B. D.-a gentleman once the friend of, and fellow worker at Oxford with, that body of whom so many have subsequently joined the Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. Pattison was carried away with, and separated from his former companions by the Protestant current which he has since consistently followed till it has stranded him on the bleak and barren shores of German Rationalism; and this same reverend gentleman, this preacher of the Gospel of "Neo-Christiarity, has just been nominated to the Headship of Lincoln College, Oxford-a Seminary for theological education immediately under the eye of the Protestant Bishop of Oxford. Thus to the candidate must throw off, not only Popery, and every vestige of Catholicity, but if he wishes to make his calling and election sure, he must openly renounce Christianity and repudiate every article in the Creed, from "God the Father" down to "life everlasting." A man may be a sound Protestant without being at all a Christian; to be an Anglican beneficed clergyman it would almost seem as if it were necessary to be

But the uninitiated in Protestant quibbles will 25k-how are these things to be reconciled with the "subscriptions" which the Established Church exacts from all its Ministers? How can bonest men reconcile their profession of faith in their Church's Creed, with their openly avowed disbelief therein? By the most sumple process in the world, and one quite in harmony with Protestant principles of Biblical interpretation.

E. G.-The ortholox or old school Protestant, when pressed by the Catholic with the words of Our Lord-" this is my body"-evades the difficulty by the rejoinder that these words involve a physical impossibility, if interpreted literally, and that therefore they must be understood in a con-literal or spiritual sense. There are many passages, the Protestant argues, which even Romanists admit, are to be taken in this latter sense-such as "I am the door-the rine," &c. Therefore, concludes the Protesland, the words "this is my body," must be understood in a non-literal or spiritual sense, ust as Romanists themselves understand Our Lord's words, "I am the door-the vine" &c. Let us carry this process of argumentation a very little farther, and we shall see how easily airanced Protestants can evade all the difficulties of the Creed, and thus reconcile a profession of faith therein in general, with openly avowed disbelief of all its items in every particular. They interpret it in a non-literal or spiritual sense, just, and on the same grounds as other Protestestants interpret the words "this is my body,"

when contending with Catholics. For instance, it is argued by the disciples of Neo-Christianity" that in the Creed there are passages which all Christians agree in interpreting in a non-literal or spiritual sense.--God is a spirit; He has, therefore, neither hands saled at the right hand of God. This is an bardity attributable, according to our advanced Protestants, to the ignorance of the age in which he Creed was composed, and to the gross anbropomorphism which, in consequence, obtained amongst the early Christians. But no matter to what cause owing, here, it is urged, is a posage in the Creed which all Christians profess to receive as the symbol of their faith, and to which passage all-orthodox and heterodox, Calvinist end Unitarian—agree in assigning a non-literal or spiritual meaning. This non-literal or spirithal measing, we-urge the more advanced Proestants-attach to the other articles in the same Creed, which you still interpret literally. The iberty which you take with one passage, we eeta ourselves at liberty to take with the others; and if your argument with Catholics-that, because Our Lord's words when He says " I am the door-the vine," &c., are by common consent to be interpreted in a non-literal or spiritual sense, therefore His words " this is my body," are to be similarly interpreted - is a good argument against the Romish doctrine of " transub-Santation;" so, in like manner, our argument gainst the literal interpretation of such passages in the Creed, as -- " conceived of the Holy Shost-born of the Virgin Mary-rose again from the dead - ascended to heaven - from when he He shall come to judge the quick and the dead-resurrection of the body," &c., &c., &c., because you yourselves admit that the passage-" sitteth at the right hand of God"must be interpreted in a non-literal or spiritual sense-is a good, ralid, indeed unanswerable arsument. You reject the literal interpretation of he words "this is my body," because a literal interpretation would involve a physical impossibility; in like manner we reject the literal interprelation of the words "born of the Virgin Mary," because such an interpretation would also imply on equal physical impossibility. You still profess to helieve the Scriptures, although you often attach a non-literal or spiritual sense to the manner give our subscriptions to the Creeds and formularies of the Anglican Establishment, though to the words of those Creeds and formularies we attach a non-literal or spiritual meaning. The advanced Protestant is right; and so long as

are to be interpreted literally, and which spiritually, it is impossible, seeing that all admit that some passages must be interpreted spiritually—to convince the Neo-Christian of error. His argument in favor of a non-literal or spiritual interpretation of the Creeds is identical in form and substance with that urged by all, the most orthodox of Protestants, in favor of a non-literal or spiritual interpretation of the words "this is my body."

Do not ask us to define what is " the spiritual sense attached by the " Neo-Christians" to the passages of the Creed indicated above; as well might we attempt to explain the spiritual meaning attached by orthodox Protestants to the last cited words of Our Lord. The former will tell you that they believe—in a spiritual resurrection obtain preferment in the Anglican Establishment or quickening—in a spiritual ascension of the soul to God, and in its ultimate absorption in the universal "oversoul;" in the yearnings of the finite for the Infinite, of the conditioned for the Unconditioned, and in the ultimate gratification of those mysterious, inarticulate yearnings. They will give you a Pantheistic formula of the Incarnation, couched in some such terms as theseas an illustration of the realisation of the Divine will in our thoughts," or as, "an embodiment of the Divine mind"-terms to which at is almost as difficult to attach any clear and definite meaning, as it is to understand the "spiritual eating," the "spiritual drinking" and the "spiritual" as distinguished from the "real presence" of Our Lord in the Rucharist, with which orthodox Protestants try to explain away the literal meaning of Christ's plain words; but if you press them home, you will find that they attach no definite ideas to their own words, and that their whole religious creed amounts to this: 1. That miracles, as deflections from law, are

impossible. 2. "That the thing that is impossible - c.g., the miraculous birth of Christ-can't be; and never, never, never comes to pass."

This is the last word of "Neo Christianity."

CONFEDERATION .- From Le Canadien we have received the promised explanations respecting Colonial Confederation; and we have also to return thanks for a copy of a work on the same subject, by the Chevalier Tache, to which our Quebec cotemporary referred us, and from which he quotes, as an authority upon the question in dispute. We cannot pretend that a perusal of the said work, and its arguments in favor of Confederation, has in the least degree affected our opinion as to the merits of that measure, or that we have found therein any additional light thrown upon the subject. Le Canadien will, we trust, acquit us of any design to speak disrespectfully of the amiable author whom he cites, and will, we are sure, admit, that it is very possible for gentlemen to differ from one another as to details, and yet agree as to principles. In principle there is no difference, we think, betwixt us and Le Canadien. We have both the Catholic interests of the Province at heart; we both behere that, humanly speaking, those interests will be best promoted by preserving the autonomy of Lower Canada, as the arx or citadel of Catholicity on this Continent; and the question at issue betwixt us narrows itself to this - Would that nor feet, neither right side nor left side; and autonomy be better secured by a "Confederaet it is said of Christ in the Creed, that He is tion" such as he proposes, than by a separate Government for Lower Canada, should a repeal of the existing Union be forced upon us by the clamors of the Protestant Reformers of the Upper Province for "Representation by Population?" This is a question which may surely be discussed betwixt Catholics without acrimony; and we beg of Le Canadien distinctly to understand that in entering upon its discussion, we disclaim all intention of saying one word personally offensive either to our cotemporary, or to his friend, M. Tache. We will however give our opinion freely as to the merits of the latter's arguments in favor of Confederation.

Our objectious to a Confederation of communities so different in language, in laws, and in religion as are Catholic Lower Canada, and the Protestant Provinces of British North America, are, that such a Union would be highly dangerous to the smaller and single Catholic member of the Confederation; that the Federal Government, having, because itself a dependency, no one legitimate function of a Federal Government to perform, would necessarily interfere with the domestic or internal affairs of the weaker of the States of which it would be composed; and that all the objects proposed as advantages to be gained by Confederation may be obtained without any such cumbrous, expensive, and to Catholie Lower Canada in particular, highly danger-

Le Canadien admits that his Federal Government-would have none of the legitimate or external functions of such a government to fulfill; and limits its authority to the following subjects-" Commerce, comprising therein purely commercial laws, such as laws for Banks and other financial institutions of a general character, money, weights, and measures; Customhouse duties, comprising the establishment of a uniform tariff, and the collection of the revenue thereby produced; great public works and navigation, such as canals, railroads, electric telewords of those Scriptures; so also do we in like graphs, harbour works, lighting of the coasts; the Posts, collectively and in their internal and external details; the militia in its collective organisation; criminal justice comprising all ofhere is no judge to decide as to which passages jurisdiction of justices of the peace." Every Wallaceburg.

thing else our opponent would leave to the separate Provincial governments, whose rights are to be secured by that most extraordinary of all modern panaceas for political disorders " a written Constitution"!!!

To this we reply, beginning with the guaran-

tee for Provincial autonomy-that a written

constitution" is but a written humbug, worth no more than the parchinent on which it is inscribed. Constitutions are not made like houses, but grow like trees, and it is in vain therefore, for any man or set of men to attempt to make one. Constitutions, no matter how well conceived, can bind and give security to the weak, against the oppression of the strong, only in so far as they are interpreted in favor of the former and against the latter. Le Canadien's "written constitutio" therefore would be no guarantee to Catholic Lower Canada against the aggressions of its Protestant and nationally hostile sister States, unless there were a judge, over and against that Constitution, to interpret and compel the application of its provisions in favor of the weaker Province. Even in the neighbouring Republic-whose population is mostly, and which at the commencement was entirely homogeneous, in language, blood and religion-the contest betwixt "State rights" and ' Federal rights" has never ceased to rage; and if the former have been generally triumphant it is because of the common jealousy which all the States felt towards the Central or Federal Government, and above all because no one State stood in the same position of national and religious antagonism towards all the other members of the Confederacy as Catholic Lower Canada would, in case of a Confederation of the British North American Provinces, stand towards all the other members of that Confederacy. And yet under these circumstances, so peculiarly favorable to the permanence and prosperity of the Southern Republic, and so different from those which obtain amongst the several Provinces of British North America, the American Union, has already crumbled away, because of the imnossibility of determining the respective limits of State and " Federal" authority. A " written Constitution" in short is as worthless in the political order as a "written Bible" would be in the religious order, if there were no infallible judge competent to apply and interpret its meaning. "An infallible book"-admits the Westminster Review, the leading Protestant periodical of the British Empire-is of no avail to check rationalism, unless you have also an infallible interpreter;" so also a "written Constatution," no matter how carefully worded, would be useless as a sateguard to Lower Canada against the aggresions of the more numerous and influential members of the Confederation, unless these were also given a judge, or infallible interpreter, to enforce compliance with its provisions. With such a judge no system of Federation could furnish us; and the consequence would be that Lower Canada would be ruled by, and tram-In the Yankee Republic the several States generally sided against the Federal Government and with the recalcitrant State from a well jent of jealousy and aversion to all her vister States, who would therefore gladly side with the Ris Excellency and family immediately drove to hi Federal Government in oppressing her, and residence - Montreal Gazette. crushing out her distinctive nationality and her! religion which is the life's breath of lar nation-

The advantages of Confederation-a uniform sures, of Custom Dues; uniform regulations for the Postal service, betwixt all the British North American Provinces, &c .- indicated by Le Canadien may all easily and chearly be obtained by the existing political machinery. Though incompetent totreat with foreign nations the British Colonies are fully competent to treat with one another and their mutual arrange ments are ratified by their respective Logislatures and by the Imperial authority, would give us all the benefits of a Confederation, without entailing upon the community the increased demoralisation and corruption which Federal Lower Canada to the risk of being outvoted in. and ruled over by, a Legislature composed of

HOLY WEER"-Containing the Offices of John Morphy & Co., Boltimore-1861.

Divine Spouse, she toils up the steep flanks of in which it was firmly habedded, a bottle was found Calvacy, and, standing by the side of the afflicted Mother-Mater Dalorosa-she listens to His last words, and catches His last sigh! If with the Church we would rejoice in Christ's glorious Resurrection, with her, during Lent, must we mourn, and go heavily, so that our sorrow may he turned into joy.

ACKNOWLEDGEST. - The Very Rev. the Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice acknowledges the receipt of One Hundred Dollars, in behalf of the Catholic Orphans of Montreal-being the amount of a legacy by the late Mrs. Roy for that purpose. The Very Rev. Superior takes this opportunity of tender-

Mr. Thomas Jarmy has kindly consented fences not belonging to the police office, and the to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS for receiving house in New York, Detective King of

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- These have passed over most quietly, not only without a row, but without the least excitement. To the candidates for the Mayoralty the thanks of the community are due for this happy state of things. Up to the time of going to press, the result of the polling was unknown.

CHARITY SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF TO-RONTO.

From the Toronto Mirror.

A Charity Sermon was preached by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch in St. Michael's Cathedral on | tiser. Sunday evening last .- The Bishop referred in the most eloquent and foreible terms, to the destitution smong the poor in the inclement season of the year. He also referred to the unfortunate and daugerous condition of the many poor children in our streets, obliged to seek a precarious livelihood, and to mingle in most demoralising scenes. He then dwelt upon the sublime virtue of charity, and the duty of every one on whom God had bestowed liberally, to alleviate the public distresses. During the delivery of his discourse which was copiously itlustrated by quotetions from Holy Writ, the congregation was visibly moved. Indeed, the sermon was listened to with breathless attention by one of the largest assemblages we ever remember to have seen gathered in our vast cathedral. One geatleman, a Protestan', Mr. R. L. Denison, we understand, generously gave a cheque for \$10 at the collection. The collection, which was taken up after the sermon, amounted we believe in all to the manificent sum of \$180. The following communication has appeared in the Leader in reference to this sermon :-

To the Editor of the Leader.

Sir - In common with many strangers who had the honor of hearing the eloquent sermon delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch on Sanday evening, I am, through your valuable journal, desirous of returning my sincere thanks to the Clergy and Casholic gentry attending St. Michael's Cathedral, for their great kindness and courtesy in accomplating us with seats to their own great inconvenience; an example that may well be followed on similar occasions in some of our Protestant Charebes and conventicies.

I am Sir, your obedient servant, EPISCOPALIAN.

Court House, Toronto, Feb. 18, 1861.

ERRATUR -In our notice of the debate in the Hall of the St Patrick's Society last week, the name "J. Devtin," should have been "Owen J. Devlin'

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF QUEBEC .- At the an-

nual general meeting of the Committees of the different Sections of the St. Patrick's Somety held at Jordan's Hotel, Sault-au-Matelot Street, last evening, the following gentlemen were elected as grand officers for the current year: Grand President, Ron. C. Alleyn.

Secretary, Juo. Laur, juor , Bsq., Juo, Flavingan, Esq., Rev. B. McCouran, Treasurer. Chaplain, Physician, P. D. Moffatt, Esq., M.D. Marshal, E. Hartigan, Esq.

PRESENTARY ATTEMPT IN NOTES DAME STREET. -About seven o'clock on Sunday evening, a fice was discovered in the third story of the building occupied by Mrs. Robson as a toy-shop, in Natre Danie Street. The fire was quickly subdued by throwing a tubful of water on the flames. The bed had been set on tire by the servant girl, in the hope of thereby harning down the house, and concealing the theft of £116, which she had abstracted from a cash-hox in the

ARBIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT QUEERC. -The Governor General, Lady Head and Daughter in the forenoon. They took the line of railways along the Atlantic sea-board from New York. They met a little difficulty from snow before they reached pled under the hoofs of, its Protestant neighbors. Island Pond. We received in the evening a telegram from our special correspondent at Quebec, saying that the Vice Regal party arrived at that city at 4 P. M. The Hon. Messrs. Lose and Vankoughnet went across the river to meet them. Five cances grounded fear that their own privileges might with flags flying and rowers singing, conveyed the some day be invaded; but Catholic Lower Canada party over the tiver in procession. The sight was because French and Romish would be an obcheers. A sainte was fired from Durham Terraco.

The Brennan Inquest Case -- The Inquest on this anfortunate mon was re-ained and closed on Saturday morning. The Jury being collected, Dr. Taylor, of the Montreal General Hospital was sworn and de-Tariff, uniformity of monies wengles and me violence on the edge of the universe with the excaption of two slight almasions on whiter knee. Decomposition had set in on the abdonney and the intered walls of the chest; there was much convestion about the brain and brain membranes, especially at the base of the brain and the top of the spinal column; there was also an officion of bland beneath the dura mater; the brain substance was quite healthy but nof -ned by decomposition; the langs and right side of neart were very much congested; the liver had undergone a latty degeneration; the stomach was quite empty and a slight state of congestion was observable at the pytoric extremity. The other organs were made healthy. The symbtoms indicated might have been produced by a fall. The state of the liver was the record of intemperate patronage would engender; and without exposing stated, were irregularly contracted, a feature which would be produced by a concussion. He also said there was no hones broken or any sign of fracture aliens - oliens in blood, in language and religion, of the skuli. After hearing the evidence the jury held a consultation and returned a verdict of "Acci-dental death, caused by a fall." A rumour calculated to do much injury to Mr. Poll the tavern-keeper, in Holy Week from the Roman Breviery and whose we have the decrease a was fund, had been coculates in the reight or ad on the day of the Missel, with the Chants in Modern Novation, discovery. It was not in September of the beat Published, with the Approbation of the Most last, Peli had sown the bai, if a min to an old Reverend the Archbishop of Baltimore, by woman who was working about his establishment and that this body was seen lying on the attent in the anable in his yard. Mr. Cours a examined the At this holy season of Lent the appearance of woman and it turned out that the remone had origin tire of Demandia, and Ontak had T Tyrone, and in the fact that Mr. Peli had shown for a buman Iteland, (and seried Analysis is who is supthe work named above is highly appropriate, and in the fact that Mr. Peli had shown how a Juman will be, we are sure, properly appreciated by the skull, some bones and two or three dissecting knives Catholic laity. In her offices, the Church foi- be had found in the stable on taking possession of the premises, and which remain. Mr. Coursel asce - i lows, step by step, Our Lord in His passion .- in premining and which remain arrounds lows, step by step, Our Lord in His passion .- it is premined them to have been infer there by a medical With Him she weeps in the Garden of Gathsa- i man who had resided in a configuous house. On mene, with soul sad as death; and with Him, her secreting the boar after conting it out from the ree! under the clothes of the deceased.

The expense of burglars in Hamilton, of which we recently published a long telegraphic account has caused a great deal of excit ment there. The Specialor of the 15th says the Chief of Police and Mr. Cidner paid a visit yesterday morning, to the premises recently occupied by the captured burglars ind after a close search, and ceeded in discovering many other articles, passed over on the previous day; among these were about thirty silver watches which were found in the room occupied by Singer. In the collar was a quantity of empty champagne bottles, showing that the parties had been faring sumptuously so long as they remained unmolested. In the yard there were poultry of the very finest breeds, among them some pure Cochin Chinas. On ing his thanks to Mr. Bagg, Notary, through whose the whole, the establishment was an extensive and hands the above sum has been received. and every thing about it complete. It is believed that the burglars bad extensive connections throughout the country, and it is known that they have a

that city being cognitant of its existence.

A train from Rouses Point for Ogdensburg, last Thursday, got stuck in a snow bank, and was compelled to remain there all night, and till the next afternoon, notwithstanding two locomotives were attached to it. There were twenty-five passengers on board, who suffered from hunger as well cold. The fences along the track were stripped to keep the passengers from freezing, and had it not been for some oysters and a large cheese among the freight the unfortunate passengers would have had nothing to eat. On the afternoon of Thursday three engines arrived at the bank and succeeded in drawing the train back to Malone. The next day the train reached Ogdersburgh, having been three days on the trip from Rouse's Point .- Commercial Adver-

## EMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Cyprian, Roy Mr Morrison, £1 5s., N. Lancaster A M'Rae, 10s; Danville, J. M'Manus, £1 5s; Errol, DF Hegarty, 10s; Newboro, A Noone, 10s; Drum-mondville, Miss Ployart, 10s; Shediec, NB, Rev A Gosselin, £2; Toronto, Rev Mr Northgraves, £1 23: 6d; St Hugues, H Piche, 8s 9d; Vienna, H Bogt, £1 5s; Bentinck, A M'Dor. dl. £1 5s; Babyspoint, J Menten, 5s; Sherbrooke, W M Doberty, 5s; St Columban, J Murray, 10s; J Power, 10s; M Sexton, 10s; Lombardy, J. Healy, 5s; Wandsworth, Eug., Rev M. M. O'Shea, 12s Gd; Hamilton, J. M'Cann, £1.5s; Millbrooke, P. Maguire, £1.5s; Darlington, J.

Per J Bonfield, Egausville-Self, 12s Gd; Js Mc-Kiernan, 12s Gd; J McKiernan, 12s Gd; T O'Gor-man, 12s Gd; D Madigan, 12s Gd; G Lappoluir, £1 17s Gd; T Sheridan, 12s Gd; A McDougal, 12s 6d; J. Qually, 12s 6d; Renfrew, T. Hickey, 12s 6d; Douglas, J. Rice, 12s 6d; W. O'Toole, 12s 6d; Brudenell, J. Reynelds, 12s 6d; W. O'Toole, 12s 6d; J. Coughlin, 12s 6d; C. Whelan, 12s 6d; J. Dooner, 12s 6d; J. Whelan, 12s 6d

Per Rev Mr Stafford, Picton J.B. Echer, 5+ Per J. Rawlan, Ottawa City .-- R. W. Scott, M.P. P. 12s 6d; P Curran, 10; --- West, 10:: Nepeau, R Dayal, 58.

Per Rev E Bayard, London - I Watton, 13s 6d; Lucan, W Meagher, 10s.

Per P Mullen, Toronto - Etologo, O Doberty, 103 Per J Bennie, Napanee - T Donovan, 10. Per J Kennedy, Lindsay L O'Connor, 53; T

Ward, 10s; Downyville, W Lehone, 12s 6d. Per J Heenau, Thorold - M Moran, 10s. Per E M'Gormack, Peterbaro R Maloney, 10a; I Cavanagh, 10s; Douro, J. Hogan, 5s; J. Conway, 5s : Otonabee, J Growley, 10s; Smith Town, T Ifo-

bahan, 10s : J.W. Fanning, 16. For J.B. Wood, Aylmer-D. Pox, 198; Eardley, J. M'Gee, 10s.

Per Rev J S G Connor, Cornwall - M Gleeson, 5s. Per P O'Brien, Arlington -J Callaghan, 10. Per J Ford, Present - J Metton, 5-

Per J Harris, jr. Gueiph - M Brooman, 52; Guroc, P. M'Garr, 5s.: Hespeler, T. James, 198, Per T. Dunne, St. Bridget -- D. Marray, 21 10s.; St. Athanase, E Kelly, 53.

Per G Authorson, Malar -S.M. 1971 W Murphy,

Per W Reilly, Addies -- Est of T Renty, 10s. Per M O'Dermsey, Relleville - P. P. Levich, 12s ad. Per D M'Donell, Vankleck Hill - D Flood, 10s. Per P Purcell, Kingston D Keman, 12s 6d; J Shaw, 12s 6d; J Carey 5s; P Smith, Cl; P Whalen, 5s; W Brophy, 12s 6d; Wolf Island - H Crowley, 12s 6d; Shedield - Rev. E. lingging, 10s

Per M Heaphy, Kempivillo - H be Keoin, 5s; M

Merrick, 10a.

It may literally be said that during the past week the greater part of the Province has been iff a sbate of blockede. The mails from the North bave been detained during the whole time, and travelling in that direction as well as on the route from here to Onnada, has been almost suspended. Indeed the bassed Richmond en route for Quebec, on Saturday | repeated accounts of the snow-drifts, particularly on the road to Mramichi, are rimost fabulous .- Fre dericton Reporter.

> We hear but one report from all who use Perry Davis' Vegetable Psin Killer, and that is, that its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled It will seldom fail if applied according to directions.

## Married,

At Peacharnois, on the 5th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Charland, Mr. Partick O'Reilly, of Valleyfield, to Miss Dorothy Cuiskelly, of Beauhornois. Died.

In this city, on the 25th ult, Mr. James Shannon, aged 40 years

At her son's residence, in Picton, on Passilay, the 12th ult., Mrs. James Shonnon, aged 66 years and 8 months, and formerly of Newtownburler, County of Fermanagh, Ireland.

A. CARD.

DR. R. GARIEPY.

Licentiste in Medicine of the Laxal University, Quebec, OFFICE-No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET.

Near St. Lawrence Street,

MONTEGAL.

May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the our grataitona. Feb. 14.

## SITUATION WANTED.

A TEACHER, there ighly qualified to Teach in all the Common School Branches, and with, besides English, is also Master over the Garman language, withes to be employed in a Family, either in the

Town or in the Counter.

Scharp intelected. Reat references can be given.

Address, " J. Z., as the full and the True Witness,

## INFORMATION MANUED.

OF JAMES DUNGAN agent took for years, a paposed to be farming in Capar Corers. Any person knowing of his whose downs, with confor a great favor on the undersigned, on its orach to Mr. Dancan, by letting him know. Please address, "Michael His Aunlty, St. John, New Brunswick?

13. Hamilton Spectator, please copy.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the Sr. PATRICKS HAGL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., on which occasion an Resay will be read. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. A large attendance is solicited.

By Order, WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.