

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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 bauds to enforce the rigid letter of an almost exterminating law, still of their knowledge unrepealed.

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 annoyances he suffered from its lowest professors. And in such a state of feeling he found himself, while already ground down by unnatural rack-rents, compelled to contribute to the support, in splendor and superiority, of the law-established church; in fact, to pay to its ministers the hard-earned pittance he could not afford to his own; and this view of his situation first helped to make 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 sheep-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-faced 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 inalediction of heaven, yet gained thereby but a scanty supply of the

meanest food, rags for his covering, and despair 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.

He called for his tithe. Perhaps the time was not auspicious 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 hand. 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 had 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 serve, at twenty pence per day, and two *throuns* of whiskey, one hundred; and here again *jobs* the difference. Thus Dermid incurs still more 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 pick up a shilling, too, at the very moment he serves the process.

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 broken-spirited and contemptible man weeps; and perhaps, 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 barister; and, as the mild and sapient lawyers 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 gained 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 bumper of whiskey punch, to drink long life to the minister's tithes, and may they never fail him.

This is no fancy sketch. The man and the statements are carefully copied from the life and the facts; and it is to 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-similes 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 Bastille may have been torn down in one country and the Inquisition abolished in another; but the Irish tithe-proctor 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 attended the sessions-court to hear himself de-

creed; he attended the sale of his 'baste,' to see it knocked down for a song; he turned towards his home, hastily concluding, that, for the poor man and the papist, there was no law or mercy in the land; he continued his long walk, pondering over this bitter, desperate and obstinate thought; he brought to mind, at the same time, all the life's labor and sweat he had uselessly expended; he crossed the threshold of his puddled hovel, and heard his children squalling for food; and then he turned his back upon them, gave a kick to the idle spade he met on his way; sought out some dozen Dermids similarly situated with himself; between them they agreed to take the tithe-proctors and the law of tithes into their own hands; proposed silly oaths to each other; and the result was, 'the boys' of whom 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 Crohoore 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 Crohoore 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 had 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 this was nothing else than a now firm opinion, established in the minds of the population of the whole country, of the broad hints given at the wake and fully credited (as we have already seen) that Crohoore lived in constant intercourse with 'the good people,' and was under their sovereign protection.

It happened about this time that, having received private and anonymous intelligence (the informant, divided between his fears and his conscience, thus subtly trying to cheat the devil in the dark) that Crohoore might be come on in a particular direction, Doran led a select party to the ground, and remained anxiously on the watch. 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 previous fatigue, unconsciously dropped asleep. 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-rich, 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 valiant 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? Jossing your night's rest to no purpose? Mind your own callins, Thady Mul-downy, and never mind me; I give the advice, let you follow it, or, as sartain as we both stand here, you'll live to sorely rue it. Jack Doran and the other boys are down at Tom Murphy's barn, lookin' after me, and that's all they'll have by it, as yourself sees; go to 'em; say I sent 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 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 all the while his bugbear was visible, 'Lord save 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 fail to relate the adventure with some little additions, calculated effectually to disguise the fact of his own drowsi-

ness and subsequent inanity; and from this night forward, few were found willing to engage personally in the pursuit after Crohoore. The hint given to Thady Malone appeared to have reason in it; mortal might, when put in competition with a person who was concealed and fondled by the mischief-doing 'good people,' seemed not only useless, but extremely dangerous in the main; and so, except Rhia Doran himself and one or two others, who were either superior to the general superstition, or wished in the teeth of their qualms to establish a character for unparalleled courage, all refrained from an experiment which was likely, if persevered in, to entail danger on all.

Doran, however, continued fixed and faithful to his purpose; he was invariably on Crohoore's track whenever he could indifferently 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 for that

Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not.

Perhaps Doran gained, by his assiduity, 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 popular impression, the ferrency of which no words could express, and, even by the soberest of his neighbors, Jack Doran's bad qualities were now forgotten. Another advantage resulted that, in all probability, he prized still more.—'The boys' of the district applauded his intrepidity to the skies, and whispers arose, not lost on Doran's quick ear, that the whole barony did not contain another man so fit to lead them on nocturnal expeditions of a different kind; to concentrate their strength, and direct their half-conceived views; in fact to be their captain.

Things were in this state when Pierce Shea, after his illness of two months, was at length able to resume, in his own person, the pursuit after Alley and the murderer of her parents.—Doran's manly conduct had reached his ear from a hundred admiring tongues; his father brought them together; Pierce could not avoid feeling gratitude and full forgiveness towards his old rival; and, when Doran once renewed his offer to join him in all future operations, a band of amity was immediately formed between them; his hands were orer and over shaken; old Ned shouted forth his joy and approbation; the cup was more than once pledged to success; and the young men called each other the greatest friends in the world.

But seemingly assisted, and cautiously followed, by Andy Houloban only, who at length remained the sole creature that from duty or love (other motives were out of the question) would venture 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 proved useless as ever. Almost night after night, and sometimes day and night, they were on foot, 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 startling. It was averred, though none dared come 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 hair fluttering in the wind, and his red eye turned wistfully off, as if watching the progress of some of his many accommodating messengers, through the extreme distance.

Andy Houloban need not have given to his foster-brother a more unbounded proof of devoted affection, than by at present treading in his footsteps. On proper ground, Andy could have braved and despised, as readily as any man, substantial danger from bludgeon, alpeen, or pistol; but let it not be supposed that an iota of courage now came to aid his love. Of all human beings, arrived at years of maturity (we will not say discretion) Andy Houloban yielded to supernatural creatures of every denomination, whether thigba, banshee, fetch, sheeog, or phooka, the fullest credence and dominion, and professed the strongest aversion to a rencontre with any of them, of what class soever.

So, on he followed, picking his steps as cautiously as if the ground were strewn 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 him.

But if they conceived that Crohoore 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 accordingly 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 nothing; the game left them still at fault, and—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 detail the trilling circumstances in attendant upon the daily and nightly search of Pierce Shea and 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 to Shea's house, where Doran now constantly 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 them; but he declined the adventure; even he thinking that he had run just enough of hazard 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 had felt; and their depression was proportionably strong as, after another night of useless toil, they wended homeward, in the cold gray morning, through the little glen of Ballyfoile.

This place, four miles north-east of Kilkenny city, is a romantic dell, formed by hills of considerable height, and of abrupt and almost perpendicular descent, having rather an appearance of art, from the similarity of their form, and, at 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 surze-bush, tangled underwood, and dwarf thorn, and, adown their sides, indented with deep channels, formed by rushing waters from above, when after heavy rain, it falls, with cataract speed, to swell the little brook that, at other times, just trickles through the narrow green slip of valley below. There is nothing of sublimity or grandeur about the spot; yet, to a spectator placed midway up the glen, there is much to create interest. Pent up so closely, no continuous scenery at either hand, nothing but the firmament visibly overhead, and from much abrupt curving, shut out from all view at either end, he would (if a simple and contemplative character, easily to be acted on by the ever-changing and wondrous aspect of nature) feel that there hung about the place a strange and unusual air of loneliness, making it the fit abode of the prowling fox; and timid rabbit, its only inhabitants. About ninety years ago this glen was dark and intricate wood of spreading oak, affording

a favorite and favourite rendezvous to a desperate band of freshbooters that ruled over the neighborhood...

'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.'

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

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

(To be Continued.)

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

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 people...

been more numerous assemblies of the kind, there was never seen on any occasion a more complete representation of the Christian Episcopate...

'I heard your peace snaf, then,' said Shea. 'Nothing else you heard, agra.'

'The first shot,' Doran continued, 'was meant for you, Pierce; the second for me; and again, I say, I'd lay my life that Crohoore knew of the one, and with his own hands, fired the other.'

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

Finally Mgr. Dupanloup 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 important, but ever rendered solemn by his presence.'

IRISH 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 Hindus; that in three or four days subscribed 1,800,000 francs to assist the families of the Harley miners...

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 Admiralty.'

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 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.

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?

The papers in the Drogheda Workhouse are so 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.

MORE ORANGE OUTRAGES.—PORTADOWN, 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...

MR. WHALLEY AND THE BELFAST ORANGEMEN

The following remarkable article, considering that it is the principles of the paper from which we take it, we believe, Whig as well as Protestant, we quote from our contemporary, the Mercury, of Tuesday last.

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 Admiralty.'

Mr. Maguire, M.P., on the PALMERSTON MINISTRY.—At a dinner at Skibbereen, on Tuesday, given to the Catholic Bishop of Ross, Mr. Maguire, M.P., made a speech in response to the toast of 'The Members of Parliament.'

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 am not one of them.

On the 25th ultimo, the packet ship Raymond sailed from Dublin for Buenos Ayres, with a full complement of first and second class passengers; the latter being respectable farmers' sons and daughters, from Westmeath and Longford...

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S EXTREME DELICACY AND CAUTION.—Sir Robert Peele's mode of governing the Irish people has been a mystery for some time past. He is not a fanatic. He shows no desire to gain popularity after the fashion of Mr. Whalley...

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—If we were asked to point out an institution which stands pre-eminent in the qualities of dishonesty and impudence, we should name the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland. With its theology we of course do not meddle.

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. ... The exact sum is stated at £777,900. ... The exact sum is stated at £777,900.

THE SAINT PATRICK.—CORKMEL, MONDAY.—The extreme sentence of the law will be carried into effect on this unhappy man, in front of Clonmel Jail, at twelve o'clock on Monday next. ... The extreme sentence of the law will be carried into effect on this unhappy man, in front of Clonmel Jail, at twelve o'clock on Monday next.

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 being reached. ... 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.

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. ... The Primate of the Church Establishment in Ireland is dead, after having consumed nearly one million pounds sterling of the money of the people.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—Railways, depending as they do mainly on agricultural traffic, furnish a good indication of the country. ... Railways, depending as they do mainly on agricultural traffic, furnish a good indication of the country.

the Act of Parliament which regulates the valuation of property in the Legislature took care that there should be no discretion with regard to the landed interest. ... the Act of Parliament which regulates the valuation of property in the Legislature took care that there should be no discretion with regard to the landed interest.

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. ... 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.

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 fled to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him. ... 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 fled to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him.

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 being reached. ... 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.

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. ... The Primate of the Church Establishment in Ireland is dead, after having consumed nearly one million pounds sterling of the money of the people.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—Railways, depending as they do mainly on agricultural traffic, furnish a good indication of the country. ... Railways, depending as they do mainly on agricultural traffic, furnish a good indication of the country.

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 fled to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him. ... 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 fled to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him.

amenable to justice. Night after night have they penetrated the fastnesses of the Three Brothers, Keppel Hill, and the Kilkannon 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. ... Night after night have they penetrated the fastnesses of the Three Brothers, Keppel Hill, and the Kilkannon 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.

ANOTHER HONORABLE GENTLEMAN.—The historian who, half-a-century hence, shall chronicle the social and political life of England as it manifests itself to-day will have a wonderful picture to present to posterity. ... The historian who, half-a-century hence, shall chronicle the social and political life of England as it manifests itself to-day will have a wonderful picture to present to posterity.

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 fled to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him. ... 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 fled to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him.

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 being reached. ... 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.

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. ... The Primate of the Church Establishment in Ireland is dead, after having consumed nearly one million pounds sterling of the money of the people.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—Railways, depending as they do mainly on agricultural traffic, furnish a good indication of the country. ... Railways, depending as they do mainly on agricultural traffic, furnish a good indication of the country.

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 fled to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him. ... 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 fled to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him.

Sable, or had no strength to climb up the; innumerable steps which led to the garrets of the poor sick. ... Sable, or had no strength to climb up the; innumerable 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 schemes 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. ... Sable, or had no strength to climb up the; innumerable 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 schemes 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.

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 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 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 being reached. ... 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.

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. ... The Primate of the Church Establishment in Ireland is dead, after having consumed nearly one million pounds sterling of the money of the people.

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 Tuscarora has been fruitlessly pursuing. ... A correspondent of the Evening Mail gives an extraordinary explanation of the mysterious movements of this vessel, which, it seems, the Tuscarora 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. ... A correspondent of the Evening Mail gives an extraordinary explanation of the mysterious movements of this vessel, which, it seems, the Tuscarora 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.

MODERN LIBERALS.—Were it not for the injustice done to honest men nothing could be more satisfactory 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 own right to be the guide and tutor of all mankind. ... Were it not for the injustice done to honest men nothing could be more satisfactory 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 own right to be the guide and tutor of all mankind.

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 being reached. ... 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.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES, G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

TERMS: To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The chief items of European 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.

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.

In the meantime 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 his future intentions— is still resolved to protect Pius IX. against the revolutionists.

In the United States the Southerners still pursue their victorious career. A large force has invaded Maryland where they have been enthusiastically received by the population, by whom they are looked upon as their deliverers from the hated Yankee yoke.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.—The Right Rev. Dr. Lynch Bishop of Toronto has returned from Rome, and received an enthusiastic greeting from the Catholics of his episcopal city.

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, Esq. —

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.

It was with much sorrow, previous to your Lordship'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 dignitaries of the Church throughout the world, your Lordship hesitated not, but proceeded at once to lay the homage of yourself and flock at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Next to the Church, the love of country holds a place in the breast of the expatriated Celt; and it was with unfeigned pleasure that we learned of your Lordship's short sojourn in beautiful but unfortunate Ireland.

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, President.

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 and spirits.

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.

It must be admitted that their fears are well grounded, and that the movement in favor of Freedom of Education is spreading. Anglicans first, Methodists and Presbyterians next, will naturally insist upon being placed on a footing of equality, in the matter of schools, with Catholics, and no valid reason can be urged why their demands should be refused.

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 all taxation, direct or indirect, for the support of schools to which he, in the exercise of his absolute parental authority, does not see fit to send his children. As we have always insisted, it is not 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 contend that the child belongs to the Family before it belongs to the State; that the claims of the former are anterior and infinitely superior, to any which the latter can pretend to show; that to the parent, and to him alone, be-

longs the right to determine how, by whom, and 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.

If however the Catholic parent sees fit to entrust 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 "Jack-in-office" we should content ourselves with asserting, not the claims of the priest—legitimate 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 dignity 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.

We repudiate as thoroughly as does the Globe, the assumption that a State constituted as is ours, and professing that betwixt 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.

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.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c. For the Year 1861.

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.

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 illustrative of the moral condition of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively; and of the compa-

rative effects of Protestantism and Popery upon 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.

But most fairly may the moral condition of Catholic Lower Canada, be compared with that of Protestant Upper Canada, with the view of thence deducing a test of the comparative merits of their respective religious systems in promoting virtue, and restraining from vice. Neither in the physical nor political conditions of the one can any reason be traced for any excess of criminality over the other; and if moral difference there be betwixt the two—if official statistics show a great and constant preponderance of criminality in one section of the community, as compared with the other section—then, as their social and political conditions are alike, it is the necessary inevitable logical deduction from the premises, that the causes of this moral difference, of this preponderance of criminality, are to be found in their respective religious conditions, wherein they are unlike.

Now the social and political conditions of Upper 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 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 betwixt the two, as revealed by criminal statistics, difference of religion must be its cause, as the sole factor in the duly attested phenomenon.

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 significant phenomenon. Thus for the year ending 31st December 1860, we find the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Convicts. Rows: Upper Canada (586), Lower Canada (198), Total (784).

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

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 the same, and as the physical and political conditions 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.

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.

THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER" AND THE CITY MISSIONARIES.—Our contemporary deserves the thanks of the community—of Catholics as well as of Protestants—for his timely and spirited exposure of the agencies employed by the City Missionaries, which he truly denounces as an insult and an outrage.

The City Mission of Montreal, whose operations are conducted by a Mr. John Willet, has lately employed the services of a Dr. Pennington as lecturer and evangelist. This Dr. Pennington was a short time ago arraigned before the Police Court at Liverpool on a charge of 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 only defence 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 it sent before him. Dr. Pennington said he would prefer it settled before the magistrate. He was then asked if he would like to speak as to his character; this too he declined, repeating that he would prefer that the charge should be disposed of there.

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.—The census of last year supplies the means of stating more accurately than for some years past the proportion of population to representation...

DISTRESS IN LANCASTER.—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...

CONVICTION AT LARGE.—In the year 1861 and last quarter of 1862, 1,672 male convicts were released on licence in England, and 301 female convicts in 1861...

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT.—The daily papers comment indignantly 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...

M. O'GORMON, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOE STREET, KINGSTON.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, MILE END, NEAR MONTREAL.

ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, St. Laurent, near Montreal.

THE PERFORME OF FASHION! MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER! THE cheapest, most delicate and durable of Perfumes distilled from the most fragrant of Tropical Flowers...

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

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL. THE duties of this School will be resumed on the 2nd of SEPTEMBER next at 9 A.M.

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

THE Opening of the Classes at the CONVENT OF LACHINE will take place on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next.

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

THE HALF-BOARDING SCHOOL of Montreal and the Academies St. DENIS and St. CATHERINE will reopen their Classes the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL. THE PUPIL TEACHERS of this School are requested to present themselves on the 4th of SEPTEMBER next at 6 P.M.

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

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

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on 1ST SEPTEMBER next.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, Montreal, Aug. 27th 1862.

TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS. THE undersigned, desire to invite attention to the Extensive and Varied List of SCHOOL BOOKS...

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

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

THE PERFUME OF FASHION! MURRAY & LANMAN'S. Florida Water! THE cheapest, most delicate and durable of Perfumes distilled from the most fragrant of Tropical Flowers...

NEW BOOKS, PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY D. & J. SADLER & CO., MONTREAL.

NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS.

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

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

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

THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DEFINER. 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts, the Gold Primer. Illustrated with 50 cuts. Paper, 3c; stiff cover, \$0 04

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

2. Bessy Goway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, \$0 50

3. The Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmund Butler. 24mo., cloth, \$0 25

4. A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From the German of Rev. F. X. Winiinger, D.D., Father de Lille; or, Who Went to Tyberine in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo., cloth, \$0 38

5. Sebastian; or, The Roman Martyr. A drama adapted for boys, from Fabio. By T. D. McGee, M.P.E. 16mo., cloth, \$0 38

6. PROTESTANTISM and INFIDELITY. An Appeal to Candid Americans. By F. X. Winiinger, D.D., S. J. \$0 75

7. GOLDEN SMITH'S POETICAL WORKS and Vicar of Wakefield, 16mo., with 42 Illustrations, cloth, \$0 50

8. FIRST LESSONS in ENGLISH GRAMMAR and Composition, with exercises in the elements of Pronunciation, words for Dictation, and subjects for Composition. By E. Gram. 12mo., 222 pp., \$0 30

9. THE SPELLING BOOK SUPERSEDED; or, A New and Easy Method of Teaching the Spelling, Meaning, Pronunciation, and Etymology of all the difficult words in the English Language, with Exercises on Verbal Distinctions. By Robert Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D. 18mo., 252 pp., \$0 18

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

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

STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES. THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER.

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

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

FIRST CLASS TEACHER. A TEACHER, holding a First-Class Practical Normal Certificate for Upper Canada, desires an engagement.

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

II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5th Year—Latin, Greek, French, and English Bibles—Lectures, Medieval History, Natural History, Geometry.

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

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

No. 163, NOTRE DAME STREET (Cathedral Block)

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

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

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS and Books of Devotion in every style of Binding English and American, at low prices.

AMALGAM BELLS. AT prices within the reach of every Church, School, House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS ARE unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORES THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIDENT CONSUMPTION, and DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

VALOIS & LABELLE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Valois & LABELLE have OPENED, at Nos. 13 and 20 Jacques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Layette, a LEATHER and BOOT and SHOE STORE.

DRAWING AND WATER COLOUR PAINTING. J. F. NASH, (LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND.) HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Wood in the Bible House, 53 Great St. James Street, is prepared to give instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS.

AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WILL BE EXHIBITED, On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, SEPT. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5th, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M. daily.

MR. HELD'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING, (37 feet high and 24 feet wide) OF THE LAST JUDGMENT. After the Original Fresco, by PETER CORNELLIS, Esq. in the Church of St. Ludovick, in Munich.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT REV. AND REV. DIGNITARIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

WILL BE EXHIBITED, On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, SEPT. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5th, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M. daily.

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

After the Original Fresco, by PETER CORNELLIS, Esq. in the Church of St. Ludovick, in Munich. In the Evening, the Painting is illuminated by the famous Cornoual light.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO QUEBEC ON and after WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3d. Trains will run as follows:—

FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 8:00 A.M.

FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, stopping only at Principal Stations, and connecting with Great Western Train for Hamilton, London, Detroit, and the West, at 8:30 A.M.

By Order

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria - Rev. J. J. O'Connell... Montreal, Canada West.

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

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

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1836.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planes, &c., &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

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

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC. THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

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

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY! AND SEA-BATHING AT MURRAY BAY AND CACOUNA.

THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER "MAGNET," CAPTAIN THOMAS HOWARD, (Running in Connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company)

WILL LEAVE NAPOLEON WHARF, QUEBEC, Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Season, at EIGHT o'clock, for the SAGUENAY.

THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER "MAGNET," CAPTAIN THOMAS HOWARD, (Running in Connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company)

WILL LEAVE NAPOLEON WHARF, QUEBEC, Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Season, at EIGHT o'clock, for the SAGUENAY.

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

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

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

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

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

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 22.

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.)

MRS. WENWORTH STEVENSON BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vicinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends, she will open an ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL), On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET,

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

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

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

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

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

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

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Oenology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils.

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, O. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word.

THE ANNUAL SESSION commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1861.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. NOTICE. THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeavor to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

Patriot Woods, Bernard Tansey, W. P. McGuire, Patrick Jordan, Daniel Lyons, John Murphy.

REMEMBER THAT GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN HAS BEEN REMOVED TO HIS SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS, Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St. Urban Street, near the Nunnery.

CANADA HOTEL, 15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in the above-named Hotel.

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

The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING WITH NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

BILL-HEADS! The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure. Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

SHOW-BILLS! The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure. Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY. Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT. THOMAS M'KENNA. WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.

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.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

Directions for Use.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, a tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such relief that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, 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 the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—