

allible judge, on all questions of faith and morals; but the question whether the temporal sovereign of the Papal States has justly forfeited the allegiance of his subjects, and whether the latter have the right to revolt against him, "involves a spiritual question," and constitutes therefore a case in which we must, if Catholics, challenge for the Pope, as Sovereign Pontiff "the intallible assistance of the Holy Ghost." It is a question which as a mere temporal ruler Pius IX. has no more power to decide than have his subjects; but as a question of faith and morals, or as a "spiritual question" it is one of which he is, by the Reviewer's own showing, the "divinely appointed," and therefore the infallible judge—when speaking in the name of, and addressing the Catholic Church, in trust for whom he holds the temporalities in question.

The Reviewer also censures, and we think undeservedly, the action of the Bishops of his own country, for insisting upon retaining in their hands the title deeds of buildings by them dedicated to the worship of God, and for refusing to comply with the law respecting the registry of marriages. But if the action of the Prelates required vindication—it would be sufficient to remark that the State has no right to impose special duties upon those to whom it accords no special privileges; and that therefore, it has no right to impose the special duty of making a registry of marriages upon a Catholic Bishop, since in every other respect, it treats him as a simple citizen. If the State want these registries, it should pay for them. It may be remarked also that in order to prevent the risk even of a Catholic Church being desecrated, of its being leased occasionally for a lecture room, or opened during the week as a kind of "Barnum Curiosity Shop," it is essentially requisite that the right of ownership therein should be vested in an ecclesiastical person; and not in a body of laity, who might, if in a bad humor with their priest, bid him clear away his things from the Altar, as the Choir was in requisition for a Band of "Ethiopian Singers." These things might all occur were a body of laity the owners of the sacred edifice; and that it may never run the risk even of being so desecrated, and in order that the due supremacy of the Bishop in spirituals be maintained, it is indispensably necessary that he should have the control of the temporal. Thus has the Church ruled; and it is because the Reviewer would fain republicanism the Church, and assimilate the ecclesiastical to the political order of the United States, that he objects to that decision. He sees not yet perhaps whether he is tending; but to be consistent, he should go for Bishops elected for a limited period by ballot and universal suffrage, and the right of the majority in any city, ward, or district to ordain and appoint the inferior clergy. Pending the advent of this ecclesiastical millennium, the power of coercing the Bishop in his selection of clergy, is to be secured by vesting all church property in the hands of the laity, who would thus have the power of bringing a recalcitrant Prelate to their own terms. It was precisely by the same process that in the Middle Ages, unprincipled kings attempted to exercise dominion over the Church of Christ; and the same great principle that a Hildebrand had in his day to assert against the Emperor, has the Church of this Continent to assert against democracy and the tyranny of brute majorities.

Again on the School Question the Reviewer would almost seem to insinuate that education is a function of the State, thus countenancing one of the worst evils of modern Socialism. He however gives at best, but an uncertain sound upon this vital question; and this ambiguity, this reticence, whether it proceeds from dread of shocking all good Catholics, all lovers of individual liberty as opposed to socialism, or whether it proceeds from fear of offending the prejudices of the brute majority, is unworthy of the Reviewer's reputation, and position as the leading Catholic publicist of this Continent.

We say nothing about the sneers in one of his contributor's essays—upon the Irish "Peasant Priest" of last century, and many other expressions equally offensive, equally suggestive of untruth. The Reviewer expressly states that he does not endorse all his correspondent's views, and though we regret the publication of those views, we will not hold Dr. Brownson responsible for them. But we do say, ending as we began, that the entire tone of the October number of *Brownson's Review* is offensive to every humble layman, who believes that it is his duty to obey rather than to admonish his spiritual mother, and that it is gratuitously offensive to Irish Catholics in particular; whilst it has been welcomed by, and proved itself acceptable to, a very considerable portion of the anti-Catholic press of this Continent. A more damning censure of its contents than is implied in this last fact, it would be impossible for Dr. Brownson's bitter enemy to pronounce; nor could we adduce a more convincing proof of the justice of the hostile strictures which the TRUE WITNESS, in common with the majority of the Catholic press, has felt bound to make upon it, than this—that it has elicited the applause of the most enthusiastic admirers of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel in North America.

ASSASSINATION MADE HOLY.—Even the London *Times*, the apostle of the Italian Liberals, recoils with disgust from the honors paid by the express orders of Garibaldi to the infamous Milano, who, it will be remembered failed in his attempt to murder the late King Ferdinand of Naples, and who expiated his crimes on the scaffold. This vile fellow, guilty of a crime which men of all creeds agree in branding with infamy, has been selected by Garibaldi (and not incorrectly)—as the true type of the Italian patriot, and as one whom a regenerated Italy should delight to honor. He has been, by edict of the Liberator, proclaimed "sacred to his country,"—and a pension from the public funds has been allotted to the surviving relatives of the criminal. These things, be it remembered, have been done, not in the heat of the moment, or in a fit of passion, but after mature deliberation, and as an exposition of the moral and political principles of Garibaldi and his brother patriots. Such barefaced, deliberate and public approba-

tion of assassination has disgusted even the not very scrupulous Naples Correspondent of the *Times*—who, in a recent communication, thus comments upon the revolting proceedings:—

"An attempt is made to justify the honors paid to the memory of the soldier Milano, who tried to assassinate the late King of Naples during a review. The decree of the 28th of September last, which proclaimed Milano as a person 'sacred to the country,' and which instituted a donation for his relatives exclusively for that act, is one of those faults 'worse than crimes' which stain the noblest of causes, and which furnish material to the enemies of Garibaldi. It is certain that Garibaldi himself would recoil from imitating the deed for which he has 'honoured' the memory of Milano. King Ferdinand was assuredly as bad a Sovereign as any nation was cursed with; and his system of government one of the most execrable that history makes mention of. But Milano was not the less an assassin; and the cause of liberty must not be polluted by assassination. The apotheosis of assassination should not be celebrated by the soldiers of liberty. It has nothing in common with liberty; it is as different from the struggle for liberty as night from day. Milano doubtless exhibited courage in his attempt to kill the King in the presence of the army; but it is a quality which he shows in common with many who have, for similar acts, ended their days upon the scaffold, with the reprobation of mankind. Garibaldi has, unquestionably, rendered great services to the cause of Italian independence; but the sooner he shakes off the influences which have led him to this ostentatious sympathy with the pointed better for his cause and himself. There are certain crimes which all parties that wish not to be dishonoured agree in denouncing, and this is one of them.

An effort is made by the *Stech* to justify the honors paid to the memory of Milano by the examples of those conferred on the family of the Chouan chief Georges Cadoudal, who, in 1804, was implicated in a Royalist conspiracy for overthrowing the Government of the First Consul Bonaparte and restoring the Bourbons. The circumstances are not the same, and even if they were it is no justification of Milano. Milano was a soldier in the army of Ferdinand; he had sworn allegiance to him; had eaten his bread; followed his flag; exhibited the same appearance of loyalty, or what was thought loyalty, as his comrades to the recognized Sovereign—detestable as he was—of the Two Sicilies."

We are no admirers of Austrian absolutism, no apologist for the deeds of the Neapolitan Bourbons; yet, as Christians, we cannot but express our strong suspicions of a Liberator who is the public advocate of assassination, and of that political regeneration of which one of the first fruits is the apotheosis of a convicted assassin.

THE BRITISH LEGION.—This is the title of a band of filibusters, picked up chiefly amongst the blacklegs and swindlers of the Great Metropolis, who have lately gone over to Naples to aid in the glorious work of revolution now toward Italy. The *Times*'s correspondent gives a description of their reception at Naples by the little "gambus" who appropriately hailed the members of the British Legion as "brothers." All the respectable people of Naples seem to have kept aloof:—

"I thought at times the demonstration might have been warmer, but half the houses are unoccupied, and the people out of town; the doubtful weather kept many away, and especially the ladies, who would not dare to wet the soles of their feet; and there is a strong reactionary feeling and much timidity."

The same writer is also of opinion that Englishmen in Naples would have merited more Italian respect:—

"If, amid the sympathies which every man must feel with the struggling Italy, we had been more precise in condemning certain lines of conduct, instead of calling black white, or trying to gloss over what is indefensible."

Doubtless; if the Great Britain's standard of morality in Italy were a little higher, if instead of "calling black white," and extolling Garibaldi as an immaculate hero, he had called things by their right names, he would have stood a better chance of being mistaken for an honest man. In the meantime it is consoling to find that the gallant stand made by Francis II. against the immense odds with which he has had to contend has, though unsuccessful, extorted the praise and admiration even of the London *Times*. With all his faults, Francis II. of Naples is the only native actor in the Italian drama for whom it is possible for a brave or honest man to feel the slightest sympathy. In his defeat he is more glorious, more worthy of envy, than Victor Emmanuel in his triumph.

WHAT ARE CATHOLICS OF THE UNITED STATES TO KEEP "THANKSGIVING DAY" FOR!—The *Boston Pilot*, criticising Governor Banks' invitation to keep "Thanksgiving Day," asks the following pertinent questions:—

"Again, how are Catholics to thank God, on the invitation of Governor Banks, for the privileges of general education? Where are our privileges? Do they consist in the fact that we have to pay for godless schools, in which our holy religion is assailed, and our ministers are ridiculed? Are we to be thankful, because, after having contributed our quota to the support of schools on which we cannot rely, we have to pay again for the benefit of a sound and healthy education for our children? This is a glorious country, indeed. But it is a fact that the worst feature in the Church and State amalgamation is most prominent, and disgustingly hateful in the presumptuous interference of the State to force us to give our children up to teachers who are the enemies of our faith. We shall never be guilty of such monstrous abuse of our understandings as to acknowledge as a blessing from heaven what in fact is one of the most powerful machines made to play against the spiritual welfare of a Catholic generation.

Well may the *Pilot* ask in the name of his coreligionists, "where are our privileges?"—what is there for which we Catholics should thank the State? This question should be carefully pondered by these who, by their insidious counsels, encourage Catholic emigration to the United States, and thereby make themselves morally responsible for the annual ruin of thousands of immortal souls.

TO OUR THOROLD SUBSCRIBERS.—We have received a complaint from our local agent to the effect that the *True Witness* of the 2nd inst., did not reach Thorold until the 6th inst. In reply, we assure our friends that their papers were in the Montreal Post Office on Thursday, 1st inst., and that their non-delivery was entirely owing to bad management of some kind or another in the intermediate Post Offices. If our Thorold Subscribers do not receive their papers regularly every Saturday, the fault is, they may be confident, entirely attributable to the Post Office authorities.

ON MY BOWELS!—The editor of the *Mirrickville Chronicle*, an ultra Protestant journal, is much troubled in his inwards by the conduct of "a person engaged in general mercantile transactions in his village" who has added says our cotemporary, "a new department to his business—viz., the retailing of idolatrous pictures." The *Chronicle* feels that it cannot too strongly condemn the nefarious traffic, as an incitement to "Picture Worship" and as "impairing the safety of his ignorant neighbors' souls." Accordingly the *Mirrickville Chronicle* gently insinuates that the dealer in these "idolatrous pictures" had better be on the look out for Lynch Law, if he does not cease from his soul destroying occupation; and recommends him to "betake himself to some more creditable business forthwith, unless he desires to draw down upon his head the accumulated wrath of a Christian community." Judging the community of *Mirrickville* by the Christian character of the *Chronicle* as displayed in its writings, we conclude that the retailing of obscene engravings, and smutty stories, would prove a more lucrative business to the dealer, than the retailing of pictures, representing passages in the life and sufferings of Our Lord and of His Saints; and that the former traffic would of the two be the far more acceptable to that section of the good people of *Mirrickville* of which the *Chronicle* is the organ.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Toronto Christian Guardian* copies from a Boston paper some striking testimony as to the progress of Protestantism in Vermont, and the spread of "Spiritualism." The results are thus summed up:—

"Domestic discords prevail. Marriage contracts are made, to be dissolved in a few weeks or months."

This may be very disgusting, but we see not how any one can be surprised thereat, or why Protestants, who, as a general rule with the exception of High Church Anglicans, deny the indissolubility of marriage, should complain thereof. The "Spiritualists" as we said a right to the exercise of his "private judgment," and to follow whithersoever it may lead, as has the Methodist.

REVOLUTIONARY FREEDOM.—A brief extract from a letter sent to the London *Times* by its Naples correspondent gives a lively idea of the blessings of liberty as reported by Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel & Co. The writer is Cialdini the *Sanfinito* General; the "peasants" are the *brigand* who have fought for their legitimate Sovereign:—

"Every moment peasants armed by the reaction are brought in who have committed horrors. I have them shot."

In precisely similar strains did Carniere and the other blood stained brutes of the Reign of Terror describe their triumphs in La Vendee, and elsewhere, where the peasants fought for their God and their King. "We had them shot," *les fusillades*—or *drownings*—*les noyades*—as the case might be. The *Times* indeed qualifies Cialdini's despatch as laconic; in what terms would he speak of it, had it been penned by Lamartine with reference to the insurgent peasants, and assassins of the revolted Pontifical States!

To the Rev. Mr. Eugene O'Keefe of Oshawa, our best thanks are tendered, for his good offices in behalf of the *True Witness*. Mr. Cushman of Whitby, who has kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper, will also please to accept our thankful acknowledgments.

INSTITUTION OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD.—For the Redemption of the children of Infidels.—Under the special patronage of the Archbishops and Bishops.—This is an eminently Catholic work which we delight keeping upon the notice of our readers. Its objects may be inferred from the following prospectus:—

EXCELLENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION.—To assist unfortunate pagan children, who daily perish by thousands and hundreds of thousands; to rescue them from a watery grave, or from the power of ferocious dogs and swine, to which unhappy lot the cruelty of their infamously parents daily abandons them; to procure them the grace of Baptism, and if they survive, place them in charitable asylums; such is the object of the Association of the Holy Childhood, that sublime institution which to-day numbers almost a million members as there are Catholic children in the world. This, perhaps, is the first good work which since the establishment of Christianity, has happily succeeded in placing to advantage the slight tribute of charity, from the children of every country.

Founded by the Bishop of Nancy, it extended itself through France, and thence throughout the whole world. All children of whatever age or condition, are called upon to become soldiers in this immense army, which is assumed, not to destroy but to lend immortal souls to God. Could any work have a more excellent object? Convinced of the immense benefit resulting from the establishment of the Holy Childhood, Pius IX. has decreed that the same law as that of the "Propagation of the Faith," and has specially recommended it to the Bishops, Archbishops and Patriarchs of the whole world. It is therefore impossible to doubt the unhappy lot of these poor children. Moreover, the misery of their condition, is a fact attested by the accounts of every Missionary, and admitted by all Europe. To deny it would be an open avowal of ignorance.

HAPPY RESULTS OF THE INSTITUTION.—It is impossible to speak adequately of the happy results of this admirable institution; it works daily prodigies!—Every year it saves thousands and hundreds of thousands of souls. In the last report alone, published by the Society, it is stated that 192,300 children were saved, and in the last, so many as 216,404. This year (1856), 329,388 children have been baptized. Thus, within the space of ten years, nearly two millions of children have been snatched from everlasting death! The number is continually increasing. How many more could have been saved had the funds been more abundant!—4,000 children can be purchased for 1,000 francs, and three or four for 20 cents. Who, then, will raise his voice against an institution which has already effected so much good? On the contrary, who will not hasten to enroll himself under its glorious banner, and propagate it with all his power.

Far from being an impediment to the Propagation of Faith and other similar institutions, daily experience proves that the Holy Childhood tends but to forward their designs and aid them more powerful.

Remittances in our next.

On Saturday last, Messrs Bartley and Gilbert's new and splendid steamship, was launched amidst a large concourse of our fellow-citizens. The *Montreal* is by competent judges pronounced to be the finest vessel yet launched from any building establishment in this City, and her elegant proportions seem to warrant the anticipation that she will approve herself the very first boat on the river. We are indebted to the *Montreal Herald* for the following particulars:—

At two o'clock, p.m., on Saturday, we found crowds of our fellow-citizens assembled on the river bank, opposite the Upper Canada Canal Basin, where rested on the stocks the beautiful iron-built hull of the last-born of the Richelieu Company's fine fleet. At about half-past two, the bumpers and mallets were brought to bear upon her bows, and, the last having fallen, she glided majestically from the stocks into the river, and received her name of the *Montreal* from Madame Laurent, while they, on such occasions, usual bottle of wine crashed against her receding bows.

The *Montreal* is a most graceful model, 200 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 9 feet hold. She has been designed and built by our enterprising friends, Messrs Bartley & Gilbert, and we do not doubt, will fully sustain their well-earned character as "workers in iron." She is to be propelled by—for the first time in our waters, what are called "feathering paddles," such as are used on the boats which ply between Kingston and Holyhead. They are said to make some twenty knots within the hour, and we understand, that Messrs Bartley & Gilbert have guaranteed to the Richelieu Company that the *Montreal* shall at least make twenty miles. The building was commenced in June, 1859. The material used for the hull is the best boiler plate from 3.8 to 1.16 inches in thickness. There are five compartments each of which are water-tight. The weight of the hull is two hundred tons, and with the engine and boilers two hundred tons more. The engines are estimated to work with 1500 horsepower which is a greater power in proportion than is possessed by any other boat on the river. As launched she draws the remarkably light draught of 2 feet 3 inches, with the engines, &c., on board, she will draw 4 feet 3 inches, or two feet more. The engine is a compound beam of 50 inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, calculated to make 25 to 40 revolutions per minute. The accommodation afforded to passengers by this fine boat will be better than that afforded by any boat running between Montreal and Quebec. The feathering wheels, of wrought iron, cost each \$4,000. The entire cost of the vessel is estimated at \$120,000. Judging from these figures there can be little doubt that she will be the finest boat on the river.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE BURNED IN EFFigy.—A correspondent of the London *Free Press* states that on the 5th of November the Members of Orange Lodge, No. 538, assembled at Goodwood, about three miles from London, and there burned an effigy of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. The execution over, they passed the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved,—"That we, the members of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 538, do strongly censure the Governor General and his Ministry, as their conduct since the landing of the Prince of Wales, has been such as to render them unworthy of the support of the Protestants and Orangemen of this Province.

2. Resolved,—"That we, the members of said Lodge, do all agree to back up the Grand Lodge proceedings and resolutions passed by them in the City of Hamilton, on October 24.

3. Resolved,—"That we also fully approve of the stand taken by Kingston and Belleville brethren in defence of Protestant liberty."

A YOUNG MAN MISSING.—Maurice Chisholm a young man 19 years of years of age, a carpenter by trade, who resided in St. Laurence street, has been missing since the 10th instant. He had red hair, and when last seen was dressed in a gray coat and pants, and check shirt. He worked at his trade near the St. Gabriel Lock up to the time he was missed.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG GIRL.—At an early hour on the evening of Saturday, Isabella Maclean, a girl about eleven years of age, left her father's house, Bay-street, for the purpose of making a purchase at one of the dry goods stores. Since that time nothing has been heard of her. Her relations searched the great part of Saturday night and yesterday in various parts of the city, but up till a late hour last night had found no trace of her. She was dressed in a dark frock and wore a plaid shawl. Any one having any knowledge of her whereabouts, will confer a favor on her parents by communicating with them without delay, or giving information at any of the police stations.—*Globe*.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—Nov. 22  
Floor.—The range for No. 1 Superfine this morning is from \$5.07 1/2 to \$5.17 1/2 for small lots. We hear of a sale of some hundred barrels at \$5, in shipping order, and with storage for two weeks. A superior brand of Fancy brought \$7.50 yesterday. U. C. Spring Bag Flour is \$2.65 to \$2.70; Fife and Black Sea Wheat \$2.70 to \$2.80.

Wheat—Inactive, and lower; U. C. Spring offering at \$1.12 1/2, and we hear of a sale at \$1.11 1/2. Provisions.—The Market is about clear of Pork; Mow would probably bring our last quotations, \$22; there have been trifling sales at \$14 to \$14.50, for Prime Mow the tendency is downward. Nothing to note in Beef.

Butter.—Little demand for Store-packed; good and choice for family use, being 15 to 16c. Ashes—(Hull and domestic): Pot, \$5, 47 1/2; Pearls, \$5.40. The inspection for week ending 29th inst., was: Pot, \$5.11; Pearls, 16c.

Peas and Beans are very inactive; no demand, and quotations would be nominal.  
Flour, Country, per quintal, 15s 6d to 16s; Ontario, 15s 6d to 16s 3d; Barley, per minot, 2s 9d to 3s; Peas, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; Oats, 1s 10d to 2s; Buckwheat, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; Indian Corn, 2s 9d to 3s; Flax Seed, 6s 3d to 6s 6d; Timothy, 12s to 12s 6d; Butter, fresh, per lb, 12 3/4 to 13 1/4; Butter, Salt, 9d to 10d; Peas, Canadian, per minot, 7s 6d to 8s; Potatoes, per bag 2s 6d to 3s; Turnips, 2s 6d to 3s; Onions, per minot, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Sugar, Maple, per lb, 8d to 10d; Honey, 7d to 8d; Eggs, Fresh, per dozen 10d to 12; Apples, per barrel 15s to 25s.

Births.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. John Beatty of a son.

At Bath, C.W., on the 5th inst. at, the wife of Mr. P. T. McManus, Engineer, of a son.

Died.

At Prescott, November 13th, Arthur McFaul, Esq., leaving a wife and large family to mourn his loss, aged 56 years. May his soul rest in peace.

A Medicine scientifically compounded, efficient in action, radical in its cures, containing nothing noxious, but everything harmless, merits and will receive the support of the public. Witness the *Oxygentated Bitters*, that remarkable specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility.

If you paint fire with charcoal, light with chalk, and make colors live and breathe, then you can with words give a faint idea of the excellence and magic effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Its reputation is of world wide renown; its introduction is received with great favor in foreign lands.

MAGISTRAL DIFFICULTIES.—The County of Wentworth is in a fair way of obtaining a most unenviable notoriety, as regards its Magistracy, for only the other day a verdict of guilty was rendered against two Magistrates on an alleged charge of extorting fees in a case of felony, the persons charged being allowed to go without trial, in consideration of his paying costs. This case is not so bad as it has been represented, as, evidently, it was at worst an error of judgment merely, the Magistrates in question not having profited by the payment of the costs, as was alleged. But another case, and of the most glaring description, too, has just come to our knowledge, in which the parties appear to have acted an extraordinary part, and for which they will probably have their names struck from the Commission of the Peace.

We have not the names of the erring justices, but the facts, as stated to us, are as follows:—"At the June Quarter Sessions of the County of Wentworth, two men, named King and Dunham, were indicted for having deposited a piece of carrion in a well, in the village of Woodburne. Both were convicted, and Dunham was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, or to remain in jail six months at hard labor, unless the fine and costs were sooner paid. King was a man of means, Dunham, a miserable creature, addicted to drinking, was induced to perpetrate the act on a promise made by King that if any one would do so, he would give a gal. of whisky to the party. After sentence was passed on Dunham, the County Attorney moved Court for judgment against King, but in compliance with the request of King's Counsel, sentence was deferred till the following day. When the motion for judgment was renewed, it was observed that, whereas only one Magistrate had been present at the trial and assisted the Judge, on the day previous, five additional Justices who had not heard the trial, were seated alongside His Honor. The counsel for the prisoner having addressed the Court, and expressed the hope, that as it was a case not likely to happen again, the Court should take a merciful view and not inflict a heavy fine upon his client. The Judge stated to his associates, that in junction with Mr. Hall, the Magistrate who sat with him the day previous, he had made up his mind to inflict the same punishment on King as had been inflicted on Dunham, and he and Mr. Hall considered King more culpable than Dunham. His Honor was overruled, however, by the other magistrates, and the sentence passed upon King was, that he should pay a fine of \$50, or to go to jail three months unless the fine was paid. Being able, he paid the money on the spot, and thus escaped the punishment. The Judge immediately stated that the judgement was not his, and that he was supported in his opinion by one Magistrate on the Bench, Mr. Thomas Stock; but that the other gentlemen had outvoted him; that he thought if King got off so easily, Dunham should not suffer a severer punishment; therefore he would represent the matter to His Excellency the Governor General, in order that Dunham's sentence might be altered to correspond with King's.

His Honor was as good as his word, and in detailing the circumstances it became necessary to set forth how it was that there was so much difference between the sentences. A favorable reply was received, and also a demand upon the Judge for the names of the magistrates who had differed from him in opinion, and that having been complied with, they were called upon by the Government to show upon what grounds they based their decision. The result we have not learned, but presume it will end in the removal of the erring justices from the Commission. This action on the part of the Government is commendable, and the country will be gratified to learn that such conduct as we have shown on the part of four magistrates of this county has not been allowed to pass without an inquiry.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

#### TUITION.

A Middle Aged Man, who taught a National School under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Catholic Bishop, (Ireland) wishes to give instruction as Resident Tutor in one or two families; he would be also willing to attend a Seminary, or a few private families daily. He Teaches the Mathematics and Sciences in all their branches—Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. A Situation as Book-keeper, or Clerk, would be acceptable to him.

He has the most unexceptional Testimonials and References.  
Address, Mr. Mark McCready, No. 53, Mountain Street, Montreal.  
Nov. 23, 1860. 3c

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#### MR. HENRY GILES

HAS been engaged to deliver a COURSE of LECTURES, in the

#### MECHANICS' HALL,

St. James Street,

On the following Evenings:

MONDAY, Nov. 26—"The Egotist in Literature."

THURSDAY, Nov. 29—"The Enthusiast."

The Lectures will commence each Evening at EIGHT o'clock.

Tickets 25 cts. for Sale at Messrs. Dawson's, Saddlers, Pickups, Thomas, Rose's, St. J. Lyman's, and at the door.

#### SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD and Adjudged to the highest bidder.

1st—One Land, situated in the Parish of St. Charles Borromeo, near the Village of Industry, containing Two Acres in front, by Twenty-Six Acres in length, joining in front to the River L'Assomption, in rear to Seigneurial line of Lavastrie and L'Amoral, on one side to Pierre Jébroux Latendresse, and on the other side to François Langlois. 2d—An other Land, situated in the same Parish, containing One Acre and a-half in front on the length that there is, to take from the said River, to the said Seigneurial line, joining, on one side, to Joseph Mercille, and on the other side to the line road, depending of the Communauté de biens, which existed between Charles Jébroux Latendresse and the late Ellen Kelly, his wife, at the Church door of Parish of St. Charles Borromeo, the Tenth of December next, at TEN o'clock A.M.

The Conditions of the Sale will be known then or before, in applying to the undersigned Notary in his Office, at the Village of Industry.

Industry, the 20th November, 1860.

L. DESAUNIER, N.P.

#### EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock.