

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—Nov. 1864.—A very excellent number; amongst its many able articles that by M. de Bellefeuille on the Civil Code of Lower Canada, will be read with much interest, as exceedingly appropriate to the times in which we find ourselves.

MRS. JAMESON'S SACRED AND LEGENDARY ART.—Ticknor and Fields, Boston; Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

A more appropriate Christmas present than these two elegant little volumes, just brought out by Messrs Ticknor and Fields of Boston, and for sale by the Messrs Dawson, Great St. James Street, it would be difficult to find.—Mrs. Jameson's work is so well known to the reading public that it needs no recommendation from us. Inspired with a profound love, and a keen appreciation of the beautiful in art, Mrs. Jameson may be read with profit and amusement by all, even by those who cannot always participate in either her theological or her historical views as to the origin or the correct interpretation of the legends which she reproduces. Of the manner in which the Boston publishers have accomplished their part of the work we cannot speak in terms of too high praise.

THE LATE BISHOP PHELAN.—The best, indeed the only accurate, photograph portraits of this much lamented Prelate, are to be had at the book store of Messrs. Sadlier's, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

The *Acadian Recorder* informs us that "it is true that there is in Halifax a strong current of feeling against Confederation." From our Prince Edward Island exchanges we learn also that in that Colony there is organising a strong opposition to the projected system of democratic centralisation adopted by the Quebec delegates, and farcically called Confederation. Upper Canadian Clear Grits alone seem to be at all enthusiastic in favor of the measure, as therein they see the realisation of their long cherished hopes of Protestant and Anglo-Saxon ascendancy.

It is the same in New Brunswick as in the other Lower Provinces, as we learn from the *St. John's Freeman*. The *Great Meeting* at which the delegates unfolded their scheme was a failure in every respect, and the *Freeman* concludes an article on the subject with the following statement of a significant fact:—

"We know of some cases in which parties went to the meeting, wishing to be persuaded that a Union is desirable, and went away determined to oppose it because they concluded that if no more could be said in its favor than Messrs Tilley and Gray had said, it must at best be a dangerous experiment."

We read in the *Toronto Freeman* of the 1st, referring to the libels of the *Globe*, as follows:—

"It is highly probable its—the *Globe's*—publisher will be afforded an early opportunity of sustaining the allegations made by his editor and correspondent in open Court, or of standing convicted before the world as the herald and fabricator of a most atrocious calumny."

The *Freeman* also points out the probable consequences to the Catholics of Upper Canada, of the success of the Brown-Cartier policy as embodied in the proposed constitutional changes:—

In conclusion, we would call the attention of our co-religionists to the fact, that the *Globe* is the special organ of Mr. George Brown, who is now in alliance with Mr. Cartier and the majority of the representatives of Lower Canada. From the tone it has recently assumed, we have got an inkling of what the Catholics of Upper Canada may expect, when left to the tender mercies of those whom the *Globe* addresses, in the event of the Confederation scheme being carried into operation. Already we are threatened with a deprivation of our Separate Schools, when "the proper time comes." We earnestly invite the *True Witness* and our confederates of the Press in Lower Canada to note these circumstances as the first fruits of the *entente cordiale* entered into by the President of the Council with the Conservative leaders of the French Canadians. In the language of the *Globe*, we have a salutary warning, "where there is smoke, there is always some fire."—*Toronto Freeman*.

As we go to press the news reaches us that an Orange Lodge in Toronto has been broken into and sacked. The object of the perpetrators of this foolish and wicked act—for it was as foolish as it was wicked—seems to have been destruction of property rather than theft. They tore banners, broke and overturned furniture, and did all the damage in their power to the books and ornaments of the Lodge. A reward has been offered for the detection and apprehension of the ruffians, who we trust will be soon brought to justice, and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

REV. MR. BEAUSANG'S LECTURE.

FELLOW-CATHOLICS.—Permit me to inform you that the Lecture announced from the pulpit of St. Patrick's church will be delivered by me in the Bonaventure Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, and that the subject will be—"Catholic Education in Ireland under English rule."

The selection of this subject is not a matter of choice with me—it is a necessity. My object will be to interrogate this history as far as it is relevant to the object of my mission, and no farther. I shall endeavor to make the subject plain if not interesting, and present it to you in a garb that shall be "racy of the soil."

To be plain, my object is not to create what is called a sensation, but to make it clear to you how it comes to pass that the Catholic University is an undertaking of the very last import-

ance for the preservation of "the Catholic Faith and Morals in Ireland," to use the words employed by the Head of the Catholic Church in the celebrated Rescript, in which he has solemnly condemned the system of Government education, denounced by a Protestant member of Parliament as the "Godless System of Education" in Ireland.

I really feel that if I did not do this, I should be doing you an injustice, by exposing you to the danger—from an insufficient information on the subject—of not contributing to the support of an object which of all others is dearest to hearts—Irish hearts—the preservation and maintenance of the Catholic Faith in our native land. Thus, then, I invite you to an interesting subject which will, I trust, abundantly supply the short-comings of the advocate.

I have purposely waited for an evening, which Irishmen at a distance from Father Land cannot spend more appropriately together than by considering those matters that tossed them, and do still toss them, upon the surface of the ocean "to sing the lays of Israel in the land of the stranger on the banks of the glorious St. Lawrence."

Meantime, let us ask what is Education? It is the development of the heart as well as of the intellect—the combined result of Religion and Science at the same time. Man is so constituted that he cannot truly live without Religion. To develop his intellect, but to neglect his moral being, is to destroy the equilibrium which alone can ensure his happiness. Education, says a celebrated writer, is "the faith of a Christian man, the belief of the Protestant, the expression of Philosophy, and the hope of the family." "Youth, distracted by the two-fold teaching of modern Philosophy—and faith, by falling into the deplorable abyss of scepticism, and therefore the death of the soul." This is the sum of the experience of every man that ever wrote upon this important question, and the lament of the Catholic Church in Ireland at this moment. "The violation of this duty of education is a sacrilege against Religion, against reason, against the father of family, and against the child at the same time."

It is the teaching of true philosophy that liberty of education is the twin sister of liberty of conscience; that in fact the former supplements the latter. For, after all, what is the end of Religion? To make a good man, and fit him for Heaven. Who denies this to be the object of education? But suppose Religion and Education are, like opposite forces, the one building up and the other tearing down the edifice, what is the result? That the child, in the famous words of Lamartine, when he finds his father and Professor in collision on a matter so vital as Religion, commences to suspect that they are only enacting a farce, and that Society does not believe one word of what she teaches him: "His faith dies within him—his reason freezes!—his soul is desolated!" How true, therefore, is it, that the least restriction upon education not only destroys the freedom of conscience, but trenches upon the rights of the parent, the child, and even the educator himself.

To resist this fearful evil is the mission of the Catholic University of Ireland. A fundamental maxim of her teaching is that in our times we want *emulation*—a stimulus always necessary amongst Students, bent in a superior degree between Colleges and Schools. It is this rivalry, this conflict of intellects that gives vitality to them, and ensures their success. Lord John Russell has said, "That the Catholic Religion contracts the intellect, and enslaves the soul." The Catholic University is resolved upon putting this impertinence fairly to the test, by entering the lists honorably with her rivals; even she wishes the Philistines joy with their ill-got advantages. If then the intellect of the Catholic be enslaved, so much the better for her opponents. All she wants is liberty of action—"a clear stage and no favor." Is not this a glorious attitude for the good old Church to take up? She descends into the arena of science, with her scars scarcely closed, and her bonds dangling to her feet, to meet face to face the lights of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity.

Even already she is gathering in her harvest. On the 27th day of October last, there was a most interesting scene in the chapel of the temporary University—St. Stephen's Green;—it was the ceremony of conferring the Sacred Doctorship in Theology upon a worthy Irish Ecclesiastic before the Mitred Heads of Ireland. In the last days of George II. a Chief Justice did not hesitate to declare that "the laws of England did not presume a Papist to exist in the Kingdom;" yet under the sway of his successor they stood upon the very steps of the Throne in the person of the Earl Marshal; and in this year of grace the Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland solemnly installs a new Doctor in the ancient city of St. Laurence, amidst the applause of a proud and elated assemblage. Thank God! this is a victory worthy of the Catholic Church and of Ireland. Are you not proud of the Catholic demonstration?

I remain your faithful servant in Christ,
R. BEAUSANG.

We regret, and the many friends throughout the country of the Rev. Mr. Stafford of Wolfe Island will regret, to learn that the house and its contents of the above named worthy priest were destroyed by fire on Monday last. The loss is great—over One thousand dollars—and is not covered by any insurance. We deeply sympathise with our esteemed friend in this great calamity.

LAUNCH OF THE RICHELIEU COMPANY'S NEW STEAMER "QUEBEC."—The Richelieu Company yesterday launched, in the Richelieu River at Sorel, the eleventh and the finest of their splendid fleet of steamers. The event, for such it may be termed, was one of the most successful in the history of our system of inland navigation, and it will doubtless mark an epoch in that history from which to date a more rapid advance in the magnitude, strength and velocity of

the vessels engaged in the navigation of our magnificent river. The Richelieu Company have well earned the high position they occupy as public carriers, and the success with which their efforts have been attended.

The Quebec, the iron hull of which alone exists in compact form, is 285 feet from stem to stern, 34 feet beam or 55 feet over all when her main deck is laid, 11 feet hold. She was ordered in Glasgow from Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., by Mr. Lamere, the Manager, who last winter proceeded to the Clyde with that special object. He had previously visited New York, where a model was drafted for him by Messrs. J. Inglis & Co., after the most improved clipper steamers of the Hudson River. Upon this model she was constructed of the very best iron plates, put together by Messrs. Barclay & Co., and each part numbered, when she was taken apart and shipped for Sorel where the parts arrived in June last. She was there put together, rivetted and bolted by Messrs. W. P. Bartley & Co., of Montreal and Sorel. Her boilers were placed in her before launching by the same firm, who will also construct the machinery, which will be of ample power to bring out her full sailing capacities. The upper works of the vessel are to be modelled after the new steamer St. Johns, recently launched and now the finest steamboat on the Hudson, sketches having been made of the cabins of that boat by the Company's architect. She will like that vessel have two tiers of state rooms, numbering 154, and with the berth room and ladies cabin will be capable of accommodating between 400 and 500 passengers. She will, in fact, be a two storied steamboat.

FOSSIL HONEY-COMB.—It has generally been believed that the honey-bee was introduced to this continent from Europe, after its modern discovery, but Mr. Routledge, of Loughborough, C.W., has made a discovery of fossil-bees and honey comb in that neighborhood, of which he writes as follows:—I have a fragment of petrified honey-comb recently discovered on a limestone ridge in the township of Kingston, in which may be seen bees entombed in stone. The outer part of the comb is limestone, the interior the natural color of honey; the few bees visible in it are of a common appearance, only divested of their wings. The celebrated Miller's Testimony of the Rocks [a work corroborative of the Mosaic history of creation], page 84, says: "And for the first time, amid the remains of a flora that seems to have had its few flowers—though flowers could have formed no conspicuous feature in even Oolitic landscape—we detect in a few broken fragments of the wings of butterflies, decided traces of the flower-sucking insects. Not, however, until we enter into the great tertiary division do these become numerous. The first bee makes its appearance in the amber of the Eocene locked up hermetically in its gem-like tomb—an embalmed corpse in a crystal coffin. Bees and butterflies are present in increased proportions in the latter tertiary deposits, but not until that terminal creation to which we ourselves belong was ushered on the scene, did they receive their full development." I saw several petrified honey-combs in the same locality of considerable size, and the specific gravity appeared to be much greater than limestone. I am of opinion the honey was made deep amid the rocks, and after petrification had taken place, has been thrown on the surface by an agency of which this part of the country bears many evident proofs.

The following from the Kingston *Daily News* lets the cat out of the bag with regard to the rope-tying tricks of the Davenport Brothers, which are astonishing so much the citizens of London, England:—

"It does not speak much for the acumen of the Londoners to hear of those 'spiritist' humbugs, the Davenports, being lionized to the extent that they have been in the great metropolis. In Canada their so-called spiritual manifestations failed to draw houses or put money in the purses of the charlatans, simply because our people, taught by a lengthened experience, have a wholesome suspicion of all such Yankee adventurers. However, in London, the Davenports have made heaps of money, alike from easy believers and curious sceptics eager to detect. But the published accounts which detail the 'mysterious' vision of a hand overhead while the Davenport Brothers were seen to be seated and tied, let drop no intimation of there being a confederate concealed in the upper part of the Cabinet, a thing which must necessarily be, if we are to hold to the materialistic philosophy which so far has safely guided the world. That the Davenports have a confederate who is undoubtedly concealed in the mechanism of the cabinet, was discovered during their stay in Kingston. They have with them a young woman remarkably small in figure, and it is she who interposes her 'feminine arm' during the mystifications of the Davenports, the further to confound a puzzled auditory. These humbugs must soon run their course, even in London, for already their performances are coming to be looked upon as mere jugglery at which others can readily become as expert as themselves."

Intelligence was received from Toronto on Wednesday 30th ult., of the death there, by drowning, of Mr. M. J. Hickey, attorney, of this city. The circumstances under which the deceased came into the water are at present shrouded in mystery. The body was found floating in Toronto Bay on Monday afternoon, and as it could not be identified it was removed to the dead-house. On Tuesday forenoon Dr. Buchanan opened an inquest, but as the body could not be identified, although a large number of persons visited the dead-house to inspect it, the inquest was adjourned in order to give more time for others to view it. The inquest was resumed in the evening, when the body being identified, the jury, after hearing all the evidence that could be adduced, returned a verdict of "Found Drowned." The remains were then handed over to friends of the deceased for removal to Ottawa, and it is expected that they will arrive here to-day.

The deceased was a young man of much promise, and had a large circle of friends in this city, over whom the sad news of his premature end

has cast a deep gloom. He had considerable literary taste, having been, we believe, at one time a writer for the newspaper press. Effusions from his pen, both in prose and verse, have occasionally appeared in *The Ottawa Citizen*. It is true, they were generally of trifling character; but they gave evidence of having emanated from a mind well stored with knowledge, and capable of grasping, readily and intelligently, subjects of a much more broad and profound nature. The deceased had gone to Toronto for the purpose of 'attending term'—that, we believe, is the phrase—preparatory to taking his degree as barrister-at-law.—*Ottawa Citizen*, Dec. 3.

THE LATEST SWINDLE.—An enterprising Yankee in New York city has opened business in the imaginary package line, and is sending letters to Canada informing those he desires to dupe that he has packages directed to them which he will forward on receipt of \$1. The letters are, of course postpaid, and bear the New York postmark, and the dupes are desired to send their money to a post office in an adjoining state. A subscriber at Bath has sent us one of these letters for the purpose of cautioning others who may have been likewise favoured from parting with their dollars. The envelope containing this letter is postmarked 'New York, Nov. 17.'

Nov. 8, 1864.
Mr. J. Cooper, Bath, Addington Co., C.W.:

Dear Sir—I have a package directed to your address which I will forward by mail on receipt of \$1.00. Address

J. H. TUTTLE,
Tuttle's Corners,
New Jersey, U.S."

There is one part of the petition of the Confederate prisoners which had been totally omitted, as it seems to us, which could have hardly crept in without the advice of counsel, who felt it proper to declare all things necessary for their case. They say that in attacking St. Albans with a score of men they did not contemplate returning by flight into Canada. Now, in the name of common sense, where did they intend to go? To conquer Vermont, bold, occupy, and ravage it? Or were they the people to rise and welcome them? Or were they with so large a force to fight their way through to the Virginia frontier? or through New Hampshire and Maine into New Brunswick? This assertion seems utterly absurd upon the face of it. And in that intention of flight back into Canada (even more perhaps than in the manner they left it) consisted their offence against our hospitality, if not against our neutrality laws. We are by no means sure that this will not serve to establish their criminality according to our laws. If they have broken them, we hope to see them punished for it—that our Government will leave no stone unturned to enforce those laws against all who, having taken refuge and received protection here, engage in such expeditions. Whatever our sympathies may be, however much we may feel that atrocities in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere justify harrying reprisals, we would yet keep good faith with the Federal Government, and enforce the law against any who attempt to use Canadian territory as a base for hostile operations against our neighbours.—*Montreal Gazette*.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 6, 1864.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.70 to \$3.85; Super, No. 2 \$3.90 to \$4.05; Superfine \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.42; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.75 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.37 to \$2.41.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00;

Wheat—U Canada Spring, 89c to 92c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.15 to \$5.20; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.10 to \$5.15.

Butter—Store packed in small packages at 18c, and a lot of choice Dairy 20c to 22c.

Eggs per doz, 16c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 10c to 10 1/2c.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c.

Cut-Meat per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9 1/2c to 10c;

Bacon, 5 1/2c to 6c.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$20.00; Prime Mess, \$20.00 to \$20.00; Prime, \$20.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

"THE IRISH CHARACTER ESSENTIALLY CONSERVATIVE."

A LECTURE

On the above subject will be delivered by

MARCUS DOHERTY, ESQ., ADVOCATE,

ON

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 12th instant,

IN THE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL, NORTHERN BUILDING.

Admission 25 cents.

Doors open at Seven o'clock—Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

By Order,
F. M. CASSIDY,
Sec. Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young woman provided with a first-class Diploma wants a situation as Teacher in a school, or in a private family. No objection to locality—unexceptionable references.—Apply at the office of this paper.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARBENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to

P. CARROLL, Esq.,
Tannery West;

Or to the Proprietor,
PETER KING,
St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, from his long experience in business in Canada, renders him peculiarly adapted.

The adjustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual.

WM. H. HOPPER,
68 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Montreal, Dec. 8, 1864.

NEW POEMS.

BY C. HEAVYSEGE (AUTHOR OF 'SAUL.')

MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Heavysege's NEW POEM, "JEPTHA'S DAUGHTER," will be published on the 13th instant.

It has been got up in the very best style of London workmanship, printed on tinted paper, and bound in fancy cloth, beveled gilt side and edges.

Price \$1.

No present could be more appropriate for the approaching Christmas Season.

DAWSON BROS.,
No. 23, Great St. James Street,
Montreal, Dec. 8, 1864.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY. Choice SYRUPS, of the best quality. Flavoring Essences, in great variety.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—LUBIN'S, Pinaud's, Rimmel's and Jules Hanel's Perfumery; Rimmel's Eau de Cologne, Bandoline, Cosmetics, Sachets, Pomades, &c., and a large assortment of best English Toilet Soaps.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S CATALOGUE, CONTAINING a List of Select DRUGS and Pharmaceutical Preparations, and also valuable information for invalids and families, supplied gratis, on application to

HENRY R. GRAY,
Dispensary and Family Chemist,
94 St. Lawrence Main Street,
Montreal.

Established 1859.

NEW DRUG STORE.—The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public of the St. Joseph Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Establishment, with a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil, Burning Fluid, &c., at

No. 16, St. Joseph Street,

Adjoining the Exchange Hotel,

Where he trusts to receive a share of public favor, so liberally awarded to him during the past five years in Notre Dame Street.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—The Subscriber is now prepared to supply the trade, on liberal terms, with the celebrated **CONCENTRATED LYE.**

SOZODONT.—Just Received, a large supply of this much admired DENTRIFICER. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

J. A. HARTE,
268 Notre Dame and 16 St. Joseph Sts.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

MORRISBURG, C. W.

Nov. 23, 1864.

WANTED,

FOR the Perth Separate School, a MALE AND FEMALE TEACHER for the year 1865. Applicants to have good moral character and first-class certificates.

Address to

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, having a Diploma, to teach in No. 1 School, St. Columban. Apply to MICHAEL TRACY, Sec.-Treasurer; or to Mr. JOHN POWERS, Commissioner, Nov. 9, 1864.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:

Mrs. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown.

Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, "

Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.

Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.

Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Lancaster.

Oct. 3, 1864. Gw.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev

E. J. Moran, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

July 21st, 1861.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage-Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS-DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1864.