

CIRCULAR,

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF SANDWICH.

Episcopal Residence, Dec. 18, 1866.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—The time is now arrived to inform you that, about four months ago, I have thought proper to tender my resignation to His Holiness, who has graciously condescended to accept it, and to relieve me from the over-riding burden which he had imposed upon me in 1865. I have just now received the final acceptance of my voluntary resignation of the Episcopal See of this Diocese, and I hasten to inform you and your congregation to make special prayers, in order that it may please the Lord of the Vineyard to send a more zealous and able pastor to replace me.

As this will be my last official communication, I beg to offer you my most grateful acknowledgments for your kind feelings towards me during my short but very laborious administration. I feel happy to be able to say with truth, that with the exception of two or three unfortunate clergymen, who have left us, my official and private relations with the clergy of this Diocese have always been such as I could desire. Their final submission to, and cordial union with, the bishop, and their zeal and regularity in the discharge of their pastoral duties, have been a constant source of gratification and edification for me and their congregations.

As for myself, although deficient, no doubt, in many things, God is my witness that I have constantly endeavored to do all in my power, according to the very limited means at my disposal, to extend and to consolidate our holy faith in this Diocese. Much has been done, in a comparatively short time, notwithstanding many great difficulties and trials which we have met at the very outset. But the steadily increasing wants of this young Diocese which require corresponding efforts, and the very precarious state of my health, together with my gradually increasing deafness, and other motives made known to His Holiness, have convinced me, for a long time past, that the welfare of the Diocese requires that a younger and abler hands than mine should hold the reins of the administration. It has pleased His Holiness to grant me this favor, and now with a most grateful heart do I say of him whom the Holy Father will soon send to replace me:—*Optavit illum crescere, me autem minui.*

Hence, from this day my official connection with the Diocese ceases, inasmuch as His Holiness has condescended to grant that an Administrator be appointed to govern during the vacancy of the See, thus graciously relieving me of all further responsibility.

Nothing, therefore, remains for me, Rev. and dear Sir, but to bid you, from my inmost heart, a most affectionate farewell, and to offer you my best and warmest good wishes for yourself and your congregation. May the Lord give you health, strength and grace to continue to fulfill your Pastoral duties with unflinching zeal; and whilst you are toiling to win souls to Him in this sad life, may you prepare for yourself the imperishable happiness promised to the faithful servant.

In reading this Circular from the Altar, be pleased to recommend me to the prayers of the faithful, and bless them in my name.

Until the consecration of my successor, you will add at Mass the oration *de Spiritu Sancto*, without omitting the oration *pro Papa*, which remains *De Munda* until revoked.

Humbly soliciting a remembrance in your *mementos* at the Altar, I remain Rev. and dear Sir, with great regard and affection, your very devoted servant in Christ,

† ADOLPHUS, Bp. of Sandwich.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Nov. 1866. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

There is no falling off of interest in our old acquaintance. Perhaps the tale of a "Maiden of Prague" is spun out a little too much, but it is well told, whilst that of Sir Brook Fossbrooke is brought to a conclusion. We have a very admirable article on the past and present condition of the United States, under the caution of the Three Presidents; and Cornelius O'Dowd is as usual witty and instructive. The other articles are:—Historic Portraits; Scraps of Verse from a Tourist's Journal; Celestial Rule and Rebellion; and last of all, the usual political article—What Should the Ministers Do?

We would again call attention to the "Battles of the World," published by one of our citizens, John Muir. The work is of much value as a book of reference, or text book; every reader, ought to have it in their library. It may be had at the book stores.

LOWELL INSTITUTE.—The lectures now in the course of being delivered before this Institute by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, on "Chemical and Physical Geology," attract large audiences. Dr. Hunt has been for twenty years connected with the geological survey of the Canada, and has the reputation of being without a superior in the country in his special department. His lectures are given without notes, and overflow with novel facts and views. He is master of the literature of his subject as well as a working chemist and geologist, and his knowledge includes the most recent French and German as well as English and American speculations on the philosophy of his theme. As an expositor he has the rare power of lucidly developing leading ideas, without excluding the consideration of the numerous subsidiary facts and principles which modify or appear to contradict them. He is like a driver, who holds the reins firmly on the most seemingly unmanageable horses—always ready to answer an objection drawn from sciences related to his own, and quick to seize confirmations of his views from the same sources.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE FRENCH PARISH CHURCH.—We recently had the pleasure of hearing the Rev. Mr. Colin of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the eloquent preacher who is now conducting the retreat in the French Parish Church every evening, and may truly say that the pulpit is seldom filled by a gentleman of such great and varied talents. The Rev. Mr. Colin possesses marvellous powers of reasoning with great facilities of expression blended with a richly colored and poetic diction which at once recalls the eloquence of Bishop Charbonnel and the form and artistic scholarly taste of Father Felix, the celebrated preacher who is agitating the religious world of France. The church, we need scarcely add, is nightly crowded.—*Evening Telegraph.*

SUBRATT AT THREE RIVERS.—In reply to the statement that Subratt was for some time harboured at Three Rivers by a Roman Catholic Priest, the *Journal* of that town, writing by authority, says: "We do not know who could have given Mr. Potter this information, but we may assure him that it was completely erroneous. No Catholic priest of Three Rivers either knew or saw Subratt."

A LECTURE ON THE JESUITS,

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kingston, Dec. 14th, 1866.

Sir,—Last evening the first of a course of lectures in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, was delivered in St. Patrick's Hall, by the Rev. J. M. J. Graham, of Westport. The rev. gentleman was accompanied to the platform by the Very Rev. Vicar General Doherty, the Rev. Clergy of the City, and most of the Professors of the University of Regina College. About a quarter before eight o'clock the worthy President of the Society, Mr. James Gardiner, in a short address, introduced the lecturer of the evening. On Father Graham coming forward he was received with enthusiastic applause. In opening his lecture, he gave a short history of the foundation of the Jesuit Order; after which he proceeded to show how false were the many accusations that were brought against the Jesuits by their traducers. In fact he showed that the calumnies of their maligners were the strongest proofs of the merits of the Order. He pointed out the fact that the Jesuits had been at all times the friends of the Church, the friends of good monarchs, the friends of the people against tyrannical princes, the friends of the slave in his bondage, and of the savage in his wilderness. He showed that these statements were not mere assertions, but facts, acknowledged not only by Catholic writers at all times, but by Protestant historians, and in support of them he quoted from Ranke, Macaulay, Bancroft and others. He referred to the fact that, not only in a religious, but also in a social point of view, the Jesuits had conferred the greatest benefits on the human race; for not only in religion, but in the sciences, in literature, and in the diffusion of general knowledge, they had approved themselves the brightest ornaments. As Missionaries they had no equals—none were so ready to leave their homes, their friends, and all that is dear to man, and to go forth to carry the Gospel of their Divine Master into the very home of the savage. No privations, no suffering—no, not even certain death itself could deter them from fulfilling the duties of their Order—proclaiming the saving truths of salvation. Not like the sleek, ease loving, and money getting gentry of Exeter Hall, who, with a *lille* under one arm, and a *wife* under the other, with children, and men servants, and maid servants about them, start on a missionary expedition to the Indies, not to convert the inhabitants to Christianity, but to drive a profitable trade and to calumniate the Catholic Church. The Jesuit goes forth, with the emblem of Christ crucified, to preach and practice charity towards all men. The lecturer asked who amongst those swarms of tract-hawkers could be found to suffer like St. Francis Xavier? No! it was much easier to abuse the Jesuits than to imitate their example. The rev. gentleman continued to speak for more than two hours, during which time he was listened to with the greatest attention, and frequently applauded, by a large and appreciative audience. Father Graham has a splendid voice, which, taken together with his personal appearance, added much to the effect of his discourse. This, I believe, was his first appearance as a public lecturer, but it is to be hoped it will not be his last.

Yours,

G.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN AT COMMON SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Toronto Leader.

Sir,—You will confer a favour on us by opening your columns to a few remarks concerning the large number of Catholic children who attend the common schools in Upper Canada, and also on the large proportion of Catholic school teachers in them. These remarks may not be unacceptable to our readers who would like to see facts in their true light.

The Catholics of Western Canada, according to the last census, constitute about one-fourth of the entire population, and may be divided into three classes. The 1st, Those who live in cities, towns and incorporated villages. 2nd, Those who form Catholic settlements. 3rd, Those who live scattered amongst a predominating Protestant population in rural districts.

Catholics belonging to the first class are generally those who avail themselves of separate schools. They are rich and sufficiently numerous to support them with the governmental assistance, and with very rare exceptions, their children attend no other. These form the great majority of those who attend separate schools.

Catholics comprising the second class, namely: those who form Catholic settlements, avail themselves of the common schools which the trustees and teachers are for the most part Catholics, are by no means dangerous to the faith of the children who frequent them, and consequently do not encounter any objection on the part of ecclesiastical authority. The number of schools is very considerable, and swells greatly the mass of those Catholic children who attend common schools.

The Catholics of the third class, namely: those who live scattered amongst Protestants in rural districts, generally live too far apart to be able to establish and support separate schools; and are, from the very necessity of the case, constrained either to send their children to the common schools, or to leave them uneducated. The former they do with the consent of the Catholic clergy. The circumstances of those two latter classes sufficiently account for the large number of Catholic children who attend common schools; and certainly do not justify the conclusion that "Catholic parents prefer the common school system to the separate," and send their children to the common schools notwithstanding the "Roman Catholic ecclesiastical hostility to them." To justify such a conclusion, it would be necessary for the chief superintendent of Upper Canada to show that where separate schools exist the Catholics send their children in large numbers to the common schools in preference; or even to prove that where the Catholics mixed amongst Protestants are sufficiently rich and numerous to establish separate schools they refuse to do so, and prefer to send their children to the common schools. He can do neither.

It is true that some Catholic parents complain of teachers, but who, or what system can please all? The separate school teachers, except those of religious orders, receive their "certificates" either from the Normal School or from the county board of examiners. It is also true that the separate school system labors under some difficulties, none of which however, it is just to admit, are thrown in the way by the learned and polite staff of the education office, but which arise from circumstances that time will remove.

Your obdt. servant,

JOHN WALSH, V.G.

St. Mary's Church,

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1866

Remittances in our next.

SWITZERLAND, 18th Dec., 1866.—There was a good deal of excitement in the village early this morning an alarm having been given that a party of Fenians were coming to rescue the prisoners.

About 1.30 a horseman came galloping into the village and asked for Major Campbell, to whom he communicated the intelligence that a large body of armed men were marching from Abbott's Corners in the direction of Switzerland.

The volunteers were immediately got under arms, and, within a few minutes after the alarm was given with the exception of a guard left to protect the village, the whole of the volunteers, with Major Campbell at their head, were on the march on the road by which it was supposed the army were coming.

Squadrons were at once sent out through the surrounding country to guard against a surprise by the approaching raiders. Meanwhile all was bustle and excitement in the village. The police were got out by Col. Ermatinger, and telegrams were sent to St. Johns to hurry forward more troops. The prisoners were roused and dressed, and ready to go in readiness to take them to the nearest railway station, West Switzerland.

It turned out after all to be a false alarm. The volunteers marched out a few miles, and meeting no enemy returned. The alarm was given, and no raiders were coming, and the soldiers and police returned to their quarters, and the village to its peaceful slumbers.

It is said that the alarm was got up by the officers to test the efficiency of their men and their readiness to turn out at a moment's notice, and there is some complaint that no notification of these intentions was given to those in charge of the civil force.

Another story is, that the alarm arose out of a number of sleighs having been seen at a French house a mile and a half out of town, where a dance was going on, and that the officers themselves were deceived. The news caused great excitement in St. Johns. The troops were put under marching orders—the bells were rung, and the whole population turned out.

Dr. Tache speaks in the highest terms of the Canadian collection intended for Paris. He says there has never been such a grand display sent from this country.

A correspondent in Melbourne, Eastern Townships, writes: "Gold has been found in the banks of the Windsor river, about five miles from the St. Francis. In one locality, where there is a flat of about two acres, the precious metal has been found in several places. About two feet from the surface is a very ferruginous deposit of gravel containing gold, and beneath is a bluish kind of clay, with pieces of talcose slate, cellular quartz, and a quantity of iron pyrites; this last deposit contains the most gold. The rocks in the vicinity strongly indicate the presence of the metal."

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* has the following decided hit: "It appears certain that the United States authorities have captured Sarrazin; he is in danger of being tried and executed. We hope we are not trespassing our usual limits when we suggest that the Canadian authorities should immediately apply to the United States authorities for a copy of the proceedings in the case," coupled with a declaration that they could not but regard with displeasure the execution of the extreme penalty of the law in the case of the prisoner, inasmuch as the crime is eminently political.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS SNUBBED.—After the lapse of some six months, President Roberts, of the Fenian organization, left it necessary to redeem the character of the Brotherhood from the charge of neglect towards the prisoners confined here. Accordingly, he addressed a letter, some days ago, to His Lordship Bishop Lynch enclosing \$300 for the benefit of the Fenian prisoners confined in Toronto jail. A magnificent sum to be distributed among some forty persons, and in greenbacks, too! His Lordship immediately returned the money to President Roberts, intimating no doubt, to that individual, that he did not feel by any means flattered at having been singled out as the dispenser of the ample (if) fund which had been allotted for the relief of those whom Roberts and others of his stamp had involved in trouble and then cruelly abandoned.

Roberts also wrote to Robert Bloese Lynch expressing his regret that the "Colonel" would not be hanged. Were his sentence carried out Roberts assures him it would have the effect of replenishing the Fenian exchequer!—*Toronto Freeman.*

By advices from Halifax, we learn that Mr. McLoughlin, Chief of the Government Police, arrived at Halifax, N.S., on the 18th with Major Browne in custody. It is the intention of Mr. McLoughlin to come by way of Riviere du Loup so as to avoid any further trouble about questions as to the interpretation of the Extradition treaty which might arise were the prisoner taken through the United States.—*Montreal Herald.*

M. Tache speaks in the highest terms of the Canadian collection intended for the Paris Exhibition. He says there has never been such a grand display sent from this country.

The French detective may have been more courageous than scrupulous in concealing from the officer who had Lamiandre in custody that his case was to be discussed in Court next morning, and our officers, from Lord Macclesfield downward, may have been remiss in enforcing the performance of conditions which they were bound to see had been fulfilled before they directed the fugitive to be given up. But though this may furnish good grounds to complain of our own servants, it by no means entitles us to demand that the French Government shall render back its prisoner.

The French Government may say: "We demanded his surrender for the crime of forgery, and supported our demand by evidence which would have been sufficient to convict him here, and which was deemed by a magistrate in Canada to warrant his commitment to prison there. We asked the surrender by our consul, whose functions are at least of a semi-diplomatic character, and the demand was endorsed and approved by your Governor General, acting as it is fair to suppose he would act, after consulting his official advisers. True it is, that after forensic strategy had been stimulated by some of the money which the prisoner had obtained by means of his crimes, a number of technical objections were taken, somewhat similar in character to those which were raised by the other day by a clever counsel with great volubility, in favour of a man who had confessed himself guilty of the offence with which he was charged. But our police officer was by no means bound to wait for the result of this legal hair splitting, armed as he was with authority for the prisoner's extradition, whose validity was recognized by the jailer who had him in custody," and now that Lamiandre has once more come within the jurisdiction of our tribunals, he is as entirely amenable to them as was Governor Wall when, after twenty years of expatriation, he was tried and condemned for a capital offence in your own country." The position thus taken is legally impregnable; and so, we understand, after anxious and mature consideration, the Government has been advised.—*London Herald.*

Whitby is establishing a cheese factory.

The subject of making a tram-road between Lanark and Perth is again mooted.

Hamilton Bay was frozen across on Friday night, being earlier than in any year within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.

Died,

At his residence, near Gananoque, O.W., on the 29th November, James Kelly, aged 75 years, a native of Clonycyrra, near Newmarket, Co. Wexford, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 27, 1866

Flour—Follards, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$4.15 to \$4.50; Super, No. 3, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Superior \$5.75 to \$6.75; Fancy \$7.30 to \$7.40; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.45 per 100 lbs.

Oats—per bush of 200 lbs., worth \$5 to \$5.10. Wheat, per bush of 60 lb., Range: for U. C. Spring according to samples \$1.75 to \$1.85. For per 60 lbs.—Market dull; the quotation per 60 lbs. is about \$2 to \$2.25.

Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—Worth 32c in store. Barley per 48 lbs.—Market dull, at 52c to 55c. Rye per 56 lbs.—Nominal at 52c to 55c. Corn per 56 lbs.—22c asked for mixed, duty free, but no transactions.

Ashe per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$3.50 to \$5.00; a sale at latter figure; Inferiors \$5.35 to \$6.45.—Pearls, \$7.35 to \$7.40.

Pork per cwt. of 200 lbs.—Market quiet, and prices nominally. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.—Range \$5.50 to \$6.00 (silver currency) according to quality and condition.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 24, 1866

	S. d.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal,	19	6 to 19 9
Oatmeal, do	13	0 to 14 0
Indian Meal, do	9	0 to 9 0
Wheat, per min., do	0	0 to 0 0
Barley, do, (new)	2	9 to 3 0
Peas, do,	5	3 to 5 6
Oats, do,	1	10 to 2 2
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	3 to 1 6
Do, salt do	0	9 to 0 10
Beans, small white, per min	0	0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag	4	6 to 5 0
Onions, per bush	0	0 to 4 0
Lard, per lb	0	8 to 1 0
Beef, per lb	0	3 to 0 9
Pork, do	0	6 to 0 8
Mutton, do	0	3 to 0 4
Lamb, per do	0	3 to 0 4
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1	0 to 1 2
Turkeys, per couple, young,	7	6 to 10 0
Apples, per bri	\$3.50	to \$6.00
Hay, per 120 bundles,	\$4.00	to \$9.50
Straw	\$4.50	to \$7.00
Beef, per 100 lbs,	\$7.00	to \$7.50
Pork, fresh, do	\$6.00	to \$7.50

ROMAN LOAN.

THE PONTIFICAL LOAN BONDS are now being delivered to holders of receipts; and Subscriptions will be again received, and Bonds for \$35 may be taken at \$10.50.

ALFRED LAROCQUE.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1866.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORTHMEIER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 31st inst. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order,

P. O'MEARA, R.C. Sec.

W. O. FARMER,

ADVOCATE.

41 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need to be reminded; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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For all four of the Reviews	12 00	do
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	do
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	do
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00	do
For Blackwood and any three of the Reviews	13 00	do
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	do

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Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:
The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive; and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for \$2.50.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MESSRS. D. & J. SILLIER & Co., have received from their Establishments in New York and Boston, and from their agents in London and Dublin, a large assortment of Catholic Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

ALBUMS in the different sizes, colors and bindings.

POEMS by James Clarence Mangan, with photographic introduction by John Mitchell. Price \$1.25.

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WANTED,

FOR the Roman Catholic Female Separate School of Belleville, C.W., a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate. None else need apply. Salary liberal.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to M. Adamson, Chairman up to the 1st January, 1867. Dec. 29, 1866. 2w

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man 22 years of age Speaking and Writing French and English with facility, wishes to obtain a Situation in this city, either in an office or Warehouse as Book-keeper, or Clerk. Can furnish the best recommendations.

Address,

G. W. MANSEAU,

Jacques Cartier Normal School,

Montreal.

29th November, 1866. 2m.

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IN A CATHOLIC LADIES' ACADEMY in Montreal, a TEACHER well qualified to give instruction in the English and French languages.

Address "A. B." at Messrs. Sandler & Co.'s Book Store, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House.

Terms moderate.

The School is under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Pastor of St. Ann's Church.

Nov. 23, 1866.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of buildings prepared and superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AMABLE PREVOST & CO., Plaintiffs,

vs.

JOSEPH BEAUPERLANT, Merchant, of the Town of Borel,

Defendant.

A writ of attachment has issued in this cause.

M. MATHIEU,

Sheriff.

Borel, 29th Nov., 1866. 2w

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS