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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

No. 9.

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 time, however, he recovered; to bind with his neckcloth, handkerchief, and garters, the ankles and arms of the prostrate man; and then, the blood resuming its channel, and his breath coming and going freely, he lost not a moment in shovelling the earth off the nearly expiring proctor, catching him in his arms, and conveying him with incredible speed to his own house, where, so soon as he had despoiled 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 sprung up in his mind, and he took refuge under the bed, on which he had just left the proctor, assured that, even if his worst surmise were true, the man whose life he had saved, at hazard 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 after-question 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 slyly complimenting him on his own superior discernment;—but, it were easier, we say, for the reader to imagine, than for us to describe, the thoughts and feelings of Pierce Shea, in his present novel and appalling situation, when the next morning's dawn brought with it tardy remorse, and unavailing repentance. A habitual offender is in constant apprehension of the punishment he knows society has directed against those who violate its laws, and, when his career is at last about to be terminated, he is found in some degree prepared for the fate he had always dared and dreaded. This was not the case with Pierce. His life had been calm, and free from crime, and his participation in the acts that now subjected him to a dreadful and just death, was a fatality rather than a choice.—Forced into the whiteboy association and expedition, by a master-motive very different from that which impelled the others, he spoke but the truth when he declared to Doran that he was an unwilling spectator of the cruelties practised;—in fact, he had not taken part in them; his heart all along commiserated the sufferer, and his present fate fully proved how sincerely. Poor Pierce's situation was, therefore, terrible; yet, less from a fear of death than from overwhelming horror, at the ignominy his public execution should entail on his father, his mother, and himself; he recollected, too, that the first step towards his fate was a breach of filial duty and reverence; and Alley, for whom he had ventured all, and now lost all—and who remained not a whit the better

for his rashness, his error, and his ruin—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 effectually prevent it. At the first break of morning they were tied, each behind a dragoon, and the party, fourteen in number, exclusive of the sergeant in command, set out for Kilkenny gaol.

They had travelled about half of their journey, and just left behind a slip of mountain road, on each side of which hills 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, got the prisoners in the midst, and, only recommending all forbearance of insult, thus remained to let it pass.

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

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

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

'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 hands and hollar, the velps, their d—n gibberish, what none understand but themselves.'

'Whey, noa, noa,' rejoined the third speaker, 'em doant care a curse for dead choap, for all their outlandish 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 on the dragoons as they passed by, and, in the twinkling of an eye, every soldier was unsaddled and disarmed, 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 signal-word, with a face of laughing railery, addressed them.

'Arrah, then, maybe that wasn't as nate a thrick, and as nately done, as ever you seen in your life, afore! Myself 'ud a'most swear you'll be for killin all 'e 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 harm is intended to a soul 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 dropt your prisoners on the road—and so you did badad, like a hot phato, when you couldn't hold 'em—and don't know what the duval came o' them, and that 'ill be no lie for you.'

'Brave fellows,' cried the sergeant, 'for brave you are to attempt and succeed in an action, such as you truly say we have never seen equalled, 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 quarters without our swords or carbines, would be the heaviest injury you could inflict; we should all be tried and punished for cowardice; I should be turned into the ranks; these poor fellows tied up to the triangle, and half lashed to death; in short, you ruin us, if you keep our arms. I propose a 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, as for the swords, we shall each of us swear on his own, as you restore them, instantly to put them in our sheaths; and ride off without drawing them; by the faith and honor of soldiers, and of men, we shall.'

'It 'ud be too bad on the poor cratures not to listen to them,' said the leader to his companions.

'Faith, and it would,' said another.

'And they so mooch in earnest, and promising so well; said two or three more.'

'We are not your enemies,' resumed the sergeant, 'seeing them waver, but English soldiers, come into your country as brothers, and only doing, as soldiers, a disagreeable duty; besides, you have bound us to you in gratitude for ever,

and treachery, even if it was in our power, would be impossible.'

'Arrah, 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 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 fell.

'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 dragged the riders to the ground; though cut and hacked with the sabres that were still available, and trodden and trampled under the prancing 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, or overpowered by repeated and ceaseless onsets. One man among the peasantry bounced up behind 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, leaped and daced 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 tier, 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 till 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 hands, and tearing of their hair, added to the already deafening yell of the combatants; to their shouts of savage onset, or savage triumph, and the groans or shrieking 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 eleven comrades, and to reapproach the outward lines of the infuriated crowd, when those eleven were reduced to one. From their elevation 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 second pistols, but, after moment's pause of indignation, did so, and, as before, every shot told. The wildest cry that had yet been heard arose; a number of voices exclaiming together, as the dragoons followed up their volley with a furious charge—'Make way, boys, and let them in!'—The crowd accordingly divided. This was what

the sergeant had wished and tempted; he fell 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 steed.

'Where are the rest?' asked the sergeant—

'Why 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 galloped 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 pusillanimity in the opinion of some of our readers, were we to represent Pierce Shea as an inactive 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 foes, 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 corpse 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, in 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, untie this'—pointing with his feeble finger to his bloody shirt, where Shea found a few shillings carefully secured by a thread—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 clenched 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, Aileen, 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 Aileen'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 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 Maker, I have not that red sin on my soul—and I would require you—first, I pray that your young days may be full of joy; that your beloved may be like my Aileen; and that your children and your children's children, may rise up to be a comfort to you—and—and—the last words were scarcely audible or intelligible—listen, and

do not move me—listen with your soul—an enemy is close upon you—put no trust—'he 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 corpses of those whose homes were not near were 'laid out' in ghastly array, but with all reverence and decency; and, as Pierce Shea was not anxious to be 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 vulgarism; 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 slang.

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 torn; one end was yet covered, but through the other end, rain and storm found free admission;—and this was the comfortable dwelling of Moja Delany and her three grand-children.

Pierce soon came on the desolate group. The old woman, of unusual height, and bearing in her mind 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 surze. Till the moment of his entrance, Shea had not sufficiently reflected on the difficulties of his mission, and now felt painfully at a loss how to convey the dismal tidings he bore. The old woman had 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 mournful 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, handling the little legacy.

'God of glory!—I dreamt I sat by his corpse—and this moment I was looking at his coffin 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 misery, 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 stupefied, but did not fall. Then she wept plentifully, 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 message, triumph flushed her face, and dried the tears on her cheeks; and the widowed and childless old woman, asked, in a stern voice—

'He died with the blood of traitors upon him?'

'He did—' saw it wet upon his hands, and then, he died as I would have him die, she resumed, rising up, and no tear shall ever more drop from his mother's eye, to wet the early grave of Terence Delany. Pierce saw her

THE WEATHER has been for some time all that the farmers can desire. The weather is almost up to the summer mark. Nothing could be more favorable for harvest operations...

On Monday 240 emigrants of a superior class embarked for Queensland in the Duke of Newcastle, at Queenstown. They were selected by the Rev. Dr. Quinn, Dublin, brother to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Brisbane, Queensland.

IMMIGRATION FROM AMERICA.—A Canadian 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.

THE GOVERNMENT 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.

THE MURDER OF MR. J. W. BRADDELL.—The following proclamation (says the Clonmel Chronicle) has been issued by P. O. Howley, Esq., Resident Magistrate of the Tipperary district, within which the supposed murderer of Mr. BraddeLL is presumed to be still lurking.

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.

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 Messrs. Bannatyne, resulting in the total demolition 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.

THE BIRD'S NEST AGAIN.—At the sitting of the Kingstown Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Wye, 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 BIRD'S NEST AGAIN.—The Rev. Mr. Collins in particular, seemed anxious to act as a friend towards herself and children, and in compliance with her request and solicitation, she consented to place her two children in the Bird's Nest, until she would have an opportunity to bring them with her to Manchester. Having completed her arrangements for leaving Fermoyle, 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 children there more than a few days, as she would bring them to Manchester, her intended home.

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

Mrs. Granger said she was a complete stranger in Kingstown, and she did not know who were the people who had the management of it. All she knew about it was that the Rev. Mr. Collins had told her that her children would be as well taken care of there as in their own children; but 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 all.

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 protected.

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.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF KEAN MAHONY, Esq., OF CULLINA.—On Wednesday Mr. Mahony spent the day shooting grouse on the mountains near Killarney, in concert with Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart. On 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 hemorrhage took place on the spot, some pints of blood being lost. Sir Rowland, with great presence of mind, tied a handkerchief firmly around the limb, and then proceeded for assistance to convey the wounded gentleman to his residence.

THE LOGGERS' 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 aims.' 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."

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.

WE pay our taxes, like the English, but not a word escapes us as to their proper distribution. Yet Irish nerve and muscle have almost done more to raise Glasgow, to its present state, than anything else, and with this patent fact staring us in the face we are daily called upon to witness acts of glaring cruelty towards the Irish people, which, readily prove, that their masters here are as unprincipled as benefits done to the country, as they are studiously disposed to deprive them of every status, religious and political.

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 slaughtered, 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 Louisiana, we may conceive it possible that they would exterminate 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.

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 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.

ENGLISH VER. IRISH MURDER.—We do not forget how much we have had to say on the savage brutalities which have characterised so many of our Irish murders. They are certainly bad enough; but originate how they may, they recel 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 mischievous 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 less 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, as one who has committed an offence worthy of death. The crime may not be 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 acknowledgment of 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 't 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 Celestial 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 insult or been punished a point beyond his deserts. 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.

THE YOUTH AT CHATHAM, who inveigled away the child that he might slay him, had hardly committed the crime before he makes his arrow 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 valuation 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 participants 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 before justice to try the question whether the purpose he could not carry out himself 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 held to 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 of man's infinite ingenuities of use and contrivance; the saddest of all hypotheses is surely the one which represents life—the first instinct, and dearest possession of our nature—to turn into so hateful a boon that men in sound health and the full possession of their faculties are content on provocations the most insignificant to risk every consequence, moral and bodily, to wreak any excess of crime, and violate, besides, every law—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."

IRISH MURDERS.—The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Daily News:—"Sir—I 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 sophisticated 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 London is on the increase, although it has now reached a fearful proportion? 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. I appeal to your liberality to ask some of your philosophical contemporaries to look at home, where charity should begin.—I am, &c., G. M. D."

HAPPY ENGLAND.—England is overrun with exceptional 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 appeals all ears with its ghastly accessories of white dresses and beautifully curbed hair, and its antecedent story of brooding frenzy. Yet another and a well-to-do bonnet builder of London is under arrest as the murderer 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; 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—of any kind should be rife. England is on the whole happy and prosperous, and the fearful atrocities of rage and lust by which its fair fame is daily sullied, 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 cause, crimes of the most horrible character are committed in an abundance that might well excite attention even in a lawless and miserable community, and with details of atrocity such as are unknown in the 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 BUILT 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 iron-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 a 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 Brunswick Dock, whose name we do not wish to give for obvious reasons, has a cargo, consisting principally of iron plates, on board; ready to fasten on the sides of Southern vessels waiting their arrival out at Charleston. The owners of the vessel are imbued with Southern sentiments, 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 those of the North as its straits 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 command it. Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels 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 peace gladdens the heart of all Europe. Liverpool Telegraph.

THE OPENING OF BOTANIC GARDENS ON SUNDAY.—The (Dublin paper) has informed that the success of the exhibition in Dublin last year for the opening of the Glasnevin Gardens has stimulated an effort in Edinburgh for the opening of the Royal Botanic Gardens. A Memorial just forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, received in Edinburgh, in the few days it was open for signature, 14,180 names, none but Edinburgh citizens being allowed to sign. Counter memorials from the Sabbath Alliance and Protestant Association have been sent.

The True Witness... CATHOLIC CHRONICLE... G. E. OLEBK, Editor.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It 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.

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.

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.

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.

UNION.—Some people talk and write nowadays as if they were union-mad; as if, in the political order, especially, salvation were to be assured only by the process of "centralisation."

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 we have as yet seen mooted, the most preposterous is that of an ecclesiastical Union of the Scotch Presbyterians with Anglican Episcopalians.

And its chances are seriously discussed by a group of men outside of Belfast. Why, when error so easily coalesces with error, the ecclesiastical union of 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 organic forms, of the two heretical sects alluded to.

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 he be called, tried, examined, and admitted thereto, 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 Episcopal Ordination.

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 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.

But upon two points the Anglican sect is, and must be uncompromising; because by sacrificing either of them it would change its organic character, and cease to be what it is. These two points are—1st. the Royal Supremacy—which, if it renounced, it would cease to be the "Church of England As By Law Established;"

Here then is a "dead lock" from which no

Queen's commands shall suffice to set the contending parties free. They will not, because they cannot, reject their swords and daggers, and neither can give up their peculiar tenets upon the question of the necessity, for the 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.

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

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION.

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 partizan warfare.

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 sooner 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 praise.

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 politics, to stem the impending torrent.

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.

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 any portion of the funds which go to the support of schools, the education given in which they do not

approve of. Toronto Globe, July 28th, 1862. In these few words is contained the entire School Question. How voluminous might be written 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 brought forward than that adduced by our adversary, the Globe.

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 lie, do, or does not, approve of." This self-evident 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 schools, the education given in which some of the taxed do not approve of.

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 ratione 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 force. We are the majority—so they argue; we are the majority, and are able to impose our will upon you.

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.

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 Ireland, 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 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."

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 Preacy, and by denouncing Preacy, but not a sixpence if the Pope is your man. Yet the friends and foes of British Episcopacy are going to shake hands over their little differences, and have a Monster meeting in the Botanic Gardens of Belfast, to prove to the world

that this is a case for taking a way; the Papist's one talent, and adding six to the Protestant's five. Dr. Cooke, Moderator of the Protestant and Catholic Distribution of the Holy Scriptures, is to prove that he and his fellow Protestants are an ill-used plundered, trampled upon race; and, clergy members, tell their hearers, and it is expected that fifteen thousand sound Christians will purchase tickets of admission for the privilege of pouring their sorrows into one another's bosoms. We wait with impatience for an explanation of the miseries which require so vast a shower of tears. What has happened to the black North?

The Times 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 supported, 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 Non-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, frowsy with the long lingering perfume of its hebdomadal frequenters.

From the expression of such sentiments by so powerful an exponent of popular 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 these "low" allies, and having 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. On his death bed the wretched man seems to 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 Government.

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 that there is no reason to believe that we will give up "ringing our bells." Besides, Catholics were the first comers; the full and free exercise of their religion was expressly guaranteed to them by Treaty;

and we are bound to respect the rights of the first comers. We are not to be the first to give up our bells. Besides, Catholics were the first comers; the full and free exercise of their religion was expressly guaranteed to them by Treaty; and we are bound to respect the rights of the first comers. We are not to be the first to give up our bells. Besides, Catholics were the first comers; the full and free exercise of their religion was expressly guaranteed to them by Treaty;

and the annoyance... therefore of which the... complains... however, greyous, annoyances to which Protestants, knowingly and of their own accord, subjected themselves when they selected a Popish city as their place of residence... Our contemporary in the same issue, complains that he has "known of instances where secrecy, 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 lie 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 had 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 went, 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 destinies 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 to retain office as President with the burden of 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 like to know how this Proclamation is viewed by the Catholic press of the United States, we lay before them some extracts upon the subject from the *Metropolitan Record*, the "official organ" of the Archbishop 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 enactment 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 unmanacled? 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; and more than one-third of the land will be converted into a desert, and the world will stand aghast 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 is 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 conversation, 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. 17th, 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 gave its members "the fullest opportunity to discharge the duty assigned." Having listened to their views attentively, he is reported to have made one of the following remarkable language:— "What good would a proclamation of emancipation do me or you, 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 word from 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 Chicago 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 pitifully 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 intestine 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 filibuster.—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 acts, 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 him 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 Matteucci to M. Puley, 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* Corr.

In what an odious light do these revelations place the King "honest man" and his Ministerial advisers! They now stand convicted before the world, and by the confession of their own friends and partisans, of conduct so vile, so 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 except in the records of the *Nevoigte Calendar*, or in the autobiography of Jonathan Wild, thief and thief-catcher. We can understand now, why the authorities at Turin are at a loss how to deal with Garibaldi. If they bring him to trial, 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 exposures 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 vacillation 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 idols—whether these idols be such as sable Africans worship, or idols of the Italian Liberal and Victor Emmanuel pattern such as the intelligent Great Britain, 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 lessen the admiration which the non-Catholic would entertain for king "honest man." He has one virtue, which in Protestant eyes covers a multitude 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 Pope, and is the steady unremitting 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, upon such little peccadilloes as debauchery, and

treachery towards his unfortunate accomplice, Garibaldi. Having perhaps consoled some of our readers to learn that even in this world the prodigate's career is not one of altogether untroubled 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 Emmanuel's dominions:—

"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 city 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 occurrence. 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 chapel of the Hotel Dieu. In the same place and on the same occasion, M. Charles Clement of the Seminary of Montreal was consecrated sub-deacon.

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 Capital,—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 adduce—facts which exhibit the intense, narrow-minded prejudice, the rabid fanaticism, the intolerant bigotry of sectarian influence in the Northern States—will but the more firmly establish our position.

Before the breaking out of the war between the two sections of the old Union, 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-Dixon 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," "Know-nothingism," "The Dark Lantern Lodges," were the pet institutions of the "North;" and they happily received their death-blow in the "South." Foreigners, if Catholics, were made butlerly to feel their "foreignism" in the "Free States." The infidel foreigner was feted and held in honor. The cut-throats and scapgraces 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 pronounced incapable of holding property; an unjust school tax was levied on Catholics for the spiritual ruin of their children; benevolent "reformatories" (?) blessed institutions! opened wide their capacious maws to receive the kidnapped offspring of Catholic parents. Nor have these and other aggravating evils ceased, even in part in their this 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 subjected."

The States at this hour would have one Cardinal, perhaps even two Cardinals, but for the sectarian 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 discovered among the Protestants of the Northern States.

jected amongst the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, when the last necessity for conciliating Irish-Papists shall 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, crept 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 Protestantism. The writer says:—

"At Bagni 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 chastity.

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 troops.

DEATH OF A NUN.—It 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 vows 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 her 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 6054; Ireland, 3278; Scotland, 2148; Germany, 2076; Norway, 5395; 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 vicious incident in the law of co-partnership in Lower Canada which falls heavily on the commercial community from its frequency and injustice. A man commences 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 [or 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 in execution being claimed as belonging to the partnership, and not to the individual debtor, the creditor not only loses his debt, but is probably molested 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 extends 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 occasion 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 coolly remarked that "he 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.

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, \$4.24 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 \$2.55.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, nominal, at \$4.25.
Wheat Onnada Spring, sales at 90c ex-cars; no sales afloat; Canada White Winter, about \$1.02, ex-cars; \$1.05 to \$1.07, afloat.
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 10½c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12c to 13½c; choice, 14c to 15c.
Eggs 9c to 9½c.
Lard 8c to 8½c.
Tallow 8½c to 9c.
Hams 9c to 11c.
Pork Mess \$10.50 to \$11.00; Thin Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50; Prime, \$8 to \$8.50.
Pork is dull as stocks are large and demand light.
Montreal Witness.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, application will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL for AN ACT OF INCORPORATION.
P. O'MEARA,
Recording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society.
Montreal Oct. 10, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSORBER;
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 of every price and quality, COMBS, SPONGES, FANCY SOAPS, &c., &c., &c.
R. J. DEVINS,
CHEMIST.
Oct. 9 Next the Court House, Montreal.

PROCLAMATION!
HOLIDAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL having signified his intention of REVIEWING the whole of the VOLUNTEER MILITIA FORCE of this City.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th October instant,
the undersigned, Mayor of the City of Montreal, respectfully invites the Citizens generally to observe the day as a HOLIDAY, and to close their places of business at NOON on that occasion, in order to ensure a full muster of the Volunteers, and afford the Citizens at large an opportunity of witnessing the Review.
J. L. BEAUDRY,
Mayor
City Hall,
Mayor's Office,
Montreal, 9th Oct., 1862.

PINE DEALS,
HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for SALE, at MODERATE PRICES, a large quantity of
3 in. PINE DEALS, of various qualities,
2 in. do do do do do
1 1/2 in. do PLANKS do do
1 1/2 in. do BOARDS do do
1 in. do do do do
LINING BOARDS for SHIPS, &c., &c.
All seasoned, and fit for immediate use, and can be delivered at any place with despatch, when so desired.
90,000 feet of CEDARS, at from 2 1/2 to 5 cents per foot. Sold by the Raft, or by the piece, to suit purchasers.
JORDAN & BENAIRD,
Yards—35 St. Denis Street, and Long Wharf, in Rear of Bonsecours Church.
Oct. 9, 1862.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.
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 distances between
Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.
Send for \$1 worth to try.
Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished at all agents.
Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may 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, Rhocersville, 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 KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.
(From the *Tribune* Aug. 2.)

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."
LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI 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 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets, \$2, pocket-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 Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

M. O'GORMON,
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.
An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
OARS MADE TO ORDER
SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.
J. McDONALD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
36 M'GILL STREET.
CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.
October 2.
Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Quilting Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, Jan. 17, 1862.

PROBABLE INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE. PARIS, Sept. 18.—These Paris journals that habitually support the Federal cause in America are manifestly disconcerted by recent events. The Presse takes a gloomy glance at the 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 Kentucky 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. "Federalists and Confederates," the Steele lately said, "have 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 Steele, we find orders 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 the memory."

It is 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 Northerners. 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 free black brethren so scurvily—that the slaves have hitherto given their masters no trouble (although the vicissitudes of the war and the drain on the white population must have afforded favorable opportunities for at least partial revolts), it is clear that those motives will not be the less valid by reason of a piece of paper issued from the seat of the Federal Government.

The continued successes of the Confederates, and the decided superiority of their armies, and still more, their generals, seem to have established over those of their antagonists, naturally emboldened the hopes of Southern sympathizers for their recognition by 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 Orleans 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 it. How far this is likely to be the case, you are better situated to judge than I am. All I can tell you on the matter is that there are persons here, Confederates and friends of Confederates, who profess 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 on the part of the British Cabinet—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 increased force to the claim to acknowledgment by European Powers of the independence of a country which has already shown itself so competent to maintain its rights and fight its own battles.

The Constitutionnel categorically denies the truth of the news that the Council of Ministers had discussed the question of dissolving the Chambers, and that it had been submitted to the Emperor for decision. The Patri says—"It is not true that General Forey's force will be increased to 60,000 men. 20,000 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 Guernoniere 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 annexed 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 that the Catholic unity it represents may preserve the independence without which it would be no longer exist."

of France would be a disaster, and all the broken legions of Venice, Austria, and the other people close at hand, such is the balance sheet of the abandonment of Rome?"

M. de La Guernoniere then proposes the following solution of the problem:—"The Division of Italy into three States, united by a federative tie. I. European guarantee of the Papal States, formed of the City of Rome, and of the patrimony of St. Peter. II. Reserve in favour 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 Tablet has the following remarks:—"M. de La Guernoniere 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 nobody considers serious. His suggestions are an Italy divided into North and South, with the Pope lying 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 Pio Nono. But if they decline—in that case we are told that the French troops must remain in Rome. So that M. de La Guernoniere'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 Guernoniere's programme. He opposes not only the extension, but the perpetuation of the Revolution. He exploits the chimera 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 fact accompli. He disregards the Pope's rights to the Legations, and proposes that the Pope should resign everything but nominal sovereignty over Umbria and the Marches. He totally sacrifices the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, 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 if 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 suits him to let it be believed.—London Tablet.

ITALY. To govern the new Italian kingdom, I often told you, was an extremely arduous task. The universal complaint throughout the country is that there is no Government. The legislative tendency of Parliament has been towards a reversion of French centralization. From the appointment of a Prefect of Naples to that of the meanest headle 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. I 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; recourse is generally made to the head of the Administration, to the Minister's office in the capital, and even then 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 changes of prefects, vice-prefects, and all their subalterns; an evil which was already great under Ricasoli, but which has increased a hundred-fold under his successor—the incapacity of men who are trusted with high places in the Government, not by reason of capacity, character, signal services, but from mere political favor and party considerations—everything contributes to render all local government wavering and inefficient; and this very inefficiency and irresolution at the circumstance increases the difficulty and confusion at the centre; so that Italy presents the very strangest of all phenomena, an orderly and submissive people under a helpless anarchic Government.

The supporters of Italian interests at the Tuilleries are greatly put out and disheartened. It seems that the French Sovereign lost his temper upon receiving fresh and pressing solicitation about the Roman question; that he showed great indignation on finding M. Rattazzi as importunate about that matter as that to him most obnoxious Baron Ricasoli had been, and that his last words before starting for Biarritz had been, not only that he could not 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 of the expediency of constituting the Peninsula into a confederacy of three States.

The mere report of such words or thoughts (however unfounded), and the fact that the French, far from giving any sign of decamping, seem to strike their roots deeper than ever at Rome, have a very depressing effect upon the public mind here, and it was with a view to reassure the people that a very bold and energetic note was indited to the French Government, intended to convey all the displeasure 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 farce from the outset. It was not sent, not meant to be sent, and, in fact, 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 Spirit Public denies the rumour of the resignation of certain members of the Rattazzi Cabinet and states that Signori Onoforti 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 says:—"After the defeat at Aspromonte assassins disembarked on Italian soil in order to attack the most exalted personages. The same journal publishes letters and documents seeking to prove that Mazzini was the instigator of the organizers of the Garibaldian expedition, and says:—"After the defeat at Aspromonte assassins disembarked on Italian soil in order to attack the most exalted personages. The same journal publishes letters and documents seeking to prove that Mazzini was the instigator of the organizers of the Garibaldian expedition, and says:—"After the defeat at Aspromonte assassins disembarked on Italian soil in order to attack the most exalted personages. 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Dr. Jardine, the well known... woman to be imprisoned for violent and abusive conduct...

INFANTICIDE AND CRIMINALITY.—At a recent inquest held in London, the Coroner Dr. Lankester, stated that he held on the average one inquest every other day...

DR. STRACHAN ON LEUCITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.—The Montreal 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.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both the French and English languages.

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 tomfoolery to the exhibitions on the Green on the Sundays. Mountebanks of every grade, from the seedy, lank-haired, greasy-faced wearer of paper chokers, down to the molekin polemical, bawling and roaring in a manner to shock every sense of decency in the beholders, may be seen Sunday after Sunday in this place, set apart for the recreation of the citizens.

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.

REMOVED SCISSOR FROM THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We (Edinburgh Courier) 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.

THE SMALL POX IN SUSSEX.—We (Yorkshire Gazette) 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.

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

every Englishman (of whatever class, social, political, or religious) may belong, feels like Mr. Fox, when he arrested the miscreant who offered to kill the First Consul.

ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, St. Laurent, near Montreal. The Course of Study comprises: Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar, and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern, Geography, Book-keeping, the Elements of Astronomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c., &c.

COSTUME. For Summer.—Dark blue dress, with cape of the same material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape. For Winter.—A black or dark blue mantilla; a black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5.50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1.50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month. 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1.50 per month; use of Piano, \$1.50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 9th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.

10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church.

13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. N.B.—Our former Pupils will be admitted on the same conditions as they have been for the preceding years. Aug. 28.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL, No. 19 Cole Street. No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both the French and English languages.

TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS. THE undersigned, desire to invite attention to the Extensive and Varied List of SCHOOL BOOKS, of their own Publication, mostly prepared and adapted to the wants of Catholic Institutions.

Constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK of all STANDARD SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS; also, a large and well selected Stock of SCHOOL STATIONERY, comprising Copy Books, Letter and Note Papers, Copy Books, Slates, Steel Pens, Pencils, &c., &c., all of which they are prepared to supply at the VERY LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH.

In addition to an extensive List of their OWN PUBLICATIONS, they keep constantly on Sale all the CATHOLIC BOOKS, Published in the U. S., which they are prepared to supply at Publisher's Prices.

Constantly on sale, a large stock of FOREIGN BOOKS, including ENGLISH, IRISH, FRENCH, and BELGIAN Editions of NEW and STANDARD CATHOLIC WORKS, MISSALS, BREVIAIRES, &c., &c., comprising the largest, most varied and complete assortment to be found in the United States, which they are prepared to sell Wholesale and Retail, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Purchasers will readily see the advantages, convenience and saving of time and expense, which this combination and concentration of Stock affords, in being able to purchase everything in this line at one place.

Orders, which will receive the same care and attention, as if selected in person, are respectfully solicited.

MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Booksellers, Printers and Stationers, 182 Baltimore street, Baltimore. August 28.

DR. SHERIDAN, OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, HAS arrived in Montreal and intends devoting his attention to professional duties.

Diseases of the EYE, EAR, and LUNGS, and the System generally, are treated by the Doctor in the most successful manner, practised by him when in Dublin.

Office.—DAVID'S BLOCK St. Peter Street; Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.; and on Sundays from 9 A. M. till noon.

The cause of the Dr. Advertising is he might be in the city for years and the afflicted know nothing about him. Montreal Sept. 25.

C. W. WEBB, SURGEON DENTIST, 94 Saint Lawrence Main Street, (13 Years' Practical Experience.)

TRANSLUCENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Single Teeth, to complete sets, fitted to defy detection, be worn with comfort and subserve for Masdication, upon bases of Gold, Platinum, Vulcanized Rubber and Silver. Sets from \$15 upwards. Filling Extraction, and all operations guaranteed satisfactory.

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

NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS. Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only a short time published, have been introduced into a large number of our Schools and Colleges.

"We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Readers to the patronage of our Catholic Colleges, Schools, and Academies."—Extract from Bishop Spalding's Introduction.

"Chicago, December 9, 1859. "Dear Madam—Your Series of Readers will, I am convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your publications, and recommend them to the Schools of this Diocese."

"We can conscientiously recommend the Series for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment."—Brownson's Review.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only \$0 13

THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER. Royal 18mo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price \$0 25

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo., \$0 45

THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo., 456 pages, Price... \$0 75

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2. Blinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, \$0 50

3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth. Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists. cloth extra \$0 63

" " arabesque \$0 75

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" " Half calf, ant. \$3 50

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New and Cheap Edition of the HISTORY of the REFORMATION in Germany and Switzerland; and in England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Northern Europe.—By Bishop Spalding. 8vo. of 1,000 pages, price only \$1 25

A complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and may be had either by Wholesale or Retail.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS. New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable vocabulary, \$0 25

Perrin's Fables (in French with English notes) \$0 25

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A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co. would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of their own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Institutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked.

They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books published.

They would also direct the attention of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Christian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaries, Missals, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, Crucifixes, Holy-Water Pots, Scapulars and Lace Pictures.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Montreal Nov. 1862

STEAM HEATING PRIVATE RESIDENCES THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLDS," or any other system fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street. May 1.

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GROCERY BROKER; OFFICE,—13 HOSPITAL STREET; STORES—COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL. July 3.

MASSON COLLEGE, AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely:—Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

FIRST CLASS TEACHER. A TEACHER, holding a First-Class Provincial Normal Certificate for Upper Canada, desires an engagement. Excellent testimonials from Clergymen and others. Address, prepaid, 'A. B.' Teacher, Toronto, C. W. Aug. 11, 1862.

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II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless, before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class.

III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.

IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue.

V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution.

VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.

VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE 1st Year—Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic.

2nd Year—Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.

3rd Year—Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.

4th Year—Latin Versification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra.

5th Year—Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medieval History, Natural History, Geometry.

6th Year—Rhetoric, Eloquence, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy.

7th Year—Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.

IX. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessities, books included.

4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and palliases.

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges.

8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month.

9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.

10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.

12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money. JOS. REZE, President.

SAUVAGEAU & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 165 St. Paul Street. REFERENCES: HON. LOUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., Hon. JOSEPH TIPPIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

M. BERGIN, TAILOR, No. 79, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

No. 163, NOTRE DAME STREET (Cathedral Block)

THE SUBSCRIBER has REMOVED his extensive Stock of STATIONERY and Catholic Books to the above-named Premises.

STATIONERY of all kinds can be had at very low prices. Commercial Note-paper 75 cents a Ream Large Letter ENVELOPES from 80 cents a Thousand.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS and Books of Devotion—in every style of Binding—English and American, at low prices. J. ANDREW GRAHAM May 1.

AMALGAM BELLS, AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which are, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 121 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co., Late M. C. CHADWICK & Co., No. 190 William Street New York.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

ARE UNFAILING in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCRUSTED CONSUMPTION, and DISSEASURES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. March 20.

VALOIS & LABELLE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Valois & LABELLE have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jacques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapiere, a LEATHER and BOOT and SHOE STORE.

They will also always have on hand an assortment of Shoemakers' Furnishings and Tools. NARCISSE VALOIS, SEVERE LABELLE. May 28.

DRAWING AND WATER COLOUR PAINTING. J. F. NASH, (LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND.)

HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Wood in the Bible House, 83 Great St. James Street, is prepared to give instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. Classes will be formed in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening to suit the convenience of all.

Full information respecting Terms for instruction will be given at the Rooms (up one flight) Bible House, 83, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. May 15.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. No. 2 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on extremely moderate charges.

Parents who intend sending their sons to this Institution are particularly requested to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of obedience to the order of the establishment, as no child is permitted to remain unless he give general satisfaction in his application and conduct.

For particulars apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. August 14.

SECOND CLASS TEACHER. A TEACHER, holding a Second-Class Certificate from the Provincial Normal School of Upper Canada, desires an engagement. Good Testimonials. Address, prepaid, 'Y. Z.' Teacher, Toronto, G. W. Aug. 12, 1862.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ALTERATION OF TRAINS. EXPRESS TRAIN TO QUEBEC. ON and after WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3d, Trains will run as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS.

FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 8.00 A.M.

Express Train to Quebec (arriving there at 10.15) at 4.00 P.M.

Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) at 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 Great Western Train for Hamilton, London, Detroit and the West, at 8.30 A.M.

Mixed Train for Kingston and all Intermediate Stations, at 9.30 A.M.

Mixed Train for Cornwall and Way Station, at 5.00 P.M.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS... Alexandria - Rev. J. J. Obisholm... Aylmer - J. Doyle... Brantford - Rev. J. Cameron... Brantford - Rev. J. R. Lee... Brantford - W. M. Manamy... Brantford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos. Magina... Chambly - J. Hackett... Cobourg - P. Maguire... Cornwall - Rev. J. S. O'Connor... Carleton Place - Patrick Corcoran... Compton - Mr. W. Daly... Carleton - N. B. - Rev. E. Dunp... Dnville - Edward M. Govern... Dalhousie Mills - Wm. Chisholm... Devittville - J. M. Ver... Dundas - J. B. Looney... Eganville - J. Bonfield... East Haverbury - Rev. J. J. Collins... Eastern Townships - P. Hackett... Erinsville - P. Gafney... Frampton - Rev. M. Paradis... Farmersville - J. Flood... Gananoque - Rev. J. Rossiter... Guelph - J. Harris... Goderich - Dr. M. Dougall... Hamilton - J. M. O'Garth... Huntingdon - J. Neary... Ingersoll - W. Featherston... Kemptonville - M. Heaphy... Kingston - P. Parcell... Lindsay - J. Kennedy... Lindsay - M. O'Connor... London - B. Henry... Lochiel - O. Quigley... Lacolle - W. Hart... Maidstone - Rev. R. Keleher... Merrickville - M. Kelly... New Market - Rev. Mr. Wardy... Ottawa City - J. J. Murphy... Oshawa - Richard Supple... Paris and Galt - Rev. Nicholas M'Kee... Prescott - J. Ford... Perth - J. Doran... Peterboro - B. M. Cormick... Picton - Rev. Mr. Lalor... Port Hope - J. Birmingham... Port Dalhousie - O. M'Mahon... Pembroke - P. Fallon... Quebec - M. O'Leary... Rawdon - James Carroll... Russelltown - J. Campion... Richmond Hill - M. Teofy... Sarnia - P. M. Dermott... Sandwich - H. Morin, P. M... Sherbrooke - T. Griffith... Sherrington - Rev. J. Graton... South Gloucester - J. Daley... Summerstown - D. M'Donald... St. Andrews - Rev. G. A. Hay... St. Athanas - T. Dunn... St. Ann de la Pointe - Rev. Mr. Bourret... St. Columban - Rev. Mr. Falvey... St. Catharines, C. E. - J. O'Laughlin... St. Raphael - A. D. M'Donald... St. Ronald d'Etchemin - Rev. Mr. Sax... St. Mary's - H. O'Grainor... Starnesboro - C. M'Gill... Sydenham - M. Hayden... Trenton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh... Thorold - John Heenna... Thorpville - J. Greene... Toronto - P. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street... Templeton - J. Hagan... West Osgoode - M. E'voy... West Port - James Kehoe... Williamstown - Rev. Mr. M'Carthy... Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy... Windsor - D. Lamtyler... Whitby - J. J. Murphy

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

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

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO-FORTES, &c. &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c. Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city - five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Baths, Bear Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Showers, Showers, Tiaware, [c]es, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

AN American Lady, a Convert to the Church, Experienced, and well qualified to teach all the English branches, desires a Situation as TEACHER in some Canadian Family or School. In or near Montreal or Quebec preferred. For particulars apply to this Office. Testimonials can be added if required. Sept. 4.

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

INFORMATION WANTED. OF WILLIAM DONNOLLY, late of Borsucane, County Tipperary, Ireland, who landed in New York in June 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 copy.

SENT FREE! SENT FREE!! SENT FREE!!! THE PHOTOCROMATIC OIL PAINTING a new and beautiful art for which we want agents everywhere. Circulars and terms of agency sent free by addressing post paid, L. L. TODD & CO. Toronto, C. W.

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



H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 195 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Seminary Clock), AND NO. 3 CRAIG STREET.

No. 163, Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.) THE CHEAPEST MUSIC. THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion. Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hueten, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schalhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c. &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day. The Stock embraces Music of all kinds - English, French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, PIANO-FORTE arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, Concertina, Guitar, &c. &c., - all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS. Catalogues can be had on application at No. 163, Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quantities. STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices. J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY! AND SEA-BATHING AT MURRAY BAY AND CACOUNA. THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER "MAGNET," CAPTAIN THOMAS HOWARD, (Running in Connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company) WILL LEAVE NAPOLEON WHARF, QUEBEC, Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Season, at EIGHT o'clock, for the SAGUENAY, To HA! HA! BAY, Calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSSAC.

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at QUEBEC; in every instance, the Steamers are brought alongside of each other. This splendid Steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea-Boats afloat. She is fitted up with large Family State-rooms, 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 St. Patrick's Society, &c., OFFICE: No 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. W. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 54, Little St. James Street, Montreal. P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12. ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER. THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has established a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.) JUST RECEIVED, A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh from the Springs. Orders for the same promptly attended to. PRICE: TEN PENNE per Gallon, delivered to all parts of the city. W. G. SLACK. May 22. MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vicinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends, she will open an ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,) On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET, being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS, (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given. All persons wishing to join the above named Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr. BARWICK, 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 (Piano-forte) Music, includes the use of the 'BLACK BOARD' and corresponding Slates, according to Hullah's most approved and modern system, which teaches the pupil to write as well as read music. N.B. - Mrs. STEVENSON takes the present opportunity of stating that all applications for Concerts during the Fall and Winter Seasons must be made to her Agent, Mr. MCGORMACK at the Transcript Office. August 14. CONVENT, ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Conchology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon. ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons - Piano..... 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays 1c half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

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

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. W. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 54, Little St. James Street, Montreal. P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12. ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER. THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has established a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.) JUST RECEIVED, A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh from the Springs. Orders for the same promptly attended to. PRICE: TEN PENNE per Gallon, delivered to all parts of the city. W. G. SLACK. May 22. MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vicinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends, she will open an ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,) On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET, being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS, (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given. All persons wishing to join the above named Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr. BARWICK, 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 (Piano-forte) Music, includes the use of the 'BLACK BOARD' and corresponding Slates, according to Hullah's most approved and modern system, which teaches the pupil to write as well as read music. N.B. - Mrs. STEVENSON takes the present opportunity of stating that all applications for Concerts during the Fall and Winter Seasons must be made to her Agent, Mr. MCGORMACK at the Transcript Office. August 14. CONVENT, ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Conchology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon. ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons - Piano..... 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays 1c half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

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