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VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

No. 3.

CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK. BY JOHN BANIM. CHAPTER III- (Continued.)

No doubt seemed now to exist of the identity of the cruel assassin. The news had spread by

this time; the neighbors crowded in to gratify, although to shock their eyes with the evidences of the thrilling story; and amongst them came one whose words served to fix upon Crohoore the last crime attributed to him.

He told, that, having been in search of a stray sheep, he was returning home about two hours after midnight, along the road that ran at the foot of the descent on which stood Anthony Dooling's house, and there heard the quick tramp of a horse's feet behind him; and that, surprised at so unusual an occurrence, and frightened, too, on account of the fame of a desperate band of night-robbers then in existence, he had retired under the shade of a ditch to observe the horseman. The frosty moon was bright, and, whilst the rider passed, he recognised the remarkable person and face of Crohoore; and, though the horse went rapidly by, he had opportunity enough to note that, before him, the shingawn held with one arm something like a human figure enveloped in dark drapery. The man called after him, but Crohoore, without looking behind, put his horse to full speed, struck into the fields, and distinctly made way up one of the opposite hills, and then descended from view at the other side.

With this clue, Pierce Shea determined on immediate pursuit. He provided himself with arms; equipped, in like manner, Paudge, Shamus, and his foster-brother, Audy; and, mounted on good horses, they set out without loss of time, resolved to persevere till the last till they should have secured the murderer, and rescued Alley, if -and the thought was heart-breaking to poor Pierce-it was not already too late to save her from a fate worse than direst death.

'An' they spent all that day an' night,' said the narrator of this tale, the same aged retainer of the family who, at the wake, gave the circumstantial account of his master's death here set down, to a circle of attentive and affrighted hearers, and amongst whom we still suppose him

speaking:-

They spent that day and night, and a good part of the next day, among the bogs and mountains, and they came home as empty-handed as they went out, and worse, by far; for they brought poor Pierce Shea half dead to his fahe's up to his knees in poor Doolin's blood, and callin' to them to take the bruised head out of manner.' his sight, and thinkin' he sees his poor Alley strugglin' wid Crohoore, and cryin' out to him to Houlohan, his own nurse's child, and another of in the bed; and little wonder it is, God held him, that his thoughts should be running, on the sight he saw.'

The listeners glanced for a moment at the disfigured bodies, and turned their eyes away again our poor Alley among them?'

'1'm tould,' continued the old man, 'by one of the boys that went wid Pierce, that they met the cursed shingawn on the hills, that Pierce was within arm's length of him, and that he slipt away like any sheeog (fairy); the boy himself was so tired and kilt, I couldn't get the whole story from him; but to-morrow I'll know all about it. One thing is sartin, they cum home widout tale or tidings of Alley Doolin'; there's no knowin' where Crohoore has hid her, but it's not far away, I'm thinkin'.'

· That Crohoore was always a bad sight to me,' said an elderly dame, stooping across, looking cautiously around, and whispering as if she feared the walls would hear her. 'I never cared to see him crossin' my road; there was somethin, not right about him; and the look of his two eyes wasn't like any other Christen's I ever was never the one to give you a civil answer; 1

Mickle, a-roon.' ' Myself always had the same mind of the cullaun,' rejoined Mickle, or Michael, 'since the first hour I ever set eyes on him. I was in the the bier) 'when he found the unlucky sheeog in the trench; it's the six-acre field at the back o' the haggart; and Mickle, says the masther to myself, see what God has sent us this mornin', morain' is now twenty-un'-three years agone, he was goin' to be the provider for his own murtherer, when he spoke the words I tell you; no, I could never bear him sence the first moment; for when the masther held him in his hands and looked in his face, tho' I'm sartin sure he was

plain mind to anybody, just for fear of what you he says no more but gives him a clipe of his stick bones; her teeth chattered, and every joint shook guess yourselfs."

ATHOLIC

'Well, a-roon, when Crohoore was only a weeny garcoon, he was too sharp and knowin for the ouldest amongst us; and he never did like precation); you'll pay for all this, together!'the other brats o' boys at his age, but always and sure he brought his own black words to went mopin' by himself; and when every sowl pass.' was asleep around him, many is the night he passed out in the most lonesome places; sarin' chus till the long night wore away. The crowd whenever he was missed, hew as after the rabbits, of people left the wake one by one, as the mornit was no sich thing. One time-I'll never for- ing approached; and at length there remained get it as long as I live-I was a little bit bearty | but three or four women, who, with half-shut (tipsy) and, as the doubl would have id, he came eyes, and heads drooping and nodding for want across my path and I gave him a kick; to be of rest, scarcely attended to the melancholy and sure I done it without raison, but the rest of the still-uttered Keentheechaun. The wild song was boys had a fashion of making him stand out of chaunted by a tall worn woman, with matted the way, and the liquor, that puts the fool on the locks and a haggard face. She changed abruptly best of us, being in my head, I thought I might from her praises of the deceased into the most as well have a bit o' fun as another; so I made | dreadful maledictions against their murderer, and the kick at him; but-and may I die in sin If it then the women were somewhat aroused; but isn't the blessed truth I'm tellin! that very night the one cow I had was fairy-struck and died.'

' As sure as the day, Mickle,' said Anasthause Farrel -a little old skeleton of a woman with a cracked, squeaking voice, and one side of her face a dirty purple hue, and the other pale as a corse-'as sure as the day, what you're for sayin' is only the sartin truth; it now comes into my mind that just tin years apast, Crohoore (save | fully muffled up, and his face turned away, but a us and keep us) once brought a cock, and set second look at the diminutive figure told who he him to fight again my cock, as fine a bird, of a was. common cock, as ever you seen; well he set them at one another 'till the life was amost gone from the both; I cotch him in id, and gave him advantage of their inaction, flapped his broada luggin': and it's now I think of the look he leafed old hat over his face, as if to hide some gave me; and, as I'm a sinner afore God, that very day myself got the fairy-blast along the side o' my face -- the marks is here to this very hour;' and she held out the side of the face alluded to, that her neighbors might have ocular testimony of Crohoore's supernatural power.

The idea that he was connected with the good people' had before been no more than an interesting presumption, which it was pleasant occasionally to glance at over the winter's fire-side, but now, under Mickle's guidance, it seemed to seize upon the minds of all his gossiping auditors; they hustled nearer, took rapid pinches of snuff, or 'shoughs' of the pipe, breathed shorter, lowered their noices, and went on.

'The Lord save us,' said one, 'isn't it a wonther he didn't get the 'good people' to sthrangle ther and mother, and he's now lyin' in the hoith bis ould masther and misthress, and nobody the of a great faver, ravin' like mad; swearin' that wiser, because no marks 'ud be left, and not go to the trouble of doin' it himself, afther such a

'It's not the laste wonther,' rejoined Mickle. who gave the law in fairy lore; 'the good peosave her; so that they're forced to have Andy ple, they say, har'nt the power to take away a life; they can only spile and wither a body, enthe sthrongest they can find, to hould him down tirely, like Anasthause, there, but a death-blow must be struck by some livin' Christen sowl.'

Well, well, that may be as you say it, aroon,' rejoined the former speaker; but don't you think it the most likely thing for him to have a strong hand pressed heavily on her chest, and

'You just guessed my mind; I'd hould a good heifer, if it war God's will I had the like, that this blessed moment she's in some o' the green raths (little hills) they live in; sure well we know they're to be seen in plenty the very road he tuk her, answered Mickle.

'An tell us, Mickle; you have as good a right to know id as any other in the world, because you lived under the same roof wid the both ever sence they were weenuchs; I had it many a year agone, that Crohoore was dyin' in love wid Alley.1

'You hard no more nor the truth, Maughan; 'twas plain to be seen as the daylight: and I often was by when poor Tony-rest his sowlgibed Alley herself about id; tellin' her, as he chucked up her darlin' chin, that if she was a good colleen he would give her Crohoore for a husband; everybody laughed at id; but myself, seen; if you said 'God save you,' to him, he though I never said a word afore, always thought in a low murmur, reached her ear, and she beit 'ud end bad in the long run. Alley, poor cracouldn't for the life of me, think well of him, ture, was kind and tinder-hearted, and, while the one and the t'other had their pluck at Crohoore, disturbed in so frightful a manner from her sleep, she never gave him a sour look or angry word; excess of terror at the discovery completely maybe he bewitched her, by gor; for it was the horth o' wonther to see her so sweet on such an field wid my poor ould master that's gone-rest ill-come shingaron that everybody was afeared night restored her to animation; but her thoughts his sowl !' (bending his head reverently towards of; and as for himself he never cared to do any continued vague, as if in a terrific dream, and thing right that any other body bid him, but one she was just sensible of being borne rapidly along, word from Alley 'ud send him forty miles in the in the lurch of some person of great strength. dead o' the night time.'

'It's sartin sure, I'm thinkin', that the news as he tuk up the brat at the same time; that of her goin' to be married to Pierce was one screamed aloud; and suddenly the person who reason for Crohoore's doin' what he done; and bore her stopped, and it was again fastened on derers of the night. come next shrofts, and the poor sowl little thought | so he whipt her off, and tuk his revenge at the same time; for, between ourselfs, Tony Doolin' was often a hard masther to him; to be sure he she relapsed into a swoon. well deserved it, for an idle lazy rogue, as he was; bud it's what I'm goin' to say, is this .-About a month or so agone, one night, he went moved; her self-possession gradually returned, to ascend, barren and dreary, chequered with off on his own business—you know what I mane and she could ascertain her situation. She was beath and furze, and here as tunted thing grinned up at him like a little ould man; -and Tony found the cows sthrayin' about, and on horseback, and a man's arm, from behind, oak, the relics of the large woods, that about time, to learn the extent of her misery. Cro-

remember Crohoore sayin', when he passed me

Thus did the gossips run on with their shanawhen suddenly starting up, and pausing for a moment, she exclaimed, 'See him! he comes to hear my curses, and to look on his work!' they, too, sprang to their feet, and beheld the witchlike poetess, with eyes starting from their sockets, and her skinny arms extended, pointing at a person who stood so close to the corpse that his hand touched the old man's head. He was care-

A momentary pause of terror ensued; and Crohoore-for it was no other than he-taking strong emotion that visibly shook him, and then turning and walking rapidly to the unobstructed door, escaped.

The woman at last shricked wildly, and called for assistance; but, when assistance came, the intruder was beyond reach. No one could tell or conjecture how he had entered or approached the house; and, when the women were angrily questioned as to why they had not given timely alarm, they solemnly and earnestly averred, one and all, that their senses had become paralyzed, fairly-stricken, in fact, by his presence. Anasthause was among them, the most eloquent and impressive of the group, for she declared that, the moment she saw Crohoore, the purple side of her face had grown scorching hot, and the ghastly side 'cauld as the clay;' and once more she proferred, in support of her assertion, and to sight and touch, the two-handled face, that looked like an ill-baked cake, burned on one side and left raw on the other.

## CHAPTER IV.

her exercise of the day and night, by becoming put his hand on her mouth, and resumed a full sensible of rough personal violence. When first gallop. awakened, she strove to look around her, but her eyes were blindfolded; then she tried to rise, but had to go over the flat country, and with scarceround her mouth a tight folded linen cloth; so were situated but about a quarter of a mile from pressed all the impotent frenzy of age, she that not only was she effectually prevented her father's house. Descending on the other from screaming, but scarcely could she even side, they rapidly traversed a large extent of firmly bound, and all struggles to free herself, to scending other small hills and continued for some speak, or give alarm, proved ineffectual.

well secured, the weight on her chest, so far as waste of marsh and mountain so pathless and her bewildered senses could comprehend what difficult; his rem was, indeed, now and then was going forward, ceased to inconvenience her, and along with her day-clothes (in which, with an footing; but not for a moment was he at a loss ed to convulse his frame through every fibre .idea of being ready dressed for Pierce Shea's to make out the proper and only way through The hag whispered in her turn, and his paroxysm early call, she had lain down) poor Alley was wrapt in the coverlid of the bed, and then lifted up by a powerful army.

During all this she had heard no voice; short pede his progress. thick breathings, as of one hastily and laboriously employed, alone came against her face; but, as she was raised up, an indistinct curse, grumbled came convinced that she was treated in this ruffian sort by one not of her own sex. Suddenly overpowered her, and she fainted away.

The cold and pinching blast of the winter's The bandage that had been tied across her mouth loosened and tell off for a moment, and she beard, the inmates only crossed themselves, and ly, staggered backward, leaned against the damp with such increased pressure and violence that Alley's breath and senses again failed her, and they again pressed against another range, of

When recovered from the second fit, eyes and and it came into my head he belonged to the some time afther met Crohoore comin' over the passed round her waist. The frosty air had be- fifty or sixty years before had overspread the hoore uncovered his face, which horror, grief,

good people, from that out, tho' I never tould my style into the haggart (part of a farm-yard; so | numbed her flesh, and tingled even through her | district. Through these wilds Crohoore for that tumbles him into the litter: and it's well I with weakness, fright, and cold. Fearfully and long and carefully round him, suddenly halted, slowly did she now turn her head to look into the afther gettin' up, 'ma horp-an-duoul (an im- face of her conductor. The moon flared broadly to descend from her irksome situation. He upon that face as her eyes fixed on it, and discovered the hideous features of Crohoore, deadly pale, distorted with passion, and stained with blood. Only a few inches' space was between them at this dread recognition, and his small red eye shot fire into her blue one during the hasty glance in which it was made.

RONICLE.

Shrieking, and sickened at the bottom of her soul. Alley turned away her head. All the hints she had previously received of his dark and savage nature, and all the warnings to keep him at a distance and be on her guard against him, recurred to her affrightened memory, and she gave herself up as utterly lost. She shrunk from the rude clasp of his arm, she writhed, she loathed his touch, his nearness to her, his very existence. She could not bring herself to speak to him, although the speech were for mercy, and although persuasion was her soul's only hope in her present terrible circumstances, and more terrible prospects; so that for some time not a word was uttered between them.

At last, however, the master-impulse humbled every other feeling; and suddenly turning round, Alley exclaimed:

'In the most holy name, Crohoore, where are we going, and where are you dragging me!"

'You're going to your only home, Alley, where woe and sorrow wait to meet you,' he an-

'What do you mean by that?' she resumed. Crohoore, as you hope to see the light of the world to come, carry me back to my own home -to my father!"

He remained silent; from what motive, whether sullenness or cruelty, or from abstraction of men, and made still lower by a bend in her thought, it was impossible to discover. Alley back, which sent her shoulders and head forward could only repeat her passionate adjuration, to and down, almost to a level with her hips. Her which the dwarf at length replied :-

'Alley, Alley, you and myself, this night, are two unfortunate, miserable creatures!' and then he immediately increased the speed of his horse, holding Alley tighter on her seat, and from the swiftness of their course, and her exhausted and agitated state, she could not continue the conrersation.

She imagined, however, that she recognized the country on each side as they passed along, and that she was contiguous to her father's house; but even this the speed and her fluttered state of mind rendered doubtful. In a little time they proceeded at a less violent rate, and then Alley thought she heard a voice calling from be-On the night of the murder of her father and hind, and she screamed for assistance; whe Cromother, Alley Dooling was startled from a sleep hoore, with much dexterity, holding her on her more than usually profound, the consequence of seat by pressing his elbow against her breast. carcass.

Dashing from the road into the fields, they ly slackened pace ascended one of the low chain some person was in the act of squeezing violently of hills which, Alley now perfectly recollected, breathe. Her arms and ankles, too, were wild and dreary bog; again ascending and detime their journey among them. It was remark-When the bandage round her mouth had been able with what certainty Crohoore travelled a your own head! tightened in consequence of the difficulty of the ed something, a few words only, yet they seembogs, where a single false step, at one side or the gained its height; he started back, trembled still other, would have sunk his horse to the shoulders more violently, grew more deadly pale, and cast and something baffled, if it did not entirely im-

Alley employed such occasional relaxations of speed in endeavouring to move the pity of her stern guardian; but he persevered in a deep and unaccountable silence. Once or twice they she believed he held towards her. Flinging herpassed close by a cabin, of which a few were self on her knees, and using the Irish language, scattered at a distance from each other through the sound and idiom of which she conceived those desolate places, scarcely distinguishable in might have most effect on hunthe moonlight, on account of their similarity of colour, and, indeed, material from the turfclamps, tuits of rushes, or barren knolls, by of your old master and mistress, the villian you which they were surrounded; and still hoping to | mtend to be! think, and repent in time! restore bring some person to her relief, Alley, in approaching these wretched hovels, cried out with and you shall not only be forgiven, but, I swear all her might, Crohoore not now interfering to by my father's soul, you shall be rewarded!' prevent her. But her cries were unheard; or if prayed to be delivered from the unhallowed wan- wall of the wretched hut, spread his hands over

what the inhabitants call mountains, but which were not of sufficient elevation to lay claim to boore,' she then continued, clinging to him, mouth were both free, all muffling having been re- that title; they were, however, abrupt, fatiguing

some time journeyed, and at last, after looking dismounted, and helped the suffering Alley also placed her on her feet, forgetting that, from cold and fatigue, and misery of mind, as well as from the bonds which tied her ankles, it was impossible she could stand; and so Alley no sooner touched the ground, and was deprived of his support, than she fell prostrate. Instantly he stopped to raise her, and his savage nature seamed touched with pity; for low moanings escaped him, when he saw her tender ankles cut and bleeding from the pressure and friction of the rude cord that bound them. Still on his knees, he hastily undid that cord; then gave liberty to her arms also, and

led her a step forward. Alley, unmindful of everything but her mix fortunes, had not observed that they were at:1 door of a miserable cabin, at which Crohoor stopped, and, with the butt end of a pistol which he drew from his breast, knocked loudly. There was a long pause, and no answer. He knocked again, still louder, and to his second summons a squeaking, querulous voice sounded from within,

asking who was there?
'It is I-Crohoore,' he answered; the harsh voice screamed some observation in a dissatisfied cadence; footsteps were then heard inside, and lights shot through the chinks of a badly-made and half-rotten door, which, after many shakings and crenkings, at last half opened.

From the vision that appeared, Alley drew back in natural terror. She had heard tales, such as all country girls hear, of witches seudding on the blast, and hiding themselves in boles and corners to do deeds of wickedness; and she thought just such a being stood before her. It was a crone much under the middle size of woface might seem a parchment mask, loosely adapted to the staring bones, and therefore shrivelled up into innumerable wrinkles, which ran lengthways and crossways, and here and there, without union, beginning, or end, when open, showed bloodless gums, without teeth. Matted grey hans hung down the cheeks, escaping from an old red handkerchief that entirely covered her head, and was knotted under the stringy throat. The rest of the figure, with its costume, does not invite description; it was withered shin and bone foul and disagreeable, with out a few shreds of covering. The only trait about the animate mummy which interested, and to which one would turn again, though not for gratification, was her eyes; they indeed possessed a strange vivacity, if not energy, unfitted and unnatural to such a

She held up a lighted rushlight as Crohoore entered, bearing, or rather forcing in, his instinctively resisting companion. The beldam viewed them closely, a moment, with half-shut eyes; then the wrinkled lids suddenly expanded, and while her looks, flashing on Crohoore, exsqueaked out in the shrillest key,-

'Villian o' the world ! and you dared disobey my commands? didn't I warn you, on peril of the hereafter, not to lay hands on Alley Dooling? Ugly shingawn!-be your misdeeds on

'Whisht, whisht, now, asthore,' said Crohoore hastily, though not angrily; and then he whispera mournful, or, at least, strange glance on the poor terrified Alley. She, eagerly catching at the change that took place in the features of her extraordinary conductor, again tried every appeal to divert him from the infamous intentions

'In the name of the God of Heaven, Crohoore,' Alley said, 'be not to me, the only child me to my father this blessed Christmas morning,

During this address Crohoore groaned learfulhis face, and Alley saw, with astonishment and They had crossed over one range of hills, and delight, tears of, she boped, pity and repentance forcing their way through his fingers, and running along the backs of his hands. 'You will, Cro-'you will take compassion on me, and bring me home again to my poor father?

But now the wretched girl was, for the first

despair, and every frightful passion seemed to conversation which thereupon took place between his agitate; then he advanced a few steps stood conversation which thereupon took place between his agitate; then he advanced a few steps stood that His Grace complains of that publication has a over her as she knelt, and with a voice choked. over her as she knelt, and with a voice choked, and almost inaudible, said, 'Woe, woe be to you, child of the Doolings! and double wee to myself, miserable creature that I am ! Alley! Alley, you have no father, you have no mother! -their blood is swimming about them-they are both murdered !'-she gave one piercing shriek, and fell, in strong convulsions, on the wet earthen 1 676 S

When she recovered, she found herself in a different apartment from that where she fainted, and of which the aspect was entirely new to her; she had never before seen one like it. The walls around were built of solid masoury; and overhead, instead of the bare thatch of a cabin. there was a ceiling of some black timber, from the middle of which hung, by a cord, part of an metal pot, filled with grease, and this fed the flame of a rag that sent its flickering and lurid gleam around the unplastered sides of the ample chamber. In a remote corner stood a dirty deal table, and a few chairs of the commonest kind; and on one of the two squalidly turnished beds, which the place also contained, Alley was lying; it appeared extraordinary, however, that in the midst of shreds and tatters, and vile furniture, the materials for her bed should be feathers, a luxury then almost unusual, even in the houses of the better sort of farmers. The unearthly-looking old creature who had opened the cabin-door, was supporting her on the bed as she recovered and applying strong smelling plants to her nos trils; and over her stood Crohoore also, his countenance bearing nearly the same expression as when he had spoken the horrible words that deprived Alley of her senses and that still rung in her ears, and rent her soul. From the aspect and presence of both her companions, the poor young girl again shrunk, now with a new cause than any she had before felt; and in this state we must leave the forlorn Alley, until, in the progress of the story, she again comes before us. CHAPTER V.

Meanwhile it is our duty to examine into the truth of the account given by Mickle, at the wake, of the unhappy termination of Pierce Shea's first effort for the recovery of his mistress.

In a frame of mind little short of distraction, he had set out, with his foster-brother Andy Houloban, Shamus Whelan (a stout man, rather advanced in years), and Paudge Dermody, the wh (but now grave as the dullest fellow), all well mounted, well armed, and resolute. The day, still young, appeared lowering and cloudy, as they started, and they had to penetrate a dense fog that rested on the summit of the bili, pointed out as that over which Crohoore had made his midnight way. They traversed, all that day, the bleak heights and spreading marches, of which the entire neighboring country was composed, inquiring of every person and exploring every spot likely to give information of or concealment to the fugitive; but except in two instances, they found no clue. The owner of a cabin that stood on the edge of a most ex thought, however, that anything mortal could cieties, as the proper discharge of my duties as a have traversed the lonesome and treacherous prelate required me to do. himself, or of some dear member of his family. -The pursuers also met, straying amongst the hills the horse that had been taken from Anthon; Dooling's stable, half dead with fatigue, and soiled with sweat and mire, still undried upon him. The scanty information just served to con

farther, they were compelled to take chance as ceiving vault of the Cemetery until they should be retheir guide. The party when night closed in, moved. This is all that on ascribed to me, as the had emerged from a scattered wood that, for some Archbishop of New York. miles, ran along a ridge of inits, and which they had spent a good part of the day in exploring .-They paused on the barren descent, and looked around in every direction for some roof to shelter them; for, with the falling night, wind and rain began to drive, in thick gusts, over the desolate country, and all persuasions were lost on Pierce to face homeward, until he should have gained some tidings of his Alley, even though she were hid in the bowels of the earth. A black extent of bng lay beyond them, running on, till, in the waning light and growing mist, it on, till, in the waning light and growing mist, it any other country. It was based on principles of seemed to mingle with the horizon. At the law which, if sound, are universal. Belgium had rebottom of the ridge on which they stood ran a mountain stream, that had its course higher up in the country, among a continuation of the same chain of hills.

(To be Continued.)

#### THE OUTRAGE ON ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. (From the Dublin Nation.)

Every true friend of Ireland will read with pain the letter of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes which this day appears in our columns. Every Irish patriot will be grieved to find that once again some tricky or bungling hands have brought the honor of the National party into question, and the name of Irish Nationalists into disrepute. Nothing that has bappened for a long time is more lamentable than this - that the noble-hearted Prelate, the pairiotic, the greatly gifted Archbishop Hughes, should depart from our shores complaining of the treatment which he had experienced from persons pretending to act in

the name of "the Nationalists of Ireland." It is with reluctance we refer to the matter; but the duty we owe to our readers and the cause of our country will not permit us to pass it over in silence. The letter of his Grace, and letters brought out by it, are before the public, and are furnishing to the English journals an opportunity of enjoying them-selves at the expense of the Irish Nationalists. For this we are indebted to the very felicitous action of some of our Dublin patriots; it is not the first time they have done such a good turn for Irish nation-

ality; we suppose it will not be the last. From the correspondence which we publish, the reader will learn that during the stay of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes in Dublin a "deputation" waited on bim to present him with a complimentary address, the chief object of which was to eulogise his conduct in connexion with the remains of Terence Bel-

violation of common courtesy, and declares, the report to be untruthful, and a perversion of the meaning of his words. The subjoined is the letter :--

To the Editor of the Cork Examiner.

Cork, August 2, 1862. My DEAR SIR -On the eve of my departure for New York I beg permission to make grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and attention which have been extended to me, since my arrival in this country.

The occasion of my visit was to deliver a discourse on Catholic Education, in connection with the new University.

Immediately on my arrival in Liverpool, last November, I promised the Very Rev. Dr. Woodlock that before I returned to America I should comply with his request; not having at that time any idea. of the extent to which the question of Catholic Education had seized the popular and national mind of this kingdom. The demonstration of the 20th ult, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of this new University, is a proof that the cause has been taken to heart by the venerable prelates, clergy, and people of Ireland.

During my stay in Dublin, I was called upon to address several assemblies, principally of young men and students. Among them was the Catholic Young Men's Society, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. On these and other occasions I had to speak without any special preparation. The reports of my observations as published in the newspapers, though as well taken down as could be expected, were oftentimes inaccurate, as found in the papers. Not one of them was seen by myself, either in manuscript or in proof, previous to their publication; and if, under these circumstances, there may be found thoughts or expressions to which exception may be taken, I believe that in such case the speaker is not held to be strictly accountable for what is put in print.

During the seven days of my stay in Dublin, there is only one circumstance which I cannot look back to with entire satisfaction-that is, the publication of a private conversation between several gentlemen and myself on the occasion of presenting me with a complimentary address. That address was read in my presence, and at its close I intimated that I should respond to it in writing before taking my departure for aversion and terror infinitely more powerful from the country. The conversation that took place, as reported in the public press, is partly true, and partly the reverse of truth. The meaning which it is intended to convey in print is not the true meaning of my words as uttered in conversation. But even if this were not so, I cannot but look upon it as a violation of ordinary courtesy that a private conversation with me should be given to the public without my previous knowledge or consent. It exonerates me from any written or formal reply to the address presented me -to which however, I feel bound to allude in this parting letter.

First-The address purported that it should be presented by a deputation from Nenagh-whereas, in point of fact, it is not an address from the people of any particular place in Ireland. It appears to have been written in Dublin by authority of the gentlemen who have seen fit to publish their names in connection with it. It emanated, as we read, from a meeting of Nationalists, held in the Hall of the National Brotherhood of Saint Patrick in Dublin. And yet no intimation was given me previous to its presentations that Nationalists or Brotherhoods of Saint

Patrick had anything to do with it. thad not heard, nor do I know now, what is the meaning of the "Nationalists of Ireland." I have been told since, that the Brotherhood of St. Patrick is a secret society - that is, a society having regulations and duties in which the individual member, at the period of initimation, binds himself by an oath, or solemn appeal to God, which is equivalent to an oath. Every such society, no matter by what name it calls itself, is condemned by the laws of God and the decisions of the Catholic Church. Every such society is unlawful even before men. It is a snare for those tensive bog they had crossed, told how, during who enter into it. It leads to no good, either for child. But it is the right, and the inalienable right, the previous night, he had been seared from Church or State. It is well known, both in America of the Pastoral Office to pronounce whether any sleep, by loud and frightful scream; he little and Dublin itself, that I have ever opposed secret so-

Second-The case of the late Terence Bellew Mcmarch at that untimely hour; and a load was re Manus was introduced in the address; in reference to rity. If the Pastor, therefore, relying on just moved from his heart, when he understood that case, the gentleman presenting the document apwhat had been going forward, and he no longer poured not to have been acquainted with the facts. I Model Schools imperils the faith of the children who was waited upon by a committee of Gentlemen in may frequent them, he has authority to admonish feared to have heard the mournful wall of the New York, requesting that the Holy Sacrifice of the them of the danger, to prohibit them from resorting bookeentha come to predict the sudden death of Mass might be offered up for the repose of the soul of the them, and to call on their parameter land to his Mass might be offered up for the repose of the soul of to them, and to call on their parents to lead to his McManus—that his remains, which had just then ar-injunction the additional weight of their authority. rived from San Francisco, should be borne in grand funeral procession through the streets of New York to the Cuthedral. The first part of the request was ing; and in point of fact the minister of Christ is granted; the second was peremptority refused. A testimonial from the Archbishop of Sin Francisco to the effect that McManus had received the last rites of vince them that the object of their pursuit was the Church while living, was a sufficient warrant to concealed somewhere in the neighborhood, but, the true was the prayers of the faith-

> And even this I could not accept as a compliment f, intentionally or accidently, it implied any consure ipon the conduct of others.

Third -It was obvious that the history of McManus and his associates tinged, if I can so express it, the whole conversation. I referred to the bad impressions which calumnies uttered against the prelates and clergy of Ireland, had upon my own mind when and grace before God and men. It is indeed, an im-I was as yet young and uninformed of the full state of the case.

Fourth-What I said of the right of revolution in general, according to Outholic doctrine, I am represented as having said in reference to Ireland in particular. It had no more reference to Ireland than to course to revolution - and succeeded - because she had observed the conditions laid down by St. Thomas. But because Poland and Ireland attempted a revolution, when some, if not all, the conditions to justify such a course were wanting, neither Poland nor Ireland have been successful in their attempt.

In this view of the subject, I charged with rashness any attempt which did not hold out a reasonable prospect of success, as calculated to confirm the governing power more and more in its authority

But, altogether, what I said on the occasion has o-en apparently misconceived, or misrepresented, so that the true idea does not appear in the printed re-

I turn from this rather unpleasant topic to the more agreeable duty of making my grateful acknowledgments of the kindness with which I have been received by the clergy and people of the Irish capital, and by their brethren during a brief visit to Killurney, but still more I owe the expression of my grateful feelings to the inhabitants of this beautiful old Cork, from which I take my departure for my home in the West. The people of your city have enabled me to be present at a public banquet, in which I had the pleasure of meeting a very large number of your most respectable citizens. I take as a personal honour that the Mayor of Cork did not hesitate to preside on the occasion. To him, and to the gentlemen who surrounded him at the festive board, I make my concluding and very sincere acknowledgments,-Re-

specifully, your obedient servant,
† John, Archbishop of New York.

In reference to the above, a letter has been addressed by The O'Donoghue to the Cork Examiner in explanation of his own share in the matter complained of by the Archbishop. The hon, gentleman says: - "It is the source of deep sorrow to me to find that I took part in proceedings which have alone prevented bis Grace from looking back with entire satisfaction him to home during the fearful summer in order to upon his sojourn in Ireland. Although a result the preserve the lives of his precious charge; and rather lew M'Manus; that a report purporting to give the very opposite was auticipated by me, as well as by than abandon them in the hour of gloom; when he and spire that will harmonise with the building to for so long a period.

PRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE LORD BISHOP OF FERNS AND THE COMMISSION-ERS OF EDUCATION. - The following highly important letter from the Lord Bishop of Ferns has been addressed to the Catholics of Enniscorthy in refer-

ence to the opening of a model school in that town: what is called a Model School has been erected at Enniscorthy, and the subjoined correspondence will sufficiently apprise you that this has been done in despite of my clearly expressed wishes and earnest remonstrance on the subject. I have a special and well-founded right to object to the opening of an educational establishment in Enuiscorthy destined to withdraw from my superintendence and control a young and very impressible portion of my flock, in circumstauces where such superintendence and control are of paramount necessity and importance .-Let me inform you, then, that the model school is exclusively under the management and control of the National Board of Education. Within its walls I possess no authority to visit, to inspect, to permit, to prohibit, to approve, or to condemn. The commission, which I have received from Christ, through his Vicar, to tend and feed the little ones of my flock is peremptorily arrested by the authority of the board at the threshold of the model school. Should the commissioners, therefore, appoint teachers in the model school to whom I should have reason to object on moral and religious grounds, I have no power to interfere. Should the books, the use of which they prescribe or sanction, be found exceptionable, I have no authority to insist on their withdrawal.— Should the artful devices which an over-zealous Protestant teacher might employ to undermine the faith of the little ones, and estrange their minds and hearts from Catholic belief and practice, come to my knowledge I may complain - but my complaint may pass unheeded. It is not necessary for me to ascertain that such abuses will actually occur in the model school; enough for me to know that they may occur, to warrant me in not exposing the faith of those poor children, for whom I am responsible, to such a serious risk. There is but little in the history of the National Board calculated to inspire such confidence as would justify me in committing that portion of my flock which demands my most careful superintendence to the uncontrolled instruction and training of its officials. Confidence, it has been said, is a plant of slow growth, and the proceedings of the National Board since its first foundation, do not tend much to quicken the sluggish plant into maturity. I am aware that a new principle has been introduced into the system of national education, by which Pastoral authority in religious matters is put in abeyance, and parental authority substituted in its place. In accordance with this principle a re-cent regulation of the Board provides that in all vested schools the parents or guardians of the chilaren have a right to require the patrons and managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the school-room, under proper persons approved of by the parents and guardians for that purpose.' God has indeed entrusted parents with the guardianship not only of the temporal, but also the spiritual interests of their children, and given them authority to provide for their moral and religious training and education; but this is an authorify subordinate to that of the Pastors, which in spiritual matters is permanent and supreme. The parent, consulting the character, capabilities, and wishes of his child, will select for him that profession or business which he may deem most expedient, and will procure for him that education which may best qualify him for it. Here the Pastor has no authority to interfere. He may tender his advice as a friend; he may even, as a Pastor, recommend that profession or department of business, which he looks upon as most favorable to spiritual welfare of the given system of education is dangerous to Faith or morals-to warn the child against that danger-to withdraw him from it - and to call upon the parent to enforce the prohibition of the Pastor by his authogrounds, is satisfied that the constitution of the injunction the additional weight of their authority. The direction of moral education is as much involved in the ministerial commission as the office of preachnot more impressively warned to preach the truth in public exposition than he is to preach it in every other practicable form. Yes, the Church-for in this, as I began, so I must end my argument-the Church is the fitting education of the people. The Model School is not wanted to further the intellectual and moral improvement of the Catholic youth of Enniscorthy. I have employed for their instruction literary and religious teachers, to whose capabilities unbiassed and competent witnesses have borne honorable testimony - the nuns of the Presentation Order, the nune of the Order of Mercy, and the Christian Brothers. To them the literary and moral training of little children is a labor of love, of Christian charity. They seek no earthly reward but that of seeing those little ones grow up in the knowledge pressive moral lesson to those poor children to have daily before their eyes perfect models of Christian virtue -- reflecting in the whole tenor of their intercourse with them, the meekness, the humility, the charity, and the modesty of Christ I, therefore, strictly forbid Oatholic parents to send their children to the so-called Model School. Your docility, my beloved people, your prompt and cheerful obedience, have been, since I came amongst you, my joy and consolation amidst the cares and anxieties of my office. I know I can rely on you with perfect confidence on the present occasion. As far as you are concerned, the Model School may look down in its loneliness on the valley of the Slauey - no Catholic footstep will disturb the stillness of its enclosure -it will stand a striking monument of the folly, I shall not say wickedness, of repudiating from public affairs that honest and straightforward dealing which every man of probity deems indispensable in the ordinary concerns of life. May God bless you, and

confirm you in your holy faith. "† T. Funtone." HIS GRACE THE ANCHRISHOP OF TOAM, IN KILLANAN AND HEADFORD .- On Tuesday last, His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in Killanan, after returning from discharging the same Apostolical duties in the several parishes of Connemara and the Isles of Arran. His Grace's address on the occasion was peculiarly impressive, as he expressed the joy of his own paternal heart, and returned thanks to God for their noble resistance to the lures and temptations held out to them for past years (but especially during the frightful senson which was now being gone over), by those agents of proselytism, who prowied about the outskirts of his own diocese in that quarter. In the evening his Grace and Clergy, with several lay gen-tlemen, were entertained at St. Mary's Ciaran. It was not merely the bespitable and Cheerful banquet given by Father Conway made the happiness of that evening, it was chiefly the intellectual repast supplied by his Grace, the host, and others. Father Conway, in proposing the health of his Grace, said, the Archbishop was to-day with them in his official capacity, putting the spiritual brand upon his lambs and sheep and alluded to the paternal solicitude which chained

under heaven, the instrument and means of saving thousands from an untimely death by starvation. His Grace in reply, remarked that in a conflict of duties the more urgent should ever precede; and though nothing could give his heart greater comfort than to proceed in person to pay a tribute of respect and devotion to the representative of God on Earth vet he felt that a terrible responsibility rested upon him, on that occasion; and that he considered the most paramount duty, he had to discharge, was, to rescue, as far as he could, the suffering members of Christ from the fearful agonies of starvation. Our Lord himself (remarked his Grace) gave us the example when he said " Misercor super turbam ;" and because of his care for the temporal wants of who came to listen to his words, he multiplied the loaves and fishes. Then His Grace, grasping, with his great mind both points, deplored the foul causes of the Holy Father's crosses in Italy, and the people's sufferings in Ireland; and imputed both, in a great measure, to the political apostacy of those for whom the people made such sacrifices, in order to raise them to the dignity of senators. Next morning, His Grace, accompanied by several Priest, proceeded to Joyce Country by Lough Corrib; they were carried in the in the beautiful boat of Charles Lynch, Esq., Ballycurran Castle, which was duly fitted up for the occasion, and escorted by a fleet of sailing boats, with their flags and colours hoisted. Thus was His Grace accompanied until he reached the opposite shore, where they bid him adieu with loud long and hearty acclamations. - Tuam Herald.

The Lord Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Very Rev. Thomas McHale, D. D., returned to town on Saturday evening, after an absence of three weeks. During that lengthened period his Grace was engaged without intermission, day after day, in discharging various episcopal duties throughout that very extensive and most interesting portion of this diocese, which lies in Connemara, Arran Islands, Iar-Connaught, and Joyce Country .- Tuam Herald.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL ON THE MURDER OF MR. BRADDELL .- On Thursday his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of the diocese of Emly and Lismore, held a visitation at Bansha. In a sermon preached by his grace he spoke, in terms of scathing denunciation, of the awful murder which had been perpetrated the evening before in the town of Tipperary -a crime of sufficient magnitude to bring down the curse of the Most High on the people and the country. He proclaimed it to be the imperative duty of every man to aid in dragging the assassin to justice, and rendering him amountle to the laws. It is said the address of the venerated prelate, delivered in language of great force and power, created a profound sensation amongst the immense congregation that listened in awe to his words. - Tipperary Free Press.

The Rev. Paul Heney, P. P., Emly, has been appointed by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lenby to the parish of Kilteely, vacant by the death of the Rev John Maddin, P. P.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST .- Paul Crowley, of Sovereign-street, Cionakilty, in the county of Cork, pensioner, did by his last will, bearing date the 20th of May, 1862, bequeath unto the Rev. Morgan Madden, Parish Priest of Clonakilty, the sum of £100 sterling free of legacy duty, upon trust, to be applied to the use and benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, at Clonakilty.

A great demonstration took place in Cork on the 31st ult., in honor of his Grace the Archbishop of New York. A dinner was given in the Royal Western Hotel, at which eighty gentlemen, clergy, and ladies were assembled. The chair was taken by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cork, J. Francis Maguire, Esq., M P. The Archbishop was received with immense enthusiasm, and spoke with his accustomed eloquence. The report fills five columns of the Cork Examiner.

Ennistymon was brilliantly illuminated on Friday night, on the return of the Very Rev. John Sheehan, P.P., from Mallow and Queenstown, where he spent a few weeks to recruit his health after a long and and dangerous illness. The whole scene was one of those occasions which are so calculated to elicit the fond regard and deep-rooted affections of a people for their pastors, who deserve well of the poor, of religiou, and of their country. Seldom is a heartier or sincerer welcome recorded to priest or patriot than that which Father Sheehan - though not wishing it -experienced on his return home in renewed strength and vigour, after a short absence. -- Clare Journal.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, DROGHEDA. - This magnificent sacred edifice, which is a credit to Irish ecclesiastical architecture, will be formally opened for Divine worship on the 31st instant, being the Sunday within the octave of the founders of the Ocder. His Grace the Primate has kindly consented to preside on the solemn occasion. Postitical High Mass will be sung by Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Saldes; and an efficient choir will be engaged. The sermon will be preached by one of the leading pulpit orators of the day.

New Cauach of Sr. Many's, Clouden. -On San-

day week the imposing ceremony of founding a temple to the Most High God, was enacted at Clogheen with the wonted solemnity and impressiveness, and in strict accordance with forms prescribed in the Roman Ritual. Sunday was a great day in the parish of Clogheen, where the tall peasant from the mountains and the gentry and merchants of the town were present to take part in the ceremony. The Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, attended for the purpose of laying the foundation stone, and several of the Clergy from the adjoining parishes were also present on the interesting occasion. Mass was calebrated in a to operary chapel at half-past eleven o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Shanehan officiated, and the Rev. Maurice Mooney, C.C., Dangarvan, ascended the altar and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, Immediately after Mass a procession was formed headed by the Lord Bishop and Clergy, proceeded by a cross beaver and acolytes, and accompanied Mr. J. J. M. Carthy, Professor of Architecture, Catholic University, whose able services have been engaged for designing the sacred edifice, and the Messrs. Ryan, builders, of Limerick, and Waterford, gentlemen who have already won a distinguished reputation in the carrying out of several extensive works throughout the country. Having proceeded to the site followed by a large concourse of the laity, the water was blessed according to the Roman ritual, after which the Latuny of the Saints was chanted by the Clergymen. The first stone was then laid in its place, and blassed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The following engrossed on a parchment was placed with many coins of the present reign within the stone: - "Reverendissimus in Christo Pater et Dominicus, Dominus Dominicus O'Brien, Episcopus Waterfordiensis et Lismoriensis, die 27mo Julii, anno Salutis 1862. Pontificatus S S. Di Pin P.P. Nono 17mo hunc primarium lapidem ecclesiæ parochialis in honorem Dei sub invocasione beate Virginis Marie sine labe conceptæ edificandæ assistente Parocho Rud Johanne O'Gorman et presente magna Cleri et populi multitudine solemnitor benedixit et posuit" After laying the foundation stone the procession proceeded as prescribed by the ritual around the foundation of the new church, his Lordship sprinkling and blessing the same, and at the conclusion of the ceremony of the people present received the Episcopal blessing on bended knees, and all joined in prayer for some mo-

the height of one hundred and fifty feet. On the those with whom I was associated upon the occasion, was about proceeding to pay his homage to the Vicar, the height of one hundred and fifty feet. On the liavall myself of the earliest opportunity of publicly of Jesus Obrist, in union with so many other of this whole, it bids fair to be a splendid conice, an enavowing my regret. during and magnificent monument of the zeal of the good Pastor, and of the piety and devotion of his people. Tipperary Free Press.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE REV. JOHN OCCULAN, P.P. The following has appeared in the Morning News: -

" July 25, 1862, "Sin-My attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in the Morning News of the 11th instant, published in Dublin, dated Kilmovee, Balla. ghadeereen, July 9, 1862, and signed 'John Coghlan, P.P. Archdeacon of Anchonry, containing the following remarks:—' May God bless and protect these generous donors, who have saved the lives of the people, despite the determination of our Saxon tyrant oppressor, who abandoned them to the horrors of oppressor, with an authority of starvation. It is reported here that Sir Robert Peel is to come to shoot (in italies) here this season With a howl of execration will the fellow be met if the people can recognise him!' Permit me to inquire if this letter, purporting to be signed by you, is authentic. - I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

" ROBERT PEEL. "The Rev. J. Coghlan, P.P., Kilmovee." " Kilmovee, Ballaghadereen, August 1.

"SIR-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 25th July. I am the writer of the letter referred to therein. Your letter is not calculated to alter my estimate of your public character, for I find it is not written to notice the painful condition of my poor people, as revealed in my published note, but to betray a morbid sensitiveness with reference to expressions of grief and indignation wrung from a clergyman who beholds his flock perishing before his eyes. When I see the sympathy and munificence of her Majesty towards the suffering poor of Laucashice, and observe how you and your colleagues, with heartless pertinacity, interpose between the Irish people (still more sorely afflicted) and all such generous benevolence and merciful relief, I do not hesitate to call such conduct on your part oppression and tyranny, not statesmanship or just government. When famine threatened this district some eight months ago, I adopted the course which, in my judgment, a good citizen and a faithful pastor should take. I held an accurate investigation into the condition of every family in my parish, and I sent a return of the result to you and to the Lord Lieutenant, invoking the action which a just and paternal Government would be bound to take under such extreme circumstances. An official worthy of such a Government, quite ignorant of our locality, our circumstances, and our wants, undertook to contradict these facts of our sad condition, and yourself in the House of Commons derided our appeal as an extravagant exaggeration. You seem to be troubled by my reference to your intended sporting excursion here, because the word "shoot" was italicised by the printer. I cannot account for such a feeling on your part. I observe, indeed, that a Dublin newspaper with as much absurdity as wickedness, has attempted to torture my mere mention of your coming here to shoot into a suggeston that you should be shot at; and I have directed my legal adviser to ascertain if I cannot punish such a false and calumnious libel upon me.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "John Coghlan, P.P., Kilmovee.

Archdeacon of Achonry.

"To Sir Robert Peel, Bart." THE NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AND THE TRADES or Dunlin.-We have been requested to publish the

following letter from the Rector of the Catholic Uni

versity :--"Catholic University of Ireland, 86 Stephen's green, Dublin, July 30, 1862.

" Dear Sir-I am unwilling to allow the month toclose without thanking the trades of Dublin for the part they took in the demonstration of the 20th inst. As you were, I understand, chairman of the preparatory meeting, permit me through you to discharge this most pleasing duty. The conduct of the trades on that occasion was such as to reflect the greatest credit on your body and on our city. While asserting the great principle of 'Freedom of Education you gave offence to no man; you bore yourselves like men determined to have their own rights, but equally determined to respect the rights, the feelings and even the prejudices of their fellow-countrymen. The Catholic University, Catholic Ireland, is indebted to the trades of this metropolis for the meral victory in the sacred cause of Freedom of Education achieved by their members and their bearing on last Sunday week .- Believe me to be, dear sir, very faithlully yours,

"BARTH. WOODLICK, Rectice "Mr. Wm. Conroy, Chairman of the Associated Trades of Dublin.

THE WEATHER.-The unsettled state of the weather is beginning to excite grave apprehensions in the minds of all classes. On the whole, the days without rain and of a favourable character for the crops predominate; but of continuous line weather we have had none this summer. The crops do not as yet exhibit evidence of any bad effects resulting from this, but unless the weather be more propition; than the portion of the summer that has passed, the pleasing anticipation hitherto formed regarding abundance and earliness will not be fully realised. Of potatoes the reports are still very encouraging. A very large proportion of the crop is already up, and amongst what remains in the round, the evidence of blight is so trifling as to excite noserious apprehension even in that most apprehensive of all classe - farmers -Cork Examiner.

THE Choes - Though heavy raises fell during the week, yet no injury has been done to the crops, which look most hopeful. The new potatoes coming into market, and selling from \$1. to 9, per stone, are large but very soft, and not mutritions. - Consaught

We have had smart showers during the past week, but nothing to do any injury. Gentlemen from every part of the province report most favourably of the state of the crops in their respective neighbouched is, and all anticipate an abundant harvest if the weather continue favourable. - Gulway Vindicator.

The Monster News says :- " We are sorry to say that the blight has unequivocally appeared in this neighborhood. The visitation is perfectly pulpable in some of the stalks which we have seen. In other quarters of the same locality, in inclosed places for the most part, the blight has also shown itself with more or less severity. The other crops throughout the country are looking well. Along the sea const of Kerry, in the direction of Dingle and elsewhere, the potatoe blight is observed; but the corn crops is very good, and, should warm weather succeed the wet and cold days of this week, in St Swithin's, an average harvest may be expected. Cattle feeders and dairy farmers, however, complain strongly of the difficulty with which beef is finished for market, and the unprecedented shortness of the produce of but-

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VICE PROVOST OF TRINITY College. - At one o'clock on Sunday morning, the Rev. Richard Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Frinity College, Dublin, died at an advanced age, at the International Hotel, Bray. He was in College, apparently in good health, on Friday last. He was one of the oldest, and, indeed, one of the most distinguished scholars in Ireland. He obtained a gold medal in Classics so far back as the year 1800. He obtained his Fellowship in 1805, since which time he has shared, to a large extent, ments. The plan of the new church comprises nave the immense revenues of Trinity College. He was and chancel with side aisles and castern chapels of an old backelor, and accumulated a large sum of the Blessed Sacrament and Blessed Virgin and a money. Several years since the Fellows of Trinity sanctuary on the north side of the dimensions are 110 | College presented him with a costly token of their feet by 60 feet, and the style of the building will be esteem, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary early Gothic. The total height of the church will be of his Fellowship. Of course there will be many assixty feet, and it is intended hereafter to add a tower pirants for the lucrative position which he enjoyed

Alba of the NR.-SOULLY, M.P. ( ) correspond

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST. Cashel, August 4th, 1862. Sir-I haped to have had a short repose here after a long campaign in Parliament, but was disturbed this afternoon by a Waterford News of 1st Instant,

with this startling announcement :-ANOTHER MURDER-Rumour reached town to-day that Vincent Scully, Esq., M.P., was fired at, in the county Tipperary. The shot took fatal effect on a policeman who accompanied Mr. Scully."

Personally, I can only vouch that I neither saw the policeman nor heard the explosion; and I feel at present rather more secure here than I shall feel next week in the outlets of London, where a member of parliament may be garotted on his return from the House of Commons. - Faithfully yours,

VINCENT SCULLY.

TIPPERARY Young Men's Society .- On Sunday morning about five hundred men of the Tipperary Oatholic Young Men's Society assembled at half-past nine o'clock a. m., in the Main-street, and having formed in a body of three deep, and preceded by the Tipperary Amateur Band, they marched to the Railway Station, where a special train, consisting of about fourteen carriages, awaited them to convey them to Cahir, whence they were to proceed on foot, in a body, to Ardfinnan, to take part in the closing of the mission of the Oblate Fathers in that parish. At Cahir the young men-a stalwarth, well-dressed, and respectable looking body-again formed, and, headed by the band, set out for Ardfinnan, near which they were met by a large number of people, who greated them with enthusiastic cheering. ing attended Mass and listened to an eloquent and impressive sermon preached by one of the holy fathers, they broke up into groups, and, the hour for re-assembling having been named, they separated, some for the heath-clad hills, others for the rich and verdant pasturages along the valley of the Suir. The members of the band each partock of some refreshments, after which the men again formed, and having received the blessings of the good fathers, they proceeded again to Cabir, and arrived at the railway station at half-past seven o'clock. The train reached the Tipperary station at 940 p. m., and great was the astonishment of all at seeing the entire place surrounded by a body of police, numbering about seventy men, under Mr. Howley, R. M., Mr. Cust, J. P., and Mr. Saville, S. I. The platform had been cleared of a very large crowd of people, who had assembled to witness the return of the society, and each man of the latter had to pass out through the hall under inspection. The result, however, was of a character meritorious in the extreme -us they went so did they return, orderly, respectably, and well-conducted - there were men there of almost every grade, and to their credit be it spoken, there was not a single intoxicated person amongst them. They all passed out, entered the town, and in a few minutes the streets were tranquil; all had returned peaceably to their houses, imbued with sentiments creditable to their religious feelings, and happy and edified at witnessing the solemn and imposing ceremony which marked the closing of the mission of the Oblate Fathers in Ardfinnan .- Tipperary Free Press.

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE. - The following resolution has been adopted by the Grand Jury of the County of Sligo :-

"Resolved-That we, the Grand Jury of the County of Sligo, while we desire to bear our testimony to the excellent conduct and discipline of the Constabulary force, view with regret the tendency which exists to withdraw that force more and more from their most important duties - namely, the prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals, and to form them into an exclusively military force.

"That, bearing in mind that the Constabulars are very properly restricted from using their firearms until the last extremity, we consider the new rifle issued to the ferce to be not only useless, but a serious incumbrance to the police in the execution of their duty, and even dangerous to the peaceable inhabi-

tants in case of their being used. "That we consider a change of the present system to be necessary to the efficiency of the force, and that it would tend very much to promote its usefulness, if the recommendations of local magistrates were treated with more respect than they are at present. "JOHN WYNNE, Foreman.

"Sligo Summer Assizes, 1862."

PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT PATRONAGE .- On July 19th there died his Grace the Lord John George Sult was a verdict in favor of the defendant, with Beresford Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. As he belonged to the fortunate Beresford family, it is needless to say that his Grace has enjoyed a large and liberal provision from the revenue of the Irish Church. We have had the curiosity to trace the Primate's ecclesiastical history, and the results, we hope, will be read with interest by all the poor clergymen of the Church Establishment. Lord John Beresford was born into the world with the best of prospects. His relatives, near and remote, were supposed to hold not less than one-fourth of all the civil and ecclesiastical offices in Ireland. The best of these, however, were of the latter class. When he left Eton his father's cousin, George Beresford, was Bishop of Kilmore at £6,000 per annum, and his uncle was Archbishop of Tuam, at £9,000. With these advantages the young lord stepped at once from deacon's order to a Dequery-that of Clogher, at £700 per annum. He remained in the deanery for seven years, when he was promoted to the bishopric of Cork and Ossory, at £5,000 a-year. In two years another step was secured, and his lordship was made bishop of Raphoe, at £9,000 a-year He looked higher than this, however, and looked not in vain. In another two years be had left Raphoe for Ologher, which yielded £11,000 a-year. At Clogher Lord George remained until the Archbishopric of Dublin became vacant-remained, that is for eleven years. For a Beresford to ask for this gift, was not to ask in vain, and the Archbishopric was secured at £12,000 a-year. His rise now had been rapid and considerable. He had secured every better office than the one held, as soon as the better office became vacant, but there was a botter Archbishopric than that of Dublin, and that was Armagn. His good fortune of course did not forsake him. He had not been Archbishop of Dublin more than two years when his Grace of Armagh died. At once Lord John put in his claim, and Armagh fell to his lot. At Armagh he received £15,000 a-year for forty years. Now let us see what this single member of the Beresford family received out of the treasury of the Church during his sixtyfour years of ecclesiastical service :

£4.900 Dean of Clogher ..... 7 years 10,000 Bishop of Cork and Ossory 2 Bishop of Raphoe..... 2 " 18,000 Bishop of Clogher..... 11 "Archbishop of Dublin.... 2 " 121,000 24,000 600,000 Archbishop of Armagh.... 40 "

£777,900

The late Archbishop may have had all the piety ascribed to him by his culogists, and, no doubt, some of the wealth that fell into his lap he returned in one way or another to the Church, but if report speaks truly, he has died immensely rich. Besides it is not the duty of the State to place large pecuniary re-sources at the disposal of individuals, in the hope bounty.

The Beresfords at one time held three bishoprics in the Irish Church. One Bishop is still left in the family in the person of the present Bishop of Kilmore. The total receipts of the family in three generations, from Church property, can scarcely have been less than from three to four millions ster-

We shall be glad if the decease of the late Primate leads to something more than speculation as to who and act upon the opinions of the three-thus reverswill be his fortunate successor. We are glad to ing the very principle which is supposed to form the learn that the event has stirred up some of the pub- basis of 'our glorious institutions.' The taxation officer in the society that he knew of was delegate; examination, remanded.

lic journalists to protest against the folly of wasting which is a consequence of those proceedings, amount subject next month .- Liberator.

THE VACANT PRIMACY. - Rumours of various kinds gard to the vacant Primacy of All Ireland. The name of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor is freely and favourably mentioned, and the names of probable successors to his present see have been canvassed. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster; Dean Graves, of the Irish Chapel Royal, Dublin; and Archdeacon Smith, are the names most freely mentioned as possible successors to Dr. Knox, in the event of his obtaining the higher preferment. Of these, Archdencon Smith, the Archdeacon of Connor, carries most local favour, in consequence of his unswerving adherence to Liberal principles, both in politics, in religion, and in education, his zealous and faithful attention to all his official duties, and his personal igh character, which has won the unqualified esteem of all classes in this part of !reland .- Northern Whig.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th ult, the Earl of Leitrim moved for copies of the resolutions adopted by the grand juries of Longford and Roscommon reflecting on the discipline of the Irish police. The Duke of Newcastle declined to produce the papers. The motion was negatived.

THE GALWAY LINE TO BE RESUSCITATED. - TWO OF the steamers built for this line, the Hiberoia and Columbia, the deplorable condition of which was proved last year before the committee of the House of Commons, have undergone a thorough renovation, or rather have been rebuilt, in the yard of Messrs. John Laird, Sons, & Co., at Birkenhead. The Hibernia is now quite finished, and the Columbia will be completed in about a month. The official survey of these ships has just been completed. The Admiralty surveyors, Messrs. Luke Dinnen and Thornton, came down to Liverpool on Thursday, and have since been engaged in a most careful examination into the senworthiness and efficiencyof both vessels. The Hibernia was taken down the Mersey on Friday, in order to test her speed and engines .-She has been actually rebuilt, all her plates, &c., have been refastened and strengthened by Messrs. Laird, and about £60,000 have been expended in making her in every respect fit for the mail service. Her engines were found to work very freely and smoothly, and she answered to her helm perfectly.-She had about 1,000 tons of coal on board, and her draught of water was nearly twenty feet. Her speed was tested by four runs on the measured distance between the Fair-way Buoy and the Northwest Light ship -- a distance of about four miles and threequarters-and her average rate was 13.37 knots, or about fifteen miles and a half an hour. The Hibernia is beautifully fitted up in her saloons and state rooms, and has accommodation for about five hundred steerage passengers, in addition to her cabin passenger accommodation, and for about 500 tons of cargo.

Eviction of Tenants - Action for Liber. - Every riend of the Irish tenantry and every friend of justice will be well pleased with the result of the trial Brabazon rersus Potts," an abbreviated report of which appears in our columns. The facts, briefly stated, are these - A correspondent of Saunders' News Letter, who had been specially deputed to report upon the agricultural state of the West of Ireand, furnished to that journal an account of some harsh evictions which had recently been effected by a Major Brabazon - known until lately by the name of Captain Higgins - upon a property which he had purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court. The letter of the correspondent stated that a number of tenants at will, solvent tenants who had fully paid up their rents, were evicted by the Major, and had their houses levelled. Ninety human beings were thus cast on the world in bitter winter weather, and on a wet sleety day. The facts were all true, and the correspondent stated them mildly—it might almost be said coldly and stoically. But Major Brabazon took fire. He did not see why newspaper fellows should have anything whatever to say to the management of his property and his mode of dealing with his tenantry. Was he not to be allowed to do as he liked with his own? He took an action against Saunders for libel. That journal very properly and spiritedly, instead of making humble apologies, went into court and defended the article. Happily the refor the press and for the people. Many are the dangers of the journalist who dares to raise his voice against the deeds of landlord cruelty which are being done every in this island, but worse things might happen if every land proprietor might evict, uuroof and desolate as he pleased, and then punish the journalist who should dare to tell the bare truth of his proceedings. In that way the action of public opinion would be completely smothered, and one portion of the country might be depopulated without anything being known of the fact in places not far distant. Major Brabazou tried a bold, and audacious stroke against the press and the people. The public will rejoice that it has hurt no one but himself.

TAXATION IN PARTRY .- About twelve months ago our renders heard of Lord Plunket's Pound-that prison for brute beasts which his right rev lordship, with a bitterness of spirit anything but creditable to his episcopal character, got built on, and partially inside of the boundary of the little plot of ground surrounding the Catholic chapel of Fartry. A more offensive act than this of his lordship it is almost impossible to conceive. He had a wide domain from which to choose a site for his pound, but no place pleased him so well as the closest possible proximity to the sacred building in which the Catholics of his neighbourhood assemble to worship God. There, full in the face of the Catholic priest and his congregation, would Lord Plunket build up his monument of hatred and insult-there, close to the peoples house of prayer, and actually intruding on the public graveyard, on the ground consecrated by the Church and hallowed by the graves of their fathers - there, of all places in partry, would this 'Minister of the Gospel, this 'Christian Bishop,' set up his sign of defiance The Rev Father Lavelle regarded this construction as a public nuisance, which he would be justified in removing, and, acting on this impression, he one day in the presence of his people and of the police, partly demolished the wall which had been erected on premises of which he was the legal guardian. For this act Father Lavelle was responsible. If he acted illegally there was the law to punish him-but what the administrators of the law have done is this, to visit his offence on the people of Partry, to lay them under a heavy penalty for an act which they did not commit, and the author of which was amenable to their jurisdiction. Of this proceeding the Rev Father Lavelle complains. He would prefer to take the consequence of his own net-and he has not sought to evade them - rather than see them visited upon a poor and persecuted people who are not responsible for them. The Government, however, prefer a course which will at once bruise the flock and afflict the pastor. They have chosen to crush the Catholic tenantry of Partry with the weight of taxation. This plan is being worked out by quartering an extra that they will prove good almoners of the public force of police in the place, and by some other measures such as the Government can adopt for the impoverishment of any particular district. Eight magistrates - none of them partial to Father Lavellememorialled the Lord Lieutenant against this unnecessary addition to the local burdens. Three others one of them a paid servant of the Crown, on being communicated with from the Castle on the subject reported against the memorial, whereupon the Executive thought fit to set aside the opinions of the eight,

£15,000 a-year on a Protestant Archbishopric in to no less a sum than eight shillings in the pound poor Catholic Ireland, as well as to observe other in This is a terrible one on so poor a tenantry as those dications that the Irish Church question is likely to of Partry. It must grind them to powder. The attract attention afresh. We hope to return to this Government is dealing rathlessly with those poor people of Partry. It would hardly venture to treat with equal severity ony other priest and any other are affoat, both in this country and in England, in re- people in Ireland. Probably it fancies that public sympathy for Partry has been exhausted by a longcontinued iteration of its gricvances, or that, because of certain differences of political opinion between the Rev Father Lavelle and other members of his sacred order, it might outrage him without arousing a general feeling of indignation. But we are certain that such views are erroneous; the people of Ireland, and the Irish race in other countries will feel strongly this cruel oppression which is put on the sorely tried people of Partry, and that feeling, though the Government may now be able to disregard and despise it, will some day prove itself more formidable than it is at present .- Nation

The Evening Muil says : - We understand that a writ has been issued superseding Mr. Harry M'Canu, in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Longford. It will be r emembered that Mr. M'Cann, who is the son of the member for Drogheda, was the gentleman who distinguished himself as the proposer of Major O'Reilly at the late election for Longford:"

It is a remarkable fact that great numbers are still weekly emigrating to the Northern States of America, sailing from Drogheda to Liverpool, and thence to New York. It appears that more than 500 persons have thus left our port since the beginning of May. They were chiefly from Meath, Louth, and Cavan .- Drogheda Argus.

On Thursday Captain Beresford (Conservative) was elected for Carlow County unopposed, in the room of Captain Bunbury, resigned.

The Commission of Over and Terminer for the county and city of Dublin was opened in the Courthouse, Green street, on Tuesday. Although the number of cases for trial was rather over the average, the cases were so light in the city that the Lord Chief Justice congratulated the grand jury on the creditable state of the city. In the county there were very few cases, but one was for an alleged murder, the bills for which, however, were ignored by the grand jury.

CHARGE OF ADMINISTERING AN UNLAWFUL OATH.-Kilkenny, Aug. 5.—At the Court of Petty Sessions here to day (magistrates present—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Alexander Collis, presiding; W. J. F. Hort, R. M.; Thomas Hart, Daniel Cullen, J. W. Tidmarsh, and John Potter, Esqrs). Mr. Patrick Mansfield Delaney, a respectable-looking man, apparently about forty years of age, and formerly in business as a grocer in this city, was charged with having administered an unlawful oath on the 22nd July last to a man named M'Evoy, near Kilkenny.

Mr. Scott, Sessional Crown Solicitor, stated the facts of the case. He said he had been instructed on behalf of the crown to submit for the decision of the bench the very unusual and very serious charge preferred against the prisoner. Mr. Delaney was a shopkeeper, earning at one time an honest independence in Kilkenny. Mr. Scott then detailed the facts. He said: -On that state of facts a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Delaney, a search was made in his house, and documents were found there which left no doubt as to the abominable character of the society to which Delaney belonged. One of the documents was in the handwriting of Delaney. It purported to be in the nature of a circular, not being addressed to any person in particu-[Counsel bere read the letter.]

lar. Mr. Scott then continued to say that there appeared to be a fatuity about the guilty, as if it were intended by Providence that they should defeat their own bad designs by preserving evidences of their guilt. The following oath was found in the possession of the prisoner :-

\_\_\_], in the presence of Almighty God. do solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic, now virtually established, and that I will, when called on, take up arms to defend its independence and integrity, in all things serving it faithfully. I do also swear to be obedient to the commands of my superior officers. I take this oath in the spirit of a

soldier of liberty, so help me God." He should ask the bench to commit the prisoner for trial of the felony with which he stood charged, after having proved the facts stated in the fullest and clearest manner.

John M'Evoy was then called, and examined by Mr. Scott. He said that he had known the prisoner for seven or eight years: on the 22nd of July he met Delaney near Troy's gate, about twelve o'clock in the day; be was rather "hearty" at the time, having had some drink, but he had his senses.

Mr. Quinn (who appeared for the prisoner)-He says that he had his senses - do you hear that? Witness - Some of my senses; I could remember

some things. Mr. Scott-What did he say to you?--He asked me how I was, and I spoke to him in a friendly manner; he asked me if I was not a sergeant in the Kilkenny Militia, and I said that I was; he gave me some drink, and then invited me into a room behind the bar in the house where we were, and spoke to me concerning the state of the country; he said that he wanted to liberate the country-to liberate it from the bondage that it was under-or words to that effect; and asked me to swear in with him; I said I would; he produced a book with gold letters on the back of it; I held the book while he repeated the oath; I cannot repeat the words of the oath, but I can tell the substance of it; it was to have a free country from the jurisdiction of the British Govern- the United States' Government. (Hear, hear.) ment: I know that well ; we left the house then, and met Lukeman [the witness then detailed what he had seen pass between the prisoner and Lukeman, ish nation in maintaining to the utmost extent belliss narrated by Mr. Scott; told a policeman what had gerent rights at sea. It is an undoubted right of a

happened the same day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Quinn-On your oath, if he gave you half a dozen glasses of whiskey, would you not take half a dozen oaths? - I would not. I was never a policeman in the constabulary; I was in the revenue police; I took the oath, of course, when join- of the owners to urge in defence such circumstances ing that force, and when joining the militia, and I took a third oath committing perjury.

answer that question unless the magistrate tells

The Mayor -- Answer the aucstion.

Witness-It does give a great deal of trouble. Mr. Quinn-Upon your oath, after swearing your information before Mr. Hort, did you not ask him this question, " Am I to get anything for swearing these informations; I have a father and a sister to support out of my day's labor?' No, that was not the way I asked it; I told him that I was beholden to my labor, and that as he was detaining me, of course he would give me something to support those that were beholden by me (hisses). Hort said that I should not be detained without being paid for the support of my family; I never knew that Delaney belonged to a secret society; I knew it was a false outh that he put to me.

The Mayor after a brief consultation with the other members of the bench, announced that they had unanimously decided on taking informations, and sending Patrick Mansfield Delaney for trial at the next assizes. Counsel for the prisoner applied to the beach that substantial bail might be taken, but Mr. Scott, for the Crown, opposed the application, and the prisoner was removed in custody.

Assizes-Co. Donegal.-Conviction of RIBBON-MEN. - Two men named M'Menamin and M'Dade, were charged with the above offence. They pleaded

Not Guilty." John M'Gowan, an approver, was the principal witness. He stated that he is at present a prisoner in Lifford gaol, having been committed, on 26th Aug. last, on a conviction of assault; was a member of it. He was, of course, taken into custody, and was the Ribbon Society from 1856 to 1861; the highest brought up at the Mansion House. He was, after

below him was the parish master, and below him again was a body master; the society had several kinds of passwords; one of the passwords I learned from the parish master, was—"What do you think of the American war?" Answer—"It will be a destruction to both shamrock and star" Does not remember any more of that password; Denis M'Menamin, one of the prisoners, told me in the gaol that I had not learned it correctly; the riot password was —"Have some decency;" and the answer was— "Yes, when I please;" the toast was -

"Here's to the Italian usurper and the tyrant of

France, With the bigots of England take down the first chance."

The sign was the right hand to the left elbow; answered by the fingers being drawn across the right side of the nose; knows M'Menamin, and remembers the day he was put into gaol; he was put into the same ward where witness was wardsman; M'Menamin recognised witness, though witness had no recollection of the other; witness then asked prisoner how he got into gaol, and he said he went into M'-Dade's, of Letterkenny, with M Dade, Kelly, and Mullen, to give them the "stuff" (password) that he bud not been well sat down when the head-constable slipped in behind him and snapped the list of delegates out of his hand, just as he was going to read it. On his cross-examination the approver said be had been in America for some years; does not expect money for what he has done to-day; was not to be trusted as to the killing of a man; brought pistols

with him from America, but never intended to use hem against a Mr. Johnston. Patrick M'Fall, turnkey, deposed that he was talking to M'Menamin, one of the prisoners, and had a conversation with him; he asked witness how M'-Gowan was going on in gaol; witness said very well; prisoner replied he considered himself a very decent fellow; witness said, "M'Gowan was too many for you," and prisoner said, in reply, "I never thought he (meaning M'Gowan) would have "burst-

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of " Guilty" against both prisoners.

ed.

M'Menamin was sentenced to six years' penal servitude, and M'Dade to three years' penal servitude.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

ADDRESS TO CARDINAL WISEMAN. - On the birthday of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, which took place on Saturday last, August 2, the clergy of the Chapter of Westminster presented the following address to his Eminence :-

Most Eminent and Most Reverend Lord Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

The Provost and Canons of the Metropolitan Church in Chapter assembled, approach your Eminence with a cordial welcome on your Eminence's return from Rome.

'That your Eminece should have been enabled to perform so long a journey without bodily suffering, or serious inconvenience, is a proof of restored health and strength, which the Chapter regards with hearty

satisfaction and gratifude to Almighty God.

'It is still further matter of congratulation, not only to the Chapter, but to the Church at large, that your Eminence, besides assisting at the great coremonies of the recent canonisation, should have taken the prominent part in the deliberations and act of the assembled Episcopate of Christendom which is due alike to your exalted position in the Church, and to your universally acknowledged gifts. The Chapter does not forget that your Eminence is now entering upon a new year of your eventful life, and avails itself of the auspicious coincidence to offer its best wishes for many future years of health, happiness, and prosperity.

The Cardinal gave a most gracious answer, similar in substance to that given to the clergy at large, and mentioned several interesting particulars connected with his visit to Rome.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 7 .- The Federal Cruisers off Nassau. - Mr. S. Fitzgerald wished to direct the attention of the noble lord at the head of the Government to the proceedings of the United States' On a former occasion it had been stated in that House that the United States' squadron were actively since been withdrawn, and they were now employed possess as belligerents, and he hoped the noble lord would give the House an assurance that this matter would not escape the notice of the Government; but that on the contrary, the most vigorous and earnest remonstrances would be made to the United States' Government on the subject. He might also take that opportunity of referring to certain proceedings adopted by the United States authorities with respect to British goods at New York. Hitherto it had been the practice to send British goods to New York in steamers, and afterwards to forward them in American bottoms to Nassau. It now appeared that the United States Government would not permit those goods to be exported from New York unless the owners entered into a bond that the future owners of the goods at Nassau should not ship them either to the Confederate States or to any port in communication with them. He hoped the noble lord would also give the House an assurance that this matter would be made the subject of a vigorous remoustrance to

Viscount Palmerston .- The House must be aware that there is no nation more interested than the Britbelligerent to search vessels met with at sea, and if there is a reasonable ground to suppose that they are carrying contraband of war to take them into court for adjudication. When a ship is so brought for adjudication before a competent tribunal it is the right as may show that the capture was illegal. Her Majesty's Government are, of course, not disposed to That does not give you any trouble ?- I won't interfere with the proper exercise of their belligerent rights on the part of the United States. The remedy in the first instance is to be sought in the Court of Admiralty; but at the same time if any abusive exercise of those rights can be shown to have taken place Her Majesty's Government will take steps to make a proper representation on the subject. (Hear, hear.) As to the second question it is quite true that bonds have been required from the owners of British property at New York; but we are advised that the United States' Government have no right to exact them. It is an abusive power, and Her Majesty's Government have already made representations to the Government of the United States on the gubject (Hear, hear.)

THREATENING BARON ROTHSCHILD .- An extraordinary attempt has been made to extort money from Boron Rothschild. In May last a letter was received by the Baron Lionel Rothschild soliciting a loan of £500, and threatening that if the request were not complied with, he would be assassinated. No notice was taken of this letter, which was signed "A. and B." and in June another letter was received, making a similar threat. It was suggested that if the Baron would comply with the request he should advertise in one of the daily papers to that effect. This was done, and after other correspondences had passed the Baron was desired to send the money which, under the advice of the police, he had promised to lend, to a coffee-house in St. Martin's-le-Grand, addressed to "Mr. Johnson." A letter was sent, and a man who calls himself Charles Reynolds, but whose real name is Davis, was seen by the police to obtain

CHARGES OF ARCHDEACONS .- " The charges of Archdeacons crowd upon us," writes the Guardian, and judging from the extracts which are given, there is a melancholy uniformity about them. Temporal matters appear to absorb the archideaconal mind, and the changes are rung on the Burials Bill, the Clergy Relief Bill, the Education Code, Church-rates, and other topics affecting the position of the Church of England as an Establishment, to a degree which is sickening, when it is remembered that the auditors were men charged with the arduous works of striving to save men's souls. We observe that one of these clerical soldiers of the Church, Archdeacon Hony, of Salisbury, put in a word for church-rates in a charge which immediately followed a sermon from Paul's declaration. "I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." What, we wonder, would the Apostle have thought of the Archdeacon's charges. - Liberator.

SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES - The official return states that the juries on Coroners' inquests in England and Wales, found 1,324 verdicts of suicide last year; or one in every 339 deaths; of these 961 were men. 363 women.

We read in the Glasgow Free Press, that at the Greenock Parochial Board, in spite of the boasted circular of the Board of Supervision, a regular system of proselytism is being carried on amongst the children under the charge of the Board. The thing is done so openly and fearlessly that there is not even an effort manifested on the part of the Protestant members to shirk the matter, or to evade the shifting questions of Mr. O'Neill. He complains that he was recently refused the privilege of joining in his official capacity a Visiting Committee to Luss, 'for the purpose of seeing if impartial justice was done to the Catholic children boarded there.' Mr. Arbuckle had the incredible assurance to state openly that, in appointing members to visit the orphans, we studiously and intentionally kept Mr. O'Neill out. A24 the reason he assigns, is the fact of Mr. O'Neill's having very properly removed a Catholic boy from Strachur to Rothesay, where he would be in the immediate vicinity of a Catholic school and chapet.— Mr. Arbuckle's effcontery, or, at all events, his language and arguments, dispense us with the necessity of proving what must now be self-evident, that proselytism is now carried on, and that avoxedly, in the Greenock Parochial Board. We are carious to know how the Duke of Argyll will meet Mr. Arbuckle's candid confession the next time the matter comes before the House of Lords.

Conscience and the Income Tax - There is an

annual R-turn upon which the British public might be expected to feet a little cariosity. But it comes and goes, and comes again, without eliciting a word of comment, or even a look of inquiry. The Returns of the Income Tax under Schedule D come bome to every respectable household in the country. As to the question how much tobacco or sugar is consumed, that is a matter of bulk, and when you have taken the average, which just means nothing, you establish the only conceivable link between yourself and the return. But, supposing you have returned to the Iacome Tax £300 a year as your profits from medical practice, it is impossible not to look with interest at the number of fellow-countrymen, of your exact calibre, the number just above or just below, and what sort of persons you can imagine them to be -Is the number increasing, and what proportion does it bear to the whole? If, on supposition, you are so M. D., a young one, with some very old stagers around you, it is not at all impossible that you have exaggerated your professional income with a livence which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will forgive. If you are a grocer or a draper, with an evidently thriving trade, at ostentationsly low profits, you have probably done what the whole street has done, up and down, on both sides. The whole matter is so entirely between a man's conscience and the Powers above that the vulgarest morality must be that which guides most of the returns. Nor do the peothe who are so ready to solve the most subtle guestions of theology and metaphysics come forward with their aid. The pulpit is shy of the subject. The Bishops observe their usual discretion. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has no sound cruisers in the immediate neighborhood of Nassau. orthodox tract on the whole duty of a good man in relation to Schedule D. The Religious Tract Society does not offer a more spiritual treatment to the diffiengaged in enforcing the blockade on the coast of culty. The Propagation Society finds it ensuer to the United States; but, it appears their cruisers had convert Caffres and Zulus. The Nouconformists are mute. This is a point on which orthodoxy, heresy, in blockading British ports. There could be no and schism are equally tender. Many a min who doubt, indeed, that the United States' authorities would burn the incious doubter of the doubt, indeed, that the United States' authorities would burn the impious doubter of the story of Anhad pressed, and were pressing to the utmost, without nanias and Sapphira has his reasons for Christian moderation or discretion, the rights which they might | charity to an evader of the Income Tax. Good render, if you have made a false return which is too probable, don't read any further. Forget the unpleasant reminder. Go to prayers; read a chapter; expound, if you have the gift; go to church twice next Sunday, and listen to the denunciation of all whose sins are not of church-going character.

The United States steam war frigate Tuscarora, 6 guns, arrived at Queenstown, and anchored in the man-of-war roads, on the evening of the 31st ult., and took in a supply of coal. Next day the officers of the ship waited on Archbishop Hughes, at McCormick's hotel. The future movements of the ship have excited considerable speculation. In Southampton it was supposed that she had left in pursuit of the British steamer Merrimuc, which had left in order to run the blockade with stores and arms for the Confederates. On the morning of the 1st, the English 51 gun frigate, Shannon, which seems to haunt the Tuscarora like her shadow, arrived in the harbor.

THE TUSCARORA AND THE ENRICA, "No 200."- The United States' war steamer Tuscarora, in search, as is supposed, of the Confederate gunboat Enrica (No. 200), was on Sunday morning boarded of Point Lynas by the Liverpool pilotboat No. 6. The Enrica is reported to have been off the Giant's Causeway on Thursday, going to the westward at the rate of 13 to There can be no doubt that it was the in-14 knots. tention of the British Government to seize the Enrica for an alleged breach of the neutrality proclamation, but she had started before the order could be carried into effect.

The session of Parliament virtually closed on Monday, and the formal prorogation took place on Thursday. The Queen's Speech was read to the few who remained to hear it, and it told them nothing. There has been little in the session to invite retrospection. The Ministry, founded on the selfish and fraudulent compact made in Willis's Rooms in 1859, has proved worthy of its origin-impotent for public good though powerful for secret mischief. Luosened, disjointed, and undermined, it still stands waiting for the push that shall lay it low. It was built up by the co-operation of the Bright and Cobden party with the irish Catholic Liberals, and it has disappointed both.

We cut the following choice specimen of f Evangelical' unction from the British Standard, which is edited by a reverend: - The prospects of Italy brighten. Russia and Prussia have acknowledged The Pope still holds out, in spite of the King and Emperor. He will never give in to reason, and nothing will settle matters but hurling him down the Tarpean Rock, or pitching him into the Tiber, or, better still perhaps, as more humane, sending him to

Enigration flow Liverpool.—The number of ships which have sailed from Liverpool during the month ending July 31, under the Emigration Act, was 28, to the United States, Canada, and Australia, carrying 5,771 passengers; not under the Act, 24 ships, carrying 1,301 passengers-the total number of passengers for the month being 7,072. This was an increase of 3,669 over the numbers, of the corresponding month of 1861, but a decrease of 1;610 on the month of June last. The increase on the seven months of the present year is 4,572 as compared with the same seven months of last year,

# The True and inessider

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Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the

Post-Office, Quebec.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is not easy to arrive at a clear understanding either of the designs of Garibaldi, or of the position in which he stands as towards Victor Emmanuel and Ratazzi. Of course if a king's word were always to be relied upon, we should be forced to accept the conclusion that Garibalds, in inciting to an immediate attack upon Rome, is acting in opposition to the wishes and policy of the Sardian Government; but the opinion is very general that the opposition offered by the latter to Garibalds is purely fictitious, and that whilst publicly condemning, they are in secret urging him on in the course which he is now pursuing. Victor Emmanuel, it is true, by proclamation disavows Garibaldi, Ratazzi also disavows him, but as the Times Turin correspondent, writing under date 7th instant, remarks-" experience teaches us that statesmen's words must always be accepted with reserve and discretion, and the 'other party' has, I conceive, a right to be heard."

Now the "other party," that is to say Gari-

baldi, has all along given his followers to understand that his proceedings were secretly countenanced by Victor Emmanuel and his Ministry, though for political reasons the latter could not openly approve of them until such time as they had been crowned with success. It was by these representations which were, and still are, universally believed by the revolutionary youth of Italy, that Garibaldi attracted them in numbers to his standard; and so well known is the duplicity of Victor Emmanuel, that even the publication of the royal proclamation against Garibaldi has not to any considerable extent affected the previous opinion of the King's complicity with the redshirted fillibuster. "Rome or Death" is still the rallying cry of the latter; and though some uncertainty exists as to the number whom he has collected around his standard, it is generally believed to amount to several thousands of armed men, with whom he designs to land upon the Continent, and to march to Rome. How he will be received by the French troops, should he succeed in carrying out his projects, it is impossible to predict; but as there is no amount of treachery and duplicity with which Louis Napoleon may not reasonably be credited, it is by no means improbable that the French Emperor is acting in concert with Garibaldi; and is by no means displeased at the prospects of a little gentle pressure being brought to bear upon bim, so as to give him an excuse in the eyes of his subjects for withdrawing his troops from Rome, and abandonthe Holy Father to the hands of the enemies of the Church. The actual position of affairs seems to be this-Garibaldi, with his volunteers, is still in Sicily, having been prevented by the Sardinian cruisers from crossing the Straits of Messina :from all parts of Italy, the idle, the dissolute, and the dregs of society are flocking to his standard, though a real or simulated opposition to their I ading in Sicily is still kept up by the authorities; and Garibaldi himself has given his ultimatum to the world in the following address:-

"The present state of affairs cannot continue; I go against the Government because it will not let me go to Rome, I go against France because she de-fends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price.— Rome or death. If I succeed, so much the better; if not, I will destroy the Italy that I have made my-

The harvest prospects of most parts of Europe are reported to be good, and an average bury was Cardinal Reginald Pole, who died the crop is expected. We are sorry to see however by some of our Irish exchanges that in Ireland there is still great suffering amongst the that his pretended successor in the See, Mattenant farmers of the smaller class.

The Army of the Potomac is safe : Washington is safe, and the nation is safe. These are | pal Orders pretended to be conferred by those the tidings flashed by electric telegraph across the land; and strange tidings they are to re- through the said Matthew Parker. The chain ceive from an army which we were boastfully which connects Dr. Sumner with the Archbishop told a few weeks ago was about to push its ene- of Canterbury of the olden time was broken in mies to the wall. We may judge however of the middle of the XVI century; and one tink the seriousness of the scrape in which General | broken in a chain the whole is vitiated. McClellan had got himself involved, when we find that his evacuation of the peninsula, and his junction with General Pope are hailed as a quast greatly demoralised.

to be received as true. The Boston Traveller that the burden of proof rests with those who as- of Montreal.

in some unstances the gallant and patriotic defenders of the Union conduct themselves:-

"Every citizen they found they shot or hungevery house they passed, unless positive proof was given of their Union seatiment, was burned to the ground with all its contents, while the women and children were compelled to stand by and see it burn. In this way some seventy-five citizens were made to pay the vindictive penalty for the guerilla attack, and, undoubtedly, many of them received a merited death. But some, alas, it is feared, suffered wrongfully the fearful punishment. Some sixty houses were burned also.

It is not my nature to justify such proceedings. But it can but teach the people of Tennessee that in this war there can be but two sides. They must either be for God or for the devil-for the Union or for treason. There is no stand between. Those who seek to occupy their position will invariably rue the

neutrality they have maintained." No army, whose officers upon any pretence whatsoever tolerate such licentiousness on the part of their men, can long escape a thorough demoralisation; and if such scenes as that described above by the writer in the Boston Traveller are common, the Army of the North can be little better than a band of brigands and legalised nurderers. The perpetrators, it is just to say, were chiefly Germans irritated by the death of a favorite leader.

There has been hard fighting on the Rappahannock River. The result is not certain; but from the fact that the telegraph has not announced a great victory for the Northerners, it may safely be inferred that the latter bave met with a repulse. It is also said that General Siegel shot General McDowell through the head at Watertown. Both were Federal officers.

#### "LIBERALITY!!

"The True Witness, a Roman Catholic organ, published in Montreal, thus speaks of the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury:--

" In plain matter of fact, the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury is as destitute of all sacerdotal or priestly character as is Mr. Stubbs the neighboring grocer; and Orders confirmed by a Protestant Bithon's groom would be quite as valid as these which the reverend gentleman himself pretends to confer upon the candidates at an ordination service.'

Our Popish confrere seems to take a great deight at vilifying and abusing Protestants of all denominations, for what cause he does so is a mystery to us, enjuying as he and all his co-religionists do more true liberty in Protestant Countries than is granted where Popery is predominant. We know our confrere is a firm believer in apostolic succession, and if Le is sincere in the belief of that dogma of his church, we think he is somewhat inconsistent in the remarks he makes with respect to the Archhishop of Canterbury.

"By reference to the bistory of the Church, as given by Roman Catholic writers, we find that the See of Canterbury was one of the first settled in England, that it has furnished a goodly quota of eighteen to the Calendar of Saints, and that nine of its Bishops were Cardinals of the Holy Romish Church.

"It is true that one of these high dignitaries was murdered by Catholic Rebels under Wal Tyler, that another. Thomas Cranmer, was burnt at the stake, that Archbishop Laud was beheaded, and that is 1667 another was deprived of his See for refusing to take the oath to King William of Glorious Memory. If Apostolic succession conferred any sacerdotal or priestly character on these Bishops, from St. Austin or Augustine in the year 596 by virtue of succession, we see no reason why the True Witness should seek to deprive his Grace, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, of the benefit or character derived from his oredecessors." - British Canadian.

If we notice the above virulent effusion, which we clip from the British Canadian, it is in order that we may repudiate any design of "vilifying and abusing Protestants" in general, or members of the Anglican sect in particular, in that we refuse to recognise the validity of their Or dinations. Gentlemen holding government situations as bishops, priests, and deacons in the Church of England as By Law Established, refase in like manner to recognise as valid the Orders of other and non-Episcopal Protestant sects; and yet it would not be just to assert that because of that refusal, Anglicans " take a great delight at vilifying and abusing Dissenters of all denominations." As amiable and accomplished gentlemen, richly endowed with all natural virtues, we highly honor many, very many, of our separated brethren; but at the same time, we have as little regard for the value of their pretended Orders, as we have for any other well established sham.

It is because we are firm believers in what is known as the doctrine of "apostolical succession;" because we do not believe that any one can give or confer that which he has never received -such as a divine Commission to preach the Gospel, and to administer the Sacraments-that we do not acknowledge the validity of Anglican Orders. The last real Archbishop of Cantersame day as that on which Queen Mary departed this life; and it is because we do not believe thew Parker, was ever consecrated at all, that we do not believe in the reality of the Episcowho derive all their episcopal authority from and

So much has been said and written upon the subject of the consecration of Matthew Parker -upon the validity of whose Episcopal Orders det iumph. The Northern troops are said to be pends that of all the clergy of the present Established Church—that we need only recapitulate This we can readily believe if one half of a few of the chief reasons assigned by Catholic what we read in the Northern papers of the ex- | writers for rejecting Anglican Orders; remindcesses and brutality of the Northern soldiers are ing the British Canadian, at the same time, beloved as is Mgr. Bourget, the saintly Bishop

for instance, gives the following account of how serts that the said Matthew Parker was treally Thattan volt pi vecilität tihne mult mas a seel det consecrated nammer ne voon ge no ene oldise e ne ele

In the first place, during the life time of Matthew Parker, and during the entire reign of Elizabeth, the reality of the former's consecration was openly denied by Catholics; and the government, and the Protestant Bishops who were most deeply interested in establishing the validity of Anglican Orders, never, though repeatedly challenged by their opponents, attempted even to bring forward any evidence, oral or documentary, to show, that Matthew Parker had ever received any Episcopal Consecration .-On the contrary-when Bonner, the most obnoxious of all the old Catholic Bishops, was called upon by Horn, the Protestant Bishop of Winchester, to take the outh of supremacy, the former refused to do so; and when legal proceedings were taken against him for his recusancy, Bonner boidly pleaded that the oath had not been tendered to him, as the 'aw required, by a Bishop-thus directly impugning the validity of Horn's consecration, and by implication that of Matthew Parker. This plea, after a long and careful consideration of all the circumstances, was admitted to be good by the Judges; the Government, though irritated to the last degree against Bonner, dropped proceeding against him; and the next Parliament-8th Elizawas reduced to the ignominous necessity of passing a Bill declaring the Protestant Bishons consecrated by Parker to be "legal Bishops" whilst Elisabeth issued her proclamation wherein she, by her supreme royal authority, undertook " to supply" what was wanting to the raid consecration of her batch of Protestant Bishops, and to dispense with all and every defect.

And yet if that arbitrary Queen's Government had had it in their power to produce any legal evidence of the fact that Matthew Parker had really received Episcopal Orders, they would have been able not only to put to silence their Catholic adversaries and slanderers-such as Allen and Bristow and Stapleton—who openly declared that the pretended consecration of Parker was a sham, but to bring to the block Bonner the most detested of all the Prelates who in the previous reign had distinguished themselves by their severity against Protestants. And yet this government, so arbitrary, so strong, so enraged against Bonner, so insulted by him in the person of their pretended Bishops, and so vitally interested in publicly establishing the validity of their pretended Orders, had to acknowledge that Bonner's plea, that Horn was no Bishop, was a good and valid plea, and were compelled to drop all further proceedings against him! Would they thus have acted, can any sane or unprejudiced person believe that they would thus have acted, if it had been in their power to show by documentary evidence such as the pretended Lambeth Register, that Matthew Parker had indeed been consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, by men who

had themselves received Episcopal Orders! The Lambeth Register, upon which alone Anglicans base their claims, was never produced in evidence, never even heard of, or alluded to, during these important proceedings. For more than half a century after the pretended consecration of Matthew Parker it remained unknown to the entire world, buried in oblivion. The register of that consecration was often indeed loudly called for; Catholics challenged their adversaries to produce it, and taunted them with their silence. At last, when another generation had appeared on the stage, when the contemporaries of Parker had passed away, a Mr. Mason, chaplam to Archbishop Abbot, announced to the world that in turning over a lot of inusty and long neglected papers, he had discovered the important, long ost, and long looked for document! Under such circumstances are we not justified in treating it as a forgery: would not under analogous circumstances, Protestants treat a document so providentially discovered" as a most impudent attempt at forgery.

These are some, though far fron. all, of the reasons why we refuse to recognise the validity of Anglican Orders; but we do hope that we may be permitted to call the validity of those Orders in question, without again being accused of a desire to maliga Protestants, or of an intention to insult a body of men, emment in spite of a few exceptions, for their natural virtues, their great learning and their exemplary morality. We have the honor, the happiness, we may say, to be acquainted with numbers of that body; and though of course, we altogether repudiate their sacerdotal pretensions, we defy the British Canadian to show wherein we have been wanting to them in that respect or courtesy which one gentleman owes to another. Should our contemporary adduce an instance of this kind, we promise him that we will immediately, and cheerfully make the amende honorable.

\* Vide Hallam, Const. Hist.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. -We regret that it is not in our power to announce the restoration of our beloved Bishop's health. He is still suffering severely, and is obliged to abstain from all work, and exertion of every kind. It would be superfluous to exhort our Catholic readers to pray for one so warmly

which, in our issue of the 18th ult., we made upon the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. He disthen attributed to him, and which we must confess surprised as much as it pained us in the writdiffer from him in Lis conclusions. But we would ask, may not such expressions as the following, which we copy from his first article on the Temepithets which we applied to them :-

"March out before your mind's eye the possessors of priest-craft who are now grasping with uncertain hands, wealth and its enjoyments—and temporal power-and the delight which it gives to ambitious minds, and mark how the slimy trail of the serpent is visible upon the robes of those who are the dedicated ministers and teachers of a religion sent from Heaven, the plighted followers of the Divine Exemplar of that faith. Listen to the new thunders from the Vatican breathing curses against all who dare assort and maintain the doctrine of popular selfgovernment for the people of Rome-mark how the Bishops, receiving their mot d'ordre, are coming away to preach a crusade in favor of the righ divine to govern wrong,' and then ask yourself if they, and such as they in other lands and other of the moral effects of Protestant missions and churches, can be accepted as exponents of Christian-ity."—Cor. of Gazette.

Protestant, so called, civilisation, upon the sav-

We call the above "diatribe and vulgar abuse;" because it is a feeble imitation of Exeter Hall's worst thunder; because it implies a most wicked accusation against the entire Catholic episcopacy; and because it is false in fact .-The Bishops of the Catholic Church support the temporal power of the Pope, not because it leaves them in possession of "wealth and its enjoyments," not because it gratifies or ministers to their ambition, but because it is the means, the only means with which we are yet acquainted, by which the spiritual independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, and free communication betwixt him and all parts of the Catholic world, can be secured and maintained. And it is false that the Prelates who signed the document in favor of that power, and who by their eloquence and influence support it in their several dioceses, have received the mot d'ordre to preach in favor of "the divine right to govern wrong;" for the doctrine which they preach on the subject of the relative duties of governors and governed, is still voluntarily changed his faith; that he had requested that preached of old by St. Paul; and the prin- him to send for the Romish Bishop; that it was not lative duties of governors and governed, is still ciples which they maintain in behalf of the authority of Pius IX. are identical with those which the Montreal Gazette would, if called upon, assert in behalf of Queen Victoria over her Irish and over the signature of Mr. Geddes. A more

Our contemporary proposes the following test for Rome; will be accept of it for Ireland or India? If he will not, then he is grossly incon-

'Take away al! foreign troops from Rome. Let the Pope dismiss his mercenaries from other lands. Let those born in Rome exiled during the last 13 years return to their old homes; exclude all other Italians from participation in the debate. Then let the pecple be asked whom they will choose to rule over them.'

But how are " all other Italians" than those of Rome to be excluded " from participation in the Prelate in the following strain. debate?" We still remember how, when on the Volturno, Francis II. was on the point of defeat- says :ing Garibaldi and his hordes of fillibusters, the robber-King of Piedmont turned the scale against by letter, he does not say from whom. It would be the King of Naples by pouring an overwhelming force of Sardinian troops upon the territory of a prince with whom he had no pretended, even, cause of quarrel; and we cannot but fear lest dibility of Mgr. Farrell, which it is necessary to were all foreign troops to be withdrawn from Rome, the robber hordes of Garibaldi from the South, and those of the robber-King from the North, would pour down upon the abandoned and defenceless city; and, as did the Gauls of old, cast the weight of their swords into the scale, and against the old man who sits in the Vatican. Besides, how is the City to be purged of the been so toolish as to ask a question which had swarms of revolutionary fillibusters who from every part of the Peninsula are there gathered Mr. Andrew Stuart tells us that he sent for the together? The plan proposed by the Gazette's Bishop of Hamilton, and at Sir Allan's urgent correspondent may seem fair upon paper; but in request; how the former can be justly blamed practice it would amount to an invitation to for complying with such a request from a dying Victor Emmanuel to make himself master of man, is more than we can conceive, or the Globe Rome, if not by means of his regular troops, at explain. least by the aid of the hired cut-throats whom he entertains in his employment, and for the spoliation of his weaker neighbors.

But apply this test to Ireland. Take away the United States, return to their old homes ;debate; and then let the people of Ireland be isked to choose a government for themselves. Ireland.

violated their Constitution and deprived them of to contradict the report which appeared in the their liberties-then indeed we could understand Christian Guardian (Methodist) to the effect how men who profess Conservative principles that his preachings in Montreal had been in conmight consistently appeal to the "right of revo- nection with the Baptist body. lution." But none of these things can be urged Our correspondent throws some light upon the against the present occupant of the Papal throne; antecedents of this babe of grace. It seems and if in any respect his reign is to be distin- that he has been going about amongst the Aca-

The London correspondent of the Montreal predecessors, it will be by his, perhaps, greater Gazette honors us with a notice of some remarks efforts to confer upon his Roman subjects those very privileges of self-government, upon which. according to the Gazette, "the thunders of the claims the "diatribe and vulgar abuse" which we Vatican are breathing curses." Not only has Plus IX. never attempted to abridge, or encroach upon, the civil and political liberties of his subings of one whom we can respect as a scholar jects, but he has done his best to extend those and as a gentleman, even whilst we most widely liberties, and to place them upon a solid and permanent basis. If he has failed in accomplishing ing all he meditated, the fault is not his, but that of the Jacobins, or revolutionists, who aim, not noral Power, be considered as well worthy of the at the overthrow of the Papal government in particular, but at the destruction of all governments, of all constituted authorities, in general,

> PROTESTANT CIVILISATION .- We learn from our American exchanges that the Sioux Indians have been committing horrid atrocities upon the white settlers in Minnesota. " All the Missionaries," so we are told, "have been killed;" and it is significantly added :--

> "The civilised Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrockties.'

This corroborates what we have often asserted age. They make of him a child of hell ten fold worse than he was before he was subjected to missionary manipulations; and when we behold the Protestant convert from beathenism, sitting clothed and in his right mind, we may be assured that we have before us the nearest possible approach to a diabolical incarnation. It is everywhere the same. At New Zealand and at the Cape of Good Hope, the disciples of the Protestant Missionaries have approved themselves the most bitter and dangerous foes with whom our settlers and troops have had to battle; and there is no exception to the rule that, by their contact with Protestants, the native tribes have everywhere been degraded, and brutalised.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE BISHOP OF HAMIL-TON .- In the Globe of the 15th instant was published the Rev Geddes' own version of what transpired on the day of Sir Allan's death; and in that version we find the following passage :-

"He---Mr. Andrew Stuart---said Sir Allan land for him to interfere with Sir Allan's wishes, and accordingly he complied with his request, and sent for the Bishop." - Globe.

This statement, we say, appeared in the Globe, explicit declaration that Mr. Stuart was the person who sent for the Bishop of Hamilton to attend Sir Allan McNab on his death-bed, it would be difficult to draw out; and yet the Globe, troubled with a short memory, utterly oblivious of what had actually appeared in its own columns, and as part of a statement made by Mr. Geddes himself-but determined at any cost to throw discredit on His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, has the impertinence, or shall we not rather say unprudence, to attack that Reverend

Alluding to His Lordship's letter, the Globe

" But on the Thursday Bishop Farrell was sent for very important if that letter could be produced. It might throw some light upon a dark aflair." -- Globe, 18th inst.

The only reply to this inuendo upon the cregive, is that given by the Rev. Mr. Geddes himself-to the effect that it was from Mr. Andrew Stuart that the message inviting the attendance of the Bishop of Hamilton at Sir Allan's bedside, was sent. Had the editor of the Globe's memory been a little stronger, or its malevolence a trifle weaker, he would not have been already fully answered in his own columns.

An esteemed correspondent writes to us from New Brunswick for particulars concerning the career of a Mr. Ligier in Canada. This Mr. from Ireland all British troops; let the Queen Ligier is a fallen priest, who of course was taken dismiss her mercenaries; let those born in Ire- by the hands on his first arrival in this country, land, and exiled during the last fifteen years, to by the leaders of the several "Swaddling" Societies which abound, but of late they seem to have exclude all but Irishmen from participation in the | become ashamed of their precious convert, and to have cast him off. At all events we have not seen the unhappy creature's name mentioned It is a poor rule that won't work both ways; and either by the Witness or by the Christian the test proposed by our opponent for Rome, Guardian for some time past, and are altogether must, if equitable, be equally appropriate for ignorant of his proceedings, or place of abode .-He will however turn up somewhere some day. Could it be shewn that the subjects of the All we know about the fellow is that he has Pope were cruelly oppressed and misgoverned; fallen so very low, that even the Baptists rethat Pins IX. had broken faith with his people, pudiate any connection with him, and are anxious

guished by future historians from those of his dians, who are a simple innocent people, persuad-

Should this Mr. Ligger turn up, as he probably will, in some part of the Province, our correspondent may be certain to receive all particulars. Converted priests, however, are generally to be heard of by making application to the Police, or others acquainted with the denizens of lewd and disorderly houses, and to the Police our correspondent would do well to direct his enquiries .-The most likely place in which to look for the " brand snatched from the burning" is the brothel or the low grog-shop.

RETREAT IN THE DIOCESS OF KINGSTON. \_'The Spiritual Retreat of the Clergy of the Diocess of Kingston, which was conducted by the Rev. Father Driscoll of Fordham College, New York, terminated on Friday the 22nd inst.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE. - This noble Institution, under the immediate supervision of the Bishop of Kingston hunself, and which has no superior in either section of the Province, recommences its Session after the summer vacation on Monday next. For particulars we would refer our readers to advertisement on our eighth page.

LACHINE CONVENT. - This institution will reopen on Monday next, the 1st of September. In the last issue of the TRUE WITNESS there appeared an article from the Transcript eulogistic of this Institution, conducted by the Sisters of Ste. Anne. According to the writerthe examinations which closed the last academic

year, showed to parents and the friends of education how great care of the pupils confided to them was taken by the Sisters. It cannot be doubted that they will in the future continue to give a good and Christian education to their pupils; and from a sure source it is known that the good Sisters, in order more thoroughly to comply with their vocation, will devote themselves most assiduously to developing in the hearts of their pupils all those virtues which adorn woman. At the same time the conscientious convictions of pupils of a different faith who may be entrusted to them-will be re-

The course of education is most complete; the Convent is healthily and beautifully situated; and there is no reason to doubt that in a short time its merits will be appreciated by the public, and testified to by the numbers, and the progress of its pupils .- Communicated.

spected.

SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .-The classes of all these schools will open at 8 A.M. or Monday next; and parents are respectfully, but earnestly entreated to send their children to the opening, as the means of avoiding much inconvenience both to teachers and to pupils. This is a point whose importance some parents do not seem duly to appreciate; but were they aware of the many and great evils which want of punctuality occasions, they would, we are sure, be more careful in compelling their he was unceremoniously knocked down. He was children to take their places in the classes from then carried to the boat and rowed across the river Brien, \$1,25; J C Nolan, \$2. the first commencement. By acting otherwise, by allowing those under their control to keep away, they wrong the good Brothers, they wrong their own children, and by neglecting their duties as parents, they may be said to wrong God.

In directing the attention of our readers to the re-opening of the Catholic Commercial Academy, 19 Cote Street, we take the opportunity of strongly advocating its just claims to the zealons patronage of our Catholic fellow-citizens. The strictness of its discipline tempered by the mildest government, coupled with the zeal experience and abilities of its educational staff are strong arguments of the advantages it affords for the acquisition, in French and English of a practical course of industrial and commercial education based on religion. In a word, to quote from the Journal of Public Instruction. We see with pleasure that the citizens of Montreal who intend their children for commerce, thoroughly understand the utility of this Academy, and the Commissioners in authorizing its establishment have conferred a veritable boon on the population of Montreal. Convinced of the importance of the simultaneous developement of the mental and bodily faculties, we are glad to hear there is now a gymnasium attached to the Academy which cannot fail to attract the attention and excite the just appreciated by a discerning public of the laudable effort of Commissioners in the cause of public education.

THE HIBERNICON .- We would remind our readers that this splendid painting of the scenery of Ireland will be opened, for the first time since its completion in Bonaventure Hall, this evening. It is painted in the highest style of French scenic art, and what more attractive subject for the pencil of the artist than the magnificent scenery of "the land of sorrow and of song?" The scenery will be illustrated with the sweet Irish melodies, by the talented young soprano, Miss Kate Mac-Evoy, accompanied on the harp by her sister, who is said to be one of the first harpists in the country, and a contratto of no ordinary capacity. Nor must we forget our comic little friend Barney, the Guide, "a rale boy of the sod," to whose humorous songs and sayings we are indebted for many a hearty laugh.

We are requested to state that Mr. O. J. Devlin, Notary, has returned from Europe, and has resumed the practice of his profession at his office, No. 32 Little St. James Street.

Mr. J. J. Murphy has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Whithy.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM. - We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this praiseworthy scheme for orphans. The three Irish Societies—that is to say, the St. Patrick's Society, the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, and the St. Patrick's Literary Association-have clubbed together to promote this good work; and that their joint abors may be crowned with success, is our sincere hope. For particulars see advertisement.

Pic-Nic of the St. Patrick's Society .-- At a meeting of the Special Committee of the St. Patrick's Society entrusted with the management of the pic-nic held on Monday, the 18th instant, on St. Helen's Island, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

1st, That the thanks of the Society are justly due and are hereby tendered to Major Gen. Lord Frederick Paulet, C. B., who so kindly granted the use of the St. Helen's Island to the Society for their late Pic-nic On behalf of the poor Immigrants the Society return their most heartfelt thanks to His Lordship, with a hope that so kind and so liberal a gentleman may long remain in Montreal, honored and respected as he is by all classes of the community.

2nd. That the Committee of management can not sufficiently express their gratitude to the gentlemen of the press of this city for the liberal manner in which they assisted the charitable labor of the Committee, and in a special manner to the proprietors of the following journals for the very liberal discount allowed on the hills for advertising, namely: The True Witness, the Montreal Daily Witness, the Commercial Advertiser, the Transcript, the Montreal Gazette, and Le Colonisuteur.

3d. To Captain Lesperance, the proprietor of the steamer "Hochelaga" the Committee but express the thanks of the thousands of visitors, who feel grateful to him for his gentlemanly behaviour to all; and they also return him their best thanks for his liberal donation to the charitable fund from the price

of his agreed charter. 4th. The manly and firm conduct of Captain Mc-Laughlin, of the Water Police, and of the men under bis command, elicited the admiration of the vast assembly as at the late Pic-Nic, as did also the gentlemanly conduct of the soldiers stationed on St. Helen's Island.

H. J. CLARKS. P. JORDAN, D. LYONS, WM. MANSFIELD, P. O'MEARA.

We, says the Commercial Advestiser, take

our officers have been on the look-out for a deserter time since, and on Wednesday succeeded in effecting his capture at Waterloo, after a desperate struggle. Some two or three weeks ago the fellow King was arraigned, in company with his wife, before Tanner on a charge of having abducted a girl nomed Whalen for purposes of prostitution. The Justice suspended proceedings in the case on condition that King would enlist in the U.S. army. He accepted the latter alternative, and was immediately sworn in. A short time afterward he deserted to Canada, where he has remained ever since. Wednesday morning two of our officers crossed the river, and as we learn, with the consent of the authorities there, proceeded to arrest the deserter. They succeeded in carrying King to their boat, when a party of men and women fell upon them and rescued the prisoner. The same night six of our officers started on the same errand, and reaching Waterloo, proceeded to the house which contained the ignoble carcase of the abductor and deserter. The door was forced open, and King was found in bed up stairs. Upon being confronted by the officers, he, as we are informed, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who approached him. The shooting iron was wrested from him, and \$3; C Peters, \$3; H Martin, \$5; P Walsh, \$2,50; M he was unceremoniously knocked down. He was Kelly, \$3; R G Bellean, \$9; T O'Dawd, \$1; P O'-

Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Tanner, who committed him to jail for examination on a charge of abduction. King was for a long time recognized as one of the best representatives of the genus "rough," to be found on the Points, and it is a source of congratulation to all good citizens, that he is in limbo again. We are inclined, however, to question the propriety of the arrest. However desirable it may be, the legality of the work performed by our officers may involve a question of doubt. Still we are not disposed to indulge in ceusure, and we hope the powers that be, on the other side of the fast flowing river will treat the matter with the indifference which it deserves."

This story, if true, shows how frail is the tenure upon which peace is maintained betwixt the British and Yankee Governments. This fellow Tom King mentioned above, may be, probably is a blackguard; but we can hardly beheve that our authorities will do less when they learn the particulars of his capture, then insist upon his immediate release, and restoration to British soil, with an ample apology for the gross outrage upon a neutral Power. Such we are sure would be the action of the Cabinet at Washington if American territory had been forcibly invaded by British officers, and a British subject arrested whilst under the protection of the "Stars and Stripes."

We hope however for the sake of peace that the details as given by the Buffalo Courier are exaggerated; but whatever the consequences we also hope that the British Government may take prompt and efficacious measure to procure redress for the outrage, and to prevent its repe-

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED AT MONTHEAL .- We have the melancholy duty of recording an accident which took place on the river about eight o'clock on Wednesday night, the 20th inst, and which resulted in the death of three women and one man. The facts are as follows:—' William Cox and his wife, and a woman named Mrs. Pickering, and her sister, of Bonsecours Market, were by some means or other left behind on St. Helen's Island last evening, bavng spent the day there at the pic-nic. About eight o'clock Mr. Cox took an old boat which had been lying unused all the summer, and having got his wife and the other two women into it, he determined to row to the city. A soldier volunteered to help him, and also took a seat in the boat. When about half way over Mrs. Cox became alarmed, and requested her busband to row back to the Island, saying that if he failed to do so, they would be all drowned before reaching the city. Hereupon, Mr. Cox left his place to come nearer his wife, for the purpose of reassuring her, as she had become exceedingly nervous. Unfortunately, however, in stepping and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. across, the boat upset, and the five persons were

PIC-NIC IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE thrown into the river. The soldier clung to the keel of the boat, and his cries reached the nicket at the Quebec gate, who proceeded at once to the rescue, The other four sunk never to rise again. Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Cox went over who, it thus appears, did not intend to return in the steamer. It is not certain whether the ladies went over with the pic-nic party; but it is certain that they did not intend to return with it - Montreal Wilness.

Bodies Found. - The bodies of Mr. Cox and Mrs. Pickering, drowned a few days since near St. Helen's Island, were found on Sunday afternoon at the foot of St. Mary's Current. Later in the evening the body of Mrs. Cox was found near Boucherville, and that of Miss Waldron at Point aux Trembles. The body of Mr Cox said to have been much disfi-

FIRE AT L'ISLET .- On Tuesday night the Roman Catholic Presbytery at L'Islet, was destroyed by fire. A fire had been made in an adjoining shed during the previous day, and having been neglected, the flames spread to the house and stables, consuming them, and a quantity of movembles. The presbytery was insured to the amount of \$1,200. The loss on furniture, &c., is about \$600 or \$500. Quebec Ga-

DEATH OF M. SEBATIER.-C. M. Sebatier, the composer of the 'Cantata' for the reception of the Prince of Wales, died of apoplexy at the Mont. St. Famille Hospital, at 6 o'clock on Friday morning.

Mr. G. N. Sanders, formerly U. S. Consul at London and late Navy Agent at New York, bearer of despatches from the Confederate Government to the envoys at London and Paris, arrived in this city on Friday, and left Quebec by the steamer on Saturday. Mr. Sanders left Richmond on the 6th instant, passed through Philadelphia where he is well known, unrecognised, and after a series of adventures and hairbreadth escapes, crossed into Canada by the bridge at Niagara. - Commercial Advertiser.

THE DESERTERS. - One of the five deserters from the encampment on the Island of Orleans has returned, and voluntarily given himself up. We understand that the party who went out on Saturday, in search of the remaining four, have succeeded in get-ting on their track. They will doubtless be brought in, in the course of the day. - Quebec Chronicle.

Coal oil is advertised for sale in Guelph at the extraordinarily low price of eight cents a gallon This cheap light is brought about by opposition among some of the merchants.

The Chief Justice Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Bart., bas obtained leave of absence and will shortly proceed on a tour to the continent of Europe.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED

Per P Furcell, Kingston-N Cartmell, \$2,50; H We, says the Commercial Advestiser, take the following from the Buffalo Courier of Friday:

day:

"Illegal Arrest on Canadian Soil.—Several of our officers have been on the look-out for a deserter named Tom King, who escaped into Canadian a short time since and on Wedgedow succeeded in effecting."

Per P Furcell, Kingston—N Cartmell, \$2,50; A Devlin, \$1; P O'Reilly, \$2,50; N McNiel, \$2,50; A Edwind, \$2,50; Glenburney, F Keenan, \$2,50; W Marty, \$2,50; J Lowry, \$2; Waterloo, W O'Reilly, \$2; Portsmouth, E Beauprie, \$1.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—N Cartmell, \$2,50; A Devlin, \$1; P O'Reilly, \$2,50; N McNiel, \$2,50; A Wolfisland, J Dawson, \$4; M Clancy, \$2,50; W Harty, \$2,50; J Lowry, \$2; Waterloo, W O'Reilly, \$3,70; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; N Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; M Rourk, \$2; M Rourk,

J Green, \$2 50 Portsmouth, R Cooke, \$4 50. Per M O'Leary, Quebec -- F Leonard, \$3; T Murphy, \$9; Rev Mr Gleeson, \$3; J Delancy, \$3; Judge Dava!, \$6; Hon L Massue, \$3; Mr Patridge, \$3; T C Nolan, \$3; E Cahill, \$3; T M Laughlin, \$3,75, J Veldon, \$3,50; W Kirwin, \$3; G Kindelin, \$3; Rev Mr Le Moine, \$2,50; Island of Orleans, Rev F Destroismasons, \$2,50; Stoneham, J Enright, \$2,50; St Isidore, Rev Mr Poulin, \$4,50; Valcartier, J Lannon, \$1,25; Lake St John, J Mooney, \$2; Sillery, T Roche, \$2,50; J Fitzpatrick, \$7,50; Quebec, J Foley, \$4,50; J Enright, \$6; M Hawkins, \$3; J Burroughs, \$3; H Fitzsimmons, S1,25; M Rignay, S6; C M Donald, \$3; R W Behan, \$3; P Lawlor, \$6; Mrs Scaulan, \$3; Ecureuil, Rev Z Gingras, \$2; Miss M'Donnell, \$2,50; T Pope, \$6; J Ryan, \$3; Rev Mr Auchir, \$4.50; M Power, \$5 . Rev Mr Baillarge, \$3; G M Mnir, \$2.50; B Bennet, \$2 50; The Seminary, \$3; T. M'Greevy, \$6; K. Temple, \$1,25; Est of Mrs Downes, \$3; f' Moss. \$5; J. Lane, \$7,50; J. M'Elrey, \$3; T. Barns, \$3; T. Shanley, \$3; T Lane, \$5; Beaument, Rev A Campeau, \$5; Lorenc. D Danielly. \$5; Quebec, T P O'Meara, \$3; W Hannon, \$3; J Reid, \$3; T O'Leary,

Per J Kennedy, Lindsay - self, \$2; W Deanc, \$2; Downeyville, D Donahoe, \$3. Per Mr Snow - Chambly, T Lussey, \$4; II O'Hara,

\$3; Dr C D De Groshais, \$2 50c. Per P Doyle, Toronto-self, \$5; Dumbarton, R

Brennag, \$10. Per J Ford, Prescott -F Onlhape, St.: Spencer

ville, H Boyle, \$6 50; H Murphy, \$1
Per P Maheady, Waterloo, C E - M Flood, \$1.
Per Rev Mr Lalor, Picton - J Sullivan, \$3,75; W

IF Other remittances received, but crawded out : to all. shall appear next week.

## Died.

In London, C. W., on the 17th instant, Catherine, infant daughter of Chas. Crookall, Esq.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, August 27 1862. Flour-Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2.40 to \$2,65; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3,80; Superfine No 2. \$3,90 to \$4,30; Superfine, \$4,70 to \$4,80; Fancy, \$4,80; to \$4,90; Extra, \$5 to \$5,10; Superior Extra \$5,20 to \$5,30. Bug Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2,50 to \$3,55; Scotch, \$2,55 to \$3,60. There were sales yesterday of Superfine at \$4,75; but the market is very inactive to-day

Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs \$4,75 to \$5. Little or Whest-Canada Spring, in car loads, 98c to \$1

No wholesale transactions for some days Corn per 55 lbs, 45c Dull Barley and Onts - No transactions

Peas per 66 lbs 75c to 823c. No transactions.
Ashes, per 112 lbs Pois, \$6 10 to \$6,15; Inferiors, 5c to 10c more, (less legal deduction;) Pearls, \$6,20

Pork.-Mess, \$11 to \$11,25; Thin Mess, \$9,25 to \$9,50; Prime Mess, \$8,50; Prime, \$8,50 Hams 7c to 10c; Shoulders, 31c to 41c

Butter continues in demand, and meets with a ready sale at the following prices : - Medium qualities, 101c to 12c; fine, 121 to 13c; choice, 131c

Lard The to She; in demand Tallow 7hc to 8hc; in demand Eggs 10/1c to 11c.

DRATHS OF TWO LADIES! - They were both eldery women, worthy women, lived a life of purity and worth. Commend us to all that's good and useful, as we do Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, which do so much good in curing colds, coughs, hoarseness, sore throats ect. Only 25 cents a hox.

They are fine articles for clearing the voice of speakers, singers, etc.
Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans.

Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

## NOTICE.

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

## M'EVOY'S NEW PICTORIAL

#### AND MUSICAL EXHIBITION. THE HIBERNICON,

A Tour Through Ireland, IS NOW OPEN FOR EXHIBITION IN THE

#### BONAVENTURE HALL,

THIS splendid work of Art, just completed, will be opened in this city for the first time since its completion in a few days. It is painted on 11,000 feet of canvas, by the distinguished French Artists M. M. Dufloeg and Fouchers, and represents the principal Cities, Public Buildings, Magnificent Lake, Mountain, Sea and River Scenery of Ireland.

The Painting will be accompanied by Vocal and Instrumental Music by a Troupe of talented Artists, who will perform on the Harp, Piano, Violin and Harmonium.

The vocal illustrations are selected from the immortal Irish Melodies, and will be sung by Erin's gifted child of song,
MISS KATE MACEVOY,

accompanied on the Irish Harp by her Sister Miss MARIE, the accomplished Harpist and Contratto. Master JOHN SPALDING will appear as Barney the Guide, and, with his Sister, Miss TERESA, sing

several Comic Irish Sougs and Ductis.

Mr. CHAS. MacEVOY Director of the MUSIC. PROF. MACEVOY Lecturer.

For particulars see posters and small bills



TRUSTEES OF THE ST. PATRICK'S

## ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Assisted by the various Irish Societies. HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR FIFTH

GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC

## WILL BE HELD IN THE

VICTORIA GARDENS. (Late Guilbault's)

On. WEDNESDAY NEXT, 3rd SEPT.

ARRANGEMENTS are made for several Thousands

of Visitors. The following Games will be commenced at 2 1st prize 2nd prize

1st Putting Heavy Stone	\$2,00		\$1,00			
2nd Thr wing Light do	2,00		1,00			
3rd Long Race half-a mile	4,00		2,00			
4th Running Long Leap	2,60		1,00			
5th Ditto Hop Step and Leng	p 2,00		1,00			
6th Three Standing Lenys	2,00		1,00			
7th Hurdle Race a Quarter of a						
Mile over six hurdles 3 feet l			2,00			
8th Running High Leap	2,00		1,00			
9th Standing do	2.00		1.00			
19th Boys Race (measuring	z not		•			
more than 4 feet 6 inches, i		1	50c			
11th Short Race 150 yards	2,00		1.00			
12th Sack Race	3	2	ı'			
Entrance fee 25 cents each game, for each of which						
here must be at least four competitors.						
GRAND LOTTERY						
TEG A NII IAII IV. S V						

The Ladies and the Children's GIFTS contain up wards of 100 PRIZES, and will be opened at four will reopen their Classes the 1st of SEPTEMBER. o'clock.

Choice Articles, in Gold, Silver, and Jewellery will fall to the lot of the fortunate drawers of prize tickets.

Great care having been taken in their selection, every article will be found useful ormamental, and

The whole will be given to the Ladies and the javenile friends of the Asylum without any charge

Two excellent QUADRULLE BANDS are engaged one for the upper and one for the lower grounds, Such attractions were never before offered at any PIC-NIC in this city, and the Managers therefore have to have the pleasure of ingetting a multitude of

friends, to participate in the amusements provided for their entertainment, regardless of all expense.

The object of this Pic Nic--the Clothing and Educating destitute Irish Orphans--commends itself Refreshments of the choicest kind will be supplied

Entrance to the Grounds - Adults 25 cents : Children 12; cents.

For further particulars, see handhids, Montreal, 22nd July, 1862.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE

RIGHT REV. AND REV. DIGNITARIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

## AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

WILL BE EXHIBITED.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

SEPT. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5th, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M., daily, MR. HELD'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING.

(37 feet high and 24 feet wide)

## LAST JUDGMENT

After the Original Fresco, by PETRUS CORNELIUS, EQ. in the Church of St Ludavicus, in Munich. In the Evening, the Painting is Illuminated by the famous Drummond light

Admission 25 cents. Children half price. Schools admitted in the afternoon at 5 cts a head.

J. MOSER, Manager.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MON-DAY EVENING next, 1st September. The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock

(By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

#### 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 Astro-nomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting

and Drawing, &c., &c.

Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crotchet work, netting, artificial flowers, vc., &c The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

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 provide 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 touckins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. N.B. - Our former Papits will be admitted on the same conditions as they have been for the preceding

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

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

of September. J REZE, President.

THE Opening of the Classes at the CONVENT of LACHINE will take place on the 1st of SEPTEM-BER next.

THE Educational Establishment of V LLA MARIA and MONT STE. MARIA, will RESUME the Scholastic Exercises on the 4th SEPTEMBER.

THE HALF-BOARDING SCHOOL of Montreal and the Academies Sr. DENIS and Sr. CATHARINE

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE PUPIL TEACHERS of this School are requested to present themselves on the 4th of SEPTEMBER nevt at 6 P.M. for the resumption of business. They will be required to produce certificates of good conduct and Baptism

The costume is obligatory. H. A. VERREAU, Pire.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL. THE duties of this School will be resumed on the

2nd of SEPTEMBER next at 9 A M. Parents are requested to be poincial in sending their children the first day. H. A VERREAU, Pire.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

MONTREAL, No.~19Cote 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 banguages To the important improvements made by them a few years ago, the gentlemen, the Commissioners, have been enabled, this year, to add a Gymnasium.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the

U. R. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

## TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTONS.

Montreal, Aug 27th 1862.

THE undersigned, desire to invite attention to the Extensive and Varied List of SCHOOL BOOKS, of their own Publication, mostly prerared 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 STATIONARY, comprising Cup, Letter and Note Papers, Copy Books, States, Steel Pens, Pencils, &c. &c. all of which they are prepared to supply at the VERY LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH.

PUBLICATIONS, they keep constantly on Sale all the CATHOLIC BOOKS, Published in the U.S., which they are prepared to supply at Publisher's

Constantly on sale, a large stock of FOREIGN Constantly on sale, a large stock of FUREIGN BOOBS, including ENGLISH. IRISH, FRENCH, and BELGIAN Editions of NEW and STANDARD CATHOLIC WORKS, MISSALS, BREVIARIES, &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 Relail, at the VERB LUWEST PRICES.

TF 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

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

MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Booksellers, Printers and Stationers,

August 28.

182 Bultimore street, Baltimore.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 5 .- Each day brings an augmentation of the uneasiness created by the Franco-Russo alliance, which, according to its present terms, bodes only conquest, injustice, and confusion, and is likely to satisfy none. Earl Russell has offered the intrigue to go unmolested. How will he endeavour to avert its disastrous consequences should Garibaldi expend his exuberant activity upon Greece, as Ratazzi has on his knees implored of him? The East will at once be in a flame, and Italy will grow pale in its light, to the great satisfaction of the sojourner at Vichy, of Gortschakoff, and of the drum-major - suddenly invested with diplomatic honors, Bismark. If, on the other hand, the 'hero' should resume his views of 1849, the French Government will be obliged to augment its forces in the East, and to maintain its army in the Peninsula. It is placed at issue between the address of the Bishops and the speech of Garbaldi, and must make choice either of that policy which upholds, right, represses violence, maintains the Christian national traditions of France, and represents and defends the teaching of the Universal Church respecting the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See-or, of that which would conclude its long series of attacks upon the temporal rights of the Holy See, by the massacre of the Priesthood and of the soldiers of France. Either the policy of 1849 must be carried out or we must submit to the insults and threats of Garibaldi, and deliver Rome, under one pretext or another, to the enemy whom France had expelled from it. At present I incline to the opinion that should Garibaldi-organise an expedition he will carefully avoid attacking Rome, though all his speeches appear to imply the contrary. The hermit of Caprera is a man of sudden impulses and impremeditated attempts; he may disappear, as he has already done; but he will go just wherever his own previous plans did not incline him. While the French ships are in pursuit of him near Civita Vecchia, he will have penetrated into Dalmatia, Montenegro, or Greece, despite the watchfulness of the British and Austrian

The Opinion Nationale publishes an article advising Garibaldi as to the means of extricating hunself from the difficulties created by the antagonism between him and King Victor Emmanuel. The plan suggested is an expedition to the Turkish provinces on the Adriatic.

The Siccle and the Opinion Nationals pubfish articles, signed by M. Havin and M. Gueroult, blaming the conduct of Garibaldi. They urge the Italians to rally round Victor Emmanuel, but insists on the necessity of promptly solving the Roman question by delivering up Rome

The Patrie announces that a French naval division will appear towards the beginning of November in the Gulf of California, and that the army will then march on Mexico. "It is im-

portant," it adds,-"That a demonstration should be made at that period in order to watch the events of which the coast of Sonora and of California may

be the theatre." The Civil Tribunal of Perigueux has just been engaged three days in hearing the important question discussed as to whether the French laws allow a person in holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church to contract marriage. The case was brought before the same tribunal in February was orought octore the same thousand the results of last to their opinion—an last, when M. Bron de Lauriere, who is in what at Europe the last of Line opinion which I have often quoted—that there is priest's orders but has retired from exercising the functions of the sacred ministry, applied to the tribunal for an order to compel the mayors of Pengueux and Cendrieux to proceed to the celebration of his marriage with Madle. Elizabeth de Fressange. The Procureur Imperial strongly opposed the application. He declared that to permit the marriage of Priests would be injurious in a moral point of view, and quoted the opinion of Portains, who says:-" There would no longer be any safety for families if a priest could choose a wife and abdicate his ministry for the purpose of marrying." The tribunal after due deliberation, pronounced the following judgment :- "The tribunal, considering that, according to the Code Napoleon, marriage is purely a civil contract, which may be made by all citizens whom it has not formally declared incapable; that it would be vain to seek in our laws a prohibition against the marriage of a Roman Catholic priest, since he does not by taking holy orders lose any of his rights as a citizen; that the organic law on public worship, of Germinal, year X., is as silent as the code on this important point; that when the legislator is silent, it does not belong to the judges to supply his omissions, by deriving from moral and religious considerations, doubtless worthy of all respect, but having no root in the civil law, a prohibition which the latter does not contain; - for those reasons the tribunal declares and ordains that the said civil functionaries shall proceed to the publishing of the banns and celebration of the marriage of Bron Lauriere with Elizabeth Fressange; and further ordains that mention of the present judgthe said communes of Perigueux and Cendrieux, and condemns Brou-Lauriere to pay all costs." -Galignani.

SUICIDE IN FRANCE.—A writer in the Paris suicide. It is so natural for man to live! Formerly the law held suicide in horror, and branded it as a crime. The frequency of suicide now obliges the legislator to assume more humble voice of the King. It is not known what position hearing. What do statistics tells us? Why he occupies. Our troops are all loyal and their spirit is excellent; while, on the other hand, desertions have taken place in the Gamp of Garant Garibal to 1858 inclusive, 92,662 suicides have been committed in France, being an average of 2,895 | rumors." in the year. The suicide of males, which have only been kept distinct since 1836, amount to 56,562, and of females to 18,548—the yearly average for the former being 2,459, and for the latter 807. This difference is only to be explained by the fact that the religious sentiment acts more powerful on women than on men. It . is proved by the official returns that the most religious provinces presents the fewest suicides and the Emperor Napoleon, who is generally supposed to These volunteers were at first unarmed, but the Sub- dini, what Cialdini did. - Cor. of Tablet.

approach Paris, where it attains the maximum. Old age even does not seem to allay the furore when it begins to decline. It is absolutely such plans as this evening I have heard attributed frightful to contemplate the constant progress of suicide during these gloomy years, from 1827 to suicide during these gloomy years, from 1827 to where the French troops would meet him. Whilst 1858; the number was 1,512 in 1857, and 3,050 the latter would be defending the frontiers a revolt in 1858. It has been truly remarked that revolutionary times are very prolific in these distresses, disappointments, and sufferings which too often end in suicide. What an amount of moral tortures, of ann-social hatred is represented by the diplomatic relations between France and Italy. the number of 3,000 suicides! Is it at all compensated by the problematic progress in the well- little hesitation in saying that M. Benedetti was orbeing and wealth, with which we have been so long dinned?"

The harvest continues its progress with mag-

nificent weather. The accounts received from the departments, however, are not all satisfactory. In the Puy de Dome, for example, and in the neighboring districts farmer complain of the wheat crop. In the eastern departments the produce, after thrashing, is not as good as was expected, and wheat has risen in the South in consequence of a deficient crop. Taken altogether, however, there is little doubt but that the barvest will be equal to a fair average .- Times Correspondence,

ITALY.

The Italian crisis occupies the attention of all new papers in Europe. None of them profess to one entitled "The Temporal Power of the Pope," understand what is going on, or to be sure of and the other "A Gross Untruth of the Revolution, plete breach between King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. The King has put forth his Royal proclamation against the Bold Buccaneer, to whom he owes the larger part of his usurped dominion; and Garibaldi has refused either to read or obey it. He has marched into the woods with a few hundred followers; and the battations: of Piedmont and the fleets of France are all said to be arrayed against him.

Meanwhile, his volunteers are hurrying to the coast from all the towns of Italy, and demanding to be conveyed to Sicily that they may learn there what they profess not to know-whether he has any need of them. Human patience proves at length unequal to the sustained contemplation of this low, tedious, and disgusting business, compared to which the dullest tale in our serials seems absolutely sparkling with incident and full of noble characters. As a last hope name of Napoleon), we shall have a revelation from the great Mystery-man himself, which will pour a flood of light upon the situation."-

TURIN, August 3 .- The King has issued the following proclamation: "To my people, -- At young people carried away by illusions, and, forgetful of the debt of gratitude due to our best alhes, make of the name of Rome, that name winch . gister. is the desire of all, the signal of war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive, the voice of the King will make itself heard. Every other summons is that of rewhole of Europe, justice for Italy." In the spect to the proclamation issued by the King, who tancy that the whole affect and an oppor-Signor Ratazzi replied that the manifesto was tunity to withdraw from Rome. occasioned by the carolineats of volunteers, and plause.) The Chamber, after a short discussion, expressed its approval of the noble and firm words

my, relative to the proclamation of the King, in which he says:-"By your firmness you will is not allayed, you will do your duty, however painful it may be." The proclamation of the King has been very favourably received. Hones are entertained that the Government will take advantage of events to bring about the solution of the Roman question. The Italian journals assert that the English squadron had received orders to act in concert with the French and Italian squa-

Tunis, Aug. 5 .- Popular demonstrations have taken place at Brescia and Florence. Shouts were raised of "Long live Victor Emmanuer! To the Capitol! Rome or death!"

Tunin, Aug. 7.—In the Chamber of deputies to-day Signor Minghetti requested the Government to comment shall be made in the marriage registers of municate to the Chamber any information they had received from Sicily.

Signor Ratazzi replied that no positive information had been received, but as soon as any arrived it would be published. There was, he said, no foundation for the alarming news which had been circu-Monde says :- " If there is any crime peculiar lated. There had been no engagement between the to societies in a state of decadence it is assuredly royal troops and the Garibaldians, and he did not believe that any such engagement would take place.

Signor Ratazzi further said:-"It does not result from the information received that General Garibaldi has refused to listen to the have taken place in the Camp of General Garibaldi. The public must be on its guard against false

Signor Sineo then made a speech approving the conduct of Garibaldi.

Signor Ratazzi replied with much warmth, and was

loudly applauded. The Paris correspondent of Thursday's Star has the following:-" The declaration of Ratazzi in the Italian Parliament with reference to Garibaldi has adventurers from the provinces of the mainland; 150 been received here as a thing that might have been expected. The Ultramontanes pretend to see in the bardy and the Æmilia. Altogether, his force does speeches of Garibaldi a deep-laid plan to frighten not certainly exceed 850, between men and boys.

that the proportions of suicides increase as we be troubled with nervous fears for his personal safety similar to those which disturbed the latter days of Cromwell.: They do, however, the general the justice, to admit that he may be the unconscious instruor self-destruction; the proportion constantly in- ment of deeper men than he is. But subtle as Italian creases from childhood to the age of eighty statesmen may be, they can hardly be suspected of to M. Ratazzi and his colleagues. One is that Garibaldi should throw himself upon the Roman States, would take place at Rome, and the Pontifical gendarmes be routed, the Vaticac taken, the Pope allowed to escape, and Victor Emmanuel be proclaimed in his stead. This evening's telegrams confirm some information which I last night received about From it and other things that I have heard, I have dered to demand of the Italian Ministry whether it was prepared or not to allow Garibaldi to carry out his threats in Central Italy, and to say that, were nothing done to prevent him, the Imperial Government could not continue to hold the same friendly relations which it does with that of Victor Emmanuel. The manifesto which was last issued from the woods of Figuzzi must complicate what the French call 'the difficulties of the situation.' 'The arrogaut foreigners' mentioned in it are no less the army of occupation than the Austrians in Venice. Victor Emmaruel's proclamation is generally regarded as an effort to counter-balance the speeches of Garibaldi as well as to satisfy the French Government that they were made without the consent or privity of the Cabinet of Turin."

LIBERTY OF THE PARSS IN ITALY .- The Tribunal of Sienna (Tuscany), on the 25th, condemned two Carmelite Friers - Father Operato and Emiliano-to twenty months' and six months' imprisonment resthe Cabinets, and the leading columns of all the pectively, for writing and circulating two pamphlets in which the King and Government of Italy, the anybody's intentions. Ostensibly, there is a coin- army and nation, were spoken of in insulting language. The prior of the convent, Father Hilarion, was acquitted for want of evidence.

ROME. -- I believe the following particulars of M. de Lavalette's last propositions are perfectly correct, viz., The Pope would retain what he has at the present moment; his security and independence would be guaranteed by a mixed garrison of French, Austrians, and Spaniards; in indemnification for the stolen provinces, he would receive fourteen millions of annual revenue. The Holy Father refused; saying (according to the Minister's reply to the Empress, who has been greatly displeased by his failure) "That be had fully resolved to accept nothing; to suffer all.' Were the Pope to consent to such propositions, he would in fact appear to sanction the acts of violence and usurnation that have been perpetrated. M. Thouvenel, who is more communicatire than becomes a Minister, said last night, however, " that a Congress might arrange things on the footing above described, without any anxiety for the consent of the Pope, and leaving him at liberty to protest." Those least favorable to Napoleon assert that he has no idea of evacuating Rome, and that he of reach, the newspapers promise us that on or is far from accepting Italian Unity, or from having before the Festival of the Assumption (the Ein-renounced the Confederate project. A conviction is peror has selected that day as the Feast of the at last arising, that the Neapolitans and Sicilians will never be able to unite with the Northern Italians, and that thus the boasted Unity will dissolve of it-Garibaldi will be unable, in my opinion, to effect the downfall of the ministry; but should Sicily and Naples declare in favor of the Condottieri, which is far from impossible, a rupture between the North and South would at once ensue, and the result would be a Southern Italy independent of the North, with the time when Europe is rendering homage to we know not what dynasty, or perhaps only a vicethe wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see royalty, with a certain autonomy. Will this result be achieved by leaving the Italians to themselves, or by foreign intervention, is, it appears to me, the question at issue. - Correspondent of the Weekly Re-

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Although the news we have been receiving for the last three or four weeks clearly pointed to some design of Garibaldi at variance with the intentions of Government, and calculated, consequently, to lead to a conflict between the General bellion and of civil war. The responsibility and and the Royal authorities; although every step of rigour of the law will fall upon those who do not Garibaldi seems to have brought him nearer and listen to my words. I shall know how to pre-nearer to the dreaded collision, and the outbreak serve the dignity of the Crown and of Parliament seems now imminent and unavoidable—still there is no limb of man who hold fast to their contribution. no lack of men who hold fast to their opinion-an Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Ferrari re- and the Rattazzi Cabinet, but even between the quested explanations from the Ministry with re- agitator of Sicily and the autocrat of France, and who fancy that the whole drift of Garibaldi's move

Some of the most intimate friends of Garibaldi, the false reports which had been circulated that who till yesterday were with him in Sicily, are now the Government were secretly in favour of them. in Turin-Colonel Corte, Dr. Guastalia, and several It was requisite that the misunderstanding should not be sknown as men of extreme measures. Colonel Pianciani, a Mazzinian, has met them here, and cease. He hoped that Garibaldi, knowing the no one doubts that Garibaldi is at the present mofirm will of the King, would submit to his wishes, ment under unmitigated Mazzinian influence. Coloand that a civil war would be avoided. (Ap- nel Acerbi, late head of the Commissariat (Intendente Generale) of the Southern army, who with the bulk of the Garibaldian officers accepted service in the regular troops, was arrested here in Turin, on of the King, and passed to the order of the day. Thursday evening last, as he was at supper. He TURIN, August 4.—The Minister of War has was suspected of having a hand in those claudestine addressed an order of the day to the Italian ar- culistments upon which such a singular air of mystery hangs, but which are in all probability the result of subterranean Mazzinian intrigues. These colistments continue incessantly. The stir of young avoid the greatest of evils—civil war. If, after men about the country is something unaccountable, the words of the Sovereign, culpable impatience and the tide is all moving Southward. The chiefs of the Hungarian Emigration are also incessantly on the wing. The Government boast that they have it in their power to maintain order at all events, and they certainly take very energetic measures to shut Garibaldi in a circle of iron and lire.

For their own part the French are also concen-trating their land and sea forces about Rome. On the other hand, if we may give credit to Southern correspondents, 'complete anarchy reigns at Palermo and in most Sicilian provinces; rabble government prevails, and the King's authority is admitted only in name." If Ough and the troops do their duty, and there is no doubt they will do it, a collision may occur, but the success is hardly doubtful. The party of disorder must and will be crushed, and Garibalds will have the satisfaction which he apparently coveted - that of fully extinguishing himself.-There is too much common sense in Sicily, no less than everywhere else in Italy, for madmen to be allowed to risk all when there is so little to gain and so much to lose.

in the meanwhile a Mazzinian committee, at the head of whom are Bertani, Caivoli, Mario, Miceli, and Mosto, have sent forth from Genua a circular addressed to all the Democratic societies in Italy, taxing every member of each of them to the amount of 1f., the money to be employed for the liberation of Rome and Venice.

Garibaldi has collected little more than 250 native Sicilian volunteers in the island, many of them mere boys of 12 to 14 years of age. They are of the same stuff as the patriot heroes whose age and size astounded me two years ago, as I saw them-battalions of them -mustering in the squares and streets of Messina, bending under the weight of the long muskets they carry on their shoulders. They are of the same stamp and breed as those of Picciotti who played such a cuaious part at the taking of Palermo-formidable for their vociferation when away from danger, never to be reckoned upon when the steadiness of their nerve was put to the test. Besides these, Garibaldi has gathered together about 450 or 500 have gone over from Tuscany, the rest from Lom-

Prefect of Corleoner a man devoted to Garibaldi, provided them with a few hundred muskets by a stratagem for which it is to be hoped, he will have his reward. He ordered the National Guard of the town under arms; he bade them stand, at ease, and pile arms; and when the men were scattered about the market place, leaving only a feeble guard on duty on the spot, 300 of the Garibaldians rushed out of their hiding places, fell upon the unsuspecting sentries, and overpowered all resistance, so that the ill-guarded muskets fell an easy prey to the volunteers. Far different from the conduct of this Sub-Prefect was the behavior of another public functionary, the Syndic of Marineo. After their successful exploit at Corleone, the Garibaldians, as you know, repaired to the Royal wood at Ficuzza, where they established their head-quarters. They then sent a deputation to Marineo, a town at about equal distance between Corleone and Palermo, and intimated to the municipal authorities of the place that they should deliver up such arms as were in possession of the National Guard, for they were needed in the furtherance of a great national undertaking. The Syndic answered that "be was not free to act in this matter without an express order from the Prefect. upon whom he depended, and that he would abide by what was his very clear line of duty, regardless of consequences." Whereupon the Garibaldians once more withdrew to Ficuzza. Here it was that Garibaldi for the first time visited them, in the evening of Friday last, August 1, and addressed to his "fellow combatants" that proclamation which you may have read in my yesterday's letter. Since then nothing has been heard either of the volunteers or their leader. But what we know, rather positively, is that there are by this time no less than 20,000 of the Royal troops in the island of Sicily, most of them being assembled in and about Palermo; and that several battalions have for the last few days been moving by slow and short stages (five or six miles a day) towards Corleone and the territory occupied by the Garibaldians, this leisurely march being dictated by a desire to avoid all needless effusion of blood, and by a well-grounded hope that the volunteers, aware of the smallness of their number and awed by the imposing force of their adversaries, may become aware of the uselessness of all resistance, and may be induced peaceably to disperse, giving up their harebrained enterprise. If private intelligence may be relied, there seems little or no disposition on the part of the population of the island to join Garibaldi, and at Palermo order and tranquillity continue undisturbed. General Cuiga, the new Prefect, reached his destination on Saturday; his presence and the King's proclamation, which was published last evenmost beneficial effect. The Sicilians showed at all times strong common sense and deliberation. All their love and gratitude for Garibaldi cannot blind them to the fact that the hero is acting as a man who has parted with his reason. What is very positive is that Garibaldi is in no lack of money. More England by the Mazzinian and Garibaldian Committees .- Times Cor.

"Young Comrades, - The holy cause of our country unites us again to-day. Without asking where we are going, with smiles upon your lips, you have hastened hither to fight against arrogant foreign rulers. I ask only of Providence to preserve me your confidence. I can promise nothing but toils and troubles: but confidently rely upon your self-denial; for well do I know you, O mutllated remnant of glorious battles! It is unnecessary to ask of you bravery in the fight; but I must ask you to preserve discipline, without which no army can exist. The Romans, by their discipline, were enabled to become the masters of the world. Strive to gain the affection of the people, as you knew how to do in 1860, as well as the esteem of our valiant army, in order to bring about the unity of the country. Upon this occasion also the brave Sicilians will be the fore-runners of the great destinies to which the country is called. "GARIDALDI."

A telegram dated Palermo, August 4, says :-General Cugia has arrived here, and met with a sympathetic reception. The city is perfectly tranquil. Several friends of Garibaldi having gone into the woods of Fieuzza, a small body of troops were sent thither. Some of the young men thereupon quitted the woods and returned to their homes.

lieved that everything will be arranged without the

employment of force. PALEUMO, August 5 .- Yesterday eight battalions are said to have laid down their arms. It is reported that Garibaldi left Fieuzzi immediately on hearing of

the royal proclamation. The Itulia publishes an exquisitely absurd address from some of the Roman ladies" to Garibaldi, in which they say that "Rome may now be called the land of the dead," but that they look for deliverance to Garibaldi. The following is Garibaldi's re-

ply:-

"Roman Matrons,-Rome or death! I have heard these words resound from the lovely slopes of Sebeto to the piled-up rocks of the Alps. Rome or death! That is the oath taken by the proud sons of Palestro and Palermo. Women! do not blaspheme by calling Rome the land of the dead. How could there be death in the heart of Italy-in the heart of the world? The ashes of Rome, the ashes of her unhappy sons have been buried, but these ashes have been so impregnated with life as to be able to regenerate the world. Rome is a word that will arouse peoples as the tempest raises the waves. Rome, the mother of Italian grandeur! was it not its history of giants, its wonderful ruins, that kindled in my young soul the flame of the beautiful, the ardour of generous designs? Rome! ob, Rome! who is not urged by thy very name to take arms for thy deliverance ?-Who feels not thus has not deserved the tender ema one has only to restore's base heart to its original clay. Ludies, I am with you to death." The address and the respose have been since disarowed.

According to a correspondent of the Brussels Independance, Garibaldi has issued at the same time a manifesto to the Slaves, which would seem to indicate, if his language is to be interpreted literally, that it was in that quarter he was going to attempt rise in insurrection. A letter from Turin states that serious events are decidedly to be expected at once. 'The shell,' says the writer, 'must soon burst. A veil of mystery still covers the projects of the General. The Government is, no doubt, informed of them, but it hides its knowledge under the most absolute secrecy. A great number of troops have left for the south. In a word, we can see here the movement which has always preceded the great crises of Italian revolution.'

Cialdini, in his celebrated letter to Garibaldi (see Times of 24th April, 1861) wrote as follows :-"When we arrived, you were at the Volturno in a very bad condition. The fall of Capua, Gaeta, Messina, and Civitella del Tronte, was not brought about by your operations. 56,000 Bourbon soldiers were beaten and dispersed by us. It is therefore incorrect to say that you have delivered the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Our army and fleet took some part in destroying more than half the Neapolitan army, and also took four fortresses."

No doubt that portion of the English public who swallow what Garibaldi says, think that Garibaldi has a better right to know what he himself did, than the English public have. But they will in justice allow, also, that no one can know better than Cial-

Garibaldi has issued a manifesto to the Sclaves, which seems to indicate, if his language is to be interpreted literally, that it was in that quarter he was going to attempt an expedition. The manifesto is almost equivalent to an appeal to the people to rise in insurrection. - Express.

GERMANY.

Notwithstanding actual appearances, it is known in Germany that an amicable settlement of the existing points of difference between Austria and Hungary will take place shortly; for the intelligent por-tion of the political chiefs in the latter country know very well that, in case of any arrangement between Austria and Italy, they would never get such practical concessions as are offered now. And, indeed, such an agreement would be the best for the mutual interest of Hungary and Austria, as by this means only the Hungarians can participate in the immense advariages of forming part of so vast an empire as the Austrian. Besides this, the Government of that land is now animated by the best disposition towards Hungary, and is proceeding on a true liberal path, and will thus grant to the Hungarians all that can be granted without compromising the existence of the totality of the Austrian empire. - From a Private Correspondent of the Court Journal.

PRUSSIAN SOCIETY .- THE MARRIAGE LAW IN GER-MANY .- The Lutheren religion which is that professed here, allows a man to marry two or more sisters in succession; and of this permission people often avail themselves, as well as obtaining a divorce, if either party complain of incompatability of temper, a most convenient and sweeping cause of separation. At this moment a pair, in the very first circle, are on the point of obtaining a divorce, to enable the lady to marry a young officer, and the gentleman his wife's younger sister. A woman may obtain an unimpeached character after an unlimited number of these separations. -- Mrs. Trench.

RUSSIA.

Sr. Petersauac, August 5.-The Journal de St. Petersbourg of to day denies the report published by some Belgian papers, and noticed by us under another head, that Russia, jointly with France, has proposed in London the recognition of the Confederate States of America, and mediation between the belligerents.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 31st of July : -

The civil war in North America has produced ar injurious effect on our manufacturing interests, although the consumption of cotton in Russia is triffing as compared with what it is in England and in France. The Russian manufacturers have purchasing, had, if we may believe telegraphic reports, the ed all the raw cotton to be had at Bokhara and at Khiva, at a very high price. At this moment there are 2,000 horses laden with cotton on the road from Khiva to Orenburg. The slave population in America have sent a deputation to Siberia to seek for a favourable position on the Amour river to establish a colony. The slave inhabitants of North America than 3,000,000f. has been sent over to him from would emigrate in a body if they could find ground on the banks of the river. The Russian Government is favourable to the plan. It has offered to PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI. - The following has grant land to the colonists without any remuneration been issued by Garibaldi, dated Bois Flouggi: - and to suffer them to live there free of taxes for twenty years.

CHINA.

JESUIT MISSIONS. - The French Minister, having no commercial interests to foster, is the open and acknowledged patron and ally of the Jesuit Missions. Here in Pekin there are some three or four Lazarist Priests; and the Bishop of Pekin is now eaid to be on his return from Europe, bringing with him a numerous stuff of French Priests and nine Sisters of Mercy, who will soon be settled in this city, and at liberty to pursue their work of propagandism among the people. They number at present about two thousand converts, and the hereditary professors of Roman Catholicism. A large and beautiful cathedral is near completion in the southern part of the Tartar city, and another lesser church raises its square tower about half a mile west of the Imperial Palace. - Cor of the Record.

### UNITED STATES.

FEDERAL VANDALISM .- The correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that McClellan's army in its retreat from Harrison's Landing is wantonly destroyed the roords at Charles City Court House, and pillaged the the woods and returned to their homes.

PALERMO, August 5.—Garibaldi is still in Corleone.

Court-House is a very old structure, built of brick The Italian troops have occupied the positions of and covered with slate. It was erected during the which it was believed he intended to take possession. last half of the 17th century, and contains the oldest. The snirit of the troops is excellent. It is still be-records of any other county in the State. I regret to say that all these old books, with the records of real estate titles and other papers, which must be of great value to the country, have been wantonly scattered of troops and a battery of artillery left this city for in confusion about the premises, covering the floors the province of Corleone. Three hundred volunteers and dooryards, and are almost wholly destroyed. A more impressive exhibition of the destructive effect of war could scarcely be imagined, than to see those old and cherished books of record and title papers ecattered to the winds or trodden under foot. Some portion of these records date back to 1600 and 1675. and exhibit some neat and masterly specimens of penmanship. I cannot persuade myself that New-England soldiers would be guilty of such vandalism.

A new enrolment has commenced in the United States to obtain complete lists of the persons subject to draft, and not exempt on account of physical disability. In New York much dissatisfaction is felt by the firemen who expected to be exempt, but who are held to be liable to service.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE CONSCRIPTION .--- We (Commercial Advertiser) translate the following from a German paper published in New York, the New Yorker Zeitung: -"We have now the guarantee that this civil war will be a contest of thirty years' dura-tion. The order of the War Minister, published yesterday, has suddenly placed us in a military state that other countries have taken centuries to teacl; We have enjoyed the fruits of freedom for eighty years, but now see what the black intolerant spirit of New England has done for us. Look at our rapid decline. Congress, with all its thirst of usurpation, brace of a mother, the ardent kiss of a lover. Such | did not dare to do what has just taken place. In a single moment, just by the stroke of the President's pen, we are converted into the subjects of a Government which considers the bodies of its citizens as its own property, and claims the absolute right to use them according to its own whim, until they are destroyed. This is the old European system over again. The President thought he would resist the sudden stroke, and so he did it. What becomes of an expedition. The manitesto of the Italian patriot the opinion we used to have that it was wrong to is almost equivalent to an appeal to the people to make men, against their better judgment, slay others? We are imitating the examples of the worst European Government. By means of this ill-timed order a million of our citizens are forced into being soldiers, for of even the first 300,000 men only the smallest share will come forth without conscription. The balf million of people are forced into the field without the slightest sympathy with the cause they are compelled to serve. In the course of the year we shall have another call

for a million more of obedient soldier-machines! Does anybody know how many this will be? About one-third of our arm-bearing population. The 'soldier Republic' is almost ready; and where there are many soldiers there will be much fighting. If your generation says Amen to the conscription movement we need never expect to see any more peace. It is good for us that we are not exhausted; but for that very reason we are very far from peace--for this war only ends with exhaustion."

John B. Gough offered to each volunteer from his town, of Boylston, Mass., who enlisted before the 15th of August, \$10 to each unmarried recruit, \$20 to each married one, and \$10 to the family of soldier from Boylston now in the field. This is in addition to the bounty of \$105 given by the town. Mr. Gough also declares he will give nine-tenths of his income to the country.

A few days ago, some Americans on the southern side of the Nisgara river, housted the Confederate flag upon a small boat, and set it adrift, with the in-tention of sending it over the Falls to a destruction tention of sending it over the Halls to a destruction typical of that which they anticipated for the Confederacy. Unfortunately for the design, however, the boat drifted between two rocks above the cataract; became fixed, and there the Southern flag yet flaunts the air to the intense disgust of Federal beholders. ration, Plane and Solid Geometry, Algebra, Plane

The Baltimore News-Sheet office was taken possession of on the evening of the 14th inst, by the Government. The editors and proprietors were sent to Fort McHenry by order of General Wool.

SPECIAL DRAFTING .-- The following scandulous case we find in the Oleveland Herald :- Seven Irishmen who have been in jail for several days for attempting to elade a draft, by going to Canada, were visited by Marshal Bill and his Depaties yesterday afternoon, and were given their choice, either to enlist voluntarily or be forced into the ranks. They chose the latter, and were placed in the hands of the Command-ant at Camp Cleveland. Such men should be sent to fill up regiments now in the field, as then they could not desert.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS BURIED ALIVE -- An embackment fell on Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock, upon Spring street, Cleveland, Ohio, burying a house and four little children that were playing near. The house, an Irishman's shanty, stood upon the bill side, and an trismman's survey, stood upon the fill side, and was completely covered by the 'slide.' The children were in the yard, and the falling earth buried them with the house. There happened to be workmen near at hand at the time, and they dug away the dirt to reach the children. One of the, a daughter of Andrew McTigne, aged only seventeen months, was dead when they found her. The infant had been instantly killed by the falling earth. One of the other three was hadly injured, but the remainder were unhurt, having been protected by some timber under which they lay.

ARTEMUS WARD AS AN EDITOR. - In the autumn of 18, -my friend, the editor of the Baldwinsville Bugle, was obliged to leave perfeshional dooties & go & dig his taters, & axed me to edit for him doorin his absence. Accordingly I ground his sheers and commenced. It didn't take me a grate while to stash out copy couff from the exchanges for one issu, and I thawt I'd ride to the town for a little Jaunt, to rest my Branes, which had been severely tacksed by mentat efforts. (This is sorter Ironical.) So I went over to the Rale Rord offis and asked the scoperintendent for a pars.

You a editor, he axed, evjently on the pint of anickerin. 'Yes sir, sez I to him, don't I look poor enough

Just about, said he, but our Road can't pars you. Can't hay?

No sir, it can,t. Becauz, sez I, looking him full in the face with an Eagle eye, it goes so darned slow it can't pars any

Methiks I had him thar. It's the slowest Rale Road in the west. With a mortified air, he told me to get out of his offis I pitied him and went.

A Scotch paper tells the story of a dairy farmer, who, after the funeral of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave digger. At last the indignant grave digger, bringing his hand down on a grave atone, exclaims: -"Down wi' anither shillin,' or up

THE PERFUME OF FASHION! MURRAY & LANMAN'S



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For further information, address by letter, (post-paid) "C.S., Port Hope, Canada West," stating Salary, &c. Feb. 6, 1862.

WANTED,

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

H. S. GALLAGHER, Secretary, C. S. S.

Perth, Co. Lonark, July 31st, 1862.

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For particulars apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal. August 14.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. THE undersigned will be at liberty, after the 15th o July next, to Re-engage as a Teacher in an Academy, Model School, or in an Elementary School, provided the Salary be liberal: Qualifications - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, (Theoretical, Practical and Mental), English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book-Keeping (by Single and Double Entry), Mensu-

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Testimonials, respectable and satisfactory as to moral conduct and assiduity and attention to busi-

He has also a Diploma for a Model School from the Board of Catholic Examiners, Moutreal. Address, by letter post-paid, to "M. H. O'R., Berthier en haut," or to this Office.

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A GENTLEMAN of long experience as Classical Teacher, both in England and the United States, desires a Situation as Assistant in a College or Academy, or would give Lessons in Private Families.

Unexceptionable reference for character and mility Address, "Delta," at the Office of the Tave Wir-

July 17, 1862.

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Montreal, August 8.

Jane 5, 1862.

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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.

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Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron drichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Arthurly - M. Moran. Brockville - C. F. Fraser. Belleville - P. P. Lynch. Burrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Maginn. Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carnbrooke-Patrick Corcoran. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy Dunville-Edward M'Govern. Dulhousie Mills-Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. B. Looney. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville—P. Gafney Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris. Goderich - Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Purcell. Lindsuy—J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. J. Murphy. Oshawa-Richard Supple. Paris and Galt - Rev. Nicholas M'Kee. Prescott-J. Ford. Perih-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. 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. Richmondhill—M. Teefy. 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. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Poculiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin. St. Raphuel's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's-H. O'C Trainor. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy West Port-James Kehoe.

#### L. DEVANY, AUCTION EER.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Oarthy.

Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy. Windsor - D. Lamyler.

Whitby - J J Murphy

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO-FORTES, & .. ge.,

AND

THURSDAYS

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 Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY. Auctioneer.

March 27. INFORMATION WANTED,

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

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS.

#### Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS,

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

Beg leave to inform the citizens of Montreal that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches at the above place, where they hope, by

strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—K. & Bros., would beg to state, that, from their experience of over eight years in some of the principal shops in this city, and having a thorough practical knowledge of the same, they feel confident

of giving entire satisfaction.

Jobbing Punctually Attended to.

.Мау 22.

#### NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

O. J. DEVLIN,

## PIERPE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER OF

#### DRY GOODS

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

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

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GRUCERIES and PROVI

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

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

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

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

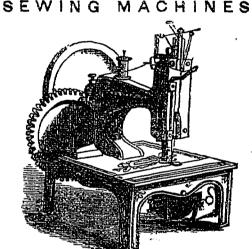
# H. BRENNAN,



BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, ± 195 Notre D₁me Street. (Opposite the 

□ Seminary Clock,

AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET. 



## F. J. NAGLE'S

## SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!! These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :---

Montreal, April, 1860

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860.

We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq.

Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES

Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally

PRICES: No. 1 Machine..... \$75 90 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

## W. F MONAGAN M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c., OFFICE:

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

#### T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL. Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

ADVOCATE,

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

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

M. DOHERTY,

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

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

No. 38, Little 5t. 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 rom the Springs.

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

May 22.

#### INFORMATION WANTED, OF THOMAS MURPHY and MARTIN MANEY, both natives of the Parish of the Roar, Kilkenny, Ireland; when last heard of, T. Murphy was in Steven's House, Broadway, N. Y., M. Maney, 40 miles

W. G. SLACK.

from New York. Any information communicated to Ellen Burke, their mother, will be most gratefully received at No. 15, Aylmer Street, Montreal, C. E.

#### MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vi-

cinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends. she will open an

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

(VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,) On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, of 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 OLASS, (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given.

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

Terms for the EVENING CLASS, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF a month; to be paid in advance on name, when a receipt and card of sion 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

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

N.B.—Mrs. STEVENSON takes the present op-

portunity of stating that all applications for Con-certs during the Fall and Winter Sessons must be made to her Agent, Mr. McCORMACK at the Tran-

ACADEMY

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

TEIS 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: Use of Bed and Bedding...... 7 00 

 Washing
 10 50

 Drawing and Painting
 7 00

 Music Lessons
 28 00

 Paymen' is required Quarterly in advance.

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep. tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Again are, N.O.T. ISC. E

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

Parties, in town or country, who may be in want

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

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

June 5.

REMEMBER THAT

GUILBAULT'S **BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN** 

HAS BEEN REMOVED

#### TO HIS SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS.

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

OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 121 CENTS

CANADA HOTEL, 15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

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

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

SERAFINO GIRALDI.

5m.

May 28.

MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street. FRENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid

The Montreal Gazette

methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's

# STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

## BOOK PRINTING!

of work, with great facility.

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

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

## FANCY PRINTING!

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

## CARDS

much cheaper than the imported article.

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

Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

BILL-HEADS!

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

## SHOW-BILLS!

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

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly

executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

## PLUMBING!

GASAND STEAM FITTING PSTABLISHMENT

## THOMAS M'KENNA

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

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

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

reasonable prices.

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

manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing.

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches hospitals, and all kinds of public and private build. ings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and

M. O'GORMON.

which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

BOAT BUILDER. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder bumor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

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

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful.
As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

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

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

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you

my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE

Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. Ossain particular suffered for planticular suffered for planticular suffered for A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. particular suffered for a length of time, with a versore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Hamilton, C. W