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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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 shingawon held with our ain 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, Andy; 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.

As they spent all that day and 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 dead to his father and mother, and he's now lyin' in the boith of a great fever, ravin' like mad; swearin' that he's up to his knees in poor Doolin's blood, and callin' to them to take the bruised head out of his sight, and thinkin' he sees his poor Alley strugglin' wid Crohoore, and cryin' out to him to save her; so that they're forced to have Andy Houlohan, his own nurse's child, and another of the strongest they can find, to hold him down in the bed; and little wonder it is, God held him, that his thoughts should be runnin', on the sight he saw.'

The listeners glanced for a moment at the disfigured bodies, and turned their eyes away again in haste. 'I'm tould,' continued the old man, 'by one of the boys that went wid Pierce, that they met the cursed shingawon on the hills, that Pierce was withiu arm's length of him, and that he split 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 something, not right about him; and the look of his two eyes wasn't like any other Christen's I ever seen; if you said 'God save you,' to him, he was never the one to give you a civil answer; I couldn't for the life of me, think well of him, Mickie, a-roon.'

'Myself always had the same mind of the cul-lan,' rejoined Mickie, or Michael, 'since the first hour I ever set eyes on him. I was in the field wid my poor ould master that's gone—rest his soul! (bending his head reverently towards the bier) 'when he found the unlucky sheeog in the trench; it's the six-acre field at the back of the haggart; and Mickie, says the master to myself, see what God has sent us this mornin', as he tuk up the brat at the same time; that mornin' is now twenty-an'-three years agone, come next shrofts, and the poor soul little thought he was goin' to be the provider for his own murderer, when he spoke the words I tell you; no, I could never bear him since the first moment; for when the master held him in his hands and looked in his face, tho' I'm sartin sure he was then no more nor eight or nine months born, the thing grinned up at him like a little ould man; and it came into my head he belonged to the

good people, from that out, tho' I never tould my plain mind to anybody, just for fear of what you guess yourselves.'

'Well, a-roon, when Crohoore was only a weeny garcoon, he was too sharp and knowin', for the ouldlest amongst us; and he never did like the other brats o' boys at his age, but always went inopin' by himself; and when every soul was asleep around him, many is the night he passed out in the most lonesome places; sayin' whenever he was missed, hew as after the rabbits, it was no sich thing. One time—I'll never forget it as long as I live—I was a little bit bearty (tipsy) and, as the dool would have it, he came across my path and I gave him a kick; to be sure I done it without raison, but the rest of the boys had a fashion of making him stand out of the way, and the liquor, that puts the fool on the best of us, being in my head, I thought I might as well have a bit o' fun as another; so I made the kick at him; but—and may I die in sin if it 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, Mickie,' 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 corpse—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 us and keep us) once brought a cock, and set him to fight again my cock, as fine a bird, of a common cock, as ever you seen; well he set them at one another 'till the life was almost gone from the both; I cotech him in id, and gave him a luggin'; and it's now I think of the look he gave me; and, as I'm a sinner afore God, that very day myself got the fairy-blest 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 Mickie'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 voices, and went on.

'The Lord save us,' said one, 'isn't it a wonder he didn't get the 'good people' to strangle his ould master and mistress, and nobody the wiser, because no marks 'ud be left, and not go to the trouble of doin' it himself, afther such a manner?'

'It's not the laste wonther,' rejoined Mickie, who gave the law in fairy lore; 'the good people, they say, han't the power to take away a life; they can only spile and wither a body, entirely, like Anasthause, there, but a death-blow must be struck by some livin' Christen soul.'

'Well, well, that may be as you say it, a-roon,' rejoined the former speaker; 'but don't you think it the most likely thing for him to have our poor Alley among them?'

'You just guessed my mind; I'd hold a good heifer, if it was 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 Mickie.

'An tell us, Mickie; 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 since they were wreenuchs; I had it many a year agone, that Crohoore was dyin' in love wid Alley.'

'You had no more nor the truth, Maughan; 'twas plain to be seen as the daylight; and I often was by when poor Tony—rest his soul—gibed 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, though I never said a word afore, always thought it 'ud end bad in the long run. Alley, poor creature, was kind and tender-hearted, and, while the one and the other had their pluck at Crohoore, she never gave him a sour look or angry word; maybe he bewitched her, by gor; for it was the boith o' wonther to see her so sweet on such an ill-come shingawon that everybody was afear'd of; and as for himself he never cared to do anything right that any other body bid him, but one word from Alley 'ud send him forty miles in the dead o' the night time.'

'It's sartin sure, I'm thinkin', that the news of her goin' to be married to Pierce was one reason for Crohoore's doin' what he done; and so he whipt her off, and tuk his revenge at the same time; for, between ourselfs, Tony Doolin' was often a hard master to him; to be sure he well deserved it, for an idle lazy rogue, as he was; but it's what I'm goin' to say, is this.—About a month or so agone, one night, he went off on his own business—you know what I mane—and Tony found the cows strayin' about, and some time afther met Crohoore comin' over the

style into the haggart (part of a farm-yard; so he says no more but gives him a clipe of his stick that tumbles him into the litter: and it's well I remember Crohoore sayin', when he passed me afther gettin' up, 'ma horp-an-droul (an unprecation); you'll pay for all this, together!'—and sure he brought his own black words to pass.'

Thus did the gossips run on with their shanachus till the long night wore away. The crowd of people left the wake one by one, as the morning approached; and at length there remained but three or four women, who, with half-shut eyes, and heads drooping and nodding for want of rest, scarcely attended to the melancholy and still-uttered Keentheechnaun. The wild song was chaunted by a tall worn woman, with matted locks and a haggard face. She changed abruptly from her praises of the deceased into the most dreadful maledictions against their murderer, and then the women were somewhat aroused; but when 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 witch-like 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 carefully muffled up, and his face turned away, but a second look at the diminutive figure told who he was.

A momentary pause of terror ensued; and Crohoore—for it was no other than he—taking advantage of their inaction, flapped his broad-leaved old hat over his face, as if to hide some strong emotion that visibly shook him, and then turning and walking rapidly to the unobstructed door, escaped.

The woman at last shrieked 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 preferred, in support of her assertion, and to sight and touch, the two-handed face, that looked like an ill-baked cake, burned on one side and left raw on the other.

CHAPTER IV.

On the night of the murder of her father and mother, Alley Dooling was startled from a sleep more than usually profound, the consequence of her exercise of the day and night, by becoming sensible of rough personal violence. When first awakened, she strove to look around her, but her eyes were blindfolded; then she tried to rise, but a strong hand pressed heavily on her chest, and some person was in the act of squeezing violently round her mouth a tight folded linen cloth; so that not only was she effectually prevented from screaming, but scarcely could she even breathe. Her arms and ankles, too, were firmly bound, and all struggles to free herself, to speak, or give alarm, proved ineffectual.

When the bandage round her mouth had been well secured, the weight on her chest, so far as her bewildered senses could comprehend what was going forward, ceased to inconvenience her, and along with her day-clothes (in which, with an idea of being ready dressed for Pierce Shea's early call, she had lain down) poor Alley was wrapt in the coverlid of the bed, and then lifted up by a powerful arm.

During all this she had heard no voice; short thick breathings, as of one hastily and laboriously employed, alone came against her face; but, as she was raised up, an indistinct curse, grumbled in a low murmur, reached her ear, and she became convinced that she was treated in this ruffian sort by one not of her own sex. Suddenly disturbed in so frightful a manner from her sleep, excess of terror at the discovery completely overpowered her, and she fainted away.

The cold and pinching blast of the winter's night restored her to animation; but her thoughts continued vague, as if in a terrific dream, and she was just sensible of being borne rapidly along, in the lurch of some person of great strength. The bandage that had been tied across her mouth loosened and fell off for a moment, and she screamed aloud; and suddenly the person who bore her stopped, and it was again fastened on with such increased pressure and violence that Alley's breath and senses again failed her, and she relapsed into a swoon.

When recovered from the second fit, eyes and mouth were both free, all muffling having been removed; her self-possession gradually returned, and she could ascertain her situation. She was on horseback, and a man's arm, from behind, passed round her waist. The frosty air had be-

numbed her flesh, and tingled even through her bones; her teeth chattered, and every joint shook with weakness, fright, and cold. Fearfully and slowly did she now turn her head to look into the face of her conductor. The moon flared broadly 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.

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 affrighted 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 ould home, Alley, where woe and sorrow wait to meet you,' he answered.

'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 thought, it was impossible to discover. Alley could only repeat her passionate adjuration, to 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 conversation.

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 flustered 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 behind, and she screamed for assistance; whe Crohoore, with much dexterity, holding her on her seat by pressing his elbow against her breast, put his hand on her mouth, and resumed a full gallop.

Dashing from the road into the fields, they had to go over the flat country, and with scarcely slackened pace ascended one of the low chain of hills which, Alley now perfectly recollected, were situated but about a quarter of a mile from her father's house. Descending on the other side, they rapidly traversed a large extent of wild and dreary bog; again ascending and descending other small hills and continued for some time their journey among them. It was remarkable with what certainty Crohoore travelled a waste of marsh and mountain so pathless and difficult; his rein was, indeed, now and then tightened in consequence of the difficulty of the footing; but not for a moment was he at a loss to make out the proper and only way through bogs, where a single false step, at one side or the other, would have sunk his horse to the shoulders and something baffled, if it did not entirely impede his progress.

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 passed close by a cabin, of which a few were scattered at a distance from each other through those desolate places, scarcely distinguishable in the moonlight, on account of their similarity of colour, and, indeed, material from the turf-clumps, tufts of rushes, or barren knolls, by which they were surrounded; and still hoping to bring some person to her relief, Alley, in approaching these wretched hovels, cried out with all her might, Crohoore not now interfering to prevent her. But her cries were unheard; or if heard, the inmates only crossed themselves, and prayed to be delivered from the unhallowed wanderers of the night.

They had crossed over one range of hills, and they again pressed against another range, of what the inhabitants call mountains, but which were not of sufficient elevation to lay claim to that title; they were, however, abrupt, fatiguing to ascend, barren and dreary, chequered with heath and furze, and here and there a stunted oak, the relics of the large woods, that about fifty or sixty years before had overspread the

district. Through these wilds Crohoore for some time journeyed, and at last, after looking long and carefully round him, suddenly halted, dismounted, and helped the suffering Alley also to descend from her irksome situation. He 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 seemed 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, un mindful of everything but her misfortunes, had not observed that they were at a door of a miserable cabin, at which Crohoore 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 creakings, 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 scudding on the blast, and hiding themselves in holes 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 women, and made still lower by a bend in her back, which sent her shoulders and head forward and down, almost to a level with her hips. Her face 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 hairs 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 sin and bone foul and disagreeable, with but 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 carcass.

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, expressed all the impotent frenzy of age, she squeaked out in the shrillest key,—

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

'Whisht, whisht, now, asthore,' said Crohoore hastily, though not angrily; and then he whispered something, a few words only, yet they seemed to convulse his frame through every fibre.—The hag whispered in her turn, and his paroxysm gained its height; he started back, trembled still more violently, grew more deadly pale, and cast a 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 she believed he held towards her. Flinging herself on her knees, and using the Irish language, the sound and idiom of which she conceived might have most effect on him—

'In the name of the God of Heaven, Crohoore,' Alley said, 'be not to me, the only child of your old master and mistress, the villian you intend to be! think, and repent in time! restore me to my father this blessed Christmas morning, and you shall not only be forgiven, but, I swear by my father's soul, you shall be rewarded!'

During this address Crohoore groaned fearfully, staggered backward, leaned against the damp wall of the wretched hut, spread his hands over his face, and Alley saw, with astonishment and delight, tears of she hoped, pity and repentance forcing their way through his fingers, and running along the backs of his hands. 'You will, Crohoore,' she then continued, clinging to him, 'you will take compassion on me, and bring me home again to my poor father?'

But now the wretched girl was, for the first time, to learn the extent of her misery. Crohoore uncovered his face; which horror, grief,

despair, and every frightful passion seemed to agitate her...

My DEAR SIR - On the eve of my departure for New York I beg permission to make grateful acknowledgments...

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. THE LORD BISHOP OF FERNS AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION...

was about proceeding to pay his homage to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, in union with some other of his brother Prelates...

The height of some hundred and fifty feet. On the whole, it is fair to be regarded as a splendid edifice...

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...

During my stay in Dublin, I was called upon to address several assemblies, principally of young men and students...

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...

The Lord Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Very Rev. Thomas McHale, D. D., returned to town on Saturday evening...

"The Rev. J. Coghlan, P. P., Kilmoree." "Kilmoree, Ballaghaderreen, August 1. "Sir - I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 25th July...

CHAPTER V. Meanwhile it is our duty to examine into the truth of the account given by Mickle...

First - The address purported that it should be presented by a deputation from Neagh - whereas, in point of fact, it is not an address from the people of any particular place in Ireland...

Second - The case of the late Terence Bellew McManus was introduced in the address; in reference to that case, the gentleman presenting the document appeared not to have been acquainted with the facts...

CHARITABLE BEQUEST. - Paul Crowley, of Sovereign-street, Clonakilly, in the county of Cork, pensioner, died by his last will, bearing date the 20th of May, 1852...

"To Sir Robert Peel, Bart." THE NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AND THE TRADES OF DUBLIN. - We have been requested to publish the following letter from the Rector of the Catholic University...

In a frame of mind little short of distraction, he had set out, with his foster-brother Andy Houlihan, Shamus Whelan (a stout man, rather advanced in years)...

Third - It was obvious that the history of McManus and his associates figured, 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 mind when 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 Catholic doctrine, I am represented as having said in reference to Ireland in particular. It had no more reference to Ireland than to any other country. It was based on principles of law which, if sound, are universal.

New CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, DUBLIN. - This magnificent sacred edifice, which is a credit to Irish ecclesiastical architecture, will be formally opened for Divine worship on the 31st instant...

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...

THE OUTRAGE ON ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Every true friend of Ireland will read with pain the letter of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes which this day appears in our columns...

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...

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, IN KILLAMAN AND HEADFORD. - On Tuesday last, His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in Killamane, after returning from discharging the same Apostolical duties in the several parishes of Conemara and the Isles of Arran...

SCUDEN 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 Trinity College, Dublin, died at an advanced age...

THE MONSTER NEWS. - We are sorry to say that the blight has unequivocally appeared in this neighborhood. The visitation is perfectly palpable in some of the stalks which we have seen...



The True Witness

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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 Garibaldi, in inciting to an immediate attack upon Rome, is acting in opposition to the wishes and policy of the Sardinian Government; but the opinion is very general that the opposition offered by the latter to Garibaldi is purely fictitious, and that whilst publicly condemning, they are in secret urging him on in the course which he is now pursuing.

Now the "other party," that is to say Garibaldi, 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 red-shirted filibuster. "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 him, so as to give him an excuse in the eyes of his subjects for withdrawing his troops from Rome, and abandoning the 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 landing 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 defends 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 myself."

The harvest prospects of most parts of Europe are reported to be good, and an average 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 tenant farmers of the smaller class.

The Army of the Potomac is safe; Washington is safe, and the nation is safe. These are the tidings flashed by electric telegraph across the land; and strange tidings they are to receive from an army which we were boastfully told a few weeks ago was about to push its enemies to the wall. We may judge however of the seriousness of the scrape in which General McClellan had got himself involved, when we find that his evacuation of the peninsula, and his junction with General Pope are hailed as a quasi triumph. The Northern troops are said to be greatly demoralised.

This we can readily believe if one half of what we read in the Northern papers of the excesses and brutality of the Northern soldiers are to be received as true. The Boston Traveller

for instance gives the following account of how the Union conduct themselves:—Every citizen they found they shot or hung—every house they passed, unless positive proof was given of their Union sentiment, 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 run 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 murderers. 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 have met with a repulse. It is also said that General Sigel 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 conferred by a Protestant Bishop's groom would be quite as valid as those which the reverend gentleman himself pretends to confer upon the candidates at an ordination service."

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

"By reference to the history 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 Roman 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 in 1697 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 predecessors."—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 Ordinations. Gentlemen holding government situations as bishops, priests, and deacons in the Church of England as By Law Established, refuse 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 in 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 Canterbury was Cardinal Reginald Pole, who died the same day as that on which Queen Mary departed this life; and it is because we do not believe that his pretended successor in the See, Matthew Parker, was ever consecrated at all, that we do not believe in the reality of the Episcopal Orders pretended to be conferred by those who derive all their episcopal authority from and through the said Matthew Parker. The chain which connects Dr. Sumner with the Archbishop of Canterbury of the olden time was broken in the middle of the XVI century; and one link broken in a chain the whole is vitiated.

So much has been said and written upon the subject of the consecration of Matthew Parker—upon the validity of whose Episcopal Orders depends that of all the clergy of the present Established Church—that we need only recapitulate a few of the chief reasons assigned by Catholic writers for rejecting Anglican Orders; reminding the British Canadian, at the same time, that the burden of proof rests with those who as-

serts that the said Matthew Parker was really consecrated.

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 oath of supremacy, the former refused to do so; and when legal proceedings were taken against him for his recusancy, Bonner boldly pleaded that the oath had not been tendered to him, as the law 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—St. Elizabeth—was reduced to the ignominious necessity of passing a Bill declaring the Protestant Bishops consecrated by Parker to be "legal Bishops"—whilst Elizabeth issued her proclamation wherein she, by her supreme royal authority, undertook "to supply" what was wanting to the valid 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, chaplain to Archbishop Abbot, announced to the world that in turning over a lot of musty and long neglected papers, he had discovered the important, long lost, 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 from 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 malign Protestants, or of an intention to insult a body of men, eminent 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 beloved as is Mgr. Bourget, the saintly Bishop of Montreal.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette honors us with notice of some remarks which, in our issue of the 18th ult., we made upon the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. He disclaims the "diatribe and vulgar abuse" which we then attributed to him, and which we must confess surprised as much as it pained us in the writings of one whom we can respect as a scholar and as a gentleman, even whilst we most widely differ from him in his conclusions. But we would ask, may not such expressions as the following, which we copy from his first article on the Temporal Power, be considered as well worthy of the epithets 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 gummy trail of the serpent is visible upon the robes of those who are the dedicated initiators 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 assert and maintain the doctrine of popular self-government 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 'right divine to govern wrong,' and then ask yourself if they, and such as they in other lands and other churches, can be accepted as exponents of Christianity."—Cor. of Gazette.

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 that preached of old by St. Paul; and the principles 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 subjects.

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

"Take away all 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 people be asked whom they will choose to rule over them."

But how are "all other Italians" that those of Rome to be excluded "from participation in the debate?" We still remember how, when on the Voltorno, Francis II. was on the point of defeating Garibaldi and his hordes of filibusters, the robber-King of Piedmont turned the scale against the King of Naples by pouring an overwhelming force of Sardinian troops upon the territory of a prince with whom he had no pretence, even cause of quarrel; and we cannot but fear lest 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 swarms of revolutionary filibusters who from every part of the Peninsula are there gathered together? The plan proposed by the Gazette's correspondent may seem fair upon paper; but in practice it would amount to an invitation to Victor Emmanuel to make himself master of Rome, if not by means of his regular troops, at 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 from Ireland all British troops; let the Queen dismiss her mercenaries; let those born in Ireland, and exiled during the last fifteen years, to the United States, return to their old homes;—exclude all but Irishmen from participation in the debate; and then let the people of Ireland be asked to choose a government for themselves. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways; and the test proposed by our opponent for Rome, must, if equitable, be equally appropriate for Ireland.

Could it be shown that the subjects of the Pope were cruelly oppressed and misgoverned; that Pius IX. had broken faith with his people, violated their Constitution and deprived them of their liberties—then indeed we could understand how men who profess Conservative principles might consistently appeal to the "right of revolution." But none of these things can be urged against the present occupant of the Papal throne; and if in any respect his reign is to be distinguished by future historians from those of his

predecessors, it will be by his, perhaps, greater efforts to confer upon his Roman subjects those very privileges of self-government, upon which, according to the Gazette, "the thunders of the Vatican are breathing curses." Not only has Pius IX. never attempted to abridge, or encroach upon, the civil and political liberties of his subjects, but he has done his best to extend those liberties, and to place them upon a solid and permanent basis. If he has failed in accomplishing all he meditated, the fault is not his, but that of the Jacobins, or revolutionists, who aim, not 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 civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities."

This corroborates what we have often asserted of the moral effects of Protestant missions and Protestant, so called, civilisation, upon the savage. 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 heathenism, 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 HAMILTON.—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 had voluntarily changed his faith; that he had requested him to send for the Romish Bishop; that it was not 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, and over the signature of Mr. Geddes. A more 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 imprudence, to attack that Reverend Prelate in the following strain.

Alluding to His Lordship's letter, the Globe says:—

"But on the Thursday Bishop Farrell was sent for by letter, he does not say from whom. It would be very important if that letter could be produced. It might throw some light upon a dark affair."—Globe, 18th inst.

The only reply to this inuendo upon the credibility of Mgr. Farrell, which it is necessary to give, 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 so foolish as to ask a question which had been already fully answered in his own columns. Mr. Andrew Stuart tells us that he sent for the Bishop of Hamilton, and at Sir Allan's urgent request; how the former can be justly blamed for complying with such a request from a dying man, is more than we can conceive, or the Globe explain.

An esteemed correspondent writes to us from New Brunswick for particulars concerning the career of a Mr. Ligier in Canada. This Mr. Ligier is a fallen priest, who of course was taken by the hands on his first arrival in this country, by the leaders of the several "Swaddling" Societies which abound, but of late they seem to have 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 either by the Witness or by the Christian Guardian for some time past, and are altogether ignorant of his proceedings, or place of abode.—He will however turn up somewhere some day. All we know about the fellow is that he has fallen so very low, that even the Baptists repudiate any connection with him, and are anxious to contradict the report which appeared in the Christian Guardian (Methodist) to the effect that his preachings in Montreal had been in connection with the Baptist body.

Our correspondent throws some light upon the antecedents of this babe of grace. It seems that he has been going about amongst the Academics, who are a simple innocent people, persuad-



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 5.—Each day brings an augmentation of the uneasiness created by the Franco-Russo alliance...

The Opinion Nationale publishes an article advising Garibaldi as to the means of extricating himself from the difficulties created by the antagonism between him and King Victor Emmanuel.

The Siecle and the Opinion Nationale publish articles, signed by M. Havin and M. Guerout, blaming the conduct of Garibaldi.

The Patrie announces that a French naval division will appear towards the beginning of November in the Gulf of California...

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 Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Ferrari requested explanations from the Ministry with respect to the proclamation issued by the King...

TURIN, August 4.—The Minister of War has addressed an order of the day to the Italian army, relative to the proclamation of the King...

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

SUICIDE IN FRANCE.—A writer in the Paris Monde says:—"If there is any crime peculiar to societies in a state of decadence it is assuredly suicide."

that the proportions of suicides increase as we approach Paris, where it attains the maximum. Old age even does not seem to allay the force of self-destruction...

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The harvest continues its progress with magnificent weather. The accounts received from the departments, however, are not all satisfactory.

ITALY.

The Italian crisis occupies the attention of all the Cabinets, and the leading columns of all the newspapers in Europe.

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.

TURIN, August 3.—The King has issued the following proclamation:—"To my people,—At the time when Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people carried away by illusions, and forgetful of the debt of gratitude due to our best allies, make of the name of Rome, that name which is the desire of all, the signal of war."

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TURIN, Aug. 5.—In the Chamber of deputies to-day Signor Minghetti requested the Government to communicate 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 circulated.

The Paris correspondent of Thursday's Star has the following:—"The declaration of Ratazzi in the Italian Parliament with reference to Garibaldi has been received here as a thing that might have been expected."

be troubled with nervous fears for his personal safety similar to those which disturbed the latter days of Cromwell. They do, however, the general justice to admit that he may be the unconscious instrument of deeper men than he is.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN ITALY.—The Tribunal of Siena (Tuscany), on the 25th, condemned two Carmelite Priests—Father Omerato and Emiliano—to twenty months and six months imprisonment respectively for writing and circulating two pamphlets...

ROME.—I believe the following particulars of M. de La Valette'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...

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 and the Royal authorities...

SOME of the most intimate friends of Garibaldi, who till yesterday were with him in Sicily, are now in Turin—Colonel Corte, Dr. Guastalla, and several others known as men of extreme measures.

FOR their own part the French are also concentrating 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...

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...

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Prefect of Corleone, a man devoted to Garibaldi, provided them with a few hundred muskets by a stratagem for which he is to be honored, 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...

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.—The following has been issued by Garibaldi, dated Bois Fiougi:—"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 listened hitherto to fight against arrogant foreign rulers."

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."

PALESTRO, August 5.—Garibaldi is still in Corleone. The Italian troops have occupied the positions of which it was believed he intended to take possession. The spirit of the troops is excellent. It is still believed that everything will be arranged without the employment of force.

PALESTRO, August 5.—Yesterday eight battalions of troops and a battery of artillery left this city for the province of Corleone. Three hundred volunteers are said to have laid down their arms. It is reported that Garibaldi left Fieuzza immediately on hearing of the royal proclamation.

"Roman Matrons.—Rome or death! I have heard these words resound from the lovely slopes of Sebeto to the pied-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?"

According to a correspondent of the Brussels Independence, 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 an expedition.

Giulini, in his celebrated letter to Garibaldi (see Times of 24th April, 1861) wrote as follows:—"When we arrived, you were at the Volturino in a very bad condition. The fall of Capua, Gaeta, Messina, and Civitella del Tronto, 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 Giulini, what Giulini did.—Cor. of Tablet.

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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 portion 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.

PRUSSIAN SOCIETY.—The MARRIAGE LAW IN GERMANY.—The Lutheran 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 incompatibility of temper, a most convenient and sweeping cause of separation.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, August 5.—The Journal de St. Petersburg 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 an injurious effect on our manufacturing interests, although the consumption of cotton in Russia is trifling as compared with what it is in England and in France."

CHINA.

JEJUIT 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 said to be on his return from Europe, bringing with him a numerous staff 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.

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 records at Charles City Court House, and pillaged the whole county on its line of march; he says:—"The Court-House is a very old structure, built of brick and covered with slate. It was erected during the last half of the 17th century, and contains the oldest records of any other county in the State."

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' duration. The order of the War Minister, published yesterday, has suddenly placed us in a military state that other countries have taken centuries to reach. 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, 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 the opinion we used to have that it was wrong to make men, against their better judgment, slay others? We are initiating 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 half 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."

A few days ago, some Americans on the southern side of the Niagara river, hoisted the Confederate flag, upon a small boat, and set it adrift, with the intention of sending it over the Falls to a destruction typical of that which they anticipated for the Confederacy.

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 scandalous case we find in the Cleveland Herald:—Seven Irishmen who have been in jail for several days for attempting to elude a draft, by going to Canada, were visited by Marshal Bill and his Deputies yesterday afternoon, and were given their choice, either to enlist voluntarily or be forced into the ranks.

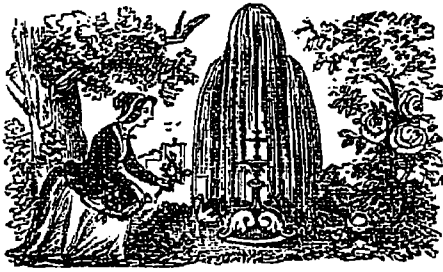
FOUR LITTLE GIRLS BURIED ALIVE.—An embarkment fell on Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock, upon Spring street, Cleveland, Ohio, burying a house and four little children that were playing near. The house, an Irishman's shanty, stood upon the hill side, and was completely covered by the 'slide.' The children were in the yard, and the falling earth buried them with the house.

ARTERIES WARD AS AN EDITOR.—In the autumn of 18, — my friend, the editor of the Baldwinville Eagle, was obliged to leave professional duties & go & dig his potatoes, & asked me to edit for him during his absence.

Yon a editor, he axed, evjently on the pint of snickerin. "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 say?"

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 stone, exclaimed:—"Down wi' another shillin', or up she comes!"

THE PERFUME OF FASHION! MURRAY & LANMAN'S



FLORIDA WATER!

THE cheapest, most delicate and durable of Perfumes distilled from the most fragrant of Tropical Flowers. For the Bath, nervous headache, faintness, or oppressive heat, it is more refreshing than Cologne or Toilet Vinegar.

AGENT: R. J. DEVINS, CHEMIST. July 10 Next the Court House, Montreal.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES. WANTED a Situation by a young man as a First or Second Class TEACHER, in either town or country. Testimonials and References unexceptionable.

WANTED, FOR the female department of the Separate School, Perth, (a Lady having a Conventual Education is preferable), and holding a first class certificate.

SCHOOL. CORNER OF M'CORD AND WILLIAM STREETS. MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to respectfully inform her friends and the public that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. No. 2 St. Constant Street. THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.

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

WANTED, A SITUATION. 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.

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

CONVENT, ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862.

SECOND CLASS TEACHER. A TEACHER, holding a Second-Class Certificate from the Provincial Normal School of Upper Canada, desires an engagement. Good Testimonials.

No. 163, Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block). THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music.

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices. J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY!

SEA-BATHING AT MURRAY BAY AND CACOUNA. THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER "MAGNET," CAPTAIN THOMAS HOWARD.

QUEBEC. Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Season, at EIGHT o'clock, for the SAGUENAY. To HA! HA! BAY. Calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSAC.

NEW BOOKS, PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY D. & J. SADLER & CO., MONTREAL. NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS.

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

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, \$0 50.

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

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo., \$0 45. THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published.

STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES. THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER. He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

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

MASSON COLLEGE, AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL. I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benignant patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is entrusted to the direction of the Clerus de St. Victor.

SAUVAGEAU & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 165 St. Paul Street. HENRY THOMAS, Esq., Hon. LOUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

M. BERGIN, TAILOR, No. 79, N'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's). No. 163, NOTRE DAME STREET (Cathedral Block). THE SUBSCRIBER has REMOVED his extensive Stock of STATIONERY and Catholic Books to the above-named Premises.

AMALGAM BELLS. AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 2 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. ARE unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCURSED CONSUMPTION, and DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

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

J. F. NASH, (LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND.) HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Wood in the Bible House, 83 Great St. James Street, is prepared to give instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benignant patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is entrusted to the direction of the Clerus de St. Victor.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY, MAY 1st, Trains will run as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION.



AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Oshiohm
- Bjals—N. A. Coste.
- Aylmer—J. Doyle.
- Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron
- Arichat—Rev. Mr. Giroir.
- Arthurly—M. Morn.
- Brockville—C. F. Fraser.
- Belleisle—P. P. Lynch.
- Burrie—Rev. J. E. Lee.
- Brantford—W. M. Manamy.
- Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maguin.
- Chambly—J. Hackett.
- Cobourg—P. Maguire.
- Coranville—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
- Carnbrooke—Patrick Corcoran.
- Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
- Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy
- Danville—Edward M'Govern.
- Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm
- Devilleville—J. M'iver.
- Dundas—J. B. Looney.
- Egansville—J. Bonfield.
- East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins
- Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
- 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.
- Lindsay—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 Galv—Rev. Nicholas M'Kee.
- Prescott—J. Ford.
- Perth—J. Dorau.
- Peterboro—E. M'Gormick.
- Pictou—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. Morn. P. M.
- Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
- Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
- South Gloucester—J. Daley.
- Summerstown—D. M'Donald.
- St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
- St. Albanese—T. Dunn.
- St. Ann de la Poutiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett
- St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
- St. Catharines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
- St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
- St. Ronuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
- St. Mary's—H. O' Trainor.
- Starnesboro—C. M'Gill.
- Sydenham—M. Hayden.
- Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh
- Thorold—John Heenan.
- Thorville—J. Greene.
- Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
- Templeton—J. Hagan.
- West Osgood—M. M'Evoy.
- West Port—James Kehoe.
- Williamsstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
- Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.
- Windsor—D. Lamyer.
- Whitby—J. J. Murphy.

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

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

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

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO-FORTES, &c. &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27. INFORMATION WANTED, OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from, in 1853, he was in Oglet County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his wife, MARY HENNESSY, St. Roches, 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. May 22.

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

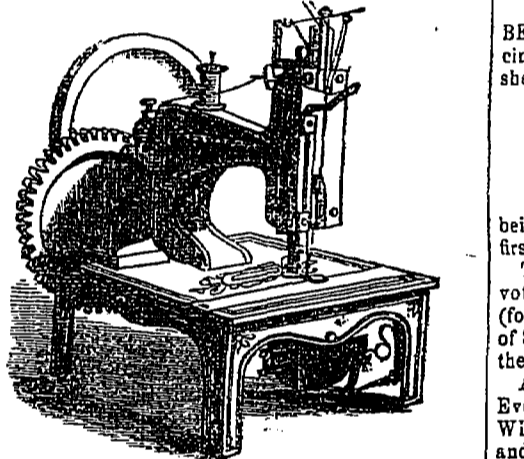
PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 112, St. Paul Street.

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c. P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be sold WHOLESALE only. Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail. April 6, 1860. 12ms.

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

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

SEWING MACHINES.



F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, 25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarabia. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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

Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLLS & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GILGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

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

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 St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has established a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.) JUST RECEIVED, A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh from the Springs. Orders for the same promptly attended to. PRICE: TEN PENNY per Gallon, delivered to all parts of the city. W. G. SLACK. 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 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 vicinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends, she will open an

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,) On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET,

being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS, (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given.

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

Terms for the EVENING CLASS, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF a month; to be paid in advance on entering name, when a receipt and card of admission to the Class will be given. Terms for Private Lessons (given without exception at the Academy) can be obtained at Prince's Music Store.

Hours for the Evening Class, from half-past SEVEN to half-past NINE. Mrs. STEVENSON'S method of teaching either Vocal or Instrumental (Piano-forte) Music, includes the use of the 'BLACK BOARD' and corresponding Slates, according to Hullah's most approved and modern system, which teaches the pupil to write as well as read music.

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

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding.....7 00 Washing.....10 50 Drawing and Painting.....7 00 Music Lessons—Piano.....28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

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

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

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. NOTICE THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeavor to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us. Parties, in town or country, who may be in want of Servants, male or female, or who can, in any way, give employment to the Emigrants now arriving on our shores, are earnestly requested to communicate with this Committee. PATRICK WOODS, BERNARD TANSEY, W P McGUIRE, PATRICK JORDAN, DANIEL LYONS, JOHN MURPHY.

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, 12 1/2 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. May 28. 5m.

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

The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING WITH NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH. Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

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

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

CARDS Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. 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. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

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

M. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, 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.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

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

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1866. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superiorress of St. Vincent's Asylum.

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