbers it is terrible to contemplate, and in ways that cannot even be hinted at here. -There is nothing too brutal, nothing too eccentric for the crime of these days. We are prepared every day to read at breakfast any tale of homicide or violation, or both. We almost look for it as a portion of the daily contents of the papers; and doubtless there are those who feel actually disappointed if there is not something of this horrible sensational kind to deepen the tint of the day's gossip And all this while there is no apparent reason why crime o any kind should be rife. England is on the whole bappy and prosperous, and the fearful atrocities of rage and last by which its fair fame is daily sultied, are in no sense owing to that degree of distress which prevails. The poor we have always with us, and the crimes of, poverty are serious, enough to prevent our ever forgetting its gaunt and, corrupting presence; but the gross and brutal crimes of late so prevalent have no relation to it. They, are for the most part unexplained by ordinary causes, and not referable to any known laws. These facts ought to be more generally observed than they are. They ought to be regarded in a more philosophical spirit and with far wider scope. Here, in a happy country, and from no obvious or readily ascertainable capse crimes of the most horrible character are committed in an abundance that might well excite attention with details of atrocity such as are unknown rough and ready crimes of countries in which widespread and violent criminality is the natural result of comprehensible causes. Surely this is a subject which may well provoke the scrutiny and meditation of sociologists, physiologists, psychologists, and all whose special studies may enable them to bring to one of the darkest problems of any age, informed, cultivated, and open minds .- Liverpool Journal

A RAM FOR THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT BULL DING IN THE MERSEY - Shipments of Iron Plates for the South .- It would seem judging from the contracts now in the hands of the shipbuilders and iron plate manufacturers of this country that the Confederate government is exhibiting as much energy and resolution in the creation of an iron-clad fleet as it has manifested in the series of battles which have thrown the army of the Potomac defeated and broken behind the shelter of the defences of Washington. Besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Southern Confederacy, and which are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, a large irou-plated ram is now being constructed on the Mersey without any attempt at: concealment. We withhold the name of the builder, for prudential reasons; but the fact is without question, and the ram, from the high character of her builder, will be most formidable opponent when equipped for sea, and should the blockade of the Southern coast not terminate previous to her arrival before Charleston, she will attempt to pass the Federal cruisers with every chance of impunity. In addition to this ram and other contracts held by our shipbuilders - which, by the way, are highly flattering to their reputation, and which hitherto have been financially discharged in each instance, when completed, with scrupulous punctuality - a vessel now in the Brunswich Dock, whose name we do not wish to give for obvious reasons, has a cargo, consisting principally of iron plates, on board, tendy to fasten on the sides of Southern vessels waiting their arrival out at Charleston. The owners of the vessel are imbued with Southern entiments, but whether or not, we are too neutral in the gigantic conflict raging across the Atlantic, to allude too pointedly to this transaction. It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that the South at no distant period will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping as successfully with that of the North as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government, if but; the same dashing spirits that lead the armies of the South can be found to com-mand it. Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the wessels built on the Mersey the South will have an advantage over the Federals in strength of build, equipment, and invulnerability. For the rest their own courage will do, and we may yet hear of the gallant performance of more than one No. 290 before the announcement of peaces gladdens the heart of all Europe. Liverpool Telegraph, hadron has in an at at set

THE OPENING OF BOTANIC GARDENS ON SUNDAY. We (Dublin paper) are informed that the success of the agitation in Dublin hast year for the opening of the Glasgavin Gardens, has stimulated, an effort in Edinburgh for the opening of the Royal Botanic Gardens to Amemorial just forwarded to the Pords of the Treasury received in Edinburgh, in the few days it was open for signature, 14,160, names, none; but Edinburgh; officers; being allowed to sign Counter memorials from the Sabbath Alliance and Protestant Association have been sent.

The Cinc-Chinese: cheirs ared tiegene aunica and george chair the met met SCATTHOLIC CHRONICLE SANSSAU STANSSAU SPRINTED CAND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY Al No. 283 Notre Dame Street, by to hot blace added il GILLIES mes nell soon paids

GEOLERK, Editor.

To all country subscribers, or Hisbacribers receiving their juyer through the part heir Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Tuo Dollars and a bab, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1862.

Post-Office, Quebec.

MENEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ir does not appear that the Sardinian Government has yet made up its mind how to deal with Garibaldi. He still remains a prisoner, and the accounts of the condition of his health are still very contradictory. The rumor is again revived that if he recovers he will tender his sword and services to the Federals, and that he will be accompanied to America by a large body of his ancient followers. How such ailies would be greeted by the Irish Catholic soldiers of the Federal army it is not for us to say; but it is certainly not without good reason that the sympathies of the foremost enemies of the Pope in Europe, are enlisted in behalf of the Northern cause. Such a cause, and such allies as Garibaldi and the Italian Liberals, would be well matched; nor would it be an unfit termination of the career of one who has waged war against the liberty of the Church, to fall fighting against the political and civil liberties of the brave and patriotic Southerners, who are "rebels" in precisely the same sense that the loyalists of Naples are " brigands." Northern telegrams boast loudly of a great

victory at Corinth over General Price and 40,000 men. Of course the truth of the matter has not reached us yet, but it seems probable that the Confederates have met with a serious check. President Lincoln's Abolition Proclamation is being warmly discussed all over the country, and it is evident that it has excited by no means universal approbation. The Catholic press, which is naturally conservative, almost unanimously condemns it, as unconstitutional and impolitic; and in the South its effect has been to rouse the feelings of the people to a higher pitch of exasperation against the Yankees. It will probably elicit reprisals, and the war threatens to become a war of exterimination on both sides. There have been serious disturbances at Belfast, the result of the great Orange demonstration. These were anticipated; but the Protestant press is now anxious to lay the entire blame upon the Catholic party, and to acquit the Orangemen who were the aggressors. No lives had been lost, but much property had been destroyed. An Address to the Catholics of the district, urging them to abstain from violence, and to suffer rather than do wrong, had been issued over the signature of His Lordship the Coadjutor Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dorian.

By the last news from the Continent it would seem that the hatred of the Neapolitans against the Sardinians is increasing, and that the adherents of the Bourbon dynasty are preparing for another effort to throw off the alien yoke .-Writing over date 19th ult., the Times correspondent admits the fact in the following terms :-

"These two Southern Kingdoms, as I told you at the time of their annexation, would have to be won over to the common country by sheer conquest."-

Union .- Some people talk and write now-adays as if they were union-mad; as if, in the political order, especially, salvation were to be assured only by the process of "centralisation." of England." It is built upon compromises;" For the sake of Union, and universal brotherbool, the Yankees are cutting the throats of truth, which is by its very nature incapable of their former fellow-citizens of the South, with as keen a gusto as that with which the Terrorists of last century sent to the guillotine all those who hesitated to pronounce the true Jacobin either of them it would change its organic charformula of "Republic, one and indivisible."-In like manner, and actuated by the same motives, the Sardinians deal with the conquered if it renounced, it would cease to be the people of Naples, when the latter reject with "Church of England As By Law Established;" disgust the proffered right hands of their Northern invaders. "Be my brother, or I will cut your throat," is, in Europe, as in America, the cry, or watchword of the Umonists.

In the ecclesiastical order amongst Protestants, these insane aspirations after an impossible Union, betray themselves in many a ludicrous form; but of all the preposterous schemes which Episcopal Orders; and yet if its Ministers will Scotch Presbyterians with Anglican Episcopalians. Yet this scheme, more preposterous, more Union betwirt the Northern and the Southern Junctions. States of the neighboring republic, has its advo- Here then is a "dead lock" from which they do not Botanic Gardens of Belfast, to prove to the world gion was expressly guaranteed to them by Treaty; Counter al marish from the Sabara A Counter

cates, and its chances are seriously discussed by own up men outside of Bedlan ... he tag w Brown up men outside of partition and to end of the Why, when error so easily coalesces. With error, the ecclesiastical union for two heretical sects, should be impossible may, however, not be apparent at once, to some; and yet the reason is simple, and is to be found in the respective constitutions, or essential corganic forms; of the two heretical sects alluded to. If error readily coalesces with error, athendattermean onever coalesce with truth; and the Anglican sect still retains some vestiges of the truth—amongst which may be, enumerated its quasi Episcopal organisation or constitution. According to the theory of the Anglican Church, there can be no valid Ministry, no Sacrament, and no Church without a Bishop. "It is." says its Rubric :-

"evident unto all men diligently reading the holy Scripture and ancient Authors, that from the Apos-tles' time there have been these Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church; Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Which offices were evermore had in such reverend estimation, that no man might presume to execute any of them, except he were first called, tried, examired, and known to have such qualities as are requisite for the same."- Book of Common Prayer.

And again :-

"No man shall be accounted or taken to be a lawful Bishop, Priest or Deacon in the United Church of England and Ireland, or suffered to execute any of the said functions, except be be called, tried, examined, and admitted thereunto, according to the Form hereafter following, or hath had formerly Episcopal Consecration or Ordination."

Now, although its Orders are but bogus Orders, still the formal truth retained by the Anglican sect, in that it requires Episcopal Ordination as a condition sine qua non, or essential to the performance of any Ministerial functions, renders it impossible for it to coalesce with the Presbyterian sect; which is both formally and materially in error, in that it denies the necessity of Eniscopal Ordination. The office-bearers or pseudo-bishops of the Anglican sect could not allow any person who avowedly rejected episcopal ordination, to officiate in Anglican pulpits, or to administer its pseudo-sacraments; whilst on the other hand, no minister of the Presbyterian sect could accept ordination at the hands of an Anglican bishop without thereby unchurching himself, and ipso facto admitting the invalidity of his Preshyterian Orders, and the non-Christian character of the sect to which he had previously belonged—seeing that "it is evident unto all men" that from the first dawn of Christianity, "there have been these Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church; Bishops, Priests and Deacons." From which it follows as a logical consequence, that any pretended ecclesiastical organisation deficient in any one of these three Orders is not, according to the Anglican theory, portion of "Christ's Church."

Were it merely a question of dogma that was at issue betwixt the two sects, or one relating to the office or personality of Christ-the Incarnation, the Atonement, or the Trinity; were the differences merely differences in the respective consummated. Christologies and anthropologies of the contending sects, the matter might be easily, and would no doubt speedily be arranged or compromised to the satisfaction of both parties. The Anglican sect is, as its champion the London Times in a recent obituary notice of the late Dr. Summer, admits, or rather boasts, "a Church built upon compromises." It has never betrayed the least repugnance to making any sacrifice of revealed truth, when by so doing it could secure the salaries and social position of its ministers, and make things "pleasant" with the State. If in its Liturgy it, for the sake of one class amongst its adherents, asserts in the plainest and most unqualified terms the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration," ir, for the sake of "compromise," is ready at a moment's notice to reject, and ban as a Popish superstition, that fundamental and essential doctrine of the Christian Faith. In "compromise," that is to say in a base and abject surrender of the true for the sake of the expedient, it lives, and moves, and has its being; and that which every honest man must most abhor, is by the London Times in the passage above quoted. vauntingly put forward as the outward and visible sign, or essential characteristic of "the Church whereas the Church of Christ is built upon the compromise.

But upon two points the Anglican sect is, and must be uncompromising; because by sacrificing acter, and cease to be what it is. These two noints are-1st. the Royal Supremacy-which, 2nd, the necessity of Episcopal Ordinationwhich it cannot abandon, or even modify, without making it "evident unto all men" that it is not a portion of "Christ's Church." The Presbyterian sect will, nay must be equally uncompromising upon the latter point; and cannot without moral suicide admit the sole validity of we have as yet seen mooted, the most preposter- not make this admission, they can not, so ous is that of an ecclesiastical Union of the long as the "Cliurch of England retains its organic form of life, be received into situations of emolument within the gift of latter, or chimerical than that for a restoration of the old bespermitted to exercise any of its Ministerial

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tending parties afree. (They will not; because they cannot be fall their, swords and daggers, and ineither can give up for sacrifice its peculiar tenets upon the question of the necessity for, or superfluity:of; Episcopal Orders, without giving a signal and decisive victory to the other, upon the very point which since the days of James I: has mainly contributed to keep them apart .-Union, therefore, betwixt the two communities is morally impossible; and any concession, however slight, made by either on the one great point in dispute will, if accepted by the other, be a sign evident unto all men" that neither the one nor the other is the Church of Christ." For the sake however of bringing out in stronger relief the inconsistencies and absurdities of Protestantism, we hope that the lately broached scheme for Union betwixt Scotch Presbyterianism and Anglican Episcopalianism, may be diligently prose-

The Globe, through the medium of a correspondent, sounds the note of preparation for the coming campaign :-

> THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION. (To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir, - The impending conflict next session on the Separate School question, will be the most vitally important that has hitherto occupied the Canadian Legislature; upon its decision depends the future weal or woe of Canada.

The army supporting the Separate School extension is a numerous, wealthy, and disciplined body, led by a trio of able generals, Bishops Lynch, Strachan, and Ryerson, eminent theologians, the last two well-known subtle tacticians in political partizes warfare. The premature disclosures made by some of the provincials in the Synod clearly foreshadow the ultimate aim of the order. If successful, the inevitable result will be the complete annihilation

of our present school system. Class legislation, all history tells us, has invariably been pernicious in its tendency. But sectarian, class legislation, with State aid and compulsory taxation, in a mixed population like Canada, must evidently cooper or later lead to fatal results.

The continuous, persevering opposition by the Toronto Globe to all extension of Separate Schools, has done a vast amount of good, and is worthy of all

All other political questions are of secondary importance, in comparison. It is the turning point, or crisis of Canadian prosperity. It will require the firm, united, vigorous action of every lover of his country, irrespective of country, creed or party poliics, to stem the impending torrent.

Can it be possible that the Canadian yeomanry, the most independent race in the world, will supinely suffer their admirable school system to be destroyed and their children taught in Separate Sectarian Schools, upheld by compulsory taxation, that unless they believe in certain peculiar, exclusive dogmas, their future doom will be inevitable, thereby perpetuating priestly domination, discord, and strife in our midst.

Let public meetings be held in every township, and let the resolutions and petitions be plain and simple:-lst. Perfect toleration to all. 2nd. No further facilities for working the present Separate Schools, under any pretence whatever. 3rd. No other Separate Schools for any other sect or denomination whatsoever.

These public meetings will exhibit such an overwhelming force of public opinion, that no Ministry will dare to act in defiance; and should they suc-cumb to the pressure that will doubtless, be brought to bear on them, their political annihilation will be

We can see the result of class legislation, in the woful struggle now pending in the neighboring States. Had the North never compromised, there would have been no civil war. Slavery in the States, and the Separate School question here, have a ten dency to centralized power, and will, if carried out to their ultimate extent, undoubtedly produce like re-

Now is the time to avert so dire a catastrophe. Let our motto be perfect toleration, but no ascendancy, and, above all, no priestly domination, nor any approximation to Church and State legislation.

Fas est ab hoste doceri. Let us take a lesson from our enemies, and profit by it; and if they are active in forging chains for us, and for our children, let us at least approve ourselves equally prompt to assert our rights as freemen, and as Christian parents.

We would fain live in peace with all men, but the battle is forced upon us, and we cannot, without dereliction of duty, decline the proffered challenge. The grammar in which that challenge is couched may be execrable, but its meaning is clear, and should elicit from us an equally clear reply.

Meetings and organisations are the weapons upon which the advocates of State-Schoolism rely; the same weapons may well be resorted to. and wielded in a holier and nobler cause by the friends of Freedom of Education. If our enemies will have an agitation, by all means let them have it, and more of it than they bargain for .-If they meet, organise, and band together for their ends, why should not Catholics meet, organise, and as one man apply their energies to the overthrow of State-Schoolism?-why should we not take a lesson from the Dissenters in England, and agitate against School rates, as the latter agitate against Church rates? The principle of one rate is the same as that of the other; and every argument that is good against a State Church is at least equally good against a State-

Nor must it be forgotten that the Globe, the organ and mouth-piece of our inveterate enemy and slanderer, George Brown, furnishes us with arms of the keenest temper wherewith to meet our foes; for the Globe itself has laid down the principle, the entire principle, at issue in the School question, and in the following passage, which should be embroidered on our banners, and graven upon the blades of our swords. Here are the words then of the Toronto Globe :-

"It is not just that Protestants should contribute

Globe, July 18th, 1862. School Question: Folio volumes might be writen on the subject; and the length; and breadth of innumerable quartos might be devoted to its discussion; but no more cogent, indeed, conclusive argument against State-Schoolism, and in favor of, "Freedom, of Education" could, be, brough: forward than that adduced by our adversary, the Globe. "It is not just that Protestants"-it is not just that any man - " should contribute any portion of the funds which go to the support of schools, the education given in which they, or he, do, or does not, approve of." This selfevident proposition admitted, there remains no more to be said. Not an argument, or the ghost of an argument, can be raised in favor of "State-Schoolism," or a system of compulsory taxation of all, for the support of schoools, the education given in which some of the taxed do not approve of. Such a system the Globe admits is " not just;" and as being unjust, he as vehemently repudiates its application to Protestants as be urges its application to Papists. And the Globe is a faithful exponent of Protestant principles; an admirable specimen of Protestant honesty, Protestant consistency, and Protestant love of justice

True he shirks all argument with Papists; or rather his arguments may be summed up—so I will it, and so I order it-sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pro vatione voluntas. Other reasons he has none to offer; no, were he at the strappado, or all the racks in the world he would give no man a reason upon compulsion, why Catholics should be compelled to "contribute any portion of the funds which go to the support of schools the education given in which they do not approve of." And as it is with the Globe, so is it with all the other advocates of State-Schoolism throughout the Province. There is not one of them that has so much as attempted, either to state the School question fairly, or to discuss it on its merits; and their sole shift, when hard pressed by their Catholic opponents, is unblushing effrontery, unscrupulous falsehood, and the menace of brute lorce. We are the majority—so they argue; we are the majority, and are able to impose our will upon you. And then, good simple men, they wonder that there should be ill will betwixt Protestant oppressors and Catholic oppressed; they marvel, in their innocence, that there should be sectarian strife in the land, whilst they apply to Catholics a law and a measure which, as they themselves tell us, would be most unjust and iniquitous if applied to Protestants.

There is but one way by which "strife" can be avoided, and that is a very simple one. It requires only that in dealing with Catholics, Protestants should do unto others as they would that others should do unto them. As they object to being taxed for the support of schools, the education given in which they do not approve of, so also they should reflect that Catholics entertain the very same repugnance towards being compelled to support schools, the education given in which they (Catholics) do not approve of. The practical recognition of this is all we ask for, all we desire, all that is necessary to set at rest for ever the agitation growing out of the School Question, and its consequent heart-burnings. We say to Protestants, educate your own children as you will; but, so help us God, we will not allow you in any manner to interfere in the education of our children.

SPEAKING LIGHTLY OF DIGNITIES .- We have been shocked, and our feelings have been harrowed by the irreverent manner in which the London Times treats the Orangemen of Irelan . their late meeting at Belfast, and the dignitaries of the Anglican and Presbyterian sects thereat assembled. A wicked Papist could scarce have treated such a reverend body, and such reverend orators with more thorough contempt than that which the Times makes a parade of, in treating of the late great Protestant demonstration. "If" says the irreverent journalist :-

"If we go by the rule that they who have the least reason to complain, often make the most noise, we ought not to be surprised at an Orange Demonstration at Belfast. But what quarrel have the Protestants of Belfast to make with their Government and their country?"

This question is easier asked than answered; because even Orangemen feel the necessity of feigning moderation, and of assuming the semblance of virtues to which their hearts are strangers; and they cannot, without exposing themselves in all their natural deformity, avow before the world that their only ground of complaint against the Government is, that of late some trifling restrictions have been placed upon the exercise of their heretofore generally admitted right to "wallop their own Popish niggers." Beyond this the Protestants of Ireland in general, and the "low" Orangemen of Ireland in particular, have no semblance even of cause for quarrelling with their rulers. The Times puts the case well and forcibly :--

"The Episcopalians are established, and the Presbyterians are established, and the only people not established are the Papists. You can earn public money there by preaching up Prelacy, and by de nouncing Prelacy, but not a sixpence if the Pope is your man. Yet the friends and the foes of British Episcopacy are going to shake hands over their lit-comers: the full and free exercise of their reliany portion of the funds which go to the support of the differences, and have a Monster meeting in the

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that this is a case for taking away the Papist's one! talent and adding it to the Potestant len Dr. Cooke, Moderator, salaried, Professor, and salaried Distributor of the Parliamentary Grant, is to prove that he, and his fellow. Protestants are an ill-used plundered, trampled upon trace. Peers, and clergy-mentars to tell their sufferings; and it is expected that fifteen thousand sound Ohristians will purchase ickets of admission for the privilege of heir sorrows into one anothers; bosoms with impatience for an explanation of the miseries which require so vast a shower of tears. What has happened to the black North?

The Limes then contrasts the pecuniary, the political and social advantages which Protestantism confers upon its professors in Ireland, with the querulous language of the latter. There is no opinion of any character in the world it says. whose profession is so " highly favored, so supnorted, so paid and cherished," as is the profession of "Irish Protestantism." Any man in Ireland, of the most meagre talents, with the slightest possible apology for an education, and with no moral character at all, can as a No-Popery preacher acquire pay, and rank and position. The Times cites the case of Dr. Cooke "the whole of whose position is derived from the supposed political necessity of maintaining the largest possible barrier against Rome;" and who. but for this supposed political necessity would either never have emerged from his natural obscurity, or would long ago have subsided into the rusty black-coated tub-preacher of some red brick conventicle or other, frowzsy with the long lingering perfume of its bebdomadal frequenters. And yet despite of all these advantages, and unmindful of what they owe to the fostering hand of the State, these ungrateful fellows complain of their government. "We have a right," adds the Times in conclusion, to deplore this demonstration, not only because it is a groundless and wanton violation of the peace. but because it is certain to provoke antagonism;" for he continues :---

" If the Orangemen have their howl why not the Papists, who have a good deal more to complain

From the expression of such sentiments by so powerful an exponent of nopular Protestantism. as is the London Times, we may conclude that Orangeism is in bad odor in England, and that English Protestants are fast becoming ashamed of their disreputable Irish ally, the "low" Orangemen. We may also reasonably anticipate that the English Government, having now learnt by experience the impossibility of conciliating there "low" allies, and baving discovered that every concession to their extravagant and exorbitant demands does but provoke demands more exorbitant and more extravagant, will make it its policy to discountenance rather than encourage the secret politico-religious organisation which has so long been the curse and the disgrace of Ireland, and of Upper Canada.

Religious Liberty in Italy .- In another place our readers will find an account of the awful death of Mgr. Caputi, the only one of the Prelates of Italy who during the late troubles has proved false to his God and to the Church. have expressed some desire to be reconciled with the Church, and to have the sentence under which he labored remitted. But alas | for him. he was surrounded by others worse than himself. who were determined that he should not make his peace with God, or offer reparation for the scandals he had caused. . So when visited in his last moments by the zealous cure of Ste. Anna di Palazzo, he refused to make the retractions required of him, and thus died "unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd." For refusing to administer the Sacraments of the Church to an impenitent sinner, the cure, and also another priest of the name of Borghi have been arrested by the Sardinian authorities, and are to be handed over to the civil tribunals, to be tried and punished,-This is the kind of religious liberty that obtains under a Liberal regime; and if the government of Victor Emmanuel thus takes upon itself to dictate in the matter of the administration of the Sacraments, we may judge what amount of liberty of action would be left to the Sovereign Pontiff were he a subject of the same tyrannical

A SINGULAR COMPLAINT .- The Montreal Witness has a first-rate nose for smelling, or ferreting out a grievance. He has often distinguished himself in this line of business; but in his issue of the 4th instant, he surpasses himself:-

" There are many things offensive and annoying to Protestants which Roman Catholics do-such as the procession of the Fete Dieu, and the ringing of bells during the hours of Protestant worship.

This is a hard case no doubt; but then we, Papists, may be permitted to retaliate, and to complain as " offensive and annoying" of the conduct of Protestants in holding their " hours of worship" during the time that we are "ringing our bells." There is however, we fear, no remedy; and we must both, Catholics and Protestants, endeavor to put up with these annoyances with the best grace possible. We do not ask the former to change their " hours of worship ;" and in like manner we can assure them chat there comers; the full and free exercise of their reli-

o sing gramminganon rang nam residu residu. Abat the people abat not was to to distribute of the control of the

and the : annoyances atherefore of which the Witness complains, are; however grieyous nannoyances to which Protestants, knowingly and of their own accord, subjected themselves when they selected as Popish city as their place of residence. all in such and such and such a such a side of the such as the such a their activities of the reseason on helf

Our contemporary in the same issue complains that he has " known of instances where secresy. falsehood, and abduction have been employed to accomplish this end? that is to say, the bringing over of "members of Protestant families to the Roman Catholic Church ?" If our contemporary knows of any such instances, why does he not make them public?—why does he not reveal the names of the actors therein, with all other particulars, so that full justice may be done upon the guilty Papists? To what is our evangelical friend's reticence owing? Is it because of his tender regard for the reputation and good name of Romish Priests, Romish Nuns, and disguised Jesuits, that he holds his peace?-or is it because, from long experience, and frequent exposures, he has learnt how dangerous a thing is " the he with a circumstance?"

We do not know a more pitiable object on the face of this blessed earth than poor dear Abraham Lincoln, President of the Northern States-"honest Abe" as his friends and admirers call him. If ever a man bad the right to complain of his friends, Abe Lincoln is that man. What did they go and make him President for? Why could not leave him to his primitive and normal occupation of splitting rails and cracking jokes? A Yankee Sancho Panza in his way, in private life he was happy and respectable; why, oh why, did his ill advised friends make him governor of an island, in which situation he is both wretched and ridiculous?

How supremely ridiculous he has made himself by his Abolition Proclamation. But a few days before it appeared, he had publicly recognised that he had neither the legal right, nor the power to issue such a Proclamation—that it would be a violation of his oath to do so, and that its results if issued, would be most pernicious. A little more pressure was brought to bear upon him; there came another turn of the screw; and lo all conscientious scruples were, as it were squeezed out of him, and the poor, silly, well intentioned man yielded to the importunities of his friends. For he is a well meaning man, and that is the mischief of it.

Sancho Panza the Governor-to whom " honest Abe" the President bears so strong a family resemblance that we more than suspect that his ancestors emigrated from Spain-when his belly pinched him, wisely concluded to lay down or abdicate his newly acquired dignities, and that it was better to have a belly full as a squire, than to starve in vice-regal splendor. Well would it have been for "honest Abe" and the land over whose destines an untoward or capricious fortune has appointed him to preside, if he had retained something more of the Sancho Panza philosophy than an irresistible hankering after quaint old saws; and could have made up his mind that it were better for him to split rails with a light heart, a strong hand, and sound conscience, than perjury on his soul. So might he have escaped the many reproaches which await him, and-last indignity of all—the congratulations and felicitations of the degraded Chiniquy.

As our readers would perhaps how this Proclamation is viewed by the Catholic press of the United States, we lay before them some extracts upon the subject from the Metropo'itan Record, the "official organ" of the Archaishop of New York. We may add that the N. Y. Tablet, one of, if not the best Catholic papers published in the United States, speaks of the measure in almost identical terms :-

At this moment it is impossible to realize the effect which will be produced on the country at large; but should the policy foreshadowed in this document be carried out, at the time specified therein, we may reasonably expect the cuaciment of a tragedy on American soil, compared with which the bloody horrors of the St. Domingo massacres were mere child's play. The slave population of all the Southern States is, we believe, according to the last census, about four millions, while of the States in rebellion, the slave population is about four-fifths of the whole. Now, in the event alluded to—that is the continuance of the Southern Confederacy in its present attitude, and its subjugation by the Union army, all these will be emancipated. We will suppose such a condition to be realized - what is to become of the millions thus suddenly manumitted? Where are they to go? Are they to be placed in possession of the forfeited estates of their former owners, and if so, how is the process of the division of property to be carried out?

Do we understand what a servile war means? Can we picture to ourselves, without shuddering at the dread spectacle, the scenes of savage riot and debauchery, of carnage and rapine -scenes of which the horrors of the battle field can furnish no adequate conception. The conflict of man with man is a struggle between equals, but a war in which women and children and old age become the victims, is savage and barbarous to the last degree. Surely, the President of the U. States does not desire to precipitate such a fearful calamity upon the country; surely, he does not mean to revive within the limits of the United States all the horrors of a negro insurrection. If this last dire extremity should happen, then we may never more expect to see the Union as it has been; then more than one-third of the land will be converted into a desert, and the world will stand against at the crimes and outrages committed in the name of liberty

It is, however, urged by those who have earnestly supported the President from the beginning that it is unfair to regard his proclamation in the light of an abolition manifesto; and it is contended that he simply designed to prove by the result the impracticability of the emancipation programme. This view of the matter may be correct, and it is certainly sustained, not only by the position of the President towards slavery in that part of his inaugural which we have quoted, but by published reports of his statements on other occasions. We have at this moment before us a case in point, and as it favors the policy in Mr. Lincoln's conversatism, we shall refer to it briefly. The occasion was a visit to the White House of a delegation from Chicago, which was appointed at a public meeting held in that city, Sept. 7th, to present to the President a memorial in favor of "national emancipation." The Chief Magistrate, according to their published report, received the de-

legation courteously, and give its members "the fullest opportunity, to discharge the duty assigned. Having listened to their views attentively he is reported to have made use of the following remarkable language: language: loland a proclamation of emancipation of which what good would a proclamation of emancipation of the state of th from me do, especially as we are now situated. I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would my world the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us.

What are we to think after reading these extracts from Mr. Lincoln's reply to the Obicago delegation? Our readers are aware how consistently we have opposed this ruinous policy, and it is gratifying to know that we are in full accord with the conservative views which have been entertained by the chief magistrate of the Republic up to the 22nd of last September, when he issued that very proclamation which he himself truly and pithily characterized as inoperative.

Taking the President as our authority, let us ask is it not time to abandon these impracticable theories - these 'inoperative' measures? They have already cost the country over two hundred thousand lives, and nearly two thousand millions of dollars; they have aroused a feeling of bitterness and enmity between the two sections that may never be allayed; they have plunged the country into all the horrors of internecine strife; they have driven over a million of men from the peaceful paths of industry to follow the trade of war; they have desolated thousands of once happy homes, and recruited the army of the poor from the families of our dead and disabled volunteers. But we shudder at the terrible consequences which have already resulted from this abolition policy, a policy, which, if persisted in, will convert our once happy land into a vast Golgotha.

Slowly but surely the truth is oozing out as to the particulars of Garibaldi's late escapade: and in the revelations thus made may perhaps be discovered the reasons which have hitherto prevented the Sardinian government from making up its mind how to deal with the captured fillibuster .-It is now certain that Garibaldi was at first indirectly encouraged, and even stimulated by the Ministers at Turin to pursue the course which has terminated so fatally for himself; and though the former now find it necessary for their own reputation in the eyes of Europe to disavow his acis, there can be no doubt that they were privy to them, that they wished him success, and that in so far as they, without openly committing themselves could do so, they gave all the assistance in their power to bim whom they now treat as a criminal. On this point the Times correspondent writes:-

"Garibaldi, checked at Sarnico, again turned from Venice to Rome, and, it is now too clear, was at first countenanced in Sicily by the Government, in the hopes that the terror of revolution would 'force the hand' of the French Emperor with respect to the Roman question. The letter of the very ingenious Minister Matteuel to M. Pulsky, a few lines of which were quoted in the Naples correspondence of The Times of last Friday, removes any doubt that sceptics might still entertain on the subject." - Times

In what an odious light do these revelations place the King "honest-man" and his Minis-terial advisers! They now stand convicted before the world, and by the confession of their own triends and partisans, of conduct so vile, so to retain office as President with the burden of mean, that there is no word in the English language strong enough to characterize it; and for which we should look in vain for a parallel excent in the records of the Newgate Calendar, or in the autobiography of Jonathan Wild, thief We can understand now, and thief-catcher. why the authorities at Turin are at a loss how to deal with Garibalds. If they bring him to trial, position. they fear that the prisoner will in self-defence bring their infamies to light; if they amnesty him, they know that all the world will attribute the act to fear, and to a servile dread of the exoosures which Garibaldi would probably make before the Court. No doubt the best thing for Victor Emmanuel that could happen at the present juncture, would be the death of Garibaldi : for dead men tell no tales, and the grave makes no inconvenient revelations. We should not therefore be surprised-knowing what manner of men Victor Emmanuel and his advisers are-to hear shortly of Garibaldi's death - from his wounds of course.

The Times' correspondent, from whom we have already quoted, deprecates any judicial process against Garibaldi as, to say the least, unnecessary-because "all the merit or blame of the career of so headlong an adventurer rests with those who first set him in motion;" and because "it is now too clear" that he was at first countenanced in Sicily by the Government."

We have thus not only a clue to the hesitation and vaccillation of that Government as to the course to be pursued towards Garibaldi, but we now also know what value to put upon its solemn asseverations of innocence of all complicity with Garibaldi's late raid against Rome. Still however, so both are men to part with their idolswhether these idols be such as sable Africans worship, or idols of the Italian Liberal and Victor Emmanuel pattern such as the intelligent Great Briton, being a Protestant, bows down before-we are not so sanguine as to expect that the revelations, or rather confessions of the Times will materially tesson the admiration which the non-Catholic would entertain for king "honest man." He has one virtue, which in Protestant eyes covers a r. ultitude of sins. True that in private life he is a gross filthy sensualist, an exaggerated copy of "gentleman George," and stained with every vice which can degrade human nature: true, that in the case of Garibaldi he has been convicted of having acted the part of one of these infamous agents of the secret police known in France as "moutons," who first incite their dupes to crime, and then for the sake of bloodmoney inform against them : but then he cordially hates the Pone, and is the steady unremit. ting persecutor of the Catholic clergy, and the robber of Catholic Church property; and these things plead so powerfully in his favor with an intelligent and high minded Protestant community, that they look leniently, almost favorably, discovered among the Protestants of the Northern upon such little peccadilloes, as debauchery, and States.

treachery towards his unfortunate accomplice Garibaldes statt shinned on con havious and Lumay perbaps console some of our readers to learn that even in this world the profligate's career is not one of altogether unruffled serenity; and that even a Victor Emmanuel does not escape some of the chastisements with which even in this life an all just God vindicates His providence. The rule of king "honest man" in Italy, is by no means pleasant, and the line "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" is strictly applicable to the robber monarch. Disturbances, and discontent and crime are on the increase throughout his dominions, - and the writer in the Times whom we have quoted above, is by the force of facts compelled to give the following most gloomy sketch of the internal aspect of Victor Emmunuel's dominions:-

All the first of t

"It is sad to think that, while all the cares of the Government are engrossed by great political questions, public security in this country marks so little progress. Even in the dull but quiet and orderly of Turin, three persons were mortally stabbed in cold blood in three different quarters of the town in one night, from the 13th to the 14th of this month These murderous attempts are not prompted by thirst for gain, as the pockets of the persons thus slain are found untouched, and unfortunately, we seldom hear of the criminals being brought to justice. Murder is no less frequent in most other places, and, what is worse, the escape of malefactors from the ill-guarded prisons is matter of rather common occurence. Decidedly the administration of the State, and especially of the police, needs thorough reform. .

THE REV. MR. ROSSITER .- The many friends of this highly esteemed priest, both at Gananoque, his late residence, and throughout the Province, will be well pleased to learn that the health of their pastor has been much improved by his trip to France. It is to be hoped that his health may be perfectly re-established; and that he may thus soon be enabled to resume his pastoral duties, and to continue that career of usefulness as a priest in Christ's Church, which has endeared him to all who had the happiness of knowing him. Mr. Rossiter arrived in Montreal on the 9th instant.

ORDINATIONS .- On Sunday last, M. Antonin Nantel from the Little Seminary of Ste. Therese received the Orders of Priest from the hands of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, in the chanel of the Hotel Dieu. In the same place and on the same occasion, M. Charles Clement of the Seminary of Montreal was consecrated sub-

FANATICISM.

On several occasions we have discussed the true cause of Protestant nations, sects and journalists taking sides with the Northern or Federal States of America, now waging a ruthless, bloody, and very unsuccessful war against the Confederates of the South. 'The "North." backed by the discreet valor and "indomitable energy" of new England, is regarded, and truly regarded, as a great proselytising power, -second only to the vast English Biblical moneyed Canital.-for the furtherance of the grand Tract and Missionary movement; and so its cause is more or less warmly espoused by the haters of the Church. What we wrote then, and proved, every candid man will now accept, at least substantially. The "North" is designedly and systematically a Protestantizing factor in the zealous calculations of the "Evangelicals."-The facts which we shall now briefly adducefacts which exhibit the intense, narrow-minded ngotry of sectarian influence in the Northern States-will but the more firmly establish our

Before the breaking out of the war between the two sections of the old U ion, the most frequent and flagrant violations of the " Constitution" were occasioned by the unblushing deeds of religious intolerance perpetrated in the States north of the Mason-Pixon Line. On no point was the revered instrument of American liberties clearer than on the subject of Religious Freedom; and yet, no where among civilized nations were Catholics less tolerated, practically, than in the Northern section of the Union. The Southern States, now valiantly and triumphantly contending for their independence, were a continual countercheck upon this despicable illiberality. " Native Americanism," " Knownothingism," "The Dark Lantern Lodges," we the pet institutions of the "North," and they happily received their death-blow in the "South." Foreigners, if Catholics, were made butterly to feel their "foreignism" in the " Free States." The infidel foreigner was feted and held in honor. The cut-throats and scapegraces of Europe's '48, the very " scum" of the old world were greeted with cordial welcome, lauded to the skies, and are now considered valuable acquisitions to the Federal Army! To be a Catholic was to be ineligible to any office. Priests might be mobbed, tarred and feathered; churches and convents burned-what of that? it was the price to be paid for the glorious privilege of living in a free land! The Church was pronouced incapable of holding property; an unjust school tax was levied off Catholics for the spiritual rum of their children; benevolent "reformatories" (?) blessed institutions! opened wide their capacious maws to receive the kidnanned offspring of Catholic parents. Nor have these and other aggravating evils ceased, even in part

in this their hour of mortal agony. What then will be the fate of Catholics should victory crown the "stars and stripes." It is but too plain from a consideration of the past, that the triumph of the North means the renewal of hostilities against the Church. Look at what took place but the other day in the Legislature of one of the Northern States - Rhode Island-and say what chances will Catholics have of obtaining a relaxation of the social and political persecution, to which they have been and even now are sub-

. The States at this hour would have one Cardinal, perhaps even two Cardinals, but for the Secta-rian animosity of the Puritanist North: it had been deemed more prudent to defer the establishment of the Hierarchy until a more liberal feeling should be

jected amongst the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, when the last necessity for conciliating Trish Papistoshall have been removed !-- Communicated.

We owe an apology to our readers for some gross mistakes or typographical errors, which owing to the temporary absence of the editor, crent into our last issue.

The following fact, which we find recorded by the French correspondent of a journal styled Evangelical Christendom, speaks volumes in favor of the purity and modesty of the women of Italy, amongst the poorer classes; and shows how well they are able to appreciate at its true value the moral character of the emissaries of FANCY SOAPS, &c., &c., &c. Protestantdom. The writer says: -

"At Bagui de Lucca the evangelist cannot get a female servant."

Certainly no modest women would accept service with these evangelical gentry; and the refusal of the Italian peasants to take their proffered bribes is a cheering sign of their purity and

THE REVEREND FATHER SCHNEIDER .-The Courrier du Canada contradicts the report that this reverend Father has been made prisoner by the Confederates; and adds that it has grounds for believing that he has never officiated in the capacity of Chaplain to any of the Federal On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th October

DETAH OF A NUM .- t is our sad duty, this week, to announce the death of Sister Mary Patricia, of the Community of St. Joseph, in this city. We say sad not on account of the deceased, but by reason of the loss her death has caused to the poor Orphans, and to the Sisterhood to which she belonged. This pious and most exemplary religious breathed her last on Sunday, 28th ultimo, at a quarter past eleven o'clock in the 35th year of her age. Her name in the world was Miss Kennedy. She was a native of Ireland. Sister Patricia entered religion in 1852. She made her yows on the feast of St. Theresa, 1855. Her life -according to the testimony of all who had an opportunity of knowing her-was a model for imitation. Imbued fully with the spirit of her vocation, she earnestly devoted herself to prayer and meditation, to the practice of humility and mortification, and to the strictest observance of the rules of her community. Her disease -a painful and lingering consumption - attended in its last stages with fever and ague tested severely her fortitude and patience. Her sufferings were all borne with the most heroic resignation. So strong was her desire to imitate ber Divine Master by conquering all the weaknesses of frail human nature, that, despite the pains and debility incidental to her maladies, she complied with the most trivial exercises prescribed by her rules. As an example of her fervor we may mention that she arose and assisted at early Mass every morning till within a few days of her death. During the greater portion of her religious life. Sister Patricia had been closely connected with the care of the Orphans. In the discharge of her duties in this department, all her virtues had full exercise and eminently shone forth. - Canadian Freeman.

EMIGRATION. - The total number of emigrants arrived at the ports of Quebec and Montreal this season up to the first of October, is 20,307, of which number England furnished 5054; Ireland, 3278; Scotland, 2148 : Germany, 2576 ; Norway, 5385 ; Belgium, 97; Newfoundland, 45. Last year the number of Emigrants was 19,005 -- which shows an increase this year over last year of 1302. The increase in emigration from the British Isles amounts to 4511; while the decrease in emigrants from foreign countries is 3209 .- Quebec Gazette.

THE LAW OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. - There is one vi cious incident in the law of co-partnership in Lower Canada which falls heavily on the commercial community from its frequency and injustice. A man comprejudice, the rabid fanaticism, the intolerant mences business; but in a short time he is unwilling to meet his liabilities. One (or more) of his creditors institutes an action against him for a debt which he for they] has vainly endeavored to collect without having recourse to legal proceedings; and he obtains judgment. Execution issues; but in the meantime the debtor has entered into partnership with some person or persons unknown, and the property seized n execution being claimed as belonging to the partnership, and not to the individual debtor, the creditor not only loses his debt, but is probably mulcted in costs, that is, if he ventures on a contestation and refuses to submit to the swindle perpetrated against him. This trick is of every day occurrence, and extent to which it is carried on, over the country, is extraordinary. We are surprised that our merchants and traders have so long borne with the nuisance. and the Board of Trade ought to take immediate steps to abate it. We suspect legislation will be necessary; but the evil is so great that no time ought to be lost in preparing to bring the matter before the Legislature at its next session. We omitted to mention that in cases that have come within our knowledge that new firms were contesting the claims of the creditor with his own money. - Montreal Herald.

> WE HAD occasion a few days since, to purchase a new pair of boots, on opperation we always dread as a boy would a whipping. But, compelled by necessity, we screwed our courage to the sticking place, and went to our worthy friend opposite, who, to our utter astonishment, fitted us the first trial. He very cooly remarked that ' be done the same thing nineteen times out of twenty,' and that whenever he had a cough or cold, he used Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, and they cured him as often. Only 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.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, October 9, 1862.

Flour Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,50 Fine, \$3,60 to \$3,70; Super, No 2, \$4,20; Superfine \$4,221 to \$4,30; Fancy, \$4,50; Extra, \$4,90; Super Extra, \$5,10 to \$5,20. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2,40; Scotch. \$2,45 to \$3,55.

Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, nominal, at \$4,25, Wheat Onnada Spring, sales at 90c ex-cars; no sales affoat; Canada White Winter, about \$1,02, excars; \$1,05 to \$1,07, affoat.

Corn per 56 lbs, nominal at 47c.

Peas 70c to 75c per 66 lbs; we hear of no sales.

Barley and Oats - No transactions. Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6,65; Inferiors, \$6,65

Pearls \$6,40 to \$6,45. Butter continues to be in good demand; and the fine qualities sell readily at the outside quotations; inferior and medium qualities are more difficult to sell; we may quote inferior, 10c to 104c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12c to 13ic; choice, 14c to 15c.

Eggs 9c to 91c Lard Sc to 81c

Tallow 81c to 9c.

Hams 9c to 11c. Pork Mess \$10,50 to \$11,00; Thin Mess, \$9,60 to \$9,50; Prime Mess. \$8 to \$8,50; Prime, \$8 to \$8,50. PUBLIC NOTICE * .

IS HEREBY GOVEN that durings the INEXT SES-SION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, application will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S. SOCIETY of MONTREAL for AN ACT OF IN-CORPORATION, P. O'MEARA,

Reccording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society. Montreal Oct. 10, 1882.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSOR BER: 120 DOZ. MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER!

100 DOZ. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Also. per British Steamer, a very large assortment of HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, and CLOTH BRUSHES

Next the Court House, Montreal,

PROCLAMATION!

HOLIDAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENE-RAL having signified his intention of REVIEWING the whole of the VOLUNTEER MILITIA FORCE of this City.

instant, the undersigned, Mayor of the City of Montreal, re-

spectfully invites the Citizens generally to observe the day as a HOLIDAY, and to close their places of business at NOUN on that occasion, in order to ensure a full muster of the Volunteers, and afford the Citizens at large an opportunity of witnessing the

J. L. BEAUDRY. City Hall, Mayor's Office, Montreal, 9th Oct., 1862.

PINE DEALS,

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for SALE, at MODE-RATE PRICES, a large quantity of

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LINING BOARDS for SHIPS, &c, &c. All sensoned, and fit for immediate use, and can be delivered at any place with despatch, when so desired.

90.000 feet of CEDARS, at from 21 to 5 cents per foot. Sold by the Raft, or by the piece, to suit pur-JORDAN & BENARD,

Yards-35 St. Denis Street, and Long Whart, in Rear of Bonscours Church.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S

NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRONSWICK

FROM recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862: cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distan-

ces between Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, nd will take back all maps that cannot refund the money.

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State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune in y be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York. The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KEN-TUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS. is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War

Densitment. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents. (From the Tribune Aug. 2.) " Lloyd's Map of Verginia, Maryland, and Pennsyl-

vania. This May is very large; its cost is out 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased." LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPP!

RIVER - From actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis. Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico-1,350 milesevery sand bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river - colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocker-form, and \$2.50 on linen with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD - Sir - Send me your Map of the Mis-

sissippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

M. O'GORMON.

Successor to the Inte D. O'Gormon,

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October 2. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Booke Novels, Stationery, School Books, Ohildren's Buoks. Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner of Orang

to the President a memorial in favor of the President a memorial in favor of the President a memorial in favor of the Profession." The Chief Magistrate, management of the Profession of the Pro

TOTAL VOTICE POREIGNAINTELLO BECE PROBLEM TO THE PROBLEM OF THE PROBLE

Paris, Sept. 18 .- Those Paris journals that habitually support the Federal cause in America are manifestly disconcerted by recent events .-The Presse takes a gloomy glance at affithe broken legions that gather round Washington," at the position of New Orleans, where Butler is menaced by a Confederate army without and a hostile population within, and at the spread of the insurrection through Kentuky to the Ohio. The Union, it says, is in presence of a hydra with a hundred heads, which uplift themselves at every point, even in the frontier States, the very moment the Federal armies recede a few paces. It considers the deplorable struggle to be without an issue, and that even the capture of Washington-would terminate nothing. It remarks, however, that the defeats are always in this war for the side that is acting on the offensive, and so it would not be surprised if the Confederates now had their turn of disaster.

Those Paris journals which habitually advocate the Federal cause are exasperated at their friends disasters. They were so confident that the tide had turned! Their wishes even beguiled them into placing implicit reliance on Gen. Pope's triumphant bulletin. "Federals and Confederates," the Siecle lately said, " have Pio Nono. But if they decline-in that case we are met for a second time on the ground of Bull Run, and the Confederates have been very handsomely beaten." Strange to say, on turning to another page of the same copy of the Siecle, we find telegrains saying, " Pope, beaten, retired in good order with all his army to Centerville .-McDowell's troops retired in disorder across Bull Run;" and the yet more recent telegrams announcing the general retreat of the Federals and that Washington and New Orleans were menaced by the Confederates. The Opinion Nationale, another thick-and-thin partisan of the Federals, admits the triumph of their adversaries, and considers Washington very seriously threatened; but it says, -

"If the North be driven to extremities, it will decide, according to all appearances, to proclaim the general emancipation of the slave, and the world will then behold the spectacle of the most frightful kind of insurrection of which history has preserved to the memory."

Is it quite so certain that a proclamation of the kind would have the effect the Opinion predicts? If a decree of the Federal Government, or a vote of the Federal Congress, might be considered, according to the Northern view of the case, to legalize a servile insurrection in the South, it would not, on the other hand, do away with those causes which have hitherto induced the slaves to continue subordinate and docile, and even to manifest, according to some accounts. sympathy with their masters and dislike of the Northeners. They have not yet shown themselves mutinous; why, then, should they do so more after than before a declaration by Mr. Lincoln that they are free men? Whether it be owing to love or fear, or to a union of both feelings-combined with a repugnance to the Abolitionists, who, they may have heard, treat their have hitherto given their masters no trouble (although the vicissitudes of the war and the the less valid by reason of a piece of paper issued from the seat of the Federal Government.

the decided superiority of their armies, and, still more, thing contributes to render all local government their generals, seem to have established over those of their antagonists, naturally embolden the hopes of Southern sympathises for their recognition by difficulty and confusion at the centre; so that Italy England and France. That the Emperor is very much disposed to adopt that course there cannot be any doubt. It is no secret, and is quite certain, that to various English gentlemen who, being lately over in France, at Chalons or St. Cloud, had interviews with him in which the subject was broached, he did not conceal the view he took of the question, as decidedly favourable to recognition, and his wish that the English Government could be brought to adopt you on the matter is that there are persons here, ing for Biarritz had been, not only that he could Confederates and friends of Confederates, who profees to have reasons for knowing that the American question is to be made, some time in the course of next month, the subject of very serious deliberations which those same persons hope may possibly, at no very remote date, lead to the recognition they so desire. And, encouraged by recent triumphs, they sanguinely reckon on fresh ones coming to give in-creased force to the claim to acknowledgment by strike their roots deeper than ever at Rome, have a European Powers of the independence of a country which has already shown itself so competent to and it was with a view to reassure the people that a maintain its rights and fight its own battles.

The Constitutionnel categorically denies the truth cussed the question of dissolving the Chambers, and that it had been submitted to the Emperor for deci-

The Patrie says-"It is not true that General Forey's force will be increaseed to 60,000 men. 30,000 men will be more than sufficient to secure the success of the expedition."

The Times correspondent lays before his readers the following extracts from the much spoken of letter by M. De La Guerronniere on the Italian question. The latter scouts the idea of the permanent annexation of the conquered kingdom of Naples to Sardinia, and of Italian unity: -

"Naples cannot remain sonexed to Piedmont by violence after having been conquered by surprise. Her fusion in the unity is the abdication of her nationality. Who governs in the ancient kingdom of the Two Sicilies since the loss of its autonomy? It is not the Neapolitans. Everything is Piedmontese. Ten millions of men, forming one of the finest parts of Italy, born to be soldiers, sailors, and citizens, who should be the free subjects of a national monarchy, and who consider themselves as the conquered subjects of a foreign domination. At the present time there is very little illusion on this subject at Turin."

"Naples can only remain attached to Turin by force. . . It is impossible that Italian unity should constitute itself at Rome, for its triumph would bring about a schism, a general war, and a profound modification of the equilibrium of Europe: . . . It is necessary the Papacy should be sovereign at Rome, in order that the Catholic unity it represents may preserve the independence without which it would

be no longer exist."

of if rance pewal lowed to profit be was loudget, and all that in order to give Venice to livily and toscreate a rival people close at hand, such is the balance; sheet of the abandonment of Rome!"

M. de la Guerroniere then proposes the following solution of the problem: - " on the Strue, onited by a federative tie." II. European guarantee of the Pontifical territory, formed of the City " Rome" and " of the patrimony of St. Peterstellist Reserve linit favor of the Pope, of his sovereignty over the Marches and Umbria, and of a tribute which should be paid him out of the revenues of those provinces, the administration of which should remain intrusted to one of the two Sovereigns. IV. Military, diplomatic, judicial, custom-house, and monetary union among all the States of Italy."

The London Tublet has the following remarks:
M. de la Guerronniere has now concluded his task and his three letters are before the world. They have set all Europe talking, they have afforded texts for innumerable leading articles, and they have no doubt, been political events of no slight importance. But their importance did not consist in their conclusions or their suggestions, in which nobody believes, and which nobusy considers serious. His suggestions are, an Italy divided into North and South, with the Pope is ing between them under a European guaranty for Rome and the Patrimony of St. Peter. His Sovereignty over Umbria and the Marches is to be recognised, but the Temporal administration is to be intrusted to the King of either North or South Italy, who is to pay him tribute. All the States of Italy are to have a military, diplomatic, judicial, monetary, and Customs union. A European Congress is to recommend these things to Victor Emmanuel and to told that the French troops must remain in Rome. So that M. de la Guerroniere's proposal virtually meant the indefinite extension of the Roman occupation. The French Catholic journals have very naturally exposed the inconsistencies and insufficiency of M. de la Guerroniere's programme. He opposes test only the extension, but the perpetuation of the Revolution. He explodes the chimmers of a United Kingdom of Italy. He explains how the honour, the interests of France require her to maintain the independence of the Pope; but he forsakes altogether the ground of right, and his policy shuffles on two lame legs-temporary expediency, and the furt accompli. He disregards the Pope's rights to the Legatons, and proposes that the Pope should resign everything our nominal sovereignty over Umbria and the Marches. He totally sacrifices the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modens, the Duchess of Parma, and the King of the Two Sicilies. In fact, the proposals cannot even be entertained for a moment; but then they are not meant to be seriously entertained

The importance of the letters does not lie in these proposals, which were certain to be rejected it any body proposed them. The importance of the letters consisted in this, that they were intended to be taken as evidence of a change of policy in a Conservative direction. Has Louis Napoleon changed in a Conservative direction? We know not, but, at present, it Rome, and the recall of Gen. Michelet was expected snits him to let it be believed .- London Tublet.

ITALY.

To govern the new Italian king tom, I often told you, was an extremely ardnous task. The universal complaint throughout the country is that there is no Government. The legislating tendency of Parliament has been towards a reproduction of French centralization. From the appointment of a Prefect of Naples to that of the meanest beadle in his office. from the decree for the circumscription of a new province to the cutting down of a wood belonging to a mountain village, every act however trifling, requires the authorization or sanction of the central Government. t must bear the King's or at least the Minister's signature. Recourse to a Prefect or to any other local authority is in most cases unavailing : reference is generally made to the head of the Administration, to the Minister's office in the capital, and even then free black brethren so scurvily—that the slaves written petitions are mostly left unanswered, and personal application is rendered almost impossible from the inaccessibility of every Jack-in-office, from highest to lowest. The sudden, frequent, capricious drain on the white population must have afforded changes of prefects, vice-prefects, and all their subfavorable opportunities for at least partial re- alterns; an evil which was already great under Ricavolts), it is clear that those motives will not be soil, but which has increased a hundred-fold under the less would be reason of a near of nanor issued his successor—the incapacity of men who are trusted with high places in the Government, not by resom the seat of the Federal Government.

Son of capacity, character, signal services, but from mere political favor and party considerations—every wavering and inefficient; and this very inefficiency and irresolution at the circumstance increases the presents the very strangest of all phenomena, an orderly and submissive people under a helpless anarchic Government.

The supporters of Italian interests at the Tuileries are greatly put out and disbeartened. It seems that the French Sovereign lost his temper upon recerving fresh and pressing solicitation about the Roman question: that he showed great indignation on finding M. Rattezzi as importunate about that it, How far this is likely to be the case, you are matter as that to him most obnoxious Baron Ricabetter situated to judge than I am. All I can tell soli had been, and that his last words before startnot or would not name a day, however distant, for the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome but that he was more than ever convinced of the impracticability of the scheme of Italian unity, and on the part of the British Cabinet -deliberations of the expediency of constituting the Peniusula into a confederacy of three States.

The mere report of such words or thoughts (however unfounded), and the fact that the French, very depressing effect upon the public mind here, French Government, intended to convey all the disof the news that the Council of Ministers had dig- pleasure of the Rattazzi Government to the great ally which made them. The note was written, as I said, and a great fuss and bluster was made about it; but, like the noise made about the Garibaldi trial, all the affair of this note was a mere ferce from the outset. It was not sent, not meant to be sent, and inst evening it was torn to pieces in full council. The fact is, M. Rattazzi fully understands that all has been done that could be done about that most offensive Roman question, and nothing remains but either Garibaldi's own remedy, or recourse to force, or else dignified silence and patient resignation .-

Times Turin Cor.
The Esprit Public denies the rumour of the resignation of certain members of the Ratazzi Cabinent and states that Signori Conforti and Depretis will

retain their portfolios. The same journal publishes letters and documents seeking to prove that Mazzini was the instigator of the organizers of the Garibaldian expedition, and

"After the defeat at Aspromonte assassins disembarked on Italian soil in order to attack the most exalted personages.

"In view of such facts the Italian Ministry were compelled to order a trial in order to prove with whom lay the responsibility of the blood that has been shed.

With regard to the contradictory rumours about Garibaldi, the same authority tells us :-

"These idle, inconsistent reports seem to be expressly got up to supply fuel to the popular agitation which is already sufficiently intense; but clearsighted persons are no longer to be hoodwinked or bamboozled. This affectation of vigour on the part "The moral, political, and military equilibrium of the Ministers, that assumption that a thorough in-Enrope would be profoundly disturbed, and a nation vestigation of the Garibaldi movements could alone Europe would be profoundly disturbed, and a nation of 30 millions of men, established on two seas, protected by the Alps sheltered in the Venetian Quadrilateral, would change all the conditions of the reof 30 millions of men, established on two seas, pro-tected by the Alps, sheltered in the Yenetian Qua-prisoner of the Variguanno, of double-dealing and lations of France with European order; a general country's danger -all this can no longer impose upon to speak in the same comparatively cheering terms,

perplexing his colleagues his cofficious organs he King the public and the very persons whose advice he solicited. He only wished to seem reluctant to the amnesty — to appear as if he granted it on computation.

PHE PRUE WHEVES AND GATHORICE GHRONIGED

"We'read in Galignani that the public debt of Italy amounts at present to 143,971,042fr, of rente, representing about 2,860,000,000fr, or nearly 115,000,0001. Of the debts of the various old States there still remain 53,472,596fr. of rente to be converted into

Roug. - We must novempect any new development of the Roman Question for a little time longer. The Garibaldian escapade has been sufficient for a few weeks. The last heard of the Emperor of the French was, that he declined for the present to converse upon the subject; but now we are told that solemn council is being held upon the next step. The Pied-montese Government, as was expected, has claimed the benefit of its "vigorous" repression of the filibuster, and has sent round a diplomatic note, pointing out how necessary it is that as soon as possible, after this display of energy, which must satisfy Europe as to its nower to preserve order, it should be allowed to take Rome from the Sovereign Pontiff. Garibaldi, says the Piedmontese Government, though culpably imprudent and precipitate, was acting in accordance with the desires of all Italy; therefore, now that Garibaldi's imprudence and precipitation has been checked, the Government should be allowed to carry out the wishes of all Italy. Poor stuff. If the Daily News, or Express, can be believed, Victor Emmanuel has assured a deputation that they would all go to Rome together before the end of this year .- London Tablet.

A letter from Rome, dated Sept. 5, says :- When the news of Garibaldi's capture was told to the Pope, His Holiness is said to have replied, "What concern is it of mine if my enemies, one of whom calls me Anti-Christ, and the other has sworn to deprive me of my throne, quarrel and prey upon one another? Their Kingdom is of this world, and therefore it can-not last. Whether Pius IX. really apoke these words as is reported in the City, is not of moment. but it is certain that the calm and dignified attitude of the Pope proves how His Holiness, if he does not regard events with indifference, at any rate, rises superior to them. Wherever and whenever the Pope appears in public his features never bear the stamp of hesitation or fear, or the traces of nights of anxiety. His fine kindly eyes look down so peacefully and hopefully upon the crowd which surround him, with their acclamations, that one would suppose the Church had already crushed the Revolution's head.

Towards the end of last month 400 French troops were landed by the Thabor at Civita Vecchia. to replace the sick and the conges, and at the begining of the month 160 more. Reinforcements for the army of occupation in Rome were ready at Toulon, but were countermanded as soon as the defeat of Garibaldi was known. The battalion in garrison at Civita Vecchia has left for Corneto, to relieve the 500 men stationed there who are sent to Ronciglions. The horses of the Artillery have been sent back to immediately. The garrison of Civita Vecchia will be and probably has by this time been, reduced to one regiment, or to its normal state. The reinforcements which had been destined for Rome were the 28th Regiment of the Line, and 400 cavalry completing the regiment of Hussars, of whom only 100 were in Rome. Of course the appearance of the port is obviously changed. The two French frigates have left and of the three smaller steamers, which have now entered the port, two will be recalled and only one will remain on the station. The Spanish frigate has left for Cadiz, and was to have been replaced immediately by another Spanish steamer; but she has not yet arrived .- London Times.

The death of the Bishop of Ariano, the only Judas in the Italian Episcopate, is announced. The unhappy man died as Voltaire died, crying out when too late, in the agony of remorse. We find the fol-

lowing notice in the Tablet :--The dreadful death of the unfortunate Caputo, Bishop of Ariano, the only Italian Bishop who betrayed the Church to support the Revolution, took place on the 6th. Mgr. Michele Caputo, of the Order of Preachers, was born in Nardi Jan. 4, 1808, and translated from the Sae of Oppido, Sept. 27, 1858. The unhappy man was excommunicated; the monition of the Sacred Congregation dated Sept. 22, 1861, produced no effect upon him, and the Official Gazette

The Parish Priest was sent for, but declared himself unable to administer the rites of the Church without receiving the retraction of the dying man. No retraction was made, and the Parish Priest was in consequence obliged to reduce the rites of Christian burial. Victor Emmanuel intended to make him Archbishop of Milan, and to have caused him to consecrate the unfortunate Passaglia, that they might have proclaimed a National Church, separated from the Holy See. Qui habitat in cœlis irridebit eos, et Dominus subsannabit eos. He sang the government 'Te Deum" the 8th of September last year, but the vigil of the feast of Our Lady's birth this year witnessed his departure "unhouseled, unanealed" to a bar of judgment where men's judgments may not follow him. The curate of Sta. Anna has been arrested by the Piedmontese government for a refusal to administer the sacraments without a retraction, and the depial consequent on such a death, of the cities of Christian burial. The miserable end of the enemies of the Church in the present Revolution is enough in itself to make any thinking Catholic tremble, and a system which persecutes the ministers of religion for a stern, rigid adherence to the canon law of the Christian Church can scarcely be supported by any whose love for that Church is more than a miserable formula.

The Times' correspondent is indignant with the Neapolitans, because of their contempt for the me-

mory of Garibaldi. He says:— 'Who would have imagined that the anniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into their city and of their own freedom would have passed away like any other Sunday in the year! There was not one emblem of rejoicing to be seen, nor any sign of national regret at the position of the man in whose honour they screamed themselves hoarse only two years ago .-All went on as usual on any other great fete; the women turned out gaudier than peacocks, and the men crowded the caffes and the piazzas with their customary noncha ance. Pulcinello had his circle, and great and small theatres were crowded; and carriages of every form were driven furiously through the streets in spite of the spruce and useless police; and ices were eaten and cigars smoked as diligently as on any other day. 'Who is Garibaldi?' I could have fancied I heard the Neapolitans asking.— Breadth and length without depth, every breeze that sweeps over them disturbs the surface, which becomes as tranquil as ever in ten minutes after .-One would have respected the people more had there been some attempt at rejoicing, or had that love and admiration of their deliverer which two years ago drove them frantic found some expression either in rejoicings for the past or regrets for the present.

The same writer complains also of the spread of brigandage," or patriotic resistance to Sardinian

"In Naples we have a calm too great to be secure and the patrols which walk through our streets at night and the continuance of the state of siege indicate some degree of apprehension on the part of the authorities. Many arrests have been made this week principally of Camoristi; but, in the case of several;

he same divide and a scribe of rice the same divide and a scribe same season the same season because it is a scribe same season to be same se exist now as last year at the same season in ex-pectation of and during the Garibaid fever that greater evil concealed the lesser Brigandage, was hitle thought or talked of when the independence and liberties of Italy were in the balance; but now and liberties of Italy were in the balance but now that that danger has passed at least for the present, the chronic evil of the country has assumed greater, proportions, perhaps for the reason that there are fewer obstacles to a clear perception of the state of things. On the 7th inst, 200 mountain brigands set on fire the farm of Canestrella, near Mezzano when Colonel Balzani, with a body of Bersaglieri and cavalry went in pursuit of them On arriving near Mezzano they were received with a sharp firing from the enemy in ambush, but charging upon them they put the brigands to flight with the loss of 15 men, their wounded they carried off. I give this as a specimen of what is going on, but from various and discimen of what is going on, but from various and distant districts we hear continually of smaller and larger bands pillaging and murdering, carrying off persous, and keeping them and treating them brutally until aheavy ransom is paid, down, and maintaining the country in a state of apprehension. The defeat of a band is no guarantee for the security of any district. for the villians fly and return on the disappearane of the troops, who cannot remain stationary, as fresh dangers call them in other directions. The worst of t is that the National Guards cannot be depended on in the smaller towns and villages, principally for the reason that they are paralyzed by fear; and I believe it will be found that in their desperation many of all classes join our supply the brigands in order to secure their personal safety. Great rigour is now to be exercised towards such persons .- London Tablet:

UNITED STATES.

SERBNADE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the pupils of La Salle Institute and Manhattan College assembled at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirtysixth street to pay their tributes of reverence and affection to the Archbishop on his return from Europe. As soon as they got into line his Grace, accompanied by the Very Reverend the Vicar General, and Rev. Mr. McNeirny, appeared on the stoop. The boys brought with them no address; but they brought their instruments, and made music speak for them, and it spoke eloquently and intelligibly, and evi-dently to the genuine satisfaction of his Grace. Irish and American national airs, mingled with martial strains and operation melodies, delighted the listeners and gave them an opportunity of judging of their proficiency and admiring the spirit with which they played lively airs and the pathos they infused into the sad ones. Each moment added to the crowd that was attracted by the familiar spectacle, and by the time the music ceased quite a respectable number were collected outside the musical circle. The "Star Spangled Banner" was played in fine style, and at its conclusion the Archbishop rose and addressed a few remarks on education to his youthful serenaders. Every word he uttered was distinctly heard by all present, though his voice did not rise above its ordinary tone. His Grace said :-My Dear Boys-I am proud of you. I am proud of you for your own sake. I am grateful to you for the musical compliment which you have paid me this afternoon. I need not say how delighted I have been

with the evidence of your proficiency in instrumental

music. My ears have been accustomed to hear that

branch of art and science in its most delicious moods

and tenses. Your exhibition of it satisfies me that

for your opportunities you are not: behind the most

proficient masters in Europe. I am proud of you.

even on that account. But again I am proud of you

that you are not the pupils of any hired school in the

State of New York. I am prouder of you still more.

You owe to your parents, to the clergy, to your

friends, to the Christian Brothers, the education which, up to this time, you have received; but you do not owe one penny to the State of New York for that education. You have been a great economy to the public treasury of that same State of New York. I would, if I could, that all the School Commissioners, Supervisors, Common Council and State officials generally were here present to see and listen to what I have heard and witnessed. I am proud of you, and I utter no untruth in saying that the boys of the public schools will some day come to you as pupils, whom you are competent to teach. You and associates, male and female, do not cost the city of announces that he retained his convictions till his New York, or the State one dollar for your education You are now, I am happy to say, altogether 15,000. How much do you cost the Treasury at Albany? Not a penny. By computation it is understood that every child educated in the public schools costs \$22 per annum. This computation in your synod, as you cost nothing to the State, would amount to \$330,000 per annum; and when you have grown up to maturity of years, even when you shall become old men, you will remember with pride that your education was not a burthen to the State of your nativity. The public schools are not competent to do the work of education which they have assumed. We are, so far as we are concerned, and the exhibition of this afternoon is a proof of it. You owe the advantages of your education not to the State, but to your clergy, your parents, and, as good boys, to the excellent Christian Brothers, who devote their lives to your moral and intellectual training. This, my dear boys, is a source of great pride to me just now, and hereafter will be to you, through active life and even old age. Besides, there is another matter of which you need not be ashamed, and especially in a period like the present, when taxes, which must be paid, are likely to fall heavily on rich and poor. The lamentable war in which we are engaged entails upon us consequences which must extend to future generations. The works accomplished by your friends are already an immense economy of taxes to the State of New York. The cost of your education in the public schools would be \$330,000. But besides that your parents and friends have to contribute for the education of fifteen thousand other children, which would amount to \$330,000 more, or a total of \$660-000. The decrepit and wasteful system of our public schools must soon come to be examined into; and f the accumulation of tax burthens require it, the first economy will be looked to in this philanthropic but deceptive quarter of public expenditure. There will be a searching investigation into the whole public school system, and then other parents will have to look to the education of their children, or you and yours will be participating in a diminished public contribution for the education of the people. My dear boys, I cannot allow you to separate without giving expression to another feeling which, so far as have had an opportunity of judging, has been created and abides in my heart; and that is that your manners have already acquired and taken up the tone and well bred deportment of young gentlemen. You are not afraid or ashamed to make your bow or touch your hat in respect to your seniors in years, in wisdom or in position. You shun vulgar associations in the streets. Besides your progress in general elementary education, you cultivate the arts and sciences, according to the measure of your progress and your age. I have seen already many beautiful specimens of your proficiency in drawing, which is a beautiful branch of learning and an exquisite accom-plishment. Persevere, my dear boys. Having laid the foundation of your future character on the right and true basis of a good citizen; continue to build the edifice. Your country may have need of your services, and when that time comes it will be for you to prove that you; can render those patriotic services which any country has a right to claim from her children. But not to your country alone, my dear boya-for, after all, this can rank only in the second place—but towards your God and towards your fellow beings. You will be able, if you persevere, to render those services which religion, patriotism and

war, 500,00 men in line of battle, a thousand million any man. The amnesty, it is now too evident was for, taking only the official returns, it is evident that boys knelt and received his blessing. Before sepa- and California, by the end of 1863.

Total de de la company de de de de la company de la compan rating the riplayed Hall Columbia Cand gave three beautiful cheers for his Grace which were caught up and re-echoed by the college crowd N. F. Herald octivit av cord, subjected themselves into General Pope telegraphs from the Westahat the Indian difficulties in Minnesota are more formidable than he had anticipated. He asks authority to have (worregiments of volunteers mounted ato pursue the

is the bas "known of instances where sension The New Haven Courier says the draft in Connecticut "has been almost a farce, very few towns have done their duty under it, and those that have failed should be called upon at once to make up their, deficiency. In this vicinity the most striking instances of neglect or disregard to the law are Southbury, North Hayen, Milford, Guilford, and Fairfax.

The Cincinnation Graette editorially justifies the killing, and in the course of its remarks tells the following stories about General Nelson : - His language to inferior officers soldiers, inoffensive laborers, or inhabitants-to any who, happened to be the subject of his humor was a compound of everything foul, obscene, and profane, from billingagate and the forecastle, roared out with a beastliness of manner that gave him the name among the soldiers of "Old Bull Nelson." His brutality to his soldiers was monstrous. With the articles of war at his back, making resistance or retaliation, punishable with death, and with an army to back him: in his abuse of authority, men who came, within the range of his caprice were compelled to have their manhood crushed to the endurance of the foulest insult and brutality. In addition to this habitual brutelity, he is charged with the killing of several persons. When he came here after his flight from Richmond he boasted that he had cut down one creatwo of his men in the light, The Indiana men charge that he had killed two wounded and exhausted Indiana soldiers in that affair. Thousands of Indiana soldiers have threatened to take the opportunity of the first battle to shoot him; and several officers have notified him of their determination to call him to account for insults simi-

The Whig speaks of President Lincoln's proclamation as ordaining a servile insurrection in the Confederate States, and says it is not misunderstood in the North or South. It is a dash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property; and is as much as a bid for the slaves to raise an insurrection, with the assurance of aid from the whole military and naval power of the United States.

lar to those he put upon Gen. Davis, whenever they

could do so without subjecting themselves to military

penalties.

Treason is rearing its head under the very shadow of Fancuil Hall. A disloyal, treason-plotting; and traitorous press of Boston has the audacity to quote the following paragraph from an obsolete instru-ment, The Constitution of Massachusetts," now rolled up and ' laid on the shelf till the war is over,' along with another similar document, the Constitution of the United States : - " No person can in any case be subjected to law material, or any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the Legislature.—Bill of Rights, Fart 1, Art. xxviii.— World.

THE ABOLITION PROCLAMATION. - Well with all due respect to the President and the great Christian homogeneous meeting at Bryan Hell, Chicago, we feel bound to say that in issuing the proclamation the President has made what a Frenchman speaking English would call 'one grand mistake,' and that at a time which an Irishman 'fresh from the bogs' (as Updike the Rhode Islander said) would call ' the day after the fair.' We are sorry for Abraham Lincoln, for he has destroyed the prestige of his name with many of those who are most faithful to the cause we all love - he has, it may be given mortal offence to the loyal men of the Border States, and he has by his own act brought the wisdom of the Government into contempt, and made himself and his proclamation if not ridiculous-at least, something very near it. He has set the whole Union-what remains of it-by the ears, and he has enabled 'the sympathizers' to crack their dull jokes at the expense of the Federal, Government-ironically suggesting that it might bewell to catch the niggers before their emancipation. was proclaimed. And that is true, though they say, it with whom we have no sympathy, for, unfortunately, President Lincoln's proclamation has for the present as much effect in Dixie-land as it has in Affi ghanistan, or yet in Hiawatha's 'land of the hereafter. - N. Y. Tablet.

The Chicago Times says :- If the President may, under the military power, proclaim general emancipation of the negro slaves of the South, on the pretence that he may do anything that he thinks necessary to suppress the rebellion, why may he not, under the same power, proclaim the general enslavement of the white people of the South, on the same pretence? And why may he not abolish the Federal Congress and imprison the members? And why may he not disperse the Supreme Court, and hang the Judges? And why may he not obliterate-State lines all over the country? Indeed, where is the limit of the President's power, on that pretence? It strikes us that the country had better stop a little short of the leap down the precipice.

IS THE WHEAT CROP IN THE FAR WEST SHORT ?-The Chicago Tribune of Sept. 27, publishes a comparative statement of the arrivals of grain in that city, from the 2nd to the 26th ult., inclusive, for '61 and '62, and the figures show a falling off, amounting to upwards of one million bushelstoo, in the face of the fact that the price of wheat has this year ranged from 10c to 25c higher than in '61. The Editor concludes, therefore, that somements which he had made within the past month, regarding a short wheat crop, are fully verified

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MOTHER ATTEMPTING TO BURN HER. CHILD ALIVE. -At the Preston Police Court, on Friday, Margaret Whittle, the wife of a parish labourer, was charged with attempting to destroy her child, a girl about two years old. A few days ago the woman went home drunk, and, on observing the child, she seized it savagely, and put it upon the fire. There was no one about but a little boy, who brought his grandmother to the house. She saw the child burning on the kitchen fire, and succeeded in rescuing it, although not until many dreadful injuries had been sustained. No doctor was called to the child until the following morning, when it was in a very shock. ing and almost hopeless condition. On Friday it was stated that the poor child was somewhat better, but it would be a week before it was out of danger. The mother who treated the matter very coolly, was remanded till Friday next.—English puper.

To this we have to add the record of still another murder. In this case the crime is fratricide. Llewellan Edwards, son of a farmer, near Llanelly, shot his brother Sommereley on Sunday last. The murderer appears to have been made mad by religion. The actual circumstances of the crime are only known by the murderer's own statement, as none save him and his victim were present. His statement is that he received a communication form the Lord to shoot his brother, who had broken every commandment. Of course, he obeyed. "I found him in the yard. I raised my gun. He said be was my only brother. I obeyed the Lord's command and shot him dead." met

In July last, communication by electric telegraph could be made between London and Tumen in Siberia, 4,039 miles distance. It is expected that the wires will be extended to Nikolaivski, on the Pacific, by the end of this year, and that we shall have telecharity require of all men.

At the conclusion of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, significant of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with the graphic communication with the graph of the graphic communication with the graph of the graph of

INFANTICIDE AND CRINOLINE: -At a recent inquest held in London, the Coroner' Dr. Lankester, stated that he beld on the average one inquest every other day; and infanticide was getting so common that the police seemed to take these discoveries too much as matters of course, and did not, in his opinion, institute sufficient inquiries. A juror wished to know of the coroner if he did not think that the present fashionable taste of wearing crinoline was an incentive to this erime, as females were afforded greater facilities for concealing their condition. The coroner certainly thought that if that artificial style of dress was abolished, facilities would not be so easily afforded for concealing the condition of females and when the eyes of other people were upon them' the crime would be in great measure suppressed .-Orinoline was an artificial style of dress to be objected to on several grounds, and more especially on this ground, and on that of danger to life from fire. A Juror: Infanticide appears to be frequent and on the increase.—Dr. Lankester said he had no idea these cases were anything like so numerous until he became a coroner. - London Paper.

Dr. Strachan on Illegitimacy in Scotland .- The Montrose Review, to which we are indebted for the notice of Dr. Guthrie's jubilee festival, gives an account of a lecture to young women on "Illegitimate: Births," delivered by Dr. Strachan, of Dollar. He stated that want of chastity was prevalent almost solely amongst women of the working classes. He describes the disgrace as befalling, for the most part, the excellent seemingly pious young women, well instructed in religion and morality. Of these, the most prope to fall are those who have longest hours of work, and least leisure, and especially domestic servants. He believes that in a certain district specified, 12 per cent of the young factory women, and 26 per cent of the domestic servants had illegitimate children. "The two classes are identical in education and early training, the only difference being that factory girls have abundant leisure after working hours, and unrestrained intercoerse with their acquaintances. In the middle and upper ranks, free and open intercourse amongst young people of both sexes is quite unrestrained. Young men are permitted to visit freely, to spend the evenings, to enjoy amusements; they meet and walk ladies in the streets, there being no false shame of being seen together. And it is found that all this has not the slightest tendency to diminish, but, on the contrary, greatly increases mutual respect. It yields much enjoyment and reciprocal benefit. Gentlemen are refined and purified, and their manners polished, and ladies, I hope, have their intellects strengthened and improved. You cannot expect that girls will only abandon all social enjoyment, but all hopes of marriage, which they must do were they kept entirely from male acquaintances. I would also refer to the remarkable fact of the comparative freedom from this sin of young women of the working class in Ireland. I had lately an opcortunity of talking with an intelligent Scotchman who had for many years been in a large farm in Tipperary. He assured me that no illegitimate birth had occurred among his servants or workpeople, and that such births are so rare as to be a matter of wonder to the neighbourhood. After endeavouring to ascertain from him the reason of this, I became convinced that one great cause of this freedom from immorality is the number of saint days and holidays in the Roman Catholic Church. On these days, after a short time to church, the day is spent in dancing and other amusements; the young men and women mixing freely together; the maids uniformly returning home about nine in the evening; ng men and women meeting to ther at a late hour being quite unknown. These facts clearly prove that intercourse at timeous hours would not promote, but greatly diminish the pre-

vailing immorality. GLASGOW GREEN .- We read in the Glasgow Free Press: - "Many a disgraceful exhibition takes place in our evangelical Glasgow; but we question much if there is anything approaching in absurdity and tomfoolers to the exhibitions on the Green on the Sundays. Mountebanks of every grade, from the seady, lank-baired, greasy-faced wearer of paper chokers, down to the moleskin polemical, bawling and roaring in a manner to shock every sense of deconcy in the beholders, may be seen Sunday after Sunday in this place, set apart for the recreation of the citizens. Last Sunday a bricklayer and a boilermaker, the one a Catholic, and the other a Protestant, nearly set the green on fire with the heat of their disputations. Politics, religior, everything that came uppermost in their ill-regulated minds, was thundered forth for the gratification of a large concourse of people. Arguments waxed hotter and botter, until at one time it seemed as if the liquid resources of the Clyde must be brought into requisition to cool the tropical ardour of the boilermaking bricklaying theologians. A posse of police being at hand, however, and acting on the theory of prevention being better than cure, gently removed our pair of Kilkenny cats, lest they should devour each other to the very tails, or what would have been infinitely worse, set the crowd by the ears, and cause the public peace to be disturbed. Too much praise cannot be given to the authorities for thus nipping in the bud an evil which might otherwise have spread and become a fac-simile of the stone-pulpit riots which lately disgraced our city."

Mr. Roupell, late a member of Parliament, was placed on his trial, in London, on the 24th of September, for forging deeds and the will of his father, thereby possessing himself of immense wealth. He pleaded 'guilty,' in a calm, egotistical and apparently in a pentient speech. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

RUMOURED SECESSION FROM THE SCOTTISH EPISCO-PAL CHURON. - We (Edinburgh Courant) understand that, in reliable quarters, it is thought that the new code of canons which is in preparation for the Scottish Episcopal Church may be the means of dividing that communion. A large body of the clergy and laity, it is reported, intend to enter into relations with the Church of England if any other ritual than that of the prayer-book be adopted.

THE SMALL POX IN SHEEP. - We (Yorkshire Gaxette) feel much grieved to state that the disease amongst sheep, now prevailing in Dorsetshire, Wilts, Hants, &c., has reached Lincolnshire to the dismay of flockmasters. The veterinaries are busily engaged in the Deepings and their vicinity, with but a faint hope of exterminating this dreadful calamity.

There is unfortunately, no reason to doubt that tory.
the Morning Post tells the truth, when it says that the Italian Revolutionists are once more busied with murderous conspiracies after the Orsini precedent. -The 'Morning Post' says that the English authori-

eyery Englishman 6 whale cascing, politic, ININON BOOKS, INC. STEAM HEATING call, or religious, he may belong, feels like Mr. Fox when he arrested the miscrean, who offered to kill PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, the First Consul. II. On Sale WHOLESALE AND ESTAIL, BY PRIVATE RESIDENCE

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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 Pupils will be admitted on the same conditions as they have been for the preceding years. Aug. 28.

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She emigrated to this country in 1851. Any information of the says, the says of the country in 1851. Any information of the says o serable and most unbecoming boast when it says. She emigrated to this country in 1851. Any infor-that it argues a singular lignorance of our national mation concerning her will be thankfully received by character to imagine that we do not instinctively or Edward Sheeran, Richmond Street West, Toronto, or spontaneously repel criminal datempts, and that at the office of this journal was viscously repel criminal datempts,

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ALTERATION OF TRAINS. EXPRESS TRAIN TO QUEBEC.

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

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

(stopping over Night at Island) 5.00 P.M. On Friday Nights a Special Train will leave at 11.30 P.M. for Quebec, arriving there at 7.30 A.M. and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers,

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

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Burrie - Rev. J. R. Lee.

Bruntford-W. M'Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos Magino. Chambly-J. Hackett.

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St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Cotherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
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Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

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DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, ORUCKERY,

&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-balf what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city -five per cent. commissale. 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.

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

For particulars apply to this Office. Testimonials can be adduced if required. Sept. 4.

SIJ DEVLIN 17/719

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To mylook actories

INFORMATION WANTED. The OF WILLIAM DONNOLLY, late of Borssokane, County Tipperary, freland, who landed in New York in Jane last, and is supposed to be now in Canada.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, addressed to Sergt P Walsh City Police force, Quebec. Exchanges will please

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

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No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at QUEBEC; in every instance, the Steamers are brought alongside of each other. This splendid Steamer 18 built in water-tight com-

partments, 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 Waters. Return Tickets good for the Season at Reduced

Fare, or any information may be obtained on application to C. F. MUCKLE at the Hotels, or at the Office, 21 Great St. James Street. ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

Montreal, June 17, 1862.

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

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT. STUDIES will be resumed in this College on the 3rd of September. J REZE, President.

August 21.

W. F. MONAGAN M.D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to SI. Patrick's Society, 42.

OFFICE: NO. MONTREAL NO 55 WELLINGTON STREET Near Oorner of George Street.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVGCATE,

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.

> W. 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. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER.

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

JUST RECEIVED,

A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh

W. G. SLACK.

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

May 22.

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vi cinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends, she will open an

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

No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET, being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS.

(for Ladies and Chorister Boys only.) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given. All persons wishing to join the above named Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr. BAR-WICK, at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street,

and enter their names on the list for the Class now forming. Terms for the EVENING CLASS, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF a month; to be paid in advance on entering name, when a receipt and card of admission to the Class will be given. Terms for Private Lessons (given without exception at the Academy)

can be obtained at Prince's Music Store. Hours for the Evening Class, from half-past SEVEN

to half-past NINE.

Mrs. STEVENSON'S method of teaching either Vocal or Instrumental (Pianoforte) Music, includes the use of the 'BLACK BOARD' and corresponding Slates, according to Hullah's most approved and mo-dern 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, Geo-graphy, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for aickness, 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, Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL 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 pu-pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

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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 educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constan attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.

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

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

July 21st, 1861.

NOT, ICE,
THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of
the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVEN-

TURE BUILDING every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till RIGHT colock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeavor to-procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

Parties, in fown 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

GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

HAS BEEN REMOVED

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SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St. Urban Street, near the Nunnery.

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THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI. May 28.

> MR. CUSACK. PROFESSOR OF FRENCH,

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

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THOMAS WERNAME THE PARTY OF THE WOULD beg to nitimate to his Odstomers and the

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Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street:

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

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 Listab. lishment, Dublin, and another of promotion, from a Board of Inspectors, also an Agricultural Certificate.

THE GREATEST

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

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and

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Two to three bottles will clear the system of beile Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

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

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait rheum.

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

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

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

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

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

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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-

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 new cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Dan's 22 /

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

The trade, supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

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EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

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Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

of Scrofula.

when going to bed.

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

For Scales: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofuls and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in

> SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH. Hamilton, C W