

MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF HALIFAX TO SYMPATHIZE WITH THE POPE.

(From the Halifax Evening Express.)

In our last number, we briefly announced that a meeting of the Catholics of this city was held on last Sunday in the Cathedral—the meeting had been convened by announcements at the various services in the Catholic Churches in the city, both on Sunday and on the previous Friday. The assemblage was certainly the largest we have ever seen gathered together in the Cathedral, and judging from the enthusiasm of the crowd as well as from the unanimity with which the resolutions passed, we should judge that the Catholics of Halifax warmly sympathize with the Spiritual Head of their Church in his present difficulties, and that they are not unconcerned nor unobservant spectators of the state of affairs in the Papal dominions. The speech of His Grace the Archbishop, was very much admired and has been regarded by all who heard it as one of his most eloquent and happiest efforts.

Shortly after High Mass, His Grace, the Archbishop took the chair, and on motion of Very Rev. Dr. Hannan, Mr. James G. Tobin was appointed Secretary.

The Meeting being organized His Grace addressed the meeting as follows:—

My Dear People,—From the public announcement made on last Friday and this morning, I venture to hope there is not a single person in this vast assemblage who is not already cognizant of the object for which we have met. In the remarks I have to make at the opening of this important meeting, it is not my intention either to appeal blindly to your passions or to make an elaborate speech on a subject which is familiar to most of you, and which, of itself, must evoke the warmest sympathies of every intelligent and conscientious Catholic. It is not our business at the present moment to discuss or to pronounce upon the respective merits and defects of the several forms of Government in the world, or to say whether a republic or a monarchy is better suited to the exigencies of society in its numerous phases. It is not our business to say whether the republicanism of the neighbouring states could take root and flourish as an exotic in Rome; or whether the imperial despotism of France or the constitutional oligarchy of England, could thrive on this western side of the Atlantic. These are subjects for speculation completely beyond and beside the question at issue, and on which each of us as Catholics and as men, can entertain any opinion he pleases. Under our own form of government in British North America, I for one believe, that we are as free and as happy as any people on the face of the globe, and I am not prepared to exchange it for any other. The man among us is a fool who is not loyal in this country; for here he has something to be loyal for—he has rational liberty to its fullest extent—he has perfect equality with his fellow-subjects—he has that precise amount of comfort, and that exact position in society to which his conduct and talents entitle him.

In appealing to your sympathies, therefore to day, in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope, I yield to no man in my respect and in my love for the institutions under which we live. As I believe that government best which is most thoroughly suited to the genius and character and wants of each people; as what is best for one nation, must be so for that account, more or less uncongenial and unsuited to the other, so to institute a comparison between the Roman and any other Government in the abstract would be useless as leading to no practical result. The only question for us to-day is, to know whether we are to plead guilty to the charges that have been made against the Papal Government within the last few months by the enemies of the Catholic religion all over the world; or have we such truth on our side as will enable us to stand up and enter an emphatic protest, as we do now, against a calumny aimed at the temporal power of the Pope, but which in point of fact, is intended to be a death blow at the sanctity of our religion? In the midst of the clamor that has been raised against the mis-government of Rome and the injured rights of her people, shall we shrink at the bare suspicion of disloyalty, and not come forward like men to disprove an allegation which we know to be false, and which we have not the courage to gainsay? No, while through pretended zeal for fair play, and a boasted desire to hear both sides of the question, mouths of Bishops and Priests are gagged in enlightened France and in constitutional Sardinia, yet liberty or no liberty, the voice of the Catholic Priesthood is never to be hushed where the interests of their creed and of their people are concerned. We have spoken out, and we will continue to speak out in France and in Sardinia, as in Ireland and in this country, and in spite of all political opposition. It is strange that most of those who clamor so loudly about the liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press, wish to keep it all to themselves. But, with the blessing of God, as long as we have a tongue to speak, or a pen to write with, we shall laugh at them and take our own course. The right of out-spoken candour on all subjects, having a reference to our creed, is a privilege which we shall not resign for expediency, nor barter away for the friendship or the threats of politicians, and which we will never give up but with our lives.

Now to the immediate subject under consideration. It is an incontrovertible fact in Church history, that from the days in which the primitive faithful sold their lands and their houses, and laid them at the feet of the Apostles, for the brethren of the faith, (Acts 4-35) that the Bishops of Rome were progressing in temporal influence in exact ratio with the gradual spread of the Christian religion. Long before the primitive Church emerged from the obscurity of the Catacombs, the Pope had risen to considerable importance; besides the spiritual dignity of being Bishop of the Imperial city, and the universally acknowledged visible head of the Christian Religion throughout the world, his influence, and the means at his command must have been immense to meet his ever increasing responsibilities. So early as the beginning of the third century, the number of Exorcists and Lectors and Sub-deacons, and Deacons, and Priests, in Rome itself, was almost beyond counting. The Christian widows and orphans of the whole city were under his charge, and when to these you add the Bishops that came to consult and pay him homage, from the remotest provinces of the Empire, and the Christian pilgrims that flocked to Rome, even at that early period, from every part of the earth; we must admit that his position, even in the darkest days of persecution must have been prominent in a temporal point of view, and his means must have been very large to be commensurate with the unnumbered calls of hospitality that knew no bounds, and a charity that was to keep pace with the world-wide growth of the Christian religion.

In the year 325 came Constantine, the first of the Cæsars who entered the Imperial city under the labours of the cross; and so far from curtailing the privileges enjoyed by the Pope under, and in spite of his predecessors, rather did he renew and confirm and enlarge them. Within a few years, monasteries, and schools, and colleges, and asylums, for widows and orphans, the poor, the sick, and the aged; and Churches and magnificent Basilicas started up as if by magic, not only in Rome itself, but in every part of the empire, and all under the leadership and the auspices of Sylvester, successor of Peter; the humble and persecuted recluse of Soracte who now, for a first time, is installed as a Prince of the Earth in the magnificent Palace of Lateran, built expressly for that purpose and the approbation of all Christendom. Here, notwithstanding the division of the eastern and western empire, and the terrible vicissitudes of countless wars with Vandals, and Huns, and Goths, and Visigoths, and Lombards—here, where within a few centuries whole peoples, and nations, and languages, and even geographical landmarks were swept away, so as to leave no trace behind; here, the Pope alone, amid the surrounding wreck, not only held his ground, but kept steadily

advancing until he virtually became chief magistrate and King of Rome, and of the greater part of Central and Southern Italy. In the middle of the eighth century was the first time he gave him a formal investiture as an independent King; Charlemagne, his successor, and Louis Debonnaire, and still later, the Countess Matilda, ratified the imperial gift, and added still more to the Papal dominions.

Thus was the temporal sovereignty of the Pope established in the first instance, and so has it continued, with very few modifications, to the present day. It has stood for eleven hundred years; it is the only kingdom now extant which can be said to have defied the ravages of time; its very antiquity one would say, in this age of civilisation should almost save it from the hand of the destroyer. Were its Government even effete, as is so falsely asserted; were it even a mere antique, it would be still a golden link between the present and the remote past; it would be the proudest relic of the monumental grandeur of by-gone times, in whose preservation even barbarous nations themselves are more or less interested. Take the Pope away from Rome and Rome is no more. Take the Pope away from Rome and her people will not only starve and thin away, as so often happened; but in a few years there will not be left even a solitary Palmyra in the desert; the last of her standing monuments, her Pantheon, and her Colosseum, and her triumphal arch of Titus, her Baths of Diocletian, must soon moulder undistinguished in the dust. Every other dynasty we know of waded its way to the throne through blood. The oldest dynasty now in Europe could not trace back a direct and unbroken family succession for a period over two hundred years. In contradistinction to these, the Pope had a legitimate and bloodless title in the first instance; and the Pope alone amid all the sovereigns of the universe, has preserved it in rectilinear and unbroken succession for eleven hundred years. He has a better title therefore and a more time-honored and more hallowed prescription on his side than any other of the reigning monarchs of Europe.

The only remaining question to be disposed of now, is, has he forfeited that hallowed right by abusive powers, and by misuse? and if so, what are the specific charges that can be sustained? Upon this our opponents are not agreed. It is not even very consistent in them to lay the guilt of so unfounded a charge at the door of the best, and most amiable monarch now living, the man above all others, whom their own statesmen and pamphleteers and public writers have extolled to the very stars, and have declared, with some reason, to be the man of the most enlarged and liberal views, that ever sat on the throne of Peter. And where is this tyranny of Pius the Ninth? what are the oppressive measures and the disorders that are complained of, and that so loudly call for the interference of model governments, that seem so indignant and so disinterested, and so zealous in the cause of injured humanity and the welfare of a people that do not belong to them? Neither the English nor the French, nor the Sardinian governments, have told us what these specific charges are? and yet, with bayonet in hand, they are calling for a congress of European nations in order to interfere. As to the personal character and kindly virtues of Pope Pius the Ninth, their past laudation and their present silence are equally conclusive. Sixty-five Bishops and Archbishops in France have already spoken out; they have challenged Europe to point out to them a happier or more paternal and benign ruler than that of the Pope of Rome; and the only reply is that the Emperor of the French forbids the whole press of the country to print another line for them. A second ukase is published in a few days prohibiting newspaper proprietors from even announcing that pastoral letters were written by them. The Editor of the *Journal de la Religion*, himself a priest, is fined and imprisoned for three months for violating the tyrannical law in simply announcing that the Bishop of some diocese had issued a Pastoral. The law is still more intolerable in Piedmont, where the boasted liberty of the press is trampled under foot, and where a Policeman is set apart with a padlock in hand for the mouth of every Priest and Bishop in the realm. In England itself, it is a mark of disloyalty and almost amounts to treason even to question the truth of the allegation against the Roman Government, or to institute any comparison between it and their own Government at home, or in the Ionian Islands, or in India at the present day. But while we yield to no man in our allegiance to the Queen as the temporal sovereign of these realms; while we are prepared to sacrifice life and property in upholding the Government, so, in the concerns of our soul, we are determined to be loyal and devoted, at the risk of life itself, to that only religion on the earth which can be true. In this we entirely adopt the glorious and apostolic maxim of Peter: "It behooves us to obey God rather than men."—(Acts 5, 29.)

As in trials of every other description, so in the present instance, we begin, as we have a right to begin, by enquiring who are the accusers against the Papal Government? Have we any reason to question the character and the honesty and the motives of these men?

Are the men who prefer these charges Catholic? Are they practical Christians and true friends and well wishers of the Pope in other respects? In this we have the key for the solution of the whole difficulty. It is not the friends of the Catholic religion, but its deadliest enemies, that are prominent in the whole movement. England, more consistently than wisely, is foremost in the van. Her Government, her statesmen, her press and her pulpit, all join echo in the same cry. But I will ask: is it love of the Roman people and of constitutional liberty that is at heart? or is it an honest hatred of our religion, which we know amounts to a national fanaticism, for which they are to be more pitied than blamed?—If they tell us it is freedom they are advocating, and the right of the Roman people to select their own government, then we say, "doctor, cure thyself!"—"Oast the beam out of thine own eye." "Feed the children of thine own flesh before thou livest thy charity on the stranger." Were you to extend the privilege to many parts of your own dominions, it is admitted, your rule would not have lasted one single day.

Just year you sent your best speaker, your most sagacious and conciliating and able man to the people of the Ionian Islands to pacify them if possible into subjection to British rule. By an almost overwhelming vote, they refused to submit, and yet after putting down a so-called rebellion with the bullet and the halberd, your bayonets are still bristling on the ramparts of a country you never conquered, and where a whole population, aliens in blood, in language and in religion, loudly protest against your rule. (Here his Grace, having made a similar allusion to India as it is at the present day,) went on to say, that if all alleged against the Roman government be true, yet it could not at all be so intolerable as British rule in India or in Ionia; and for this reason—that in Rome the Pope is one of the people themselves; he is of their own race, religion and language; he has the same national sympathies and shuddings; he lives and reigns, and labors but for them. He spends all his own revenues in their midst, and brings to them in addition the masses of tens of thousands of strangers from every land.

As to the Emperor of the French, a simple glance at his history will be the Pope's best vindication. After having been a revolutionist in his early days in Rome, he has most consistently advanced in his career of adventure. He was an exile in Switzerland, a maniac in Strasbourg, and a false brother in America, a rogue in London; a false brother in the National Assembly at Paris, a violator of his oath, and a man of blood in the Tuilleries. He began with peace on his lips "l'Empire est en paix" and he has not since ceased the sword. He has been already at war with the half of Europe, and has been threatening the other half ever since he as-

cended the throne. Without any cause whatever of grievance between France and Austria, he crossed the Alps, like his uncle, to give to the Italians what he denied to the French, and within a few weeks he butchered over a hundred thousand men for what he calls an *idea*. Not to speak of the ocean of innocent blood that has been shed by himself and his uncle, they have wasted more treasure, and preyed more cruelly on the vitals of the people, than all the Popes together have done in Rome by the old story of Nepotism and misrule from the days of Pius. One day's pay for Louis Napoleon's family and his sabring parvenues, I believe in my heart would be amply sufficient for all the personal expenses of the last three Popes.

The King of Sardinia's part in the transactions speaks for itself. He began his rule by the suppression of Convents, and the confiscation of Church property, and the imprisonment and exile of Bishops and Priests. In obedience to his foreign masters he established one-sided liberty of the press, with the unrestricted privilege to preach Atheism or any other ism it pleased, and to revile God and his Church; but without the privilege on the other side to speak boldly on their defence. When he talks of establishing liberty and good government in Rome, we say there is no room left for blushing! cool impudence has done its worst! He may have liberty on his banner, but he has the blood of the innocent on his ensigns; he has a hatred of God's Church, and a craving for his neighbour's goods at heart—he has rapine and spoliation, and it need be wholesale murder, in his insatiable ambition.

As for the Romans themselves, after having lived among them for many years, I here state my unhesitating belief, that there are not a people having fewer practical grievances in any part of Europe. The expenditure of the Pope's personal, is probably not one-tenth of what it is in any other European court. The taxes are far lighter they are in France or in England, and religion and civilization, and mankind in general have benefited more by the Papal Revenues for the last sixteen hundred years, than by the united revenues of all other nations. In the preservation of the Bible and the classical literature of antiquity, she has stood alone for many a dark century. In her successful resistance against the Hunn and the Vandal, the Saracen and the Turk, she was not only foremost, but has been the bulwark and the rallying point of all civilization for centuries, when the oldest Christian nation on the earth was still without its modern appellation. The influence of Papal Rome during that early period has nummited more slaves, and emancipated more human beings from serfdom, than all modern civilization can boast of. In services of the highest order—in uprooting idolatry, and all the horrors in its train—in converting the pagan, and propagating God's religion in every land, she has done more with the slender means at her command, than all other nations together. Without her and her heavenly agency, both England and France, for aught we can say to the contrary, might have remained even unto this day without the knowledge of the true God. It was she that sent to them their first Apostle—the founders of their Dioceses, and the pioneers of divine faith. Since the so-called Reformation, Papal Rome, with her scanty revenue and slender resources, has sent forth more missionaries and made more converts among savage nations than Protestant England with America and all their missionary societies and the gigantic income of five or six millions of dollars per annum. She has more common schools and seminaries, and colleges and universities, and five to one more charitable and religious institutions than any other country of the same population.

If all these be symptoms of decrepit old age and bad government, and a system that is tottering to decay, then we plead guilty; but if they be as they really are, the only solid criteria by which we can pronounce on the highest order of government, then I say in conclusion, that all the allegations against the temporal dominion of the Pope are utterly disproved. Of the large army of twenty or twenty-two thousand men under Garibaldi in Rome in 1848, more than eighteen thousand were foreign adventurers. Several of the few Romans among them assured myself when I was last in Rome, that they were literally dragged from their homesteads to act as sentinels and serve the guns on the walls during the siege. Several hundreds of those who escaped, and who had been previously bound on and abducted in their course by the Earl of Minto, and the emissaries of Protestant Governments then in Rome, were afterwards refused permission even to land in Malta, and on Lord John Russell being asked in the House of Commons why he had so maltreated these very men whose bravery and patriotism he so frequently eulogized in the House, he had to admit at last that Garibaldi's rabble were not Romans, but that they were the offscourings of all the cities of Europe, and were the very men who figured in the successive outbreaks in Paris, and Berlin, and Vienna, and lastly in Rome. Not only, then, is the charge of bad government in Rome untrue, but it is equally false to say that the Roman population itself is opposed to it. Rome, even at the present day, is literally swarming with Protestants, Jews and atheists, and foreigners of every religious creed. No misrepresentation is omitted, no appliance is untried in order to corrupt the people and to excite discontent and odium of our religion, and yet not only are these men allowed to go unmolested, but what seems more extraordinary, the masses of the Roman people are still sound in faith and at heart loyal and devoted to the Holy See. Like spoiled children (and in truth they are spoiled), they may whimper and be in bad humor for the while, but when the hour of trial comes they are sure to come back to their old love, as they have invariably done for so many long centuries. Neither the King of Sardinia, nor Garibaldi, nor Mazzini nor Garibaldi himself, nor probably one tenth of the rabble now in the Romagna are Romans. No cause has been made out against the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and therefore, we look upon the menacing attitude of England and France and Sardinia, as a most flagrant violation, not only of the rights of the Pope and three millions of the Roman people, but of the religious rights of nearly two hundred millions of Catholics throughout the world. The temporal dominion of the Pope, and the Patrimony of St. Peter are a great corporate property, in which as Catholics, we are all more deeply interested than any of us imagine. So long as the selection of Bishops for the Churches and dioceses of all nations, and the decision of all grave disputes and controversies are in the hands of the Pope as our spiritual head, so long will it be necessary that he should be totally independent of all secular governments, and completely beyond the range of any tampering or encroachment. A single doubt on that head might lead even to schism, and be attended with the most disastrous consequences. No two hundred millions of human beings cannot afford to allow their spiritual head to become a creature or a puppet in the hands of any King or Government. He must be, above all, independent, he must be in a position neither to be influenced by flesh nor blood, nor money, nor aristocracy, nor kingly will, nor national feelings, and this can only be secured, in our conviction, by his continuance in that kingly position, which he has honored so much, and which has brought so many blessings on the Roman people and upon the world at large for over a thousand years. It is to proclaim these convictions before the world that we have met to-day, it is to prove to the potentates now about to meet in Congress that the Catholics at this side of the Atlantic so far from being indifferent are blenched in heart and soul and spirit with their brethren all over the world, that you are now called together, and, however, unimportant we may be as individuals, and however remote from the scene of strife, yet I am sure that the action of any part of the American Church at the present crisis, will not only buoy up the spirits and cheer the heart of the Holy Father, amid his difficulties, but it must have its ef-

fect in Europe, and be one element more, I trust, in effecting a signal triumph for God's cause.

The Hon. Mr. Kenny, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, in rising to propose the first resolution, said that to no man in the British Empire would he yield in conscientious loyalty and attachment to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. After well-timed and appropriate remarks the hon. gentleman proposed the first resolution:—

Resolved,—That while we firmly believe in the perpetuity of God's Church on earth independently of all human contingencies, yet the experience of more than a thousand years is unequivocal proof that the temporal dominion of her Visible Head is, and ever has been, most conducive to her best interests.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hannan, and passed unanimously.

John Tobin Esq., M.P.P., proposed the second resolution, and in an eloquent speech ably vindicated the Pontifical Government's zeal in the cause of education. This Resolution which was seconded by the Rev. Patrick Power, and carried unanimously was couched in the following terms:—

Resolved,—That so far from seeing anything in the character or conduct of our present venerated Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, which could justify the infringement of his sacred rights as an independent Sovereign, rather do we believe that his mild and paternal government as a King, and his many and brilliant virtues as a Pontiff set at defiance the malice of his most unscrupulous enemies.

The third Resolution was proposed by H. Maturin Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, and was carried unanimously:—

Resolved,—That in this, as well as in all the attacks which have ever been made on the Papacy, in ancient or modern times, it is neither political liberty nor the aggrandisement of Rome, nor the welfare of her people—but it is party feeling and selfishness, and ill-disguised ambition, and above all, hatred of the Catholic Religion, with which the Pope is identified, that have been at all times the motive power of those who assailed him; so the facts have ever most unmistakably proved.

The Rev. Mr. Quinn proposed the next Resolution, and in a short, but brilliant oration asserted the rights of the Holy See, and the allegiance of his co-religionists to their lawful temporal sovereign. "We are met!" he said—"to express our allegiance to our temporal, as well as to our spiritual sovereign, and to show her that we are prepared to defend the rights of the former should they be invaded." The fourth Resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Madden, and like the rest was carried without a dissentient voice:—

Resolved,—That our venerated Archbishop be requested to draw up a suitable address in the name of the devoted Clergy and Laity of this Archdiocese, expressing to the Holy Father our attachment to his sacred office and person, our confidence in the justice of his cause, our sympathy in his wrongs and sufferings, and the assurance that the hearts of millions of his devoted children at this side of the Atlantic, thro' warmly for his preservation and triumph amid every surrounding difficulty.

On motion of John Tobin, Esq., the Archbishop left the Chair, and the Very Rev. Dr. Hannan was called thereto.

Mr. Tobin then moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Dr. Connolly for his conduct in the chair, which being seconded, passed unanimously.

His Grace briefly returned thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

POLICE STATISTICS OF MONTREAL.—We (*Montreal Herald*) have received our Chief of Police, Mr. Hays' report of the number of offenders apprehended by his force, during the past year, how disposed of, &c. We gather the following information from it. Of arrests there have been during the year, 6381—as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Irish	2107	1206
French Can.	1547	179
English	866	168
Scottish	427	106
British Can.	129	43
United States	89	12
Other Countries	99	10
Total	5113	1768

Of these arrests for crime, 3210 arose from intemperance, and 1407 persons were arrested by the Police last year more than during the previous year.—This augmentation in the arrests, Mr. Hays does not attribute to an increase in the crime of our city, but to the increased efficiency of the Police force. He says:—"The cause (of the augmentation) is in consequence of the removal of the Stations to more central positions than formerly, and of having the officers and Sergeants residing at the Stations, where more time and attention is devoted to the carrying out the duties of the department." Mr. Hays, however, still, as in his last annual report, complains of the inadequacy of his force, and urges upon the Police Committee, the necessity of increasing it, by 25 Sub-Constables, and a proportionate number of officers. This additional force, he estimates, would increase the cost of the Department from £3,851, its cost during the past year, to £11,064, for the present year—and adds:—

It may not be amiss to remark, that assuming the population of the city to be seventy-five thousand, the annual cost per head would not exceed 3s., which is nearly one hundred per cent less than what it costs for the police service in any city in the United States.

(To the Editor of the Ottawa Tribune.)

DEAR SIR,—At the weekly meeting of the Saint Patrick's Literary Association, held at St. Patrick's Hall yesterday evening, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. Thos. Hanly, seconded by Mr. Wm. Finley, and

Resolved,—That we exceedingly regret the departure from our city of one of our most useful and honored members, Dr. H. Gartlan, and deeply sympathize with him in the cause which compelled him thereto.

That, highly recommended as was Dr. Gartlan on his arrival here, nearly two years ago, he has since then abundantly confirmed the opinion we were given of his ability and skill as a physician, and of his character and deportment as a gentleman; nor can we soon forget how much we admired his scholarship, his ardent love of Ireland, and his practical devotion to the cause of Temperance.

That in his return to New York, Dr. Gartlan carries with him our best wishes for his future success, for the speedy restoration of Mrs. Gartlan's health, and for the welfare and happiness of his youthful family.

That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Dr. Gartlan, and that the same be sent to *Ottawa Tribune* and *Montreal True Witness* for insertion.

(Signed) WILLIAM FINLEY, Sec. Sec.

I am, Dear Sir, Your obdt servt., ROBT. O'NEILY, Cor. Sec.

Ottawa, January 18, 1860.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—SPECIAL SESSION.

Before JUDON ALWIN.

SENTENCES.—At one o'clock on Wednesday 25th instant, his Honor took his seat on the Bench, when the usual proclamations having been made, the following sentences were pronounced:—

Thomas McGinnis, larceny, (after a previous conviction) nine months common goal.

Vetal Robert, larceny, one year common goal.
William Lee, larceny, three months common goal.
Lonia Primeau, unlawfully wounding, one year common goal.
Maria Ann Martin, larceny, one year common goal.
Joseph Leblanc, alias, Joseph Honore Leblanc, bigamy, twenty-one months common goal.
Gedon Vannier dit Ladouceur, larceny, three years reformatory prison at Isle aux Noix.
Pierre Phaneuf, larceny, two years penitentiary.
Pierre Renaud, larceny from a shop, four indictments, two years penitentiary.
Caroline Lawrence, feloniously wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, two years penitentiary.
Hloi Labelle, three indictments, and Augustus Rosselle and Laurent Papin dit Barlette, larceny, three years penitentiary.
George Pichette, stealing from the person, three years penitentiary.
Juan Bte. Lesperance, burglary and larceny, two years penitentiary.
Michael Senecal, stealing a ewe, three years penitentiary.
Uriah Griggs feloniously setting fire to a stack of hay, four years penitentiary.
Samuel Poon, arson, seven years penitentiary.
James Connel, manslaughter, ten years penitentiary.
Duncan Bruce, against whom a verdict was returned last term for a misdemeanor, and in which case sentence was suspended, appeared, and gave bail for his re-appearance at next term of the Court to await sentence.
The Court was then declared closed.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the *Montreal Witness* of Wednesday last.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24, 1860.

The weather has been generally mild and beautiful for the past few days. From many parts of Western Canada we learn that the snow has disappeared. Flour.—The market is dull and drooping, with a downward tendency, and there is rather less firmness on the part of holders, but the sales continue only of a retail nature. We quote No. 1 \$5.15 to \$5.20. The latter price can only be got for choice brands of strong Spring Wheat; in all other kinds the quotations are almost nominal. Pollards and Middlings are worth \$4 and upwards, according to quality. Fine, \$4.40 to 4.60; No. 2, unbranded, \$4.30; Branded, \$5 to \$5.05; Fancy, \$5.45 to \$5.60; Extras, \$5.00 to \$6; Double Extras, \$6.25 to \$6.60.
Spring Wheat is held at \$1.16 for choice samples; Inferior are dull of sale at \$1.15.
Peas are in good demand at 77½c. to 80c. per 60lbs. Butter continues unsaleable in any quantity beyond the actual wants of the trade. A small sale was made for export at 15c. to 15½c. for a good parcel of Dairy-packed kegs. To effect sales of whole-sale parcels, a slight concession in price would readily be submitted to.
Packed Pork remains steady at previous rates; the demand is limited and stock light.
Lard is held at 12½c. for retail lots of leaf, in kegs.
Ashes are coming in very freely, and meet with ready sale at 28½c. to 28¾c. for Pots, and 28c. for Pearls.

Birth. In this city, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. Wm. Wallace O'Brien, of a son.

Married. In this city, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. John Power, to Mrs. Bridget Caldwell.

Died. In this city, on the 23rd inst., Francis Patrick, infant son of Francis Mullin, Esq., aged 10 months.
In this city, on the 24th inst., after a lingering illness, Catherine Gertrude Kennedy, widow of the late Edward O'Brien, Esq., Royal Engineer Department, aged 45 years.
On the 26th inst., Edward Henry, infant son of Wm. Wallace O'Brien.
At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 16th inst., Margaret Amelia, eldest daughter of Alexander Dunlap, Printer, and grand-daughter of Mr. John Heister, Architect, Montreal, aged 6 years and 3 months.

Do you suffer after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heart burn, water brash, wind, burning sensation, or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

FIREWOOD. 1000 CORDS OF FIREWOOD—Pine, Hemlock, and Tamarack—at \$3 per Cord. F. B. McNAMEE.

FIRE BRICKS. 5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale, Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's manufacture. P. B. McNAMEE, St. Antoine Street.

WHITE PINE. 100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock Elm. 10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring 5000 do do 1 and 2 inch Flooring. Parties intending to build will find this the best seasoned timber in market. F. B. McNAMEE.

FOR SALE. 3 TONS of assorted IRON, 1, 1½, 1½, 1½ 50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels. F. B. McNAMEE.

THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB SLEIGHS for hire, capable of carrying 60 tons each. Parties having large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them. F. B. McNAMEE.

January 28.

TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHURCH, SACRISTY, and PRESBYTERY, in the Parish of St. MARIE, will be received at the Office of the undersigned Notary Public, until noon of TUESDAY, the Thirty-first instant. For each of the above-named buildings, Tenders may be offered separately. The Contractor, or Contractors, will be required to give good security for the full completion of the works.

By Order of the Committee, ANT. LEBEVRE, N.P. Ste. Marie, 16th Jan., 1860.

WANTED. A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. O. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals. A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of TOWN WITNESS, will meet with prompt attention.