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VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

No. 5.

CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK.

BY JOHN BANIM.

CHAPTER VI. - Continued.

The time of our story is placed in that period when white-boyism first began to appear in Ireland. Laboring under the excessive penal code then in almost full operation, though since partly repealed, and excluded by one of its enactments from even an opportunity to become educated, and so gain an enlightened, or, at least, temperate view of their own situation, the Irish peasantry, neglected, galled, and hard-driven, in poverty, bitterness, and ignorance, without competent advisers, without leaders a step above themselves, and scarcely with an object, wildly endeavored to wreak vengeance upon, rather than obtain redress from, the local agents of some of the most immediate hardships that maddened them. First of all, there was, doubtless, religious frenzy to urge them on. They saw their creed denounced, their form of worship, under heavy penalties, interdicted, and they knew that some years before their priests had been hunted like foxes, and forced to hide in caves and other places of concealment, from the keen scent and vengeance of the most insignificant professors of the rival religion, who, with impunity, took arms in their hands to enforce the rigid letter of an almost exterminating law, still of their knowledge unre-

In the very district in which the scene of tale is laid-and the anecdote is put forward as one laying claim to strict belief-a rustic congregation once assembled, with their pastor, in the open air, to perform their pious devotions, when three or four mean mechanics of the other profession appeared, with guns in their hands, fired among the crowd, killed some, and wounded the clergyman, as he preached to his flock in the wilderness.

Such occurrences operating upon the mind of the persecuted and uneducated peasant, who had not intellect or patience to weigh logical distinctions, begot a hatred to the opposite creed, as rancorous as it was whole and entire; he hated it because it was the privileged one; because his own was persecuted; because he attributed to its spirit the civil excommunication against him and his revered priests, and even the petty gratuitous an- serve, at twenty pence per day, and two throws novances he suffered from its lowest professors. of whiskey, one hundred; and here again tobs And in such a state of feeling he found himself, the difference. Thus Dermid incurs still more rents, compelled to contribute to the support, in splendor and superiority, of the law-established church; in fact, to pay to its ministers the hardearned pittance he could not afford to his own; pick up a shilling, too, at the very moment he and this view of his situation first helped to make serves the process. the Irish peasant a whiteboy.

But perhaps the exquisite tyranny of the merciless being into whose hands the collection of tithes had fallen, gave the immediate spur to his headlong, and often savage course; and, with this supposition, Peery Clancy, tithe-proctor, at the era of our history for the parish of Clarah, stands at once before us.

Having failed in every speculation of early life, and become old without credit to himself ;having been twice in jail, once for debt and once for slieep-stealing. Peery Clancy, at fifty years of age, blazed forth a tithe-proctor. He was a waddling, lively old fellow, with a curious struggle of expression in his hard features, and a queer jumble in his manners. The stern bully was on his pursed brow and in his clenched teeth -but, when you looked fixedly at him, there appeared, in his rambling eye, a shuffling consciousness that he had not earned your good opinion, as well as in the general wincing and uneasiness of his person, particularly in the awkward rising and falling, and see-sawing of his arm, as he spoke to you, something like the fidgets of a shame-taced child, that often dreaded and deserved a whipping. A certain air of purse-pride ran, meantime, through all this; and, once in his presence, you would disagreeably feel he was a man who, however aware he might be of the contempt of the world, possessed, in spite of obloquy, or even of the threat and danger to which he stood exposed, resolution of character to act his part without flinching.

His clothes, of good texture, were made half after the country fashion, half after the town; he wore his hat hangingly, with the fur brushed the wrong way, to convince, at a look, that it was superior to the common felt vulgarly worn; and his many-colored silk handkerchief, his coat of good broad-cloth, composed of as much material as would make two of our modern cut, and his kerseymere small clothes and leggings, really gave him the look of wealth and superiority.

A round thousand, earned, principally, by squeezing from the very, very poorest, their last acid shilling; they were his best profit; his fat of the land, his milk and honey. Such as could at once afford to pay his exorbitant demands, did so, no matter how unwillingly, and got rid of him; but the wretched being, who, from the rising of the sun till many hours after his setting, was bent beneath the first malediction of heaven,

for an inmate (among many others) of the hovel, that did not keep off the inclemency of the weather-this was the prey Peery contrived to gripe -and the gripe never relaxed till he had crushed his victim.

ATHOL

He called for his tithe. Perhaps the time was not auspicions to dispose of the little crop, or perhaps it was not matured; any cause, no matter what, Dermid could not pay him; and Peery as an indulgence, suggested a note of band. If Dermid could write his name, the bill was executed in form; if not, after many bungling attempts to feel or hold the pen in his horny fingers, he set his mark to it. Time wore on; the bill came due; but the amount was still not in the way, and Peery vouchsafed some of his rude jests to the daughter or wife, which, though they made them blush, were taken as a mark of goodwill by Dermid, who, forcing himself to laugh, handed a douceur, and the note of hand was renewed.

Meantime the crop had been unprofitable, or the landlord has seized it for his rent; and from the unexpected smallness of the receipts, or the law costs attending the seizure, to say nothing of various other casualties, there is no provision to meet the assiduous Peery, who again makes his appearance. Dermid sells some of his potatoes; and, by stinting himself and his family of even this miserable and only food, he gives another douceur. When payment is a third time demanded, he is worse off than ever; Peery sees the state of his affairs; he begins to scowl; and insists that he must be paid, and then abruptly departs to put his threats into execution.

The demand may not exceed-how much will the affluent or easy reader think ?- one pound. Peery issues what is called a citation to the ecclesiastical courts; this increases the sum more than double; there is a decree, and this, again, is followed by a civil process. The law generally allows one shilling and one penny (Irish) for the trouble of filling the blanks in the process: and Peery, as generally, takes the troubles on himself, that is, fills them himself, and pockets, to use his own language, the thirteen. The same sum is also allowed for the service upon the party; Peery employs a needy understrapper to while already ground down by unnatural rack- debts, and Peery makes still more money. The understrapper promising the whole weight of his vast friendship on the occasion, than which nothing is farther from his power or will, contrives to

The sessions come on. Dermid vainly prays for indulgence. By some desperate shift he contrives to scrape together the sum first demanded, but learns, in affright and consternation, that it is now trebled. He cries out that he is ruined; wrings his wretched hands; perhaps the brokenspirited and contemptible man weeps; and perhaps is, at that very moment, reminded by Peery, that sure his well lookin wife and daughter might asily get him the money.' Full to the chin with rage he cannot vent, Dermid returns home. His case comes before the county barrister; and, as the mild and sapient lawgivers of the session-court term it, he is decreed; his only horse or cow is carried off; Peery brings the animal to the public street-auction, and, at one fourth of the value, knocks it down to-himself: and then sells it at a good profit; charges his reverend employer with the expenses for the recovery of Dermid's tithe; against this charge sets the auction-price of the horse; and it sometimes happens that the clergyman is a loser by the transaction.

Need it be observed that, through the whole course of this affair, Peery, and Peery alone, had the advantage? He got the two douceurs from Dermid; he filled the process; he got it served at a profit of eight hundred per cent; he gamed two pounds, at least, on cow or horse; and, at last, bamboozled and robbed his reverend employer; and sat down in the evening, over a poor a bumper of whiskey punch, to drink long life barn, lookin afther me, and that's all they'll have to the minister's tithes, and may they never fail by it, as yourself sees; go to 'em; say I sent

This is no fancy sketch. The man and the statements are carefully copied from the life and the facts; and it it be doubted that exactly at the time of this narration, such a man as Peery did not figure, we can only engage to produce, at a fair warning, as many living fac-similies as may be specified; observing, that an original for our picture, at the present hour, ought to entitle us to lay claim to an original for it half a century earlier; for society may have improved, the arts and sciences may have advanced, the Bastile may have been torn down in one country and the Inquisition abolished in another; but the Irish titheproctor of this day, and the Irish tithe-proctor of fifty years ago, are individuals of one and the same species.

And what has become of Dermid? Why, he

for food; and then he turned his back upon them, take the tithe-proctors and the law of tithes into tail danger on all. their own hands; proposed silly oaths to each Jack Doran made mention, called, apart from the abbreviation, whiteboys.

CHAPTER VII.

Rhia Doran strictly adhered to the voluntary promise he had given old Ned Shea, and sought Crohoore in every place that could be supposed to afford him secrecy and shelter.

As before stated it was the general opinion that Croboore had not removed from the neighborhood, being frequently seen, even at a late period, always alone, and walking at a quick pace, with his short gun in his hand, and from those who thus casually encountered him, or who averred so, not seeming to shun any observation. But his absolute pursuers vainly looked to meet him; their path he never crossed; and while Rhia Doran put all his wits to work, and in every way availed himself of the assistance of his subjects, over the extensive range of country under his obedience-thus, it might be said, having on the alert every eye for six miles round-all proved to no purpose; Crohoore-na-bilhoge, or Crolloore of the bill-hook, the surname given to him since the murder, was still at large.

But, notwithstanding the allegiance due to King Doran, a principle bad gone abroad powerful operation in Crohoore's favor, and served to counteract the general zeal that might otherwise by determined combination, have speedily delivered him into the hands of his pursuers; and ed that, in all probability, he prized still more .-this was nothing else than a now firm opinion, es- 'The boys' of the district applauded his intretablished in the minds of the population of the whole country, of the broad hints given at the on Doran's quick ear, that the whole barony did wake and fully credited (as we have already not contain another man so fit to lead them on seen) that Crohoore lived in constant intercourse | nocturnal expeditions of a different kind; to con- detail the trilling circumstances in attendant with " the good peopl vereign protection.

It happened about this time that, having received private and anonymous intelligence (the after his illness of two months, was at length informant, divided between his fears and his conscience, thus subtly trying to cheat the devil in the dark) that Croboore might be come on in a Doran's manly conduct had reached his ear from particular direction, Doran led a select party to a hundred admiring tongues; his father brought the ground, and remained anxiously on the watch. them together; Pierce could not avoid feeling particular direction, Doran led a select party to It was night. For some hours they guarded, together, one point; and then the leader left a sentinel there, and withdrew his main body to search in another and nearer quarter. The man thus posted alone, having been wearied with much his hands were over and over shaken; old Ned previous fatigue, unconsciously dropped asleep. shouted forth his joy and approbation; the cup How long he slept is unknown, when he was flattered with a smart slap on the shoulders, and desired to stir himself.

'Yes, yes, a-vich, I'm comin',' said the man. scrambling up; 'and ye have the bloody dog at last, have ye?"

He was now on his legs, and facing round, saw, instead of the comrade he had expected, the bloody dog' himself, standing within a few yards of him, his short gun held to his hip, as if prepared for instant action. The valuant as well as watchful sentinel started back; Crohoore advanced a step on him, and spoke in a cautious

tone:-'Stand where you are, man; I have no mind to harm you. Thady, where's the little sense I thought you had? losing your night's rest to no purpose? Mind your own callins, Thady Muldowny, and never mind me; I give the advice, let you follow it, or, as sartam as we both stand here, you'll live to sorely rue it. Jack Doran and the other boys are down at Tom Murphy's you; say you were spakin a bit to me, and tell em the same words I tould you. Go your ways, Thady, and remember the friendly warnin I give. and keep to your warm bed, by nights, for the distance. futur;' he waved his arm in the direction he wished Thady to travel, then turned on his heel the opposite way, and to Thady's mortal joy was quickly out of view, who, by the way, attributed to Crohoore's clemency, only, the remains of the breath, by aid of which he continued to mutter us; Lord protect and save us; praise be to God!

Running with all his might, Thady gained the barn mentioned by Crohoore, and there, indeed, found his companions where he had been told to look for them. He did not tail to relate the adwas bent beneath the first inalediction of heaven, And what has become of heaven, and intricate wood of spreading oak, affording yet gained thereby but a scanty supply of the attended the sessions-court to hear himself de-fectually to disguise the fact of his own drowsing oak, affording yet gained thereby but a scanty supply of the attended the sessions-court to hear himself de-fectually to disguise the fact of his own drowsing oak, affording the sessions of the sessions of

meanest food, rags for his covering, and despair creed; he attended the sale of his 'baste,' to ness and subsequent manity; and from this night see it knocked down for a song; he turned to- forward, few were found willing to engage perwards his home, hastily concluding, that, for the sonally in the pursuit after Crohoore. The hint poor man and the papist, there was no law or given to Thady Malone appeared to have reason mercy in the land; he continued his long walk, in it; mortal might, when put in competition pondering over this bitter, desperate and obsti- with a person who was concealed and fondled by nate thought; he brought to mind, at the same the mischief-doing 'good people,' seemed not time, all the life's labor and sweat he had use- only useless, but extremely dangerous in the lessly expended; he crossed the threshhold of his main; and so, except Rhia Doran himself and puddled hovel, and heard his children squalling one or two others, who were either superior to the general superstition, or wished in the teeth gave a kick to the idle spade he met on his way; of their qualms to establish a character for unsought out some dozen Dermids similarly situa- paralleled courage, all refrained from an experited with hunself; between them they agreed to ment which was likely, if persevered in, to en-

NICLE.

Doran, however, continued fixed and faithful other; and the result was, 'the boys' of whom to his purpose; he was invariably on Crohoore's track whenever he could indirectly hear a whisper of his probable motions; and to those who wondered at his fool-hardiness, and still more at his exemption from hurt or harm, he jocosely said he had got a cure from a fairy-doctor that preserved him in a whole skin; and this plea, although it might have been meant in jest, was argument sound and good with those who boasted no such talisman against the fantastic nonsense of the spiteful little race, whom they thought mischievous, while they pronounced them 'good' and who thus, like all dangerous despots, came in

> "Mouth-honor, breath, Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not."
> Perhaps Doran gamed, by his assicuity, one or two points of some value to him, apart from the self-gratification and reward of doing a generous and humane action. In the first place, his readiness to forget old grievances, incurred from Pierce Shea and Alley and her father, brought him 'golden opinions from all sorts of people;' his coming forward so actively to guard their interests in adversity, and to venture his limbs and life in their defence, who, having once been his friends, changed into his bitterest foes; this made a nopular impression, the fervency of which no nothing; the game left them still at fault, andwords could express, and, even by the soberest of his neighbors, Jack Doran's bad qualities were now forgotten. Another advantage resultpidity to the skies, and whispers arose, not lost centrate their strength, and direct their hal ceived views; in fact to be their captain.

> Things were in this state when Pierce Shea, able to resume, in his own person, the pursuit after Alley and the murderer of her parents .gratitude and full forgiveness towards his old rival; and, when Doran once more renewed his to Shea's house, where Doran now constantly offer to join him in all future operations, a band of amily was immediately formed between them; was more than once pledged to success; and the young men called each other the greatest friends | them; but he declined the adventure; even be in the world.

> But seemingly assisted, and cautiously followed, by Andy Houlohan only, who at length remained the sole creature that from duty or love (other motives were out of the question) would renture to track Crohoore through his own green raths, in some one of which they firmly believed him a resident—the united efforts of Shea and Doran night of useless toil, they wended homeward, in proved useless as ever. Almost night after night, and sometimes day and night, they were on toot, or on horseback, over the country; confused rumors of Crohoore's appearances incessantly, tho' indirectly, reaching them; and some of these reports seemed sufficiently bewildering and starting. It was averred, though none dared come of art, from the similarity of their form, and, at forward to authenticate the statements, that the shingawn had frequently been seen, at one moment, down by a certain hollow, and, as a comparison of notes demonstrated, at the next moment, and by a different person, many miles away, sitting on as certain a stone, on the top of as certain a hill, his lank red bair fluttering in the and, adown their sides, indented with deep chanwind, and his red eye turned wistfully off, as if watching the progress of some of his many ac- after heavy rain, it falls, with cataract speed, to commodating messengers, through the extreme swell the little brook that, at other times, just Andy Houlohan need not have given to his

foster-brother a more unbounded proof of devoted | eur about the spot ; yet, to a spectator placed affection, than by at present treading in his foot- midway up the glen, there is much to create insteps. On proper ground, Andy could have terest. Pent up so closely, no continuous braved and despised, as readily as any man, substantial danger from bludgeon, alpeen, or pistol; ment visibly overhead, and from much abrupt all the while his bugbear was visible, 'Lord save but let it not be supposed that an iota of cou- curving, shut out from all view at either end, he rage now came to aid his love. Of all human beings, arrived at years of maturity (we will not easily to be acted on by the ever-changing and say discretion) Andy Houloban yielded to super- wondrous aspect of nature) feel that there hung natural creatures of every denomination, whether about the place a strange and unusual air of thigha, banshee, fetch, sheeog, or phooka, the loneliness, making it the fit abode of the prowlfullest credence and dominion, and professed the ing fox and timid rabbit, its only inhabitants. venture with some little additions, calculated ef- strongest aversion to a rencontre with any of About ninety years ago this glen was a dark

So, on he followed, picking his steps as cautiously as if the ground were strewed with new laid eggs,-or, to use his own expression, 'as a hen walking over a stubble-field;' on through thick and thin, night and morning, after Shea and Doran; still no Crohoore was found; the prepossessions of the country-people continuing to obstruct all regular inquiry; and, finally grown inveterate, now refusing to supply even their former reports of accidental meetings with

But if they conceived that Croboore ought not to be meddled with, in consequence of his close connexion, identity indeed, with the good people, the magistrates of the country seemed of a different opinion. Daring robberies had lately become very frequent; the houses of the rich were broken open at night, and plundered of everything valuable; the very poorest were despoiled of their little pittance; and all this was perpetrated by some unknown and undiscovered gang, every trace of whom had hitherto evaded the civil powers. Now, however, from the stories the magistrates had heard of Crohoore, it struck them, that a person showing such resolution, closeness, and cleverness of character, was very likely, whatever he might lack in personal prowess, to be the leader of exactly such a band of secret and adroit desperadoes: and this strong surmise was confirmed by accounts of his having been often met in the direction where the outrages happened. A reward, immediately subsequent to the murder of the Doolings, had been offered for his apprehension; but the new suspicions mentioned made him an object of increased interest, and the posse comitatus were according-

ly straining every nerve on the look-out. Crohoore-na-bilhoge baffled, however, his new pursuers, as well as his old. Sometimes, our friends, Shea, Doran, and Andy, fell in with the other party, and all united, following up some hint proposed on either side, in common chase and common cause. But all efforts went for it was rather extraordinary—without seeming to be a whit more in dread of apprehension; for to the country people, if they were belief-worthy, who dared not molest him, and who chanced to stray out at night, his appearance was so frequent as ever; they, meantime, keeping all that snug among themselves.

It were but a dull repetition here to give in upon the daily and nightly search of Pierce Shea Andy, and their new friends; as, up to a certain evening, their toilsome occupation differed only in the different route chosen. But, upon the evening alluded to, an occurrence took place worth recording.

The month of March had begun, when a man from a remote district, sufficiently out of reach of the supernatural tyrants of Clarah, their jurisdiction, or anything to be feared from it, came lived, with information that, but a few hours before, he, the informant, saw Crohoore pass along the hills in the direction of Castlecomer, a village some miles distant. Shea, Doran, and Andy, instantly set forward, pressing their spy to join thinking that he had run just enough of hazird by pointing out the way; and Andy agreed with him, and thought it reasonable.

Our friends engaged in this expedition more ardently, and with more hopes of success, than for a long time they bad felt; and their depression was proportionably strong as, after another the cold gray morning, through the little glen of Bally soile.

This place, four miles north-east of Kilkenny city, is a romantic dell, formed by hills of considerable beight, and of abrupt and almost perpendicular descent, having rather an appearance some points, approaching each others' bases so closely, as not to leave more than eight or ten paces between, while at no part are they more than forty yards asunder. They are clothed to the summit with thick and nearly impenetrable furze-bush, tangled underwood, and dwarf thorn, nels, formed by rushing waters from above, when trickles through the narrow green slip of valley below. There is nothing of sublimity or grandscenery at either hand, nothing but the firmawould (if a simple and contemplative character,

a tavorable and favourite rendezvous to a desperate band of freebooters that ruled over the neighborhood and who were formidable enough, as tradition goes, to defeat and pursue into Kilken? Bishops had come. We met there, we Bishops of nysa company of troopers, sent against them from that city. Since then, it has often given the same refuge to persons carrying on the same refuge to persons carrying on the same nyka company of troopers, sent against them france with Bishops from Spain, Ireland, Scotland, from that city. Since then, it has often given the same refuge to persons carrying on the same profession, though on a more contracted scale; profession, though on a more contracted scale; so the last adventurous fellows who levied tribute upon travellers' purses, in the district, lay concealed here for more than in the district, lay concealed here formore than a week, while the whole civil force was in pursuit of them, and were, at length, only appre-

hended when they sought an asylum elsewhere. Shea, Doran, and Andy, pursuing their way homeward through this little solitude, which, at the time of our narration, bore nearly the same aspect it does at present, had gained that part where the hills approached each other nearest: Shea was a few paces before Doran, and Andy still farther in advance, when Pierce thought he heard something like a snap of a lock behind bun. He turned quickly round and saw a man, a little at Doran's back, but out of their line of march, in the act of raising a gun to his shoulder, visibly with intent to fire on one of the party; but, before Pierce could use any precaution, or the fellow pull his trigger, a shot from the opposite bill, grazing Doran's breast, lodged in the arm of the assassin, and the deadly weapon fell from his hand. Shea sprung upon him and held him fast; Andy, who had heard the shot, but and those among my priests who accompanied me was further ignorant of the transaction, made all speed to his foster-brother, and Doran, looking as if confounded at the suddenness of the thing, or else at his own narrow escape, for the ball had cut through the breast of his coat, was the last to turn to the spot.

'Scoundrel!' said Pierce, 'tell me your reason for wishing to take away my life; did I ever wrong or injure you? for I cannot recollect having seen you before."

: 'Arrah, man you never done anything to me,' answered the surly-looking fellow.

Why, then, did you level at my life? I am now sure I was your mark.'

' Sure enough,' said the man.

' For what cause, I ask you again?'

'Tunther-an-ouns! how duy I gnow for what? ax that question iv them that sent me to do id; and don'tsnake my arm afther that manner; it's smashed enough without your belp.'

And who are they that sent you?' Avoch, now!' was the answer.

' Well, God himself had a hand in id, Master Pierce,' here interrupted Andy, who conceived, after some effort, that he had pretty correctly guessed the occurrence; 'he was going for to

Doran drew nearer.

'I'd swear upon the mass-book, Pierce,' said he, 'that Crohoore-na-billioge is at the bottom of this cursed affair.

'Don't, then, a-bouchal, fur maybe you'd swear in a lie,' observed the wounded man; ' I got my best arm broke by it, howsomever the duoul that happened to cum about!'

'You'll suffer for this insolence as well as for the rest of the job, you villain,' rejoined Doran.

'Villain! arrah, is that the word wid you?--Dhar-Dhieu, bud it will be a sore saying to you, or my name isn't Shawn.'

'Who was the person that set on?' once more asked Shea, shaking him violently.

· Why, there's that honest boy there says he's ready to swear to him for you.'

Pierce, you'll find I'm right,' the first shot from this fellow-

· You'll never prove that again me,' the assassin interrupted; · I fired no shot-bad loock

to the flint for stoppin' me!'

'I heard your piece snap, then,' said Shea. 'Nothing else you heard, agra.'

'The first shot,' Doran continued, 'was meant I say, 1'd lay my life that Crohoore knew of then was doubtful? Perhaps each Bishop and not the one and with his own hands fired the already judged it? Perhaps they had crossed the the one, and with his own bands, fired the

'Answer, is he right,' roared Shea, 'or I'll redden the sod 'you stand on with your blood! Episcopate on this great question was not to be made was it Crohoore sent you? was it Crohoore fired that shot? tell me truly, or——, Pierce cooked that shot? This is what we have done has aisto! his pistol.

'Och, a-vich, you're easy answered,' said the man, changing colour for the first time; 'he that sent me, stands-'

Stop!' Doran shouted out in a voice of extrao: dinary triumph. 'He stands on the brow of the hill, this moment ! Look, Pierce, look!"

(To be Continued.)

AUDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS ON HIS RETURN FROM ROME.

(From the Armonia of Turin.)

We could wish that the Armonia were four times as large as it is, that we might publish in extenso a most eloquent and affectionate address which the great Bishop of Orleans has delivered to his propie, after his return from Rome. In fact, this masterpiece of pastoral eloquence is throughout equally important and equally interesting. But since we are limited as to space, we shall at all events endeavor to present to our readers the principal passages in this wonderful discourse :-Mgr Dupanloup began by stating the motives for

which he went to Rome, to see the man to whom it

was said, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I shall

build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." "Yes, it was to satisfy my hear's desire," said the Bishop, and to fulfil the duty of my office, that I went to see that man, and to join, portant, but ever rendered solemn by his preas one little grain of sand, my life and existence to that great foundation stone which supports the whole 'Veni videre Petrum' (St. Paul, Gal. i. 18). Such was the great inspiration which made me leave you for so long; like Paul I went to see Peter. Veni videre Petrum, the representative, the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth; and from Rome, where I anw Peter, and where I have sojourned with him ('et mansi apud eum'). I am returned at last once more amongst! you; at Orleans. Rome and Orleans, the two names dearest to me in the world; Rome which is for me a mother's name, and Orleans where is the spouse whom God has, given to my soul and where are my heart's children." The Bishop then goes on to speak of the motive for which the whole Catholics Episcopate assembled in Rome. This was the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs; and the this there was not deceit. You may tell me, that

been more unimerous assemblies of the kind there was ever seen on any occasion a more complete representation of the Christian Episcopate, especially if we consider the various countries from which the explains with incomparable eloquence the great act of the canonisation of a saint, especially a martyr saint, in the Catholic church, and minutely describes the grand ceremonies of the solemnity of June the 8th. Not being able to do more, we shall at least select from this vivid description the following extract, which speaks of Pius IX.'s serenity. serenity of Pius IX. is the most remarkable characteristic of that august countenance, which produces on all those who have seen it an extraordinary impression. I still remember the day on which I had the good fortune to see, for the first time, the Holy Father. Oh! how glad was I to contemplate that mild and venerable countenance! And he, like his face, impressed with that paternal goodness which is the essential characteristic of His physiognomy, was radiant with sweetness and joy! Thus, he ever appeared, with, unalterable calm, and a smile of undefinable benignity, whether he gave audiences every evening, with moving kindness and without minding fatigue, to the innumerable Catholic pilgrims eager to see him and bow under his blessing, or when he was passing on through the midst of his people to some public ceremony. Those among my diocesan children who have made the pilgrimage to Rome, still preserve like me its sweet remembrance and profound impression. And to the last day we saw the Holy Father preserve the same screnity. I remember to have seen and heard him, the day before my de-parture, at the two feasts of his election and coronation, which brought back to him so many recollections. He ever preserved the same expression and addressed us still by turns with the same culm and sweetness, although we spoke of the most serious matters." Mgr. Dupanloup then undertakes to show that the meeting of the Catholic Bishops in Rome has been, without any special intention and from the mere fact of that meeting, one of the grandest things which have ever been registered in the annals of the Church; that is to say, a visible, splendid, triumphant demonstration of the signs of the Catholic Church in this world, its unity, Catholicity, and infullibility. We are very sorry to be obliged to give to our readers no more than the following extract, in which he shows the necessity of the Pope's temporal power: "It has been said,—and it is not out of place to discuss this before you -that all this was very fine and true. The Catholic Church alone can present such sights for angels and men. God took a little clay, filled it with his breath, and made it into a man The Church of God takes a man's heart, miserable and wretched as it is, invests it with her breath; it is faithful, and she makes a saint of it. Thus God has peopled the earth, and the Church, sustained and inspired by God, peoples heaven. Once more, yes, this is magnificent, this is Divine. Her ceremonies are also Divine. No religion can be compared to shoot you, Pierce, agra, and see—it's himself he Contholicity, and the greatness of that religion is the reflection and proof of its Divine origin. But at any rate, it is added, what she has done there, could not the Church have done it in any other place without temporal power? No, I cannot, believe it. And will any one do me the pleasure of showing me the point of this wretched globe where this could have been possible? Could the Bishops of North America go to the South? those of Lisbon to Madrid. Those of Dublin to London? Those of Paris to Vienna? Those of Berlin to Copenhagen? Those of Warsaw to Petersburgh? Those of the Milanese to Venice? With the interests and passions which divide nations, where will you find, if not upon a territory neutral and set apart like that of the Roman States, a point where men can meet each other without inconvenience? Could the Bishops, without exciting umbrage, meet at the time needed in the territory of a government either a rival or an enemy of their own If you can alter mankind, that is all very well. But the sea will become a resisting and solid basis sooner than men and human Powers will be agreed here below. Ye waves become fixed! Ye tempests be siient! for behold men wish to become simple and truthful, united, religious and just. As long, however, as things remain as they are, if we mean to speak loyally, we must own that what has been done in Rome could not be done elsewhere and without the temporal power of the Pope. This is why we took it into consideration." At this point the Bishop speaking of the Bishops' address to the Holy Father, answers as follows, certain sayings of the evil disposed. "There are some who wonder that our address was not preceded by solemn or noisy discusfor you, Pierce; the second for me: and again, sions, as in human parliaments. Perhaps the ques-

> secret of our feelings, and in our meetings, the doors of which were closed, the particulars of our conver-"Strange narrators, to whom for my part I disdained to answer, for I would never grant to such men. by my answering, the right of entering into our counsels; strange narrators, who have given us false and vain accounts, in which they showed themselves truly inventive in insinuations and inventions of all kinds. But what is true, what is above every attack falincious interpretations and lie, is the address itself and the unanimous signatures which support it. To look for anything else in it, is to wish to put forth, I will not say perfidy, but I know not what pettiness, where there was nothing but greatness. To relate aught else is, not so much a want of good fuith, as, in so serious an affair, a mere folly. What I shall say to you, my dearest brothers, and to all who have say to you, my dearest brothers, and to all who have to see such a spirit in our county as this advertise-a right to know it, is this. We had two things to do ment exhibits. If we found a Catholic informing in Rome, and we have done them. We have satis- the public that he would not consider a Protestant's fied our heart's desires, and performed the duty of our Episcopate."

sea, they had gathered from the extremities of the

world to bring to the Pontiff something which was not a decision and a force? The opinion of the

Some have wished after this great act to divide those

who accomplished it, to comment on intentions, and

to misrepresent the circumstances. Many have scru-

tinised on our lips even before they were opened, the

Finally Mgr. Dupauloup speaks as follows to his people of the affection the Romans bear to the Sovereign Pontiff: - "I have seen the Holy Father in the midst of that Roman people; I have seen him in many circumstances more or less imsence. I must say that I looked and listened attentively. I mixed with the crowd to catch the better the sense of the popular cries. On the other hand, I have lived long enough already to have seen elsowhere many manifestations of enthusiasm. Nevertheless, I declare that what I saw in Rome, wherever the Holy Father made his appearance, to be something which cannot be described, imitated, prepared, or paid! The enthusiasm of these immense multitudes had this particular character, that in the midst of all these cries, what was to be heard, what was to be distinguished, was the cry of of the latter persuasion, received a stab of a knife in the beart, the accent of the soul, the outburst of love | the breast. The cause of the riot was that the Pro-That people love their Pope, I can answer for it. It testant party called out "To H- with the Pope," is possible to be deceived by many appearances, many false demonstrations skilfully managed-in following is his description of the scene which Rome those that do not love were not there! It may be so; displayed on such an occasion. "I do not believe but I declare that the multitude of those who were that since the origin of Christianity, if there have there constitutes a people, and a people that loves! tions.—Freeman's Journal.

RISH INTELLIGENCE

A FRENCH VIEW OF BRITISH POLICY IN IRELAND Therefore, what has happened ?. It is England, that has given several thousands to the relief of the Hindoos; that in three or four days subscribed 1,800,000 francs to assist the families of the Hartley miners - who has not offered one penny to solace the distress of Ireland. She has left Christians to die of hunger in sight of the English coast, when she assisted pagans at a distance of 3,000 leagues from Europe. Should it have been thus if the Government had sought after the truth, and had published it, instead of obstinately concealing it? A circumstance not less instructive than this debate is the comments of the English press thereupon. The Times has grimly joked upon unfortunate people who died of misery—"one was consumptive, another splenetic, a third too old for any one to pity his death, and a last one too feeble to have any chance of living long. We have, therefore, done very well not to come to their assistance. Why should we expend English money in constructing railways in Ireland? That would not solace the infirm-the women, nor the children-that would only benefit the strong man, the able-bodied, and," says the Times, "it would be a great deal better for these to go and people our colonies." An Irishman, in fact, has no right to remain in his native country. "Besides," alds the Times, "each time that they collect funds to assist the Irish, they are squandered with avidity by their negligence and their improbity." Conclusion -"Let us leave those people to die of hunger; it is still a means by which we can be rid of them" In presence of such conduct and such language will any one be astonished to find at the bottom of every Irish beart an unquenchable hatred of England? -When, in the midst of calm and peace, one of these calamities that man is incapable to foresee or to prevent revives the sufferings of the Irish race, the English Government denies their distress and the Eng-

lish press insults them. The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes on the 21st of August, as follows: -" The Federal gunboat Tuscarora, it appears, has been dodging the Ajax for the purpose of getting coals on board in defiance of the orders issued by the Admirality. The Tuscarora has coaled within three months at a British port, and did not proceed, as she was bound to do, on a voyage to the United States. She remained hovering about the coast on the lookout for Confederate vessels. She put into Kingstown with the view of getting coals. Unable to accomplish this there, partly in consequence of the return of the Ajax, she weighed anchor and steamed with all speed to Belfast Lough, where, according to a previous arrangement, she received a supply of coal amounting to a hundred tons. Having anchored outside of the jurisdiction of the Harbor Commissioners, the Collector of the Customs at once took the matter up and served a notice on the Federal captain to depart within twenty-four hours, and a revenue cutter was placed alongside the Tuscarora to prevent further violation of the neutrality laws, and at the same time the matter was reported to the Admiralty. The Belfast people ask what would have been done if the Federal captain had refused to

Another correspondent, writes :- "The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived in Kingston to-day, August 9, and is regarded with great curiosity by the people. Crowds will flock to-morrow to see her. The correspondent of the Morning News notes the fact that she fired no salute, and none was fired for her when she came into harbor." We learn since that the English Custom House authorities have ordered the Tuscorora to leave the harbor. She left at midnight on the 12th. A correspondent, writing ou the 16th ult., says :- " The Tuscarora returned to Kingstown yesterday morning, about four o'clock .-She would not be allowed to enter the harbor, and anchored a short distance off the extremity of the western pier. Later in the day, she moved further out, and opposite the mouth of the harbor. Several of the sailors and officers were ashore during the day, and some of them went into Dublin. As on the previous days, the public were freely admitted up to nightfull, and hundreds of people visited her, notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching her. As she let off steam at intervals, it was clear that she was ready to start at a short notice, and it was stated by some of the sailors that she would leave to-night, not be allowed to take in any coal or water; but as latter from shore."

The Wexford People says :- Men of this County, listen to this advertising proclamation : -" Co. Wexford - To Be Let, in the neighborhood of

Gorey,

A Farm, containing about 178 acres statute, on which a Dwelling House and Offices will be erected for a solvent Protestant tenant. The Land is suitable for a dairy, and is ucurly all in grass. For terms, &c., apply to James S. Scott, Esq., Courtown,

What is the meaning of all this? Is it feared that a "solvent" Catholic tenant would infect the premises with plague or Popery, or that his money would turn, "like fairy gifts fading away," into withered leaves, or brass buttons? Who knows?— Though a "soivent" Catholic tenant cannot get 'a dwelling-house and offices" erected for him, on this forbidden ground, would be get the land on condition that he should live under a hedge -or under a tent, like a Tartar? The advertisement is not explicit on this head. If a "solvent" Catholic legally bound himself to live in an our-office, and to reserve the dwelling-house for the accompdation of his cattle-would he be allowed to stable himself. and lodge his stock in this manner? Advertisement doth not specify. The land is fit for a dairy, it seems; but not for a Catholic. Ah! it is well to be a cow or a Protestant, according to this fastidious advertisor. The land is chiefly under grass. More's the pity. Grass has generally a green colour for a part of the year—and it is possible that even this Protestant oasis is no exception to the rule. No matter, the grass can be walked on -that is one comfort-and as flesh is grass, perhaps grass is only Papist flesh transmuted. Seriously, we are ashamed money fit to be put into his pocket -or a Protestant fit to be put into his house -- we would not hesitate to call that Catholic a simple fool.

well supplied with rations that they have been detected in selling large quantities of bread. The guardians applied to the law adviser at the Castle to see whether persons who thus dispose of the food could be prosecuted. His opinion was that they could not. The Board, however, have adopted an obvious remedy -- they have reduced the daily allowance to each pauper, so that there may be no provision left for sale

More Orange Outrages - Portadows, August 18. A riot of a party nature took place in this town about eleven o'clock on the night of the 16th instant, between some Protestants and Roman Catholics, in which a man named John Redmond, a carpenter and when the other party cheered for "Garryowen." The former party, having gone back into town for a reinforcement, immediately returned, when assaults were made freely on both sides but, hearing the police were approaching, they dispersed in opposite direc-

ME WHADLEY AND THE BELFAST ORANGEMEN The following remarkable article considering that the principles of the paper from which we take it are, we believe, Whig as well as protestant, we quote from our contemporary, the Mercury of Tuesday last. The length has compelled us to abridge it somewhat: - As if there were not elements enough of mischief in Ireland already, we are now threatened with the revival of the foolish and abortive anti-Maynooth agitation. A so-called great Protestant demonstration' took place the other day at Belfast on the too famous Orange anniversary of the 12th of August, at which Mr. Whalley delivered one of his silly and violent tirades against the Roman Catholic religion, and pledged bimself to make the abolition of Maynooth the grand business of his life. The meeting was not, however, a remarkably imposing affair; and we think we may venture to hope that the success of the member for Peterborough and his Orangemen in fomenting strife and discord will not be proportionate to their zeal in the holy cause of religious hate. There was a report that Sir Hugh Cairns would be present, but be did not appear. We should rather think not. It would have considerably surprised us if Sir Hugh Cairns had appeared on the occasion. We willingly believe that there may have been a more creditable cause for his significant absence than a prudent regard for his own position and prospects as a public man, but at any rate he had good personal reasons for keeping out of the way. Sir Hugh Cairus has held office once, and naturally hopes to hold office again, under a Conservative Administration, and all rational and respectable Conservatives on both sides of the channel are sick and ashamed of the mingled bypocrisy and fanaticism of anti-Maynooth agitation. Whenever Lord Derby has to form a Government again, he will certainly not select his Irish law officers from the ranks of the Orangemen. Whatever may have been the special motives which induced Sir Hugh Cairns to disappoint the Belfast bigots, it is at all events reasonable to conclude, from the fact that so many independent Irish Protestant members took exactly the same course, that Protestant opinion in Ulster is not really represented by the brawlers of the Orange platform. In other respects this 12th of August demonstration was a sufficiently doleful affair. The 'enthusiasm' of its promoters seems to have chiefly expended itself in fierce and furious complaints of the decadent condition of their cause. The chairman, Sir William Vernor, made a remarkably dismal speech, which amounted to little more than a prolonged howl over the fallen fortunes of his faction. Orangeism is not what it was, and Sir Wm. Verner scarcely pretends to hope that the old days will ever come back again. 'He recollected a time when to be a Protestant was not a crime in this country. Men of the highest rank were not then ashamed to be curolled as members of the Orange Society. In 1798 Lord Camden was glad to enrol them as yeomen. How changed is Ulster now!' Change lindeed, Heaven be thanked! It is to be lamented that Ulster is not a good deal more changed than it is, but at all events the change has gone far enough to separate us by an impassable gulf from that dark and bloody past on which the memory of the aged Orangeman fondly dwells as on one of the brightest spots in history. An Irishman whose thoughts regretfully linger on 1798 and the exploits of the Orange yeomanry is no subject for serious criticism. Yet Sir William Verner's historical reminiscences are not without their value. They have their use both as an encouragement and as a caution. They furnish a satisfactory answer to those who may sometimes be almost tempted to doubt whether the boasted advance of Ireland is anything more than a pleasant delusion; and they may warn us all, Protestant and Catholic alike, how we countenance the slightest attempt to reproduce the political and sectarian animosities of those evil times. The ravings of the veteran Orange champion who mourns that Ulster and Ireland are changed since 1793 may teach us what to think of the miserable fanaticism which is now seeking to revive the half-expiring passions of the worst and darkest days of Irish history. Clearly it will not be Mr. Whalley's fault if Ireland is ever to know peace in his time; but it is consolatory to believe that he and such as he are unable to do a tithe of the mischief which they plan and threaten. It is among the most hopeless of tasks to resuscitate an agitation which has fallen dead from lack of vital power, and Mr. Whalley is not the man to succeed where more serious politicians have failed. Even an anti-Maynooth movement requires to her next destination being Lisbon, but of that there be conducted with some slight regard to common is no certainty. Since her last visit she was not in propriety and common sense, and the proprietor of any harbor, but lay off the Isle of Man. She will 'King William's Tower' would bring ridicule and contempt on a better cause than that of religious inshe has the means of converting salt water into a tolerance. The agitation of which Mr Spooner was potable water, she does not require a supply of the so long the respectable organ owed all its importance to the dishonesty and nowardice of trading politicians; and trading politicians have at length discovered that it is an unsafe and undesirable source of political capital. We are not apprehensive that the silly and inflammatory rhetoric of Mr. Spooner's successor will produce any very marked effect either in or out of Parliament, except to intensify the disgust with which sensible and upright men regard one

of the hollowest of political and religious shams. Mr. Maguins, M.P., on the Palmerston Ministry. —At a dinner at Skibbergen, on Tuesday, given to the Catholic Bishop of Ross, Mr. Maguire, M.P., made a speech in responding to the toast of "The Members of Parliament" Among other things he said :-My lords and gentlemen, if a vote of confidence in the present government were to be proposed to-morrow -and I tell you now by anticipation what I would do under such circumstances, and let me not afterwards be misjudged or misrepresented because I do it-I say, if a vote of confidence were asked to-morrow, and if the destiny of the Government or the fate of the Opposition rested upon it. I should most certainly vote against the Palmerston government (load cheers) on two grounds. One because that Government, as the Pope himself declared to me, is the worst enemy of the Church of God upon the face of the earth (cheers) - and the other because of their heartless cruelty and insensibility to the sufferings of our people (great cheering and applause). Gentlemen, on the two grounds I would vote against Lord Palmerston -

The Right Rev. Dr. Keane: And you would do

right (applause).
Mr Maguire: I would do this, even though the Tories should come into office; and still I would accept no place, office, or emolument under, or owe any allegiance to, the Tory party (hear, hear). I are not one of them.

A Voice: What are you-are you a Tory? (Cries of "Order!") Mr. Maguire: I tell you what I am. I am an Icish Catholic-(Cheers) - a Catholic to my heart's core,

and as ready to proclaim it on the floor of the House The paupers in the Drogheda Workhouse are so jof Commons, against any opposition, as I am here to reply to a drunken query (applause). I say now that if the opportunity were offered to me to-morrow, would solve the question by voting against the Palmersion ministry; but I would be ready the next day to vote against the Tory party upon the first occasion they would do wrong (cheering.) Is that, my lords, or is not, a right policy?

The Right Rev. Dr. Keane and the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea. It is (cheering).

Mr. Henry F. L. Estrange has authorized his agent

to allow his tenants at Couna, in the western part of the county of Oork, twenty per cent on the September rent. He has also contributed £10 towards the

out to join friends, all of whom have given substan-

SIRTROBERT-PEEL'S EXTREME DELICACY AND CAU. Sir Robert Peel's mode of governing the Irish people has been a mystery for some time past. He is not a fanatic. He shows not desire to gain populative after the fashion of Mr. Whalley, Hell neither quotes Maynooth songs in the House of Commons, nor builds a round tower for the accommodation of Orange picnics on his estate. But he excels Mr. Whalley himself in the abundance of the insults which he contrives to heap on the religion of the vast majority of the Irish people, every time that an opportunity in Parliament presents itself. As he had no fanaticism to gratify, and as he certainly did not gain votes by the proceeding, the motives of his conduct were very difficult to guess. Some said he was mad. Others thought that it was a subtle plot for raising a No-Popery cry against the Torics. Others, again, were of opinion that it was an intelligible device to show that he was not afraid. But on Monday night the difficulty was cleared up in a curious manner. He was asked by Sir Hugh Cairns to explain the policy of the Government in reference to the procession which took place in Dublin last Sunday week, to colobrate the foundation of the Queen's University. Sir Robert Peel rose to answer with much solemnity In a measured voice, tuned to accord with his sense of the responsibilities of his position, he announced that " the subject had caused considerable feeling in some parts of Ireland," and that " as far as the Gov. ernment were concerned, it was a matter that required to be dealt with extreme delicacy and caution" House cheered sympathetically. They were evidently a little puzzled to hear such a sentiment from such lips; but they were only too glad to welcome the penitent Secretary back to the paths of discretion. Sir Robert Peel went on to explain the law of the question, and to detail the reasons which has precluded the Government from applying the Acts against party processions to the ceremonial which was used on the occasion in question. Having got over this drier portion of the subject, he proceeded to give a specimen to the House of the extreme delicacy and caution" with which, in his opinion, the Government should treat such matters. It is impossible to supply a fair idea of the tact and discrimination with which he performed this difficult duty, without quoting his own words. [The Review here quotes Sir Robert's reply.] It was difficult to understan; why he should have made the round of Ireland in a low backed-car in order to utter phillipies against Doctor MacHale. It seemed scarcely worth while to introduce a scene in the House of Commons for the sake of telling. The O'Donohue that he was a "mannikin traitor." There was no prudence in fulminating vague denunciations of the electors of Longford, which he afterwards could not venture to establish before a committee. To go out of his way, in a discussion on Irish destitution, to insinuate that the priests exaggerated the distress in order to stir up the people against their landlords, appeared to be ingeniously and laboriously foolish. But a glare of light is now thrown into all these dark places of Sir Robert Peel's career. He was merely exhibiting, according to his own light and knowledge, his "extreme delicacy and caution." The whole of his ses-sional efforts have been in close keeping with his performance on Monday night. Just as he claimed credit for his own discretion and forbearance after he had been ridiculing a solemn procession of the Roman Catholic Church, on account of the horse-shoers, chimney-cleaners, and progue-makers who bore a part in it, so he evidently thought that by his remarks on Dr. MacHale and The O'Donohue, and the priests of the South, and the electors of Longford, he was rather flattering them than otherwise. This colourblindness in distinguishing between an insult and a panegyric is undoubtedly a disadvantage to a Minister; but it appears to be endemic to the Treasury Bench. It is a serious matter that the Irish Secretary should be a victim to this malady. His reckless language generally amuses the House of Commons, but it is a costly laugh. The Irish are not a people of a practical spirit. A Celtic race is not willing to estimate an insult according to the worth of the in-sulter. It is impossible to blind ourselves to the fact that disaffection is much stronger in Ireland than it has been since the cabbage-garden defeat, and that it has mide a great shoot upwards since Sir Robert Peel's year of office. Two or three years more of Sir Robert Peel's vituperative rule will teach us, by sad experience, how great a fire even so insignificant a longue can kindle. - Saturday Review. THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT -- If we were asked to point out an institution which stands pre-eminent

should name the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland. With its theology we of course do not meddle. It has, we know, many sincere members of undoubted piety and personal worth; but if all its followers were as exemplary as the enlogists of the deceased Primate Beresford allege him to have been, yet the broad, unmitigated wrong and robbery remain - the church of a small Protestant minority is sustained by an alien power in its fraudulent possession of the entire State Ecclesiastical revenue of a nation principally Catholic. Setting quite out of view the theological arguments and motives that attach the Irish Catholics to the faith of their ancestors, the very position occupied by the alien church in their midst is of itself sufficient to repel them from its membership. Its historical associa-tions are all adverse to the natural sympathics of the great mass of the people. Originating in the wickedness of a lascivious tyrant, it was introduced into the kingdom by means which were characteristic of its originator. A reformation which commenced its labours by putting the clergy of a former religion in peril of death, and by forcibly seizing the entire church property of Ireland, undoubtedly adopted at the very outset the most effectual steps to secure for itself the everlasting detestation of the Irish people. We do not intend to make this article a martyrology Those who desire to know the fearful reality of that "perill of deathe," so lightly named by Speacer may consult the works of O Sullivan and O'Daly, Brennon's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland Bourke's Hibernia Dominicana, Curry's Review of the Civil Wars of Ireland, and the Catholic martyrologies of the period. There they will find copious catalogues of sufferers, and details of a curious variety of contrivances of torture. This sanguinary reformation, stained in its gradle with murder and sacrilege, has never to this day shaken off the anti-Irish influences whereby it was originally fostered. Track its course through the pages of history, and you find it in its corporate capacity invariably hostile to the rights and privileges of the !rish nation. We say in its corporate capacity; for we do not forget that among the Irish Protestants there have been many glorious and high-souled individuals devoted to the political freedom of Ireland, and whose names evoke feelings of affectionate reverence. But the State Church, as an endowed corporation, is necessarily and essentially the enemy of Ireland. Its endowment is a perpetual usurpation of property to which it has no moral right; nor any other title than that which is conferred by unjust, and consequently unchristian laws. It is a standing fraud upon Ireland and a standing insult to seven-eights of our people. That a church thus circumstanced can ever acquire the attachment and 'religious assent of the people whom it robs and insults - that it can ever extend itself by any other means than those of persecution or bribery—is simply impossible. Its champions at home are those who personally profit by its dishonest emoluments, or who look to its endowments as a provision for the promotion of mutual hatred and On the 25th ultimo, the packet ship Raymoud sections of Irishmen. They look on it as a capital sailed from Dublin for Buenos Ayres, with a full machine for embroiling this kingdom in domestic jenlousies and heartburnings. It is a spectacle to jenlousies and demons laugh, which such a the latter being respectable farmers sons and make angels weep and demons laugh, which such a daughters, from Westmeath and Longford, who go nefarious institution is defended on the grounds of its Ohristian utility and doctrinal purity. Many of our tial proof of their success by their large remittances contemporaries, both in England and here, have had home, it being a country where the respectable Irish their attention called to this subject, by the fact that agricultural peasantry are welcomed and encouraged. the Primate of this most un Irish State Church has

in the qualities of dishonesty and impudence, we

recently died, having received during sixty-four years of his ecclesiastical life more than three quarters of a million sterling. The exact sum is stated at £777. 900! Pretty good renumeration, it must be allowed, for one single prelate of a Church, whose teachings are repudiated by seven out of eight inhabitants of the country which it spoliates. Has the world, except in Ireland, ever seen anything like it? The mind becomes confounded in attempting to estimate the amount of human impudence requisite for the advocacy of so monstrous a grievance as this State Church. But in truth, the amount of the plunder, however large, is only a subordinate consideration. There are evils still greater in the system than its pecuniary abstraction. When an alien government institutes either a clerical or any other corporation, and plants the corporators all over a country to prey upon the inhabitants, the men who are thus let loose at the pockets of a hostile public cannot possibly sympathise with the multitude whom they oppress. Their sympathies are necessarily with the secular power that supports them in their anomalous position. To reduce, by any means soever, the number of the Catholics, thus becomes at once an achievement gratifying to sectarian animosity and vanity, and a political service presumed to be acceptable to the government. Texts of Scripture are quoted; muddle-brained landlords, whose notions are a medler of political and religious intolerance, are urged by the minister, as a matter of conscience, to insist upon the proselytism of tenants or their children on pain of eviction. It is not easy to estimate the amount of peasant-suffering that arises from this cause. In many circles of the gentry, a gloomy sectarian fanaticism, dignified with the name of Scripture Christinuity, supersedes and excludes all healty, rational, patriotic love of Ireland, all honest pride in the country, all desire for elevation The political traditions of Flood, of Grattan, of Ourran, are forgotten; and in place thereof there is the capital hit the Rev. Mr. Such-a-one made against the Pope, or an anxious discussion, it may, on the crop of paupercoverts expected to result from the latest remittances from Exeter Hall, or from the threats of eviction just issued by some very evangelical squire. Of all this social poison and national degradation the alien State Church is the perennial and overflowing fountain. A gentry extensively alienated from the land of their birth; a peasantry extensively tormented and expelled; these are the trophies of that institution which the sectorian bigotry of one party, the gordid avarice of a second, the pharisaical hypocrisy of a third, and the political wickedness of a fourth, would for ever impose on this country at the expense of our national respectability, prosperity, and peace. People of Ireland! Mark the dealings of the Goverament in your regard. You are required to submit to a State Church that has given seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand pounds of your money to a Protestant Bishop in whose religion you do not believe. But you are refused the trivial, almost nominal, boon of a Charter for the Catholic University, which your own hands have reared, and which is the fruit of your undying fidelity to the faith of Saint Patrick .- Cork Examiner.

THE CONVICT BURKE. - CLONMEL, MONDAY. -- The extreme sentence of the law will be carried into effeet on this unhappy man, in front of Clonnel jail, at twelve o'clock on Monday next. It is stated that he has become very penitent and gives carnest attention to the spiritual ministrations of the clergymen, the Rev. Messrs. Walshe and Phelan, by whom he has been constantly visited since the result of the memorial which was presented to the Lord Lieutenant on his behalf had become known. The Sisters of Charity have also visited him, at his especial request, and have given him great consolation by infusing into his mind a sense of his position, and of the truths which it is essential be should bear, but as yet the convict has made no open admission of his guilt. It is now quite certain if he had spared the life of the woman who loved him with such intense affectionwho doted upon him for every little act of kindness -even for the potion which caused her agonising death-that he would come in for a considerable share of the large legacy of £7,000, with £500 a year, which has been bequeathed to Mrs. Burke's family by the death of her nephew, a man named Farrell, who died in Sidney early last May .- Freeman.

THE CONVICT WALSH. - A letter has been received ! in Cork, stating that Walsh, since his sentence, has made revelations so important regarding the parties guilty of concocting the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, that there is no shade of doubt left as to their been reached. In consequence of this behaviour they had lost sight of him, the police found three perthe part of Walsh, and in consideration of his routh, and of the knowledge that he was led into a dumb hoy, each of whom were acquainted with the his fearful and desperate crime by older and couler fugitive's appearance, and on being questioned, the heads than his own, it is stated that the executive government feel some hesitation about carrying out the sentence against him. The writer of the letter is, we are informed, connected with the government. We give these statements as we have heard them, but we do not guarantee their authenticity; at the same time we must observe that the contents of the letter, as communicated to us, are exceedingly circumstantial, containing many particulars that at present it would be premature to publish. - Cork Examiner.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the Waterford Mail: - It is generally believed the in his favour, owing to the standing of the growing expression used by Beckham at his execution, "I am crops, for should be be pursued, he can easily find, at the first of us to be hanged," did not allude to his family, but to a party of Thugs, who have undertaken to act as the ministers of vengeance of a secret com- stacle to his capture is, that Hayes has a very numermittee; and there are rumours that the list of victims ous circle of relatives and acquaintances in the suramounted to 15, of whom five have already been struck at, and three of them killed. We heard the names of others but do not wish to mention them. We are led to believe that Walsh was not entrusted or money as long as he is 'on the run.' It is a curiwith the secrets of the body, and was merely engaged ous fact in the history of this crime that the deceased to assist in the assassination of Mr. Fitzgerald, for had a presentiment of the terrible fate which overwhich he received ten pounds. Walsh surrendered took him. He knew the desperate character of Hayes in order to escape being murdered himself, as two of for in his work of extermination as his bailiff he had the Things had been told off his duty, and had he not seen it, and in his effort to rid Col. Hare's estate of given himself up to the police on the very dar, it is the family, he felt he had no small task to accomplish believed he would have been shot that night. We and it is not to be wondered at that, with this preyare told that Walsh, who has acknowledged his quilt, ing upon his mind, he should dream the night before is not in a position to bring to justice those who are secretly banded in the execution of the terrible crimes which have disgraced the country.

RETRIBUTION. - The Primate of the Church Establishment in Ireland is dead, after having consumed nearly one million pounds sterling of the money of the people. A successor is to be appointed; and the Government is going to give the fat berth toan Englishman. The Irish Protestants are savagely angry; but this is good - it is retribution, and these men are paying the penalty of their treason to Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug 18. - Railways, depending as they do mainly on agricultural traffic, furnish a good indication of the country. The proprietors of the largest and most prosperous of the Irish railways held their half-yearly meeting on Saturday at the of general interest. There was a dividend at the the company rests upon a sure basis. But the gross receipts of the past six months did not increase in proportion to the increased expenditure. The passengers traffic had been affected by two very bad harvests. The imports of foreign grain were greater than at any former period, and the people are defor their daily bread, our supply of native wheat being comparatively exhausted. One or two good harvests, however, will set all to rights again. Mr. Haughton complained of a grievance affecting all ways, he said, were more highly valued than English railways, and the same observation applied to all the head of the valuation office, and in many things Mullarkey, S.I., have been unceasing in their endea-he is permitted to exercise a large discretion; but in vours to make Hayes, the assassin of Mr. Braddell,

the Act of Parliament which regulates the valuation. amenable to justice. Night after thigh they be of property the Legislature took care that there netrated the fastnesses of the Three Brothers, Keeper. should be no discretion with regard to the landed interest. They fixed a low scale of prices for agricultural produce, by which the valuators must abide. Wheat is set down at the general average price of 7s 6d per cwt; oats 4s 10d; barley, 5s; butter, 69s per cwt; beef, 33d per lb; mutton, 4s 2-5d per lb; and pork, 31d per lb. These prices are only about half the present market prices. As, however, the tenants must pay all the taxes except the tithe rent-charge and half the poor-rates, the low scale of prices in the Act is a benefit to them and not directly one to the landlords. If they were to allow the rents to follow Griffith's valuation, the tenants would be well pleased. Some of the most extensive proprietors do, but others consider more what the land will bring in the market than what it is intrinsically worth. In Ulster there is generally some trade connected with the small farm, by which the occupier manages to ray a high rent after, in many cases, giving the value of the fee simple to the out-going tenant for "tenant right." The weather for the last week, though not quite dry, has been much warmer than usual. The crops in all parts of the country look remarkably well. The potatoes will be abundant, more so than for many years, and the quality reminds us of what they were before the blight. There are slight traces of the disease in some districts, but it is generally agreed that the danger of any serious injury to the crops is over .-The wheat is generally in a sutisfactory state; oats promise fairly; hay is a heavy crop, and well saved.

-Times. DUBLIN, Aug. 20 .- If we may trust statements that have appeared in the Cork papers, Walsh, convicted of the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, is likely to be pardoned, or to have his sentence commuted, in consequence of his having made revelations regarding the parties who employed him to commit the crime, which leaves no doubt that they can be reached by the hand of justice. It is stated that he and Beckham were not the persons originally hired to do the deed. Another person had been employed for the sum of £3. Having dogged Mr. Fitzgerald for some time, he was about to fire at him when the pistol dropped out of his hand into a ditch of water. he took to be an evil omen, and he declined to repeat the attempt himself. But he sought Beckham and Walsh, who agreed to do it for £5, which the employers paid -£3 to Beckham for firing the fatal shot, and £2 to Walsh for assisting to prevent a capture. According to this account, Mrs. Fitzgerald had a miraculous escape. When the gentleman and his wife appeared walking forwards towards the assassins it was determined to murder both. As, however, the shot of Beckham did not seem to prove fatal, the second pistol was fired at him, and so the life of the lady was saved It is further stated that Walsh, while evading the pursuit of the police, was accompanied by the person who paid the money for the assassination, and that they became mutually distrustful of one another in consequence of which Walsh surrendered, in order that his companion in guilt should gain nothing by betraying him. The correspondent who mentious these things observes that Hayes and his companion are always sufficiently informed of the movements of the police to avoid surprise, as the constabulary move through the mountains in large bodies, heavily accoutred, and search the cabins as they pass along. "This system," he adds, " certainly appears the most complete for precenting success, as it gives ample time to the pursued to eiude capture." It is said that the police are irritated at being so long baffled by Hayes, and that they are determined that he shall not escape.

A large landed proprietor in Tipperary is said to have adopted a plan for preventing his own assassination, which would no doubt be successful if generally adopted. He has made a will to the effect that if he is assassinated all his tenants are to be evicted. their houses levelled, and the land converted into a sheepwalk. - 1b.

HAVES, THE MURDERER. - The Waterford News says : It is now very generally believed in the best informed circles that if Hayes has not already out-distanced the police, and fied to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him. Since Hayes shot Mr. Braddell and entered the house of a relative in the same street as Dobbyn's hotel, through which he escaped, he has never been seen but once, and that was on the road, on the 6th instant, in the neighborhood of Cappawhite, where he was pursued by the police and escaped from them. On reaching a meadow, where sons at work in the field, viz., a woman, a man, and woman said she had seen him go by on the road, the man said he saw him go in another direction, and the dumb boy, on being questioned, pointed to the hay-cocks with an expressive glance, denoting the presence therein of this daring candidate for the gallows The police, putting most faith in the last statement, spent heurs in examining the cocks, but their labours proved in vain, and the fugitive having the advantage of this time for flight, must necessarily be so far out of reach that further pursuit would be useless, and he has never been seen since. As I have said, the chances are absolutely against his capture, for the season is any time, sufficient cover in a wheaten field to defraud his pursuers of their prey. Another great obrounding country, and as he is regarded as a semi-hero, who did a 'brave thing' to rid the earth of a bad agent, he will not want for food, or protection, he proceeded to Tipperary town, that he had a dispute with Hays, and that he had been, as turned out shot by him. This strengthened his fears, and he even gave expression to them at Limerick Junction to a gentleman friend whom he met there, who asked him where he was going, to which he replied that he was going into the town of Tipperary to collect rents, a job he did not then like, as he feared some mischief, and he knewthe man who would do it. The Haves' family were troublesome in always asking for settlements, and he was determined to rid the estate of them-a determination which resulted in one of the most during murders and extraordinary escapes

which this age of wonders is marked by. The Morning News says :-

' The reported escape of this man from Ireland is Terminus, Kingsbridge. The chairman, Mr. William not believed in. When Walsh was at large, as is Haughton, in his statement, referred to some matters now well known, his friends circulated all sorts of rumours in order to deceive the police, and it is not rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the prosperity of unlikely that the same plan is being pursued by those started the society of the Sisters of Charity, it was who sympathise with Hayes. One letter from Tippe- only a very humble little enterprise. They were rary says that he is at present lurking in the neighbor-hood of Kilcommon. The country for many miles in this direction presents nothing but uninterrupted and | a distinct society, but were the helpers and assisas it would seem, interminable ranges of wild hills branching in almost every direction, and not scantily pendent on those imports to a considerable extent clothed with furze and heather, the valleys between being in intersected with clefts and gorges, which offer, of course, to the fugitive many convenient hiding places. Some persons have been arrested already for aiding him. Another letter ulleges that Hayes the railways in the country-namely, too high a had drowned himself-just such a story as abettors valuation for the purpose of taxation. Irish rail- would concect.' would concoct.'

The Clonmel Chronicle say :-For the last ten days the constabulary of the Borother public companies. Sir Richard Griffith is at risoleigh district, under that indefatigable officer, Mr.

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Hill, and the Kilcommon mountains, but as yet without being successful; so close were they upon his trail on one occasion that he had only left the house a few hours when the police entered. The owner a man named Ryan, of Curreeny, has been arrested and lodged in the bridewell of Templemore for examination, it is said, for harbouring the assassin, and supplying him with food. Mr Mullarkey, it appears, is fully confident that he will ultimately succeed in the capture of Hayes, as he has strong reason to believe that Hayes is still concealed about the mountains of Kilcommon.

ANOTHER HONORARLE GENTLEMAN .- The historian

who, half-a-century hence, shall chronicle the social

political life of England as it manifests itself to-day

will have a wonderful picture to present to posterity.

We, who are contemporaries, cannot adequately realise what is going on across the Channel. To the reader of to-day, the vices and follies which prevailed in "good society" in France before the great revolution, seem to stand out in all their enormity; and we hardly know whether we should laugh or frown at the grotesque iniquities of England during the "merry" days of Charles the Second. But do we not seem to take as a matter of course the crimes and vices that now canker the diseased heart of English society? In the history of the civilised world, we find nothing to rival the crimes by which England has been distinguished during the past ten years. We do not now speak of the frightful crop of murders from which the hangman has reaped so plentiful a harvest: we speak of those social iniquities which are done (not by the degraded and unlettered crimical, lowered below the brutal level of the dog, but) by those who, an hour before they were exposed, were the pets of English society. Fraud and swindling seem to have eaten into the heart of England: socially, commercially, politically she appears to be incurably infested by this corruption .-There are "noble lords," at present, rambling the Continent, who if found at home, might be sent straightway to pick oakum - noble swindlers and blacklegs. There are distinguished barristers escaped across the Atlantic, whose proper place would be the convict's cell at Haulbowline. There are pread pretentious people at home, in Parliament and in council, who may have to follow their fellows tomorrow. One scion of a great English house is hiding abroad after forging his friends' names for thousands of pounds. A poor Irish adventurer is in New York, who, it is said, sacrificed himself and his reputation, to save the character of men who are now in high places (mayban) preach tearfully moral lessons to vulgar prisoners in the dock. John Sadleir was a member of the English Government before he was discovered to be a robber, a torger, and a swindler. Sir John Dean Paul was treasurer und president of several missionary societies, the most moral and pious man in England; he was a robber and a swindler all the time : so were his virtuous partners. Mr. Redpath was an honored and trusted official, notorious for his exemplary conduct, at a time when he was leading the life of a sleek profligate, and plundering his employers to an amount incredible. After several lesser criminals, whose opportunities were not so great, came Mr. Edwin James, Queen's Counsel and Member of Parliament, who committed the crime of being found out, and escaped to America, after disposing of some hundred thousand pounds, and marrying a rich widow on the way. Another Queen's Counsel and representative is, at present, slightly under a cloud, because of his like indiscreetness in suffering himself to be nearly found out. But of all the disclosures by which English morality has yet been distinguished, that of Mr. William Roupell is the most characteristic. This individual was member for Lambeth the other day and, perhaps, the most fashionable man in Eugland; but one morning he found it advisable to seek retirement on the Continent. The cause of his forced exile has at last transpired. He had robbed his his father of ten thousand pounds in cash; he had, by means of an ingeniuos forgery, got fraudulent possession of the title-deeds of one of his father's estates, and then sold the property. When his father died, leaving landed and personal property to the amount of £300,000 behind him, this man stole the will destroyed it, and forged another, making himself executor over the whole estates and money. He then set to fraudulently disposing of cash and land : and, for four years, he continued to live in boundless luxury, at the rate of some sixty thousand pounds a year! Fraud after fraud, and forgery "honorable" member for Lambeth, the brilliant man of fashion, appears in the witness box to give all this | trusting that the church which had just been opened astounding evidence against himself. thought John Sadleir a great scoundrel, but Mr. William Roupell beats him hollow: the English are manifestly our masters in this kind of thing, at least. Sadleir manifested the weakness of remorse, the immensity of his offences overpowered him-for he could see how awful was the distance between the rank of a great and honorable man and the degradation of a swindler — and, in his misery and despair, he made away with his own life. But Roupell has no such nice scruples - no such Celtic tenderness of conscience; not at all; he walks boldly into the witness-box, to flaunt his crimes before an admiring audience. No foolish remorse-no prussic acid for him; he lives to revel in the celebrity of his transcendant rascality. Make way there for the Anglo-Saxon! We may note, in passing, that this fellow is the fourth honorable member of the British House of Commons who, in a few years, has been proved to be a thief and a swindler. When Sir John Dean Paul was pulled up people said, 'Heaven knows how many more such rogues there are in the commercial world of England." Reduath and the others followed fast. Now comes Roupell. May we not again expectantly ask-"how many more ?'-Dublen Irishman.

DISCOVERY OF A SMUGGLER'S CAVE A HUNDRED YEARS OLD -- On the morning of the 28th July, the Aclare Constabulary discovered a neatly constructed cave at Carrowneagh and about sixty stone of barley malt in process which they instantly destroyed, but from the very ingenious manner in which the cave was constructed, they found it impossible almost to effect an entrance until they discovered by dint of search that a part of the roof consisted of large flags, neatly joined over some timber with heath and scraws over all, corresponding with the adjoining surface. At one end, by lifting one of the flags a hole was discovered, through which a man could go into the cave, the side of which consisted of solid granite rocks neatly plastered. The above cave was seven feet high, twelve long, and ten broad, and is considered to have been in use for illicit practices for the last century .- Sligo Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sisters of Charity .- In the days with St. Vincent de Paul, with the aid of Mademoiselle Legras, first simple peasant girls from the provinces; they wore no dress but their peasant dress; they hardly formed tants of another association, much in vogue at one time - namely, that of Dames de la Charite. These were for the most part the great ladies of the day, who, at first, in the very beginning of their company, and according to its rules, were equally devoted to the poor. But after a little, though the ladies still possessed the means to assist those who were in distress, they often had not the power or the good will to attend on them personally—husbands, engage-ments, dignities were in the way, says the Abbe Maynard, in his history of St. Vincent de Paul. The his favor, by breaking the windows of the Catholic

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Sable, or had no strength to climb up the linumera-ble steps which led to the garrets of the poor sick. So they tried to find substitutes, and to send their servants in their places; but with these it was no labour of love; the scheme did not prosper, the society, useful as it was, languished, and seemed coming to an end, when good St. Vincent de Paul.
was applied to. And St. Vincent be-thought
him of one or two girls whom he had come across, devoted and warm hearted, and eager to be of use in the world, without money sufficient to enter into a religious order, and yet with no desire for marriage and home life. They—there were, but two to begin with—were placed under the care of Mademoiselle Legras, a person given to good works, and a widow, although she was called by this odd sounding title. By her they were trained and taught, and despatched nto different parishes to practice the good things they had learned while under her care. By degrees their numbers increased more and more; soon they had penetrated into the schools, into the prisons, into hospitals. Sick people, and young children, and prisoners, and captives, they tried to help. Everywhere people were asking for them—the work was ready for the workers. The king and the queen, and other charitable persons, subscribed for their maintenance, but their way of life was so frugal, that two hundred francs, and sometimes even fifty ecus a year sufficed for the keeping of them. In 1655 the Sisters of Charity, servants of the poor, were raised to the rank of a distinct company, or confrese, under the direction of St. Vincent, and with mademoiselle Legrus for a superior. From year to year, on the 25th of March, they were to renew their vows; and so they do still, for the order is a secular, and not a religious, order, and the vows are not perpetual. The rules are simple, and not in great number; everything is to be in common; they are to live and dress in a uniform manner, on the model of the principal house. Of outward mortification but little is prescribed, as it is incompatible with their other duties; inward mortification is to be unceasing. They are to prefer all the most disagreeable and unpleasant employments, to wish for the most uncomfortable places. the most painful separations and exiles. They are to be ready to obey in all things, they are to love and help one another, but to make no particular friendships; they are to pay and receive no visits without permission and necessity; they are to rise at four and go to bed at nine, and to be constantly employed, even in their recreations. If they are ill, they are to content themselves with the ordinary fare of poor people, for servants are not to be better treated than their masters. They are one and all to keep themselves from the mere suspicion of evil, and to be humble, and simple, and charitable, and good to the poor and the unhappy -all of which are things much more easy to prescribe than to follow out. But these good sisters seem in a wonderful measure to have done as they were bid .- Cornhill Magazine.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, GREENOCK .- The opening of the new church at Greenock is thus reported in the local journal :- "Not twelve months since we recorded the ceremonial of the laying of the first or corner stone of this spacious and imposing building, the completion and solemn opening of which took place on Sunday last. The doors were opened at eleven, and a great number of people, the majority of whom seemed to belong to the working and laboring classes, kept pouring in till noon, at which time the chapel was quite full, with an audience of all denominations, a large portion of ladies and gentlemen from the town and its neighborhood occupying the front. Much courtesy was shown in providing accommodation for every one. The congregation took no part in the services, which were conducted amid an almost solemn silence. Throughout the ceremony was very impressive and appropriate to the occasion. At noon a burst of jubilant and rejoicing music filled the chapel, and kept up a strain of heart-stirring song, while the Right Rev. Bishop and his assistants proceeded with the High Mass. To those who derive any hope or consolation from omens, it must have been gratifying to mark a stream of sunlight flow in through one of the windows upon a group engaged in blessing the Missal, and light it up picturesquely till the conclusion. -The music was very fine, a soprano voice at times quite filling the chapel with a carol joyous and heart-lifting. Indeed, the whole character of the music was strikingly suitable. A forcible and Catholic discourse was given from the pulpit by the Rev. Mr. Munro, of Paisley, in which he endeavored to explain the prominence that sacrificial worship under the new law has over all the others, expressall find their way back to the one true faith, and for work might be transmitted untrammelled and as a free gift to the successors of the present Greenock Catholics for many years. The entire ceremonial was successfully conducted. The Reverend Bishop and his assistants were magnificently attired, and the altar and its adjuncts decorated with flowers and

Early in the week it was stated that "the reports of the state of the crops are not encouraging. Harvest work has been completely stopped by the deluge of rain which has fallen during the last few days. and the stoppage of harvest work at this time means that damage is being done to the corn. In the eastern and midland districts sanguine hopes are, however, entertained that, if we should for the next fortnight or three weeks be favored with sunshine, a fair average crop of wheat will still be reaped. In some parts of Scotland wheat is reported to be almost an entire failure, while in others it does not appear to have suffered much as yet from the wet weather. In the north of Ireland the growing crops so far look very well. Turnips and all kinds of roots are reported of favorably, but it is to be feared that potatoes will suffer from the rain that has failen." Tuesday, the Star said : - " A rise of two shillings firms the apprehensions we yesterday expressed of a very defective harvest. Five or six weeks ago Mr. Caird said in the House of Commons no serious damage had up to that time been sustained by the growing crops on well-cultivated land; but that, unless we had a month of fine weather, the yield would be below an average. Since then the weather has been rather worse than better. Wind and rain have ocaten down the crops, and there has been little warm supshine to revive them. The Gardiner's Chronicle and Agricultural Guzette of Saturday last presents a gloomy picture of the state of things. In a tabular statement, covering the whole country from Inverness to Truro, and from Londonderry to Cork, we have set before us a precise estimate of 'present appearances of the crops,' authenticated by the names and addresses of informants. From nearly every county of Great Britain and Ireland we have the same dismal report. For the most part, the proba-ble yield is set down as 'under average,'-sometimes a fourth under average;' and where the bulk is not inferior the quality is described as more or less in-

plants.

The London Times depicts the latest American adrices in the most gloomy characters. It says :-On all sides the political horizon grows blacker and blacker, nor can any chance of peace be discovered, except in the exhaustion or impotence of a belligerent. If the Federals were not blind with fury they would now see what all Europe has seen from the beginning. But the truth, it seems, has yet to dawn, if not on the people at any rate on the government of the Federal States."

RIOT AT WAREFIELD .- The notorious "Baron de Camin" has been the occasion of a disturbance at Wakefield. On Monday he was assaulted by Roman Catholics, and rescued from their hands by the police; and on Tuesday a Protestant mob retaliated in

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THE TUSCARORA AND THE MYSTERIOUS "290,"-A correspondent of the Evening Mail gives an extraordinary explanation of the mysterious movements of this vessel, which, it seems, the Tusoarora has been fruitlessly pursuing. He states that, just at the moment Lord Palmerston dexterously concluded the Trent affair, a rumour was abroad to the effect that Government were not satisfied with one of their new iron frigates, and that Messrs. Slidell and Mason offered to purchase it. The immense sum named, havever, cooled their ardour; but since then, this correspondent asserts, the Confederates have got hold of the very vessel for which Slidell and Masso were in treaty. How they have managed to do this he does not state; but the inference is, that she was purchased from her builder, who, probably saw it to his advantage to relieve the Government of a vessel which did not satisfy them. However this may be, he alleges that the Confederates have now got hold of her. His description of this great prize, and the clever manner in which she escaped from the Tuscarora, are as follows :- " Truth is often stranger than fiction, and the Confederate navy now boasts a ves-sel in every respect equal to our Warrior; and if she only reaches her destination in safety, the hopes of her friends may be realised, and the character of the American struggle altogether changed. I do not speak now of the ram Arkansas, or the still greater wonder which is expected to issue from the dockyard at Richmond. These will probably be found, when there is time and opportunity for calm investigation, to be merely ingenious adaptations of local resources. niter the style of the Merrimac. The vessel of which I speak is of a much more formidable character; she can steam from 16 to 18 knots an hour; is perfectly sea-worthy, for all practical purposes invulnerable, and will prove to any vessel she may encounter as formidable an antagonist as our own Warrior, the boast of the British navy. This is the 'No. 220,' as to whose whereabouts Federal cruisers have with reason betrayed such anxiety. It has been known for some time that a large and powerful iron essel was being constructed at the dockyard of Messrs Laird, of Birkenhead; but monsters of the deep are so much the order of the day at that establishment that no one troubled their head much about this new production, or cared to remark the extra thickness of the plates which were being used. At the very last moment the Federal authorities seem to have had their suspicious aroused, for the Tuscarora was despatched to keep watch in the neighbourhood of the dock where she lay, and the southern coast of Ireland was also strictly guarded. 'No 290,' meanwhile apprised of all that was going on, dropped down the river quietly one day, and steamed out into the bay, nominally for her trial trip, with a party of ladies and musicians on board. Instead, however, of returning to moorings at Birkenhead, where she would have been kept in durance vile by the Tuscorors, she quietly landed her passengers at Holyhead, and proceeded on her voyage, avoiding the harbours of Cork, Waterford, &c, in the neighborhood of which she might have heard of something not at all to her advantage. 'No. 290' steamed round by Londonderry and Donegal, and was joined off the west coast of Ireland by the steamer which had previously started, having on board the armament intended for the gigantic ironsides. Had she even met the Tuse trora, whilst still unarmed, it was the intention of her captain to try the fortune of war by running stem on at full speed into her antagonist. It needs no extraordinary powers of discernment to discover what excitement must be caused at the other side of the Atlantic by the arrival of the 'No. 290.' She will be of necessity a Triton among the minnows, the vessels of the Federal blockading squadron being, without exception, frigates, corveties, and guaboats of the old maval school. Owing to her presence the cotton question, and the distress in Lancashire may possibly receive a totally unexpected solution. Ever the iron gun-boats, steam rams, and Monitors intended for service in shallower waters, if they come across the new Confederate war ship, will probably gain an insight, not at all flattering to Yankee selflove, into the comparative merits of English and American mayal architecture. The facts which I have just related have been in my possession for some days, but, as I did not wish to spoil sport, I did not commit them to paper.' Modern Liberals.-Were it not for the injustice

done to honest men nothing could be more satis, tetory than to hand the world over to the care and Government of the Great Liberal Party, which is so wise, and so able, that it is perfectly persuaded of its after forgery, were perpetrated by him, till, at last, he broke down, and fled the country; and now the heresies now distracting the religious system should if all honest men could be transported, with their possessions, to an island self-sufficing, and which neither required, nor admitted of communication with the rest of the world, they might then see with great equanimity, and some pleasure, the various antics of the Men of Progress who were making their way towards perfection by cutting one another's threat, The old proverb would be verified in the quarrel of the thieves, and the recluse islanders might then return to the places they had quitted, to find them desolate, no doubt, but entirely cleared of the men of colightenment, who had disappeared by the energy of their own coetrines. Something of this kind begins to manifest itself in Turin, where the Great Liberal Party has been long dominant, and where law has been more contumeliously violated than in any other country in the world. The English Whigs and the Emperor of the French have been influential there and their council has been taken by the men wlo, from that city go forth to disquiet the earth. But there an end to all homan things, and even the compact of thieves dissolves itself like a legal partnership when the term is reached. We are now permitted to learn a little more of the private life of the Great Liberal Party and if we are not permitted to know the truth we are, at least, told how lying thrives and how much the Liberal Party, relies upon it for the work i has to do. According to present appearances, Garibaldi per quarter on the price of wheat at Mark-lane con- and Victor Emmanuel are not better friends than other maranders who, upon a division of the plander part with unequal shares. Victor Emmanuel has done enough, is satisfied with what he has got, and is anxious to live like a respectable man. He has arrived at that point, that further speculation might prove disastrons; so he realises his capital, scules down, and courts the acquaintance of honest men. Garibaldi is not so minded; he has not been so thriving in his adventures, and the little he has acquired would not be compromised if he ventured our once more into the alghway. His colleague disaper was of poor Garibaidi, and the result is, that Garibaidi shows shows signs of insanity in his rage; he will not listen to good advice, and speaks evil of his fellow-conspirators. He abuses the Emperor of the French, and indulges in personalities such as are generally believed to be peculiar to Billingsgate. The great and noble Garibaldi shows that he is essentially a four mouthed man, with whom decent prople will be on their guard. When Lord Palmerston turned round upon Mr. Cobden, he was not so rough of speech as Garibaldi when speaking of his ally the Emperor of the French. There is, at least, the semblance of a quarrel between these worthies, but it may be no more than a semblance, because it sometimes happens, that two shopkeepers quarrel, being, in the meantime, cordial friends and partners. In dealing with the great men of the Great Lineral Party we must be no our guard, for they are mounto be trusted either in their hatred or in their leave London Tablet.

The London Morning Herald, speculates on the effects of drafting, and thinks it will try the temper of the Northern people more than it has ever been tried yet, and shake to its very foundation the tottering edifice of the Union. It says: "New-Yorkers have less reason than other Americans to struggle against the conscription. It is their last hope in the absence now of any nobler or worther object. It is busbands did not wish their wives to expose themschoolroom and chapel, and assaulting one of the for the supremacy, of their City, and to exert its sit
selves; or the wives, bred up delicately, were afraid
of contagion, dreaded bad air, like the Marquis de sault on the "Baron."

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

The True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK,

THE chief items of Europeans news, brought by the last steamer, may be briefly summed up .--Pursuing his mad career, Garibaldi, with a band of brigands, effected a landing on the Calabrian coast. Here the fillibuster was encountered by the Sardinian troops; and after a short, but sharp encounter was wounded, and made prisoner. He has since been packed off to Spezzia.

What will Victor Emmanuel do with him? is now the question. The receiver of stolen goods can hardly presume to proceed to extremities against the thief to whom he is under obligations for the goods of his neighbors. All the world would cry out against the ingratitude of Victor Emmanuel were he to enforce the law against Garibaldi, and to treat him as he treats the adherents of the King of Naples, whom the fortune of war consigns to the ruthless hands of his generals. And yet if he pardon Garibaldi, it is not easy to see how Sardinian severities towards Neapolitan royalists can be logically justified. If the latter, when taken in arms against the Sardinian government, are properly put to death, why should a different fate be reserved for Garibaldi, who also has been captured in arms against the same government? Victor Emmanuel finds himself in a most difficult posttion, and some very pleasant complications may be expected to grow out of the recent extraordinary events.

In the neantime we are happy to learn that the health of the Sovereign Pontiff is excellent, that he still displays an unwavering determination to uphold, his rights as an independent Prince, and the rights of the Church; and that the ruler of France,-in so far as the words and acts of Louis Napoleon may be accepted as an index of rate Schools must be refused, or an application his future intentions - is still resolved to protect Plus IX. against the revolutionists. Perhaps the capture of the great leader of the Italian brig- nilists favorable to State Schoolism. ands may present to Louis Napoleon means for It must be admitted that their fears are well or a Plon-Plon dynasty in the South of the turally insist upon being placed on a footing of Peninsula may perhaps be advanced a step by the equality, in the matter of schools, with Catholics, late failure of the Mazzinian party, of which it and no valid reason can be urged why their deis well understood that Garibaldi was only the mands should be refused. What we claim for tool.

pursue their victorious career. A large force sections of the Province will lend their aid to exhas invaded Maryland where they have been tort from the Legislature a full and prompt comenthusiastically received by the population, by pliance with the demands of their fellow-subjects whom they are looked upon as their deliverers from the bated Yankee yoke. Nor is this all; for it seems that a detachment of the Confederate army has entered Pennsylvania, apparently with the object of destroying the Northern Central railroad. The Federal army is represented as much disorganised by its late defeats; Pope has been superseded and replaced by General McClellan, who in spite of all his failures, is still schools to which he, in the exercise of his absoa general favorite; McDowell is under arrest, it lute parental authority, does not see fit to send is said on a charge of treason, and confusion and his children. As we have always insisted, it is not discord seems to prevail in the Northern camp. The long threatened conscription has been abandoned, on the pretence that the quota of troops has been furnished by the several Stateswhich everybody knows to be false; but really because it was apprehended, with good reason, that in the present state of public sentiment in the North, such an extreme measure as conscription could not be resorted to, without provoking real question at issue, and carefully conceal from resistance from the people. In the meantime, the most respectable and influential members of the Northern press are protesting loudly and emphatically against the arbitrary arrests and imprisonments of American citizens, on the mere warrant of a government official, and without legal process of any kind. This would seem to indicate that the "reign of terror" is drawing to a close; and that in consequence the more intelligent section of the people are becoming wearied and disgusted with the bloody war which the folly, and worse than folly, of their rulers has imposed upon them.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF TORONTO .-The Right Rev. Dr. Lynch Bishop of Toronto has returned from Rome, and received an en-

of the Cathedral. Here an Address, of which we subjoin a copy, was presented to His Lordship in the name of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, by its President, Michael Murphy,

May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the Toronto Hibernian Benevolent Society, respectfully congratulate your Lordship on your safe return to your diocese, renewed in health and strength. We humbly trust and heg to tender to your Lordship a cordial and most heartfelt welcome to the bosom of your faithful and devoted flock.

It was with much sorrow, previous to your Lord ship's departure for the eternal city, that we noticed your Lordship's failing health, which needed quiet and repose, rather than the fatigue and excitement of a long and perilous journey; yet, at the call of our most Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, that he might be surrounded and assisted, in the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, by the princes and dignaturies of the Church throughout the world, your Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence Lordship besitated not, but proceeded at once to lay the homage of yourself and flock at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff.

It was with feelings of the liveliest interest that we watched the progress of events at Rome. There participating and officiating in the great and glori-ous ceremonies of canonization, was the Holy Father surrounded by the lights and pillars of the Church; and as we read the long and brilliant array of names (some of them from the remotest parts of the earth) we felt truly grateful to Almighty God, that we too were represented in the person of our venerated and

Your Lordship's visit to our native land has, we humbly hope, been both beneficial and agreeable. Next to the Church, the love of country holds a place in the breast of the expatriated Celt; and it was with unfergned pleasure that we learned of your Lordship's short sojourn in beautiful but unfortunate Ire-

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Lordship of our unalterable attachment and devotion to the Church, and of the love and veneration which we entertain towards its Episcopal Head in this diocese and that your Lordship may long be spared to administer the arduous and important duties pertaining to your exalted station, is the earnest prayer of your Lordship's dutiful children, the members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

(Signed,) MICHAEL MURPHY,

An Address was then presented by C. Robertson, Esq., in the name of the congregation of the Cathedral, to both of which His Lordship replied in suitable terms. He then entered the Cathedral, and gave to the assembled multitude the Papal Benediction, after which the procession dispersed. His Lordship is in excellent health

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM .- From all parts of the Upper Province arises a cry of distress, a wail, a shriek as it were of despair, over the impending doom of State-Schoolism;for it seems that, by their Synod lately held in Toronto, our Anglican fellow-citizens have demanded as a right, that to them as well as to Catholics be accorded a Separate School System. If this demand be persisted in, it cannot be refused; and of two things one-either Sepaaccorded, to all denominations. Great therefore is the outery upon the occasion, amongst the jour-

a solution of the Italian question in a manner grounded, and that the movement in favor of favorable to Imperial policy: and the long Freedom of Education is spreading. Anglicans talked of scheme for establishing either a Murat first, Methodists and Presbyterians next, will naourselves, we should ever be prepared to accord In the United States the Southerners still to others; and we hope that Catholics in both of all denominations.

We would go beyond this even, and would carry the principle of Separate Schools still further Not only do we admit the right of Anglicans, as well as Catholics, to such schools; but we assert the right of every individual parent, no matter what his church or creed, to immunity from al taxation, direct or indirect, for the support of in our religious capacity that we demand Separate Schools, but in our character of parents, responsible to God, and to Him alone, for the education of our children. We cannot tell whether our opponents are too stupid to perceive the difference, or whether they are only too dishonest to allude to it; but certain it is that the Globe. and its fellows studiously keep out of sight the their readers the grounds upon which the advocates of Freedom of Education base their claims. The School Question is not a question, as the Globe impertmently pretends, betwixt the Church and the State, but betwixt the Family and the State. The agitation against State-Schoolism is but the form in which the eternal contest between " Individualism "Land " Communism " manifests itself on this Continent; and the point at issue is-To whom does the education of the child belong? to the individual or to the community? to the State or to the Family? In discussing this question it is not necessary that there should be any allusion, even, to religion, or to Church of any denomination.

We contend that the child belongs to the Family before it Ebelongs to the State; that the thussastic greeting from the Catholics of his claims of the former are anterior and infinitely episcopal city. A large procession met him at superior, to any which the latter can pretend to trative of the moral condition of Upper and the railroad station, and escorted him to the door show; that to the parent, and to him alone, be- Lower Canada, respectively; and of the compa-

longs the right to determine how, by whom, and rative effects of Protestantism and Popery upon with whom his child shall be educated : and that until in due process of law, and by the proved abandonment or dereliction of his duties as a parent, he shall have forfeited also all a parent's rights, no earthly power can claim directly or indirectly to interfere with him in the discharge of his parental obligations. Every man-this is our position-should be father to, clothe, feed, educate, and house, his own children, and see that their bowels are kept in order; and no man should be compelled to be father to, to clothe, feed, educate, and shelter, or bother his brains about the state of the bowels of, any other man's Education."

If however the Catholic parent sees fit to enrust the education of his child to the Catholic Church, or the Anglican parent to send his child to an Anglican diocesan school, these are matters with which no one has the right to interfere; but in opposing State-Schoolism our ostensible object should simply be to rescue the child from the grasp of the State; and as against "Jackin-office" we should content ourselves with asserting; not the claims of the priest-legitunate though these be; but the absolute authority of the parent, which admits of no control, or interference on the part of any human authority.

To the individual parent, and not to the parents of the community in their collective capacity, does it appertain of right to determine everything connected with the education, with the moral, intellectual and physical training of the child. No man with a spark of diguity in his bosom, or the slightest consciousness of the awful responsibilities of a father, would condescend to allow himself to be dictated to in such matters by majorities. Their decision should no doubt be submitted to as a convenient, though purely arbitrary, arrangement in matters affecting merely the political status of the citizen. But the rights of the parent over the child do not accrue from, are not dependent upon that status; they are not the consequences of any political or municipal arrangement, but are held direct from God Himself. They are sacred and inviolable, even as are the rights of Creator over His creatures, and must not therefore be treated as the subjects of political or municipal enactments. No law of man conferred them; no law of man should be permitted in any manner to interfere with, modify or abrogate

the assumption that a State constituted as is of their respective religious systems in promoting and corrupting influences, nor yet the artifices ours, and professing that betweet it and the Church there is and should be "no semblance even of connection," is bound, or has the right even, to support schools with the object of therein inculcating the peculiar tenets of any religious denomination; and were the arguments which the Globe and its compeers falsely attribute to us, those on which we rested our case, judgment, according to all the laws of logic, would have to be registered against us. But our opponents know well that it is not upon those grounds that we argue; that it is not our denominational status as Catholics-of which the State can take no cognizance-but our natural and inalienable rights as parents, which the State is bound to respect, that we plead as a conclusive reason why we should not be compelled to pay for the support of schools to which we do not see fit to send our children. The issue thus presented to them our opponents shrink from meeting; they cannot answer, so they therefore content themselves with misre-

Yet should Catholics not lose courage. They form the vanguard, here, as everywhere, of the noble army of soldiers enlisted in the cause of civil and religious freedom, and fighting the battle of personal liberty against a tyrant democracy; and they should ever make it their ambition to approve themselves worthy of their high calling. Many are the foes whom they are called upon to combat; but at the present day, democracy, with its degrading and soul-destroying disregard of individual rights, when opposed to the will of brute majorities-is the enemy against whom, above all others, the soldier of the cross should be most on his guard, and should ever show himself most vigilant, valiant and un-

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c. For the Year

The entire question of Secondary Punishments -their objects, and the methods for attaining those objects-is raised in this Report; and we may be pardoned if we decline at the present from criticising the various views of its authors upon so difficult and so important a question .-Many of the suggestions of the Inspectors, as to details, are highly valuable, and will no doubt receive that attention from the Executive to which they are entitled.

Discarding therefore for the present its theories as to the proper method of dealing with convicted criminals, we gladly avail ourselves of the facts presented by the Report, as strikingly illus-

the lives and conduct of their several votaries. We are often invited by our separated brethren to compare the moral condition of the Popish countries of Southern Europe with that of those which have embraced the principles of the great religious revolution of the XVI. century; and in particular, the moral aspect of Protestant England is contrasted with that of Catholic Ireland. altogether to the disadvantage of the latter, by our Protestant contemporaries. To the principle involved in this mode of controversy, we certainly do not object; for there is no surer test of the merits of any religious system, than that which children. This is what we mean by " Freedom of may be deduced from a careful examination of its effects upon the conduct of those who profess it. But the principle is often misapplied by | the same, and as the physical and political conour contemporaries, because they attribute to religion, that which is the result of political and other disturbing causes, from whose operation Great Britain is at present free. In a country distracted with political revolution, as Italy for instance, crimes of violence such as outrages upon person and property, will-cateris paribus-be more abundant than in a country in the enjoyment of perfect domestic peace. It is not just therefore to compare the moral condition of the latter, with that of a country passing through the fiery ordeal of social or political revolution as a test of the comparative merits of their respective religious systems; and irrrespective of the Catholicity of the one, and of the Protestantism of the other, we can find in the social condition of Ireland, in the peculiar and unhealthy relations existing betwixt the cultivators and the legal owners of its soil, conditions highly favorable to the perpetuation of a system of agrarian outrage, which are entirely absent from England and Scotland, whose soil is owned and cultivated by a homogeneous race; and where landlord and tenant do not stand to one another, as for the most part they do in Ireland, in the relations of conquerors and conquered, of aliens in blood, language, and religion. God forbid that we should appear. even, as if we sought in any degree to extenuate the hideous crime of murder, no matter by whom or under what pretext perpetrated; but we do think that every honest and intelligent person will admit that the comparative merits of Protestantism and Catholicity cannot be fairly tested by a reference to the respective moral conditions of two countries whose political and social conditions are so unlike as are those of Great Britain and Ireland. But most fairly may the moral condition of

ence there be betweet the two-if official statistics show a great and constant preponderance of cruninality in one section of the community, as social and political conditions are alike, it is the necessary inevitable logical deduction from the premises, that the causes of this moral difference, would not urge any objection against this process of reasoning; and no disciple of the Baconian system can deny that any moral difference which criminal statistics may disclose as existing some cause, or moral factor which is in active operation in one section of the Province, but which is not in operation, or in operation with feebler intensity, in the other section.

and of Lower Canada are identical. They differ, however ethnologically and religiously, in that the one is mainly Anglo-Saxon and Protestant -the other French, and Catholic. We will discard the ethnological difference; for we suppose that our contemporary:no one will contend that one race is not naturally as moral as the other-and the only difference which remains is that of religion; and therefore, if moral difference there be betwist the two, as revealed by criminal statistics, difference Homer's Odyssey, and asked Dr. Pennington if be of religion must be its cause, as the sole factor had seen it; he replied that he had not, and immein the duly attested phenomenon.

Now there is a very striking and very constant difference between the criminality of the Upper Province, and that of the Lower, as reof serious crime in the Protestant section of the Province, as evidenced by the numbers of convicts in the Provincial Pententiary, is more than as two to one that of the Lower Province; lice. When he was searched at the Station another or in other words, Upper Canada turnishes more than two thirds of the convicts to the common receptacle of crime. The following are the actual numbers of convicts:-

Upper Canada.... 542 Lower Canada..... 232 Total..... 704

This difference, in view of the trifling difference of population betwixt the two sections of the Province may well be called great; it is also constant, for the criminal statistics of all preceding years reveal the same highly signifi- magistrate. He was then asked if he would like a cant phenomenon. Thus for the year ending 31st December 1860, we find the following figures:

CONVICTS IN THE PENITENTIARY. Upper Canada,..... 586

And again we find by official statistics, that during the five years preceding, or from 1856 to 1860, Upper Canada furnished 1,004 convicts, against 289 from the Lower Province. The moral difference betwixt the two sections, is therefore both "great" and " constant;" and for this great

and constant difference there must be a great and constant cause or factor.

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Nor is this all. During the past year Lower

Canada furnished to the Penitentiary 87 convicts, against 134 from the Protestant section of the Province; but of these 87, no less than 69 were furnished by Montreal alone—a district where the Protestant element is greatest. From all other parts of Lower Canada, with its hundreds of thousands, and where the Catholic population is in almost undisputed ascendency, there were sent only 18 convicts. This speaks volumes in favor of what the French Canadian Missionary Society complain most bitterly of as the "baneful influences of Romanism."

These facts or figures show, that in proportion to its population the criminality of Lower Canada is far less than that of the Sister Province; and that therefore, as human nature is everywhere ditions of the latter are as favorable as are those of the former, there must be in constant operation in Lower Canada some great moral influence tending to keep down or repress crime. which is wanting in Upper Canada, or which there operates with much feebler intensity .-Such a great moral influence we find in the Catholicity of the former.

And again, our thesis is confirmed by the religious as well as by the national or sectional statistics before us; for if Protestant Upper Canada furnishes upwards of two thirds of our convicts, we find also that the great majority of these convicts are Protestants. Thus of the 764 inmates of the Penitentiary -there are returned :-

Protestants..... 464 Total.. 764

And this difference, great as it is, is also constant, for the same phenomenon repeats itself in all preceding reports. In the year 1860-the reports gave as the numbers of convicts from the entire Province 784; of these there were set down as Protestants 529, against 254 Catholics.

These facts speak for themselves, and we might well leave them to tell their own tale, without a word of comment, were it not that we feel ourselves bound in justice to our French Canadian fellow-subjects, to call attention to their exemplary morality, and immunity from serious crime. With the exception of the district of Montreal - which is overrun by Yankee abortionists, and in which the Protestant element if not actually predominant, yet figures largely, and which is at all events the most Protestant and the least Catholic district in Lower Canada-this section of the Province enlovs an almost total immunity from serious crime. Montreal sends 69 convicts to the Penitentiare : and next in criminality stands Quebec, a seaport with a large annual influx of strangers, and a large Protestant population, which sends 16 convicts: in all, from these two, 85 out of the 87 convicts furnished by the Romish section of the Province in Catholic Lower Canada, be compared with that 1861. In the exclusively Catholic districts crime is of Protestant Upper Canada, with the view of almost entirely unknown; and not even the neigh-We repudiate as thoroughly as does the Globe, thence deducing a test of the comparative merits borhood of the Yankees, with all their contaminating virtue, and restraining from vice. Neither and proffered bribes of the agents of the French in the physical nor political conditions of the one Canadian Missionary Society, have as yet succan any reason be traced for any excess of ceeded in degrading the Catholics of Lower Cacriminality over the other; and if moral differ- nada to the moral level of the Protestant races by whom they are surrounded.

> THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER" AND THE compared with the other section-then, as their CITY Missionaries .- Our contemporary deserves the thanks of the community-of Catholics as well as of Protestants-for his timely and of this preponderance of criminality, are to be spirited exposure of the agencies employed by found in their respective religious conditions, the City Missionaries, which he truly denounces wherein they are unlike. Mr. Buckle hunself as an insult and an outrage. The facts, as brought to light, and indignantly commented upon by the Commercial Advertiser, are these:

> The City Mission of Montreal, whose operabetwixt Upper and Lower Canada must be ow- tions are conducted by a Mr. John Willet, has ing to some thing wherein also they disagree; to lately employed the services of a Dr. Pennington as lecturer and evangeliser. This Dr. Pennington was a short time ago arraigned before the Police Court at Liverpool on a charge of Now the social and political conditions of Upper | theft; and after a long and patient investigation, the case was clearly established, and the reverend delinquent was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The following details are furnished by

The facts are these :- Dr. Pennington was examining books in the store of Mr. Stephens at the corner of Preston and Dale streets; while he was doing so Samuel Patterson the salesman, described as a very sharp and intelligent lad, missed a copy of Pope'sdiately after left the shop. The lad suspecting, followed him, and in Peter street saw him put a book in his bosom; he immediately seized him, and charged him with the larceny. The Reverend Doctor offered, if the boy would let him go, he would bring back vealed by the Report before us. The amount the book; and upon his refusing said he was only trying to see if the boy was sharp enough to find him out. The boy insisting on the book and the company of his prisoner, the latter broke from him, and attempted to escape, but was captured by the pobook was found on him, of which he could give no account, and a bookseller in Church street stated his belief that it had been stolen from him that morning, during a visit the Doctor paid him, but there was no mark on it by which he could positively identify it.

The only descuce offered by Dr. Pennington was a general denial, and a lot of travelling certificates. Some friends pleaded for him that he must have taken the book in a fit of abstraction

The magistrate distinctly asked the accused whether he would have the case sent to the Quarter Sessions, or would have it settled before him. Dr. Pennington said he would prefer it settled before the remand in order that he might send for friends to speak as to his character; this too he declined, repeating that he would prefer that the charge should be disposed of there. The magistrate however did remand him for a week, and at the end of that time, found him guilty, and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment.

The case was as clear a one as ever came before a Court of Justice; and the falsehoods and slanders volunteered by Mr. City Missionary Willett have thrown no doubt upon it. We would strongly advise the latter before he again rushes into print to falsify facts, and to allege perjury against witnesses, to take care that a record does not exist which will place himself upon the pillory. This is the second time that he has thrust himself before the public in

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.— -SEPTEMEBR 12, 1862.

his avowed attempt to make a noise in this Canada, and he has only proved that he is remarkably fit company for such men as the Rev. Dr. Pennington, by pocrite and thief .- Commercial Advertiser.

and receiving wirt, and bruk of older of experiments

The Commercial Advertiser is indignant, and legitimately indignant, that "hypocrites and thieves" should set up as Gospel teachers, should assume the functions of the Christian missionary, and should presume to lecture better and honester men than themselves upon their duties to God and to their fellow-creatures. Our contemporary will therefore appreciate, and we trust will also sympathise with, those feelings of indignation with which Catholics in Ireland and in Canada regard the agents and missionaries of the several "Swaddling" societies who undertake to convert Papists from the errors of their ways .--Dr. Pennington is a convicted thief it is true; but morally he is fully as respectable as are any of those whom the "Saints" employ as missionaries amongst the French Canadians, and whose insolent pretensions and insulting language are sometimes resented by the latter in a somewhat forcible manner. We do not certainly approve of any act of violence even towards these apostles of falsehood, and we are no advocates of the "rotten egg" mode of treatment; but we beg of our Protestant contemporary for the future to remember the case of Dr. Pennington, when he hears of assaults in Ireland or Lower Canada upon the Bible readers, or Soupers.

THE TWO NATIONS.

ENGLAND The accused (of murder) was then removed, and ou the way to the ran that was in waiting was assailed by cries of execuation from the people assembled round the door of exit from the Court.

IRELAND . The witness under cross examination said that he took the name of Ross, who was a murderer, in to convey him to the cells, order that he might receive kind treatment and friendship from the people. Als that many "decent" people in the country were fond of murderers.

(From adjoining columns in the Times July 28.)

The evident animus of the above extract is to draw therefrom a contrast unfavorable to Ireland in her dealings with murderers,-that whilst in England the murderer is hooted and assailed with cries of execuation, in Ireland on the contrary the murderer is cherished and protected by the people. Now this is a grave charge, and although made in a frivolous manner by a frivolous journal, it gathers weight from that very frivolity. Wit is generally the disguise assumed by a false logic; just as the cap and bells of the king's jester obtained acceptance for many an assertion, which wise men would have been challenged for uttering, and gave the utterance a semblance of wisdom because coming from a buffoon. Not having a copy of the Times of the above date in our possession, we cannot refer to it, in order to test the fairness of the comparison in the cases adduced; nor was it the interest of the journal (Punch) citing them, (a journal whose sole business it is under a witty exterior to pander to the basest and most depraved prejudices of mankind) to afford that fair test. Still looking at the extract before us, we cannot but suspect that "the witness under cross examination" was some wag, who was playing upon the anti-Irish prochvities and silly credulity of the Sassenach. One thing however is certain, that had not Punch felt, that he was addressing himself to a deeply rooted English prejudice, in thus defaming the Irish character, he would hardly have dared to content himself with such flimsy evidence, as this extracts affords, whereon to rest a case. It does not require much to prove a proposition, which prejudice and national hate have long since taken for granted. Still it is fully as absurd even for Punch, to suppose that much capital is to be made by assuming a name, that once had the good or had fortune to belong to a murderer-as it would be to suppose that the Turpins of England had become ennobled through the adroit acquisitiveness of their horse-riding namesake. This would be a refinement of aristocracy-worship, too much even for English toadyism.

It is one of the peculiarities of the evidences against Ireland, (which sensible men will duly appreciate), that they are drawn for the most part from the vilest sources. The evidences against her religion are drawn from miscreants, who have bartered their souls for a mess of pottage-would-be apostles and martyrs, to whom the quick perception of the Irish peasant has given the matter of fact name of Soupers ;modern Judases-beings the most degraded and beastly-fit instruments of a degraded and degrading system. The evidences against her civil character are drawn from such a miscrable creature as the " witness under cross-examination!" who unblushingly acknowledges a system of swindling, and who has sunk so low in the scale of human degradation as to be able to stoop to earn his bread by counterfeiting the execrable character of the murderer. It is the testimony of such as these that English national antipathy relies upon as evidence against Ireland; it is the estimate of such as these that English love of fair play accepts as the true criterion of " decent people;" it is the evidence of such as these, that is deemed sufficient to damn for ever a nation's

Granting, however, for the moment the sup-

towards the murderer, we are inclined to think, that it is not inexplicable by the approved laws of modern morality. In Ireland the murders are for the most part the result of agrarian injustice-of injuries done, or supposed to be done, to the murderer or his family; the murderer has in fact only taken the administration of defective laws into his own hands and of popular sympathy is with him, it is only because he has adopted the course ascribed to the Italian patriots, and so much approved of by England. The Italians are said to have risen en masse against the tyranny of their oppressors, and are applauded by English public opinion therefor. The Irishman has done the same single-handed, seeing that the immense military-police force of the country precludes any concerted action; and if popular sympathy is with him, it is because with the blindness peculiar to the "profanum vulgus," it forgets the murderer in its deep execration of the iniquitous injustices of the murdered. It is our acknowledged law of legitimate morality-the law in fact of self-preservation-heaven's just lawthat the life of your assailant may be taken, in defence of your own. Now in Ireland as at present constituted, the workings of the agrarian laws are such as in case of ejectments from holdings to entail the moral if not physical annihilation of the ejected. What wonder then, if popular sympathy ever impulsive rather than just, should be with the man, who has repaid physical death for moral annihilation. Irelaud's cause and the incentive to most of her crime, are bad laws indiscriminately administered; these, and these only, are answerable for her deeds of

In England it is the contrary; there incentives to grievous crime do not exist. The tenure of the tenant farmer is based upon equitable grounds, and he is not liable to find himself, for the sole crime of being in the way, ejected from his little holding, on which depends his very existence, in order to make way for sheep and fat cattle; to see bunself in a moment robbed of his all, which he has expended in improving his landlord's farm, and thrust without recompense upon an unfeeling world,-a wanderer and an outcast. Hence in England we do not find these agrarian outrages. But do we therefore find murder the more rare, or less revolting in its aspect? By no means. The speciality of English murders is that they are not the work of momentary excitement, perpetrated in retaliation for previous injuries, but are prompted by some brutal instinct, some grovelling passion; nay, frequently by some trival cause, incomparably inadequate to the crime. Blood for blood, was the old Mosaic law; and if the Irish peasant has sometimes recourse to its now obsolete teachings, he is certainly less to be blamed, and more worthy of popular sympathy than is the Englishman, who perpetrates a murder to cloak a foul deed of lust, or who kills a fellow being and a child withal, through a morbid desire of being hanged.

Were it any palliation of Irish crime to prove its co-existence in England, it would not be difficult to adduce instances in that immaculate island, where the popular feeling has gone with the murderer, and been rather unequivocally manifested in his behalf. But wrong can never be defended by wrong. This contra-t of "The Two Nations," if it do exist, affords rather an example of two popular errors, dictated by the difference of national character. On the one hand we have sympathy for the unfortunate upon whom the hand of God has fallen heavily; and on the other hand, that Pharisaical contempt of one's fallen neighbor, which, while it casts the stone-gives thanks to God that it is not as the rest of men-murderers, &c. Which is the less repulsive, let man's better nature determine.

SACERDOS.

CONVERTED PRIESTS IN UPPER CANADA .-There seems to be quite a number of these gentry in the Upper Province at the present moment, and our Catholic friends should be on their guard against them. Fortunately for religion these babes of grace" are such abandoned scoundrels, so lost to all sense of decency, that they go about the streets drunk, and are daily seen brawling in the lowest resorts of the profligates of a large city. The Toronto Mirror, in noticing our reply to a New Brunswick correspondent, respecting a certain M. Ligier, has the following re-

We believe the above named personage has been paying us a visit in Toronto for some time past. The person we refer to is a low-sized man, clad in a semiclerical suit, with a strange kind of a high-crowned rowdy bat on his bead. The hat is bent upwards at the leaf on each side, and giver the wearer something of the appearance of a French Abbe in the old pictures. The man is evidently a Frenchman, and he speaks German like a native. A drunken, senman's personnel. He looks really like 'a hard case.' We are credibly informed that while here he occupied his time in going about abusing Catholics and their institutions, and in circulating stories of the most absurd character about our holy nuns in the country he pretended to hail from, and which he is disgracing by his infamous conduct. Several of our people took him for the notorious apostate Chiniquy at first; but they were soon undeceived. He did not circulate any stories like those he circulated among the Acadians. Here he soon found that the faith and confidence of the Irish Catholics were proof against such attempts. He appealed mainly to the misconceptions of the duties and mission of our reposed fact of this popular sympathy in Ireland ligious, unhappily but too prevalent among Protest Montreal Gazetic.

ants. He overshot the mark, however ; for the man's own lewd and obscene observations caused him to be despised by all classes. The last we heard of him, he was making his way from tavern to saloon, spreading his calumnies among the dregs of the people. We have not noticed him recently on our streets; so it is likely he has taken to some Western town, where we hope he will meet with that contempt which his conduct deserves, and which in the end may, perhaps, induce him to repentance. Though the unfortunate creature does not look like a priest, he says that he is one; and it may be probable, from the above extract in the True Witness, that there is some truth in the assertion. A respectable gentleman informs us that he was in town two or three days ago, and that he sported "a black eye." If he does not make his way out of this place soon, it will be too hot to hold him .- Toronto Mirror.

Another correspondent writing to us from Hamilton, under date 3rd instant, thus describes another brace of vagabonds who are going the rounds of the Upper Province, and imposing upon the credulity of the simple :-

"One is a Frenchman, who says he is a priest. He may be recognised by his drunken gait, and his obscene language; he is apparently about 40 years of

nge, and his hair is sprinkled with grey. The other is, or calls himself, an Irishman, who assumes the name sometimes of Herbert, at other times of Dr. Could. He professes to come from a College in Montreal, is about 46 years of age, is bald, has no whiskers, and wears a hat somewhat resembling those worn by the Christian Brothers. The fellow speaks Celtic, and is very eloquent against the errors of Romanism."

We have heard also of the exploits of the unhappy and fallen Chiniquy at Port Hope; but we need not recapitulate them, for the man is now so well known to, and despised by, Protestants as well as Catholics that he is imporent for evil; and charity bids us hope that the pangs of remorse which he feels acutely, and cannot altogether conceal, may yet prompt him to do pensuce, and make all the atonement in his power for his many and great scandals.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. - The health of our beloved Bishop is so far re-established that on Thursday last he was able to celebrate Mass in the Cathedral Chapel, and to close the Retreat of the Vicars of his Diocese. This news will, we are sure, be received with delight by all Catholics throughout Canada.

We have been requested by the Directors and Trustees of the St. Patrick's Orphin Asylum to announce that that the proceeds of their Pic-Nicin aid of the funds of that institution, amounted to the handsome sum of \$645.

List of names of winners at the various games of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Pic-Nic, held in Victoria Gardens on Wednesday, 3rd inst.:

Putting heavy stone, 56 lbs,-Henry Costello, 1st, \$2, 14 feet 10 in; Thomas Shea, 2nd, \$1, 13 feet

Throwing light stone, 14 lbs - John Drew, 1st. S2. 42 feet 11 in; James Minogue, 2nd. S., 42 feet 9 in. Half mile Race-James O'Dea, 1st, S4; H Butt, S F Guards, 2nd, S2.

Running Long Lesp-Thomas Summers, 16th Pergiment, 1st, \$2, 16 feet 10 in ; Thos Higgins, 2nd. S1, 16 feet 6 in.

Running Hop, Step and Leap--Thos Higgins, 1st, \$2, 37 feet 10 iu ; Pat'k Bunion, 2nd, \$1, 37 feet 9 in Three Standing Long Leaps-Thos Summers, 16th Regiment, 1st, \$2, 33 feet 11 in; Thos Higgins, 2nd, \$1, 53 feet 3 in. Hurdle Race (1 mile) over & hurdles 3 feet high -

James O'Dea, 1st, \$4; John Conwar, No 1 Hose Company, 2nd \$2.

Running High Leap-Thomas Summers, 16th Regiment, 1st, \$2, 5 feet I in ; Patrick McCabe, 2nd, Standing High Leap - Thomas Summers, 16th Re

giment, 1st, \$2; P. McCabe, and John Conway, No 1 Hose Company, equal, \$1, 4 feet 7 in. Boys' Race-Anthony Moffet, 1st \$2; D Owier,

2nd, S1; Peter Barke, 3rd, 50e. 150 yards Race-H Butt, S. F. Guards, 1st, \$2: W. Lowe, Grenndier Guards, 2nd, 81.

Sack Race-Philip Hughes, 1st. \$3; Lee Grenadier Guards, 2ad, \$2; John Tinsley, 3rd, \$1. The Managers beg to acknowledge the following donation from Mr. J. Conway, No. 1, Hose Company, of 2nd prizes, & mile hardle race, \$2. Donation from Conway, No. 1, Hose Company, Patrick McCabe, Thomas Summers, 16th Regiment, of 1st and 2nd prizes for standing high leap - equal, \$3.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS .- OR Friday afternoon last a singular discovery of human remains was made by a man engaged in digging out the cellar of an old house in Brock street. At first the laborer thought the large quantity of bones which he disinterred were those of some animals that might have been buried there formerly, and therefore parties were allowed to take them away and dispose of them to the proprietor of a sugar refinery; but when, afterwards three human skulls were found, all doubt was dispelled as to the nature of the hones, the remainder of which together with the skulls, were carefully placed in an empty burrel to await further enquiry. The bones were subsequently conveyed to the central Police Station by a man named John Morrison, who was the finder. As usual when discoveries of this kind are made in populous cities, the most intense excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood where the matter was first brought to light, and many and curious were the speculations indulged in with respect to the remnies in question -- whose they were, and how their presence in that unusual resting place was to be accounted for. Nothing certain, however couldibe known, as the lot, we understand, has been a vacant one since 1851, and few if any of the old inhabitants remain in the neighborhood, who can remember the character of the house which stood here before the ravages of the great fire, which swept it and hundreds of others away. We are informed that the dwelling in question was a den of vice and crime as bad, if not worse, than any now existing in the city, and justly open to suspicion as one in which deeds of the darkest description might have been committed with secresy and impunity. once enjoyed, express their belief, with what correctness it is impossible to say, that the death of the heings whose bones now come to light for the first time, was as extraordinary as their burial, while many think the subject demands enquiry. There may or may not be now in this city any means of unravelling the mystery, but it would be well indeed and greatly to the public satisfaction, if this result could in any way be brought about. The Police authorities have way be brought about. The Police authorities have ject to conscription. But they drive a profitable now the bones in their possession, and Coroner Jones | trade in picking the pockets of British subjects, and has been notified of all the circumstances. We learn that the above house was, at the time of its destruction by fire, about 100 years old. The skeleton of one of the bodies was found lying at full length .- | gate the matter. The parties fleeced are mostly poor | and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Assistant Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in order to replace the Chief Justice, who has obtained leave of absence for ten month.

Lord Mulgrave, Lieut Governor of Nova Scotia, family and suite, arrived at Quebec on Friday afternoon. They were received by the Governor General whose guests they are.

Mr. J. G. Currie has been elected by acclamation for the electoral Division of Ningara. - Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Louis Richard, of Stanfold, is a candidate for the Kennebec Division, Legislative Council. He announces himself a supporter of the Administration.

Louis Bonsquin recently died at Kingsey, District of Arthabaska, at the age of 106 A few days before his death he was in full possession of his mental faculties. Two of his sons, now living, are nearly 80 years oid .- Montreal Gazette.

During the month of August, 863 emigrants urrived at the port of Hamilton; 460 remained in Caanda, the remaining 403 proceeded to the States.

S1. CATHERINES, C W, September 4. - The propel lor Vermont of the Northern Transportation Company's Line, is supposed to have foundered, in the storm of Monday night, below Fort Niagara, and all on board, it is feared, have been lost. There were passengers and a crew of 12 or 15 men. The vessel had a heavy cargo.

More Flowing Oil Springs .- It really appears as f the earth in the Enniskillen district was but a huge oil reservoir, requiring but to be tapped to yield its useful treasure. Almost every day new oil springs a e developed, and thus far no symptoms of giving out have been observed The Oil Springs Chronicle has an account of the success of three separate adventurers, each of which has resulted most com-pletely. Thus, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Mr. J. W. Sifton 'struck ile' at a douth of 153 feet in the rock. The oil immediately rose to the surface, filling the surface well (51 feet), and commenced flowing. The yield is variously estimated at 1400 to 1500 bar. rels every 24 hours. On Tuesday, the 19th inst., Mr W. Webster tapped a large vein at a depth of 153 feet in the rock, the flow from which is estimated at 800 barrels in twenty four hours. And again, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., Messrs J H Fairbanks and J H Eakins were surprised by an up flow at a depth of of 116 feet-the shallowest of all the wells, and anticinate a flow of 500 barrels daily,

A VICTIM OF THE PEDERAL RECRUITING AGENTS.

Some few weeks ago a correspondent "W S L. exposed through these columns a raseally attempt to inveigle the unemployed in this country into a subsistence and probable advancement on the other side of the line 45°. It will be remembered that a certain M. Marz, "Agent," was the person who engaged numarried (or married, it turns out he aidn't care which,) men to proceed to the other side, promising them immediate employment and wages. A number of men engaged with him, to work in a "cotton fuctory;" they left Canada, numbering some twenty, but arriving at Detroit, owing to interference on the part of American officials, again turned face towards Windsor, leaving four of their contades (who were drugged and consequently unable to follow them), The unfortunate fellows were harried off to Camp Douglas, to be made, when called upon, a target for Southern sharp-shooters. One of them, Andrew Thompson, writes to a friend, in effect, as follows. His letter is dated from Chicago, August 3rd :- You will be very sorry to hear that I, among others, was induced by Marx, the cotton-factory man (who, I learn, is a lawyer), to accompany him to Chicago under pretence of getting employment. As soon as we arrived we were harried off, guarded all the way, to a recruiting office. He requested us to take a drink and breakfast; I refused, having previously learned where we were going to: I was then seized and conveyed, by American soldiers, to Camp Dorglas, four miles off, and kept in the guard-room four days. After much mancouvring, and finding that I still claimed the protection afforded a British subject, they told me I was a rebel, and that I came from the South - when they knew they had brought me directly from British soil! The only means of extricating meself from the dilemma in which I was placed, fortunately, presented itself through the kindness of a "a guard," who took a few lines for me to a baker in Chicago, with whom was acquainted. He came and insisted on my release, and after considerable hubbub, I was again at liberty. There are about 8,000 prisoners here, among whom are Mr. Waters' (of King William street) son and a brother of "Long John." This is the most awful place I ever They are here offering \$100 cash to those was in. who will enlist; if you are inveigled into the ranks you are compelled to go; how you became a saidler it matters not. As for law -- there is no such thing, I can get work, but what is there to get by it if a mon doesn't want to siny here; the banks are rotten their hills almost worthless, and there is glorious prospect ahead of being "drafted" to "save the Union," so you may depend upon it I will make myself "scarce" as soon as possible. I think the best route I can take is by way of Sarnin : so expect to hear of me soon. I must here remark, before noncluding, that American Agents in Canada receive \$150 a head for all recruits for the Yankee service. Let Canadians, therefore, beware of them .- Hamil-

The Witness publishes a report of a lecture deivered on Monday evening in the German Church here, by the 'Rev. Dr. Pennington, a colored elergyman.' Will our contemporary inform us whether this is the person who was recently tried and convicted in England of a larceny in a bookstore. - Com-

We have learned, on excellent authority, that the French laborers who had been at the hay harvest in Vermont, on their return, and on embarking at Newport, on the Memphremagog, have in many cases been arrested by persons appointed to catch those escaping from the conscription. They have been released only after paying five dollars each to their captors. Mr. McGowan of the Customs officer, of the steamer which plies on the lake, endeavored to protect these men from the abominable imposition of the Yankee officers, and for his manly conduct was threatened with arrest. But he defied them to the act, and the cowardly ruffians were afraid to venture on his arrest. The Marshal of the State was sent for, to take Mr. McGowan into custody. But on his arrival he declined the responsibility of arresting a British officer, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions. In the meantime the matter was officially brought under the notice of our own Government, and E. Clarke, Esq., H.C., was despatched to the place to make enquiry and report. His investi-gation has brought out the facts stated. The United States Marshal said that those who were choused out of their money, should have it returned, on their identifying the parties who robbed them. But those persons had mostly gone home, and are perhaps only too glad to get away from such barnies, and are not likely to go back, leave their work and incur the expenses of travelling, to go on such a fool's errand. In some instances, ten or twelve dollars were taken from British subjects; they were kept in durance till the money was paid. Of course, the blame cannot be laid at the door of the Federal Government, but the local authorities of the State must be culpably remiss in appointing a pack of scoundrels to execute a delicate duty. Five dollars is the sam, which they received for the arrest of an American fugitive, subno doubt think it a virtue. The affair has been brought under the notice of our own Government, by an official report of the gentleman sent to investi-

French Canadians; but the insults offered to British

The Honble. Judge Berthelot has been appointed | subjects, and the threatened violence to an efficer o the Customs for his defence of the victims of official ruffianism, are matters too serious to be overlooke by our Government .- Sherbrooke Leader.

> We believe the above to be a correct statment o facts. The matter was promptly brought under the attention of Honble, Mr. Sicotte, the Attorney General East, who immediately caused the circumstances to be communicated to the British Embassy at Washington. By this time it is probable that representations have been made to the Government of the United States, which is hoped may have the effect of causing measures to be taken to prevent such levies of black-mail for the time to come .- Quebec

The Dunville Independent says : - During the last few days there has been smuggled into the country, between this place and Selkirk over forty ablebodied young men, who are opposed to being made targets for the Southern soldier's ball practice. They are in some instances working with our farmers for their board. We are informed that one hundred dollars is freely given to the captains of small craft to land individuals on our shores. As soon as landed, they exclaim, 'Are we in Canada for sure?' We heard one man exclaim, 'Well, I feel happy, now I am in Canada.'

The Toronto Globe says : The past few days have been exceedingly favorable for getting in grain in the new section of the country, where the harvest is now in full operation. We are happy to know that throughout Perth, Huron, Bruce and Grey, the yield will be largely above the average, and taking the entire Western section of the Province, it may be safely assumed that the crop is quite equal, if not superior, to that of 1860. In view of the extended area of land under crop, and the almost universal excellence of the yield, it is no exaggeration to say that there is more wheat at present in Canada than ever before in the history of the country.

OSE MORE OUTRAGE - On the 2nd inst., one Alexander Wilkinson, an Englishmin, resident in the township of Rochester, in this county, procured a pass from the United States Consular Agent at this port, to enable him to visit Detroit and return. He transacted his business, and was about to return in the evening when the guard at the ferry dock took his pass from him and locked him up for the night. In the morning he was hand-cuffed, and marched around the city in that condition for fully five hours. He was first marched down to the ferry dock, then taken before Colonel Smith, then to-Marshal Dickie's office, whence he was ordered to the har acks where they told him they would compel him to enter the army, and insisted upon administering the oath to him; peremptorily refusing refusing to be sworn, he was again led to the Marshal's office, wherehe underwent the form of a tria!, and was made the subject of much merriment by the officers present, who looked upon the thing as a fine piece of sport. He was then handed a pass with instructions to retain it in his own possession, and led to the ferry dock, where it was taken from him; and where be would still have been detained but for the intervention of Mr. Munger, the Consul who gave him the first pass. It thus becomes an important question to Canadians, whether a pass from Col. Munger is a safeguard against imprisonment on suspicion of being a Yankee? If it is, something should be done to prevent a repetition of these occurrences; if it is not, Canadians must procure passes of another character. The subject of the tyrannical arrest never resided in the States - Windsor Record,

HAVE WE A MAN IN THE MOON? -- We doubt it, we do, but do not doubt Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers being good sore throat, hourseness, cold, bad voice, etc.; 25 cents a box. Try a few of these Wafers.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, September 9, 1862.

Flour - Pollards, \$2 to \$2 50: Middlings, \$2.40 to \$2,75; Fine, \$3,60 to \$3,80; Super. No. 2, \$4,40 to \$4.45; Super, \$4.75 to \$4.80 : Fancy, \$4,80 to \$4.85; Extra, \$5 to \$5,05; Superior Extra, \$5,20 to \$5,30. Bug Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2,50 to \$2,55 Scotch, \$2,55 to \$2,60. The demand for Superfine is fair, at \$4.75 to \$4.80

Catment, per bri of 200 ths, nominal at \$4,50 to

Wheat - Canada Spring, in car loads, S1 to S1.01. Affoat, \$1,03; Milwankie Club \$1.04; White Wheat, in cars, \$1,10 offered. Millers should make less difference between Winter Wheat and Spring Wheat this season than heretofore, as there is but little difference in the price of the Flour made from them,

Corn per 56 lbs. 48e to 49c. Peas, Barley and Ows No transactions.

Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6,30 to \$6,35; Inferiors, 5c to 100 more, (less legal deduction ;) Penris, \$6,30. Butter, continues to meet with a ready sale at late anotations, viz., inferior, 10c to 10 c: medium, 11c to-12e; fine, 12ic to 13c; choice, 13i to 14c. Lard - 8c to 81c.

Tallow Se to She.

Pork - Mess, \$11 to \$11,50 : Thin Mess, \$9,25 to \$9.75; Prime Mess, \$8.75; Prime. \$8.50 to £8,75.-Montreal Witness.

Births. On the 11th instant, Mrs. Joseph M'Caffrey, of a

daughter. At Sherbrooke, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr.

Henry Comeron, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. John Cox, to Miss Elizabeth J. Smith, daughter of Mr. John Smith.

Died.

'n this city, on the 8th inst., at the residence of his father, Robert Scott, eldest son of Golonel Dyde. aged 33 years and 11 months. On the 2nd inst., James Nery, son of Peter Nery Esq., St. Sophia, aged 4 years and 10 months.

At St. Ann de Beauport, on Thursday, the 4th instant, aged 85 years, Austin Caron, Esq., Father of the Hon. Judge Caron.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late WM. CHS. COX, and DAME MARY ANNE FITZGERALD, his WIFE, also deceased, in their lifetime of the City of Montreal, are requested to hand in their Account to the undersigned, and ubose indebtted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

(By order of the Curator.) O. J. DEVLIN, N. P.

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Jan. 17, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 20. - The Emperor has recently expressed, in very decided terms, his condemnation of the Garibaldian movement in Sicily, and is even of opinion that the Turin Government is not quite blameless in the matter. If it be true, as is stated, that when, after long hesitation, Prussia and Russia agreed to recognise the new Italian kingdom, they did so on the understanding that revolutionary commotions should not be encouraged, and no attempt made to obtain forcible possession of Rome, the Emperor probably feels himself in an embarrassed position with regard to these Sovereigns, who, owing no spiritual allegiance to the Holy Father, are, nevertheless, highly conservative. These sentments, of which M. Rattazzi must be aware, have been communicated to an Italian gentleman long in the confidence of the Emperor.

General Montebello, who commands the army of occupation of Rome, has, they say, asked for additional troops; and these are probably the two regiments already announced as under orders for Italy. There are ships at Toulon waiting to convey as many as necessary. We may find, atter all, that M. Lagueronniere is right in his exposition of the Imperial feeling at Rome.

It is stated that the prefects of departments have been instructed to observe the utmost rigilance on persons returning from London, as it is believed that a meeting of French democrats had been held in that city for the purpose of determining the line of conduct they should follow in the coming elections.

INTENDED ASSASSINATION OF THE EM-PEROR NAPOLEON. - A mysterious arrest was made at Toulon a few days ago, of a desperate Italian enthusiast, bent on reaching Paris for the 15th, and whose eager wildness brought hun into the hands of the police. The incident is not mentioned in the Paris papers. The man is suspected of having come to France for the purpose of making an attempt on the Emperor's

The truth of the assertion made in the telegraph published by to-day's Paris papers, that France guarantees the integrity of the present Pontifical territory, is strongly questioned.

The Paris Pays says that France will not this year be compelled to have recourse to any corn from abroad for the supply of the home markets. The harvest is the best for the inst ten years.

A letter from one of the great cotton manufacturing towns, where a great number of men were about to be thrown out of employment, states that the masters have been requested to keep their establishments open, and their men at work; and that they shall be indeminfied by the State for the losses they may incur.

Besides the remarkable address of Mgr. Dupanloup to the faithful of his diocess, we find in the journals of this week a circular by the same Bishop to the clergy of his diocese, communicating to them the Papal Allocation of the 9th of June and the address of the Bishops to the Pope Bishop of Orleans says :- " Seldom has it been given to men to have on earth a tangible vision of what they believe. We all believe that the Churca is the union of the faithful under the guidance of their pastors, whose chief is the Pope, the vicar of Jesus Christ. Now, we who fering in her chief, militant in her pastors, the energy .- Armonia. triumphant in her martyrs. Blessed are those who, like us, have witnessed with their own eyes this realised vision of hving Catholicism."

The Constitutional, after declaring that the says:-" To stop the foots who would not stop before the flag which has given freedom to Italy might be a painful necessity imposed by honor, but it would not be a solution of the military question-it would not settle the political ques-

The Paris correspondent of the London Times believes, notwithstanding the Constitutionel's port of France, as represented.

It is reported that preparations are making at played in Paris during the fetes.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard army of occupation on the Tuscan frontier. agrees with Le Constitutionnel, that the dismake to such communications."

The hypothesis lately assumed, that Garibaldi, Ratazzi and Napoleon were acting in concert, is scarcely tenable in face of the "heroe's" hosti lity displayed towards Napoleon. The complicity of the two governments is, however, still hold the same opinion discernible in Mgr. Du panloup's words when he said "It is difficult to determine what is the motive power in all this; but certainly one exists." Possibly strangers knew more than ourselves. I have always feared that Grribaldi would in the end hasten the evacuation of Rome. La Patrie asserts this, while Bixio are here for pleasure only. Our Piedmon- despatch, which he did.

the proclamation of a republic in Sicily for Engthe scene. It is said that they have gone the length of officially intimating to the French Ambassador at Turin, that unless Napoleon bestirs himself towards the solution of the Roman question, Orsim will reappear. The general inference drawn from all this is, that Napoleon, forced to one. His fete was far from brilliant.

ITALY.

TURIN, August 21 .- The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were prorogued by Royal decree

STATE OF SIEGE IN SICILY .- TURIN, August and nominating General Cugia Extraordinary Commissioner.

General Cugia has issued the following proelamation:--

" Sicilians! Notwithstanding the words of King, the vote of the Parliament, and the forbearance of the Government, in giving time to the dended people to return to their duty, the armed bands of Garibaldi continue to occupy an important town. The rebellion is thus declared, and the Government has resolved to put an end to this state of anings, so compromising for the destinies of Italy. Every armed band or tomultuous meeting will be dissolved by force.

"The liberty of the press is suspended. The commanders of the troops of the divisions of Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse will assume both civil and military power."

give further details of the popular demonstration which took place in that city yesterday. The people shouted, "We want Rome!" and "Ga- of the Paris Presse gives some extracts from a letter ribaldi!" Flags were carried about with pla- addressed to him by a follower of Garibaldi. This cards attached, hearing the words, " Rome or person, after remarking that the followers of Garideath." The crowds dispersed upon the troops being called out.

Italians are becoming daily more doubtful traced out; he seems to me to have fixed his eyes whether administrative centralisation is really ne- upon a certain point, from which he never departs. this object ought not rather to be the result of machine as it may be take with his expedition, and time than of a systematic and sudden operation orders given, and the remarks made by Garibaldi, in the style of the bed of Procrustes, which re- together with our movements, lead me to believe duces everything to the same pattern, without any transition.

confined to the South; it is growing stronger ance in Calabria, which is prepared to receive him. and stronger even in Lombardy, which was first | You may be sure the movement will extend itself to annexed, and it will, sooner or later, lead back | the Abruzzi and then e to the very gates of Rome. to what is called the system of regions, the last probably the more important towns will not join the political idea of Cavour, for which, however, could, had he so chosen, have raised Palermo ten neither the Parliament nor the people were ripe in 1860, when the assexation of the South turnpresented on the same day. In his circular the ed all head towards unification and assimilation. This system may be summed up as a political unionwithout administrative centralization. - Times

THE WOAKING OF THE NEW ACT.—The hastily-raised force. In presence of such unanimity Armonia states that Mgr. Felix Cantimori, of the nation, and, at the same time, of a Roman in-Bishop of Parma, has been condemned by the sucrection, the walls of the Eternal City will fall as were at Rome, had the happiness of seeing this; tribunal of his episcopal town to a fine of 200 it were miraculous, and without effort. of seeing the supreme cluef of the Church, the pastors, the faithful, no longer dispersed, but gar pastors, the faithful, no longer dispersed, but gar has been condemned by the tribugal of that town. thered together or represented. We have seen that use the condemned by the tribunal of that town. The Temps announces the arrival of Garibaldi at with our very eyes the Church, living and pre- to 500 frames of fine, and 150 frames of costs for Catania in the following terms: sent in Flome. We have seen her such as her having written private letters to his parish priests flict having taken place between the volunteers and Lord founded her, opening the heavens and and a notice placed in the sacristy of his catheteaching men, glorifying at God's feet a few dral warning his priests not to take part in the generous soldiers of the good light of Faith, and religious ceremonies on the occasion of the feast generous soldiers of the good light of Fath, and berself combatting in the midst of insurgent passions, engaged in blessing and struggling; sufsions, engaged in blessing and struggling; suf- chired to be purely civil and not obligatory for

Rome, August 15, -- Several Garibaldian officers had introduced themselves into Rome, and directed the throwing about explosive shells to keep up agitation in our city. The government French flag will not recede before any menaces, has succeeded in having one of them arrested, whose name is Agosto Toni, a native of Leghorn who wanted to pass himself off for a Spaniard. He was arrested at the inn of the Sole, on the Piazza della Totonda, and arms, and important correspondence were found in his room. It has also been ascertained that Prince Piombino had given an order to his family to pay 12,000 dols. to the revolution agents, which leads to the bedenial of the statement, that M. Lavalette has lief that the Piedmontese government is conspirgiven to the Pope some assurances of the sup- ing with Garibaldi to excite agitation in Roine. Thanks to a few arrests the revolutionists seem somewhat calmed down. But they still assert Toulon, by which 10,000 French troops can be that Garibaldi is to attack the frontier of the thrown upon the Italian coast within thirty-six Papal States on the Neapolitan side, about the hours. The Italian colours were copiously dis- 30th inst. In spite of these operations the French General keeps the greater part of the

His Majesty Francis II. has expelled from his missal of M. Ratazzi is the main object which palace Prince Ruffano. It is said that a letter Garibaldi has in view. The semi-official print written by him fell into His Majesty's hands. states that the condottere has written a letter to This letter proved that the Prince was in conthe King, in which he promises he will return to stant correspondence with the Turinese govern-Caprera provided M. Ratazzi is dismissed, and ment, and even with high personages of the the Roman question seriously taken up. The Court of the Tuileries. It is to be wished that Constitutionnel adds that Victor Emmanuel is the King would adopt the same course with resaid to have declared that "he had no reply to gard to other courtiers near his person, whom I could name, and who are ever on the watch to The French Minister of War had freighted betray and sell him. The Marquis Imperiale some English steamers for the Mexican expedi- has replaced Ruffano in his attendance on the

King. FRANCIS II. OF NAPLES AND RUSSIA .- The Augsburgh Gazette has the following:—'In a moment of noble indignation King Francis II. had resolved, af-ter the recognition of Italy by Russia, to recall his Minister at St. Petersburgh, M. Capece Galeota, be-fore that gentleman should receive his dismissal. The nations," believed in Rome, and many emment Catholics dispatch which contained that recall had already been sent to the telegraph office, and nothing re-mained to be done, but to confide it to the electric wire, when Prince Wolkouski, who is accredited as Minister to the King of Naples heard of that determination. He immediately hastened to the King, and declared that although Russia had recognised the kingdom of Italy, she was favourable to the cause of the King of Naples, and would sustain his cause in a Congress, which sooner or later was in-La France denies it, pretending that Pepoli and evitable. The King then promised to withdraw the

a joint occupation, believing that Piedmont's an imposing demonstration took place in the Strada gotiation preliminary to the recognition. In these a joint occupation, believing that Piedmont's an imposing demonstration took place in the Strada gotiation preliminary to the recognition. In these documents guarantees are given, that Italy will be once gained in Rome would be permanent, del Meriatello, to the ories of 'Viva Garibaldi | abstain from hostile action against Austrial and the while that of France would be but short-lived. Down with La Marmora, the taciturn! Down with The creation of a vice-royalty at Naples for Ratazzill Rome or death! Out with the Piedmont. Plon Plon, who would most gladly accept one, is lese ! &c., &c. The National Guards sent to disagain talked of. Were this project to be effected, perse the crowd, after seven ineffectual summons to disperse, addressed to the mov, bravely dispersed themselves! La Marmora, who bombarded Genoa land's satisfaction would probably be tolerated; in 1849, seems to have resolved to treat Naples in but all these plans may be frustrated at any mo- the same way, in case of any attempt at insurrection; ment by the Carbonari, who are again visible on for four large guns have for several weeks been set up in the fort of St. Elmo, and are kept pointed against the city, and are under the care of a Piedmontese artillery officer of the name of Debono .-Weekly Register.

An interesting archæological discovery has just been made at Pompeii, of a mill with a great quantity of corn in excellent preservation, and an oven with 81 loaves, arranged in rows, and but slightly action in some direction, will take a left-handed affected by the heat of the lava, having been protected by a quantity of ashes which had covered the iron door fitted to the mouth of the oven. These loaves have all been got out entire; a large iron shovel for introducing loaves into the oven has also been found on the spot, with a remnant of its wooden handle. This is the first discovery of the kind on

record. - Galıgnani. There can be little doubt that the Government has 21 .- The Official Gazette of to-day publishes a made preparations for all eventualities. Several decree proclaiming a state of Siege in Sicily, French steamers have been hired to convey troops to the island, and scarcely a day passes without some arrivals of troops or men-of-war. Yesterday two battalions passed through here on their way to Caitania; to-day a whole regiment came in and a frigate. All this looks like earnest, but I still believe that the Government will do everything to avoid a conflict. Strengthened as the Government is by the approval of the King's proclamation in Parliament, it is no doubt right to prevent any individual, however great and well-deserving, from usurping an initiative which belongs to the Government alone, but a mere policy of repression, even if successful, will not avert the danger. It Garibaldi has taken the lead in the question of Rome, it is because for the last 15 months the Government has abandoned that lead, and has remained far behind the opinions and wishes of the people. Twenty millions of Italians are sick of following the nod of any potentate, however powerful he may be; they will not be triffed with any longer. Let the Government persuade itself of this, and assume an attitude more worthy of Italy. The Italian question must go on towards its TURIN .- Telegrams received here from Milan legitimate settlement; if the Government is too timid to iend, it must expect to have the lead taken out of its hands. - Times Cor.

GAMBALDI IN SIGHY. - The Turin correspondent baldi neither ask nor care whither he is leading them, says: - "The General, in spite of the apparent zig-zags of our march, seems to have his route Lobseve that whenever he talks of Rome he assothat something like the following is his plan :-First, he will raise Sicily, and establish himself perhaps at Castrogiovanni He will then cross the The feeling in this respect is by no means Straits in disguise and alone, and make his appeartimes by a single word. But Garibaldi desires that the regular Government should not cease to exist anywhere. When the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies which Garibaldi gave to Italy, shall be raised from the Abruzzi to Etna, what will the Government of Turin do? Garibaldi is firmly convinced that it will change its policy, and, instead of hunting down the volunteers, will unite the Royal army with this

> the regular troops. We need not insist on the importance of this news. It proves if it be accurate that the Italian Government did not think fit or it maintain, that the Ministry is not in a state to fight Garibaldi with arms, and that it cannot vanquish him except by anticipating him by a successful act of diplomacy if they possess the means. Our private letter from Naples states that he has been received throughout his march with acclamation. He is decided not to disband his army, which is increasing at every step. The troop withdrew as usual at his ap-

It was reported that Garibaldi had appointed Nicotera Prefect of Catania.

It was also asserted that a considerable number of officers in the Royal Army had declared they would resign rather than fight against Garibaldi.

A Paris correspondent says, that as Gen. Cugia, with thirty thousand troops, did not prevent Garibaldi from reaching the sea-port of Catania, inferences are freely drawn that the Italian Government dares not throw any serious impediment in the way

The Discussion asserts that Gen. Cialdini has been appointed civil and military Chief of Sicily, with the

fullest powers. It was believed that Admiral Persano would assume command of the fleet. SPAIN.

The Epoca of Madrid, has the following remarks on the comments that have appeared in some of the Spanish papers on the reply of the Emperor of the French to the address of the Spanish Ambassador, General Concha:—

We cannot understand the alarm excited by the address of the Emperor; all the first part of it is full of sentiments of sincere attachment to the Queen of Spain, and of lively sympathy with the Spanish peo-ple. We think there is little patriotism in replying to these protestations by cries of hostility, defiauce, and war. It is true the address recalls a fact that is to be regretted, as are all differences of opinion between allies; but would it have been more sincere on the part of the Emperor to conceal his thoughts as to Mexican affairs, while he gave expression to his desire of alliance with Spain? We should have seen with regret the Sovereign of a friendly nation retreating into an affected silence. France has as much interest as Spain in the cordiality of our relations, which, to be permanent, ought to be founded

The Epoca then attributes the incidents that ' have surprised and afflicted" the Emperor to the conduct of the representatives " of a Power that is not Spain," who, when unforeseen difficulties arose in Mexico, refused to wait for a prudent and conciliatory solution of them.

GERMAMY.

A Berlin correspondent, whom we believe to be well informed, states that in order to prove that Prussia, in recognising the "Kingdom of Italy," was not actuated by any hostile feelings to- her white population in 1860 was 19,000,000, against give evidence to convict their principals.—Liverpool wards Austria, Count Bernstorff communicated 8,700,000 whites of the South, and though they ought, Post. Language to the second of the

tist nournals are rejoicing in the renewed-ides-of NA tas (No Stout) - On the (Dith in the Seefing) to Count Rechier the papers containing the ne-Pone. According to intelligence, from Vienna, the reply from the Imperial Government was, that, the Emperor Francis Joseph commands the minister (Count Rechberg) to express his feelings of thanks to King William, for having so long resisted the recognition of the so-called kingdom of Italy. The Emperor did not intend examining the motives which, at last, determined Prussia to recognise Italy, and he contented himself with saying that the socalled guarantees given to Prussia had no greater value than the paper upon which they were written. HANOVER ..

There have been some disturbances at Hanover in consequence of the king having in his character of head Bishop of the country arranged a new catechism for his Protestant subjects. But a despatch of the Agence Continentale announces that, owing to the powerful representations made to him, the king had suspended the introduction of this catechism.

UNITED STATES.

THE RECENT BATTLES .- ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept 2, 1862.-The dead the dying, and the wounded still crowd the streets of Alexandria. Thousands have already been sent to the hospitals in Washington and to the cities of the North. Ten, fifteen, twenty thousand will hardly cover our loss in the late battles. From an officer of high character, and who partici-pated in all the battles of last week, I learn that our dead are actually lying in heaps by the side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Manassas Junction, and fill the ditches around the forts erected by Beauregard. The proportion of the dead will outnumber those of any other battles during the war. Rebel and National soldiers lie together with their bayonets locked in the death grapple. But few of these dead have yet been buried. Their bodies lie festering in the sun, and the Rebel army, in their eagerness to follow up their victory, will not take time to cast a few shovels full of earth over them. Our army has again fallen back-this time almost within the forts around Washington. The body of Gen. Kearney was this morning sent to our lines under the flug of truce. It was not recognized until daylight, and the Rebels, in order to compel us to admit that they occupied the battle-ground, generously gave it up. - Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune. The Albany Journal, reproducing the solemn lan-

guage of John Quincy Adams, calls on the people to ponder on his advice to part in friendship from the South rather than to attempt to maintain the Union by constraint. After arguing upon the right of se-cession, Mr. Adams said:—" If the day should ever come, [may Heaven avert it.] when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political association will not long hold together, parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited states, to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect Union by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the centre." After reproducing this advice the Albany Journal says:-" These are remarkable and solemn words. They cannot be read by any candid man, at this time and under the circumstances which now surround us, without emotion. Those who peruse these lines, amid the din of a civil war never perhaps equalled in magnitude and intensity, and in the interval of reports of awful carnage on desperately fought fields, may not be inclined to pause to discuss Mr. Adam's assertion of the 'right' of the people of each State in the Union,' 'to recede from the Confederated Union itself'-but they will be touched by his affirmation that the 'link of the Union' is 'not in the right, but in the heart," and they will, in their inmost thoughts, ponder upon his conclusion, that it is 'far better' to 'part in friendship from each other,' and 'leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation, than to be 'held together by constraint.' 'They may not in the hotblood of the present hour, adopt such pacific suggestions-we hesitate to adopt them-but surely the deliberate counsels of a departed statesman may well linger in our minds, give soberness to our thoughts, and aid us in arriving at conclusions. Could the earlier patriot Presidents-Washington, the two Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson become our guardian angels, and their spirits hover around their countrymen now engaged in deadly strife, and be permitted to whisper advice in their ears, what would that advice be? We leave the thought with our readers.'

THE FIGHTING FORCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Richmond Whig says:—A writer in Mobile Register furnishes data from which a tolerably correct idea may be obtained of the fighting force of the Confederate States. His figures are derived from the United States census tables of 1840 and '50, and upon the assumption that the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860 is as great as that from 1840 to 1850. The census tables show that in 1859 the slave States (14) had a white male population between the ages of fifteen and fifty as follows, in

round numbers: -Maryland.....100,000 Lousiana.... 90.000 Virginia.....210,000 Texas..... North Carolina...125,000 Arkansas,... 10.000 40,000 South Carolina ... 65,000 Tennessee Georgia120,000 Kentucky,.... Florida 10,000 Missouri,..... 150,000 Alabama 100,000 Mississippi, ... 70,000

1,470,000 If these States increased as rapidly between 1850 and 1860 as they did between 1840 and 1850, they have a white male population, between the ages of 15 and 59, as follows :--

Marylana has.....130,000 Louisana......145,000 Texas..... 80,009 Arkansas..... 70,000 South Carolina 70,000 Tennessee. 200,000 Georgia150,000 Kentucky..... 230,000 Florida........ 20,000 Missouri 280,000 Alabama 130,000 Mississippi 130,000 2,030,000

Assuming the census tables to be correct, we now have, in the fourteen Southern States, upwards of two millions of white males, between the ages of 15 and 50, and it is idle to talk about conquering them. They are not shop-keepers, tailors, factory-men, button makers, &c., turned loose upon the world and forced to collist from want; but they are used to handling the shot-gun and rifle from the age of twelve. Grant, however, that this estimate is extravagant. Let us suppose that the ages of 18 and 40 should govern as the limit. Still this would not reduce us to despair; for, by no rule of calculation, could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men. This force can be kept in the field as long as the North may assail us, and it will not interfere with producing or agricultural population. When the present crops are gathered, the South will not again feel any want of food for man or horse. Insubordination among her black population, upon which the North counted so largely, does not exist; our slaves can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under eighteen and the old men, and abundant crops be thus secured while our fighting men are in the field. Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field, she weakens her power to feed her people, and though

Children Control of the Control of t

therefore, to be able to send out two soldiers where we can send one, yet we question much if she can send out her one million as readily as the South can. The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the resources of the South than of the North

After the battles of last week the departmental clerks at Washington were ordered to proceed to the field with the ambulances, and assist the wounded, each being furnished with provisions, bandages, and a bottle of brandy. Many of these gentry however converted their mission into a pic-nic, got gloriously drunk, and the ambulances sent for the wounded were used to bring home the drunken. - Commercial Advertiser.

SHORT BUT EXPRESSIVE DIALOGUE. - John, whereis your master to-day?' 'Oh, he's off, sir, recruiting.' Recruiting, is he? That's good! where's he recruiting? 'Up in the White Mountains, sir, recruiting his health.' 'Ah! he's sick, is he? What's the mat. ter?' 'He took oold on account of the draft.' 'That's, bad; then he wont go to the war?' 'Oh no, sir, he's too 'Wide awake.' - Boston Courier.

PREACHERS NOT EXEMPT FROM THE CONSCRIPTION. -The Methodist Conferences are to be held in this state the early part of next month. An agent of the Church visited Columbus yesterday, to arrange for the attendance of delegates. Governor Tod informed him that after the 1st of September no man under forty-five years of age will be allowed to leave his county until the draft is effected. He would not even exempt the preachers. Furthermore, all who were absent from their counties at that time are liable to be placed at once into military service, not being allowed the chances even of a draft. This is to be the uniform rule throughout the United States, so that those who are absent, whether to escape a draft or not, are likely to be the first put into the service. In consequence of this rule the three Metho. dist conferences alluded to will not be able to transact business. The old men will meet, and adjourn to a more propitious day .- Cincinnati Gazette.

DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS .- Under this head we certainly think must be classed the vexations arrests of men all over the country, on vague charges of what is called 'disloyalty.' The patriotic call on men to enlist is ' to preserve a free country.' May not men be tempted to say, when they see one and another quiet citizen jerked up for the atterance of his opinion about the war, or its conduct, or the Cabinet, or somebody else - that such freedom of opinion is guaranteed in a free country? In numerous instances these arrests are proved to be the work of some of the meanest and vilest of neighbors of the victims, and to be founded on the mere felsehoods of the accusers. Last week Charles Ingersell, of Philadelphia, the son of an honored sire, was arrested for language used by him at a political meeting, regarding the corruptions of the present Administration. He is harrassed by the arrest, even while his mother is lying dead in that city-her death said, at least to have been hastened by his arrest After several days trouble, and the procurement of a writ of habcus corpus, returnable before the brave Judge Cadwallader, he is, on last Monday morning released by order of the Secretary of War. This release was sent while he was yet 'in the custody of the Court,' thus ignoring its authority. Why these frivolous arrests? And why these discharges without trial. If, in any place, Martial Law be legally proclaimed, it is within the discretion of the military authority to postpone compliance with the writ of habeas corpus, but it is not in the right of the Military, to discharge any freeman not subject to, the Articles of War, when once arrested, without the intervention of the judicial power. The theory of our laws is that the writ of habeas corpus is never suspended, except when 'rebellion or invasion " has rendered it impossible for the courts to discharge their functions. It is the wildest mistake, and grossest ignorance of law, to suppose that the declaration of Martial Law subjects the district so "proclaimed" to the Articles of War. Civilians attending to their civil business retain all their rights. It is only when as teamsters, satiers, peddlers, reporters, or what not, they come within the lines of occupation by an army, that they become "camp-followers," and thus subject themselves to the Articles of War. The plain principles of law, hitherto established in the courts, ought to be repeatedly brought before the public mind, on this subject. The present horrible confusion of all rights must either lead to the establishment of new guarantees for personal freedom-or rather to the stern vindication of the guarantees already declared-or the prediction made by a distinguished British lawyer at the time the Independence of the States wa cognized, will prove true: "The people of those States will fling away the writ of hubeus corpus, and the guarantees of Magna Charta, on the occurrence of their first serious internal war."-N. Y. Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Patriot (Dissenting paper) points out that the Bishop of Oxford was wrong in stating, when correcting the Chancellor, that the title of "Supreme Head of the Church' had never been claimed by any English Sovereign except Henry VIII. In the preamble of the "Queen Anne's Bounty" Act, the Queen is designated as "Supreme Head of the Church on

SCOTCH FLUNKEVISM .- The magistrates of Perth are great sticklers for civic dignity, and woe be to the wight who dares to laugh at them. The other day it was agreed to invite a landed proprietor in the Carse o' Gowrie to annual " river dinner," or some other of those feasts which councillors have just a knack of finding occasion for. A simple card of in-vitation might have been sent through the post-office; but no-the magnates hit upon an original and far more dignified and imposing method of doing the thing. They despatched the letter with one of the town sergeants, dressed in full official costume, with his cocked hat on his head, and his glittering halberd in his hand. This scarlet apparition created unbounded consternation amongst the country folks at Glencarse, who were seized with the idea that he was an emissary of the Justiciary Court come to arrest somebody for high treason. The incident has cause t a great deal of merriment in Perth .- Court Journal.

Coining Money .- In the last ten years the followng enormous number of pieces of money have been coined at the Mint: -52,385,860 sovereigns, 14,773, 863 half-sovereigns, 16,471,352 florins, 23,937,475 shillings, 20,048,096 sixpences, 1,891,154 gronts and fourpences, 16,420,756 three pences, 59,412,864 pence 89,642,781 half-pence, 29,122,516 farthings, 3,535,776 half-farthings. No crowns or half-crowns have been coined, and they are gradually going out of circula-

FRAUDS UPON UNDERWRITERS .- The plan of operations seems to be to purchase vessels, effect charters for an outward and homeward cargo, get advances both on ship and freight, and insure the whole for considerably above the value. They then find a suitable master, who is promised a good bonus if the vessel goes to the bottom. The vessel is then bored in some part, and the apertures are filled with plugs, which can be easily removed by any one in the secret. At the first breeze of wind a little plug is removed, and the vessel begins to make water; the leak keeps increasing, until the sailors, exhausted with pumping, request the captain to abandon the ship. As soon as another ship is within hail the request is granted; the heroic captain is the last to leave the doomed vessel, his last moments being occupied in removing the remaining plugs to make sure that the vessel herself will tell no tales. The whole of the details have been laid before Government, who have determined to use their utmost endeavours to put a stop to the system; hence the publication of posting bills, which our readers must have observed on the walls of the town, offering a reward of £200 and a free pardon to masters and mates who will

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DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE .- As the pressure of distress increases through the stoppage of more mills, the working classes from the country villages and towns flock to Manchester and the larger centres of industry in great numbers to ask alms in the streets, and beg from door to door. Great numbers go through the towns in groups singing such songs as they know, or more commonly singing sacred music, and pick up a good deal of money. Many of these people, it is said, get money from private funds subscribel in their own neighborhood, and it has been suggested that some means should be devised of preventing them from adopting this vagabond life as much as possible. One firm in the country, lately employing 2,000 people, now gives them three day's wages per week, though not employing them. To prevent their hands going about begging in other towns they have issued an order that their workpeople shall muster at the mills every day at a certain hour, and be kept there a short time to clean the machinery. This system will probably have to be adopted more generally.

CONTICTS AT LARGE. - In the year 1861 and last quarter of 1860, 1,672 male convicts were released on licence in England, and:301 female convicts in 1861, In the 82 years from October, 1861, 10,507 male convicts and 962 female convicts have been released under orders of licence. 1,124 of the men and 73 of the women have since been returned to convict prisons under sentence of penal servitude or transportation and 849 of the men and 68 of the women have had their licence revoked for lighter offences, making a total of 1,973 men and 141 women who have forfeited their licence. Of the men, however, only 535, or 5 per cent., forfeited their licence for the more serious crimes, and 10 per cent. of the woman; the rest were for the lighter offences of larceny, theft, vagrancy, assault, and various misdemeanours.

ENCESSIVE PUNISHMENT. - The daily papers comment indiguantly on the following case:—A little boy named Henry Edwards threw, by accident, his ball over a hedge into a wheat-field at Hemel Hempstead. He entered the field to pick it up, when he was apprehended by one of the rural police, who brought him up before the county magistrates, Sir Astley Paston Cooper, of Gadisbridge Park, the Rev. John Batt Bingham, Vicar of Groat Geddesden, in Hertfordshire (and also Rector of St. Martin, Ludgate, in the City of London), and Mr. R. Eden. The boy pleaded guilty, and the bench assessed the damage done to the wheat at 15s 6d, which the boy's parents who were respectable labouring people, were unable to may; and, in default, the poor boy, who had never before been accused of any misdemeanour, was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, and two years confinement in a reformatory !

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Melbourne, referred to the Trent affair; which, he said, was settled in a manner consistent with the dignity of both England and America; there was, consequently, no tri umple on either side. The only triumph was that of truth and justice, which each side was equally interested in maintaining.

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black bounet, trimmed the same as in summer TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes

charge of the shoss, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge

of by the House, is 80 cents per month.

4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House will furnish the complete hed and bedding, and also take

charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month

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8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provide for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required: 9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with

the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children 10th. Every month that is commenced must be

paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays

and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church. 13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their, wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand.

N.B. -Our former Papils will be admitted on the same conditions as they have been for the preceding. Aug '28,

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL. THE duties of this School will be resumed on the 2nd of SEPTEMBER next at 9 A.M. Parents are requested to be punctual in sending their children the first day.

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

August 21.

BER next.

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

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VALOIS & LABELLE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE is bereby given that Messrs. Valors & LABELLE have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jacques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapierre, a LEATHER and BOOT

They will also always have on hand an assortment of Shoemakers' Furnishings and Tools.
NARCISSE VALOIS.

DRAWING AND WATER COLOUR PAINTING.

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND,) HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr.

Wood in the Bible House,

S3 Great St. James Street. is prepared to give Instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. Classes will be formed in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening to

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

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE

WILL BE EXHIBITED.

SEPT. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5th, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M., daily,

OF THE

After the Original Fresco, by Perkus Consentus, Eq. in the Church of St Ludavious, in Munich. In the Evening, the Painting is Illuminated by the famous Drummond light

Schools admitted in the afternoon at 5 ets a head.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ON and after WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3d. Trains will

run as follows :EASTERN TRAINS FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION.

(stopping over Night at Island | 500 P.M.

Pond) at..... 11 30 P.M. for Quebec, arriving there at 7.30 A.M., and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers. WESTERN TRAINS.

FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION.

Mixed Train for Kingston and all Inter- 3 9:30 A.M.

J. F. NASH,

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suit the convenience of all. Full information respecting Terms for instruction

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

AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

MR. HELD'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING, (37 feet high and 24 feet wide)

LAST JUDGME T.

Admission 25 cents. Children balf price.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS. EXPRESS TRAIN TO QUEBEC.

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

On Friday Nights a Special Train will leave at

Day Express for Ofthwa, Kingston and) Toronto, stopping only at Princi- i pal, Stations, and connecting with | 8.30 A.M. Great Western Train for Hamilton, London, Detroit and the West, at J

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No. 112, St. Paul Street,

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

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

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior fiells for Charches, Academies, Factories. Steamboats, Locomotives, Planmions, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-

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

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195 Notre Dume Street, (Opposite the 🜋 Semmary Clock,

AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

No. 163.

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

THE CHEAPES! MUSIC

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that

he is Agent in Canada for the CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Bayer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopia, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c. &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds-English French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concertappearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 163, Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

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

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

GRAND EXCURSION

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

TO THE FAR-PAMED

RIVER SAGUENAY!

SEA-BATHING

MURRAY BAY AND CACOUNA.

THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER

"MAGNET,"

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

WILL LEAVE NAPOLEON WHARF,

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

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

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging

boats at QUEBEC; in every instance, the Steamers are brought alongside of each other. This splendid Steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea-Boats afloat. She is fitted up with large Family Staterooms, most comfortably furnished, and

in every respect second to none on the Canadian Return Tickets good for the Season at Reduced Fare, or any information may be obtained on appli-cation to C. F. MUCKLE at the Hotels, or at the

Office, 21 Great St. James Street. ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. Montreal, June 17, 1862.

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

W. F. MONAGAN M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUNTEUR,

Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c. 1 wa, an OFFICE:

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

B. DEVLIN,

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

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

M. DOHERTY.

No. 59. Luttle 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.)

A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh

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

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

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

(VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,)

being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be de-

voted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS,

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

Lessons (given without exception at the Academy) can be obtained at Prince's Music Store.

Hours for the Evening Cluss, from half-past SEVEN

Slates, according to Hullah's most approved and mo-dern system, which teaches the pupil to write as well

as read music,
N.B.—Mrs. STEVENSON takes the present opportunity of stating that all applications for Concerts during the Fall and Winter Seasons must be made to her Agent, Mr. McCORMACK at the Transport of the Concerts of the Co script Office.

August 14.

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

and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pu-pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

Washing...... 10 50
Drawing and Painting..... 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constan attention. The Course of instruction Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

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

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

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVEN-

and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and en-

deavor 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

REMEMBER

TAHT

GUILBAULT'S

HAS BEEN REMOVED

SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS.

Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St.

Urban Street, near the Nunnery.

OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 121 CENTS

CANADA HOTEL,

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Pub-

Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting

MR. CUSACK,

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH,

71 German Street.

FRENCH TAUGHT by the ensiest and most rapid

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

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street.

SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRINTING

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES

besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are

enabled to execute large quantities

of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other

styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

of BOOK PRINTING, BIL 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.

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Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most

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BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS

OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly

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A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

SERAFINO GIRALDI.

lic in general that he has made
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars.

The Table is always well furnished.

in the above-named Hotel.

May 28.

Prices extremely moderate.

BOOK AND

PATRIOK WOODS, BERNARD TANSEY, W P McGUIRE, PATRIOK JORDAN,

DANIEL LYONS,

JOHN MURPHY.

with this Committee.

June 5.

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT. TURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE

THOMAS M'KENNA

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

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS.

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force

and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.

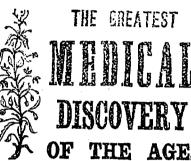
on most reasonable terms.

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 **BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN**

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

TEACHER.

WANTED, by a young man, who has lately arrived from Ireland, a situation as TEACHER of an elementary English School; he can teach the higher order of subjects, viz., Algebra, Geometry, Philosophy, &c., with the ordinary course of literature. He can produce a certificate from the Training Estab-lishment, Dublin, and another of promotion, from a Board of Inspectors, also an Agricultural Certificate. Apply at the TRUE WITNESS office. Montreal, August 8.



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two humor. of Boston.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

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

mor 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

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

most desperate case of rheumatism.

to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

scrofula.

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

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

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid 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

than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolcrably, 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.

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

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

my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humori 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, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

Hamilton, C. W

Cobourg-P. Magnire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carbrooke—Patrick Corcoran.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphr
Danville—Edward M'Govern.

Bulhousie Mills-Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundus-J. B Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

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_ddjulu_N. A. Coste.

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Anliquish-Rev. J. Cameron

drunait - Rev. Mr. Girroir.

Arthurly -M. Moran.

Brockville -O. F. Fraser.

Belleville-P. P. Lynch.

Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee.

Chambly-J. Hackett.

Brantford-W. M'Manamy.

East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket.
Brinsville—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. Heapby.

Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay -J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lacolle - W. Harty

Muidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy.
Oshawa—Richard Supple. Paris and Gall - Rev. Nicholas M'Kee.

Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Part-Dalhousie - O. M'Mahon.

Pembroke-P. Fallon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll

Russelltown—J. Campion.
Russelltown—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teefy.
Sarnia—P. M'Dermott.
Sandwich—H. Morin, P. M.
Skerbrooke—T. Griffith.
Skerrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocutiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphacl's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax.

Si. Mury's -H. O'C Trainor. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan.

Thorpville - J. Greene Toronto - P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Oarthy.
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L. DEVANY. AUCTIONEER (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

thatilarge and commodious outding -fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, cann 100 feet -No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Back, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-

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

I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &... Se.,

shares of public patronage.

March 27.

THURSDAYS

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

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Gold and Suver vincence, Constant Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY

Auctioneer.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gassitters TIN-SMITHS,

CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL,

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON AAND, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furns-Baths. Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Water Olosets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

WANTED,

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

H. S. GALLAGHER, Secretary, C. S. S. M. Perth, Oc. Lanark, July 31st, 1862.

ADVOCATE,

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

ADVOCATE.

JUST RECEIVED.

W. G. SLACK. May 22.

she will open an

On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given.

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

to half-past NINE.

Mrs. STEVENSON'S method of teaching either Vocal or Instrumental (Pianoforte) Music, includes the use of the 'BLACK BOARD' and corresponding

CONVENT,

of Notre Dame THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry

ACADEMY

KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of

> SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

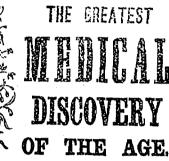
will include a complete Classical and Commercial

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, & 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING,

TO THE

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing



one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

and running ulcers. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sale

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

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

comfort that you cannot belp wishing well to the inthe Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

skin gets its natural color,

For Sale by every Druggist in the United State!

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

that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseph.