

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

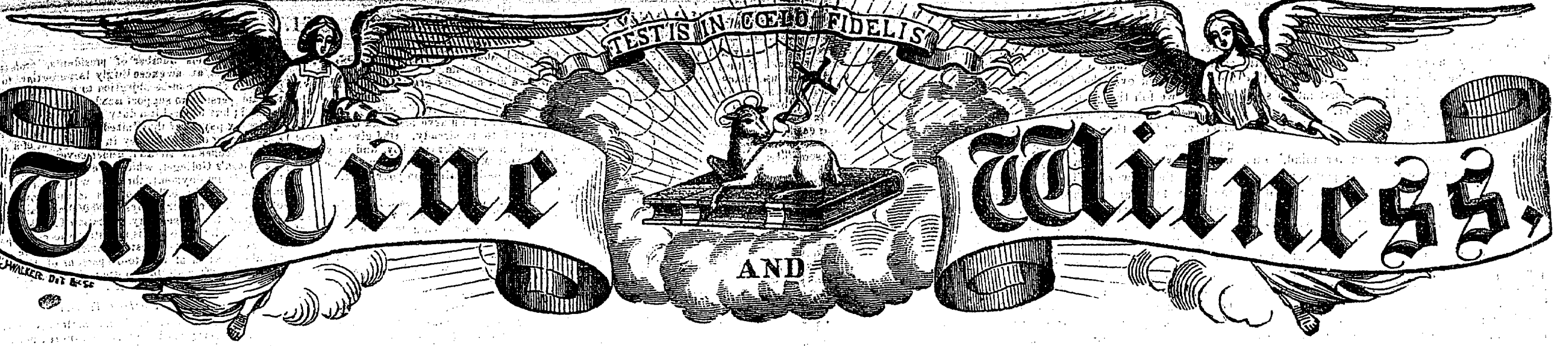
Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS



The True

Witness,

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XII. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861. No. 19.

TURLOGH O'BRIEN; OR, THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER XLVI.—THE CATHEDRAL.

The moon was now high in the heavens, and her blue light fell through the tall arches of a roofless aisle. The hum and buzz of the stirring streets but faintly floated into this solemn and secluded ruin; the bat fitted in his noiseless zig-zag career; the drooping ivy nodded and beckoned from the time-worn buttresses, and thin white mists crept over the green graves.

you; I have some work on my fingers, and wait a partner; what say you to a share in a venture;—come down, I say come along. And Deveril, without adding another word descended the crazy ladder, every second rung of which was either gone or cracked. Tisdal, whose necessities overcame his abhorrence of the man, followed, and they both stood upon the rutted and broken pavement of the little courtyard—each glanced around with the quickness of suspicion, but the place was absolutely deserted and silent, except from the muffled sounds of song and laughter that arose from the kitchen of the humble inn—the two companions stood close together, and spoke in the lowest tones of caution.

'So we shan't see poor Percy,' said Sir Hugh. 'No, no—egad—not this bout,' said Sir Thomas, wiping his eyes after his explosion of merriment; 'not this bout, sir; he's safer here—for it would not quite do to have my son marry a milkmaid. I wrote a short letter—a pretty complete extinguisher upon the whole affair—to the girl, and I mean to be after him myself to London. He can't be too closely looked after—no, no.'

he was plainly dressed in a sober and somewhat threadbare garb of snuff-colored cloth, and one of his hands carried a walking-stick, on which he leaned with considerable emphasis. As Sir Hugh, for about the twentieth time, passed this singular and somewhat repulsive looking person, the stranger on a sudden accosted him with the salutation—'Good day, sir.'

can be no concern of yours. I have undertaken a message, which I have delivered; I make an offer which you may accept or refuse, as suits you best; in either case you will preserve, of course, an honorable secrecy. 'Of course,' echoed Sir Hugh, haughtily;—and then added—'I am ready to go with you.'

About the same time—scarce a stone's throw away—an earnest colloquy engaged two men in close debate, whose gist and purpose nearly enough affected those silent figures, whom we have just seen in the ruins. There then stood, at this northern side of the city, among the scattered dwellings of a broad, winding street, a lowly stunted inn, with thatched roof and projecting upper story, half barn, half house.

'I've had bad dreams,' quoth Tisdal, whose destitution made him a ready listener to any proposal for bettering his forlorn condition, 'and your venture will come to nought; besides, if it be anything of the old kind,' he whispered hurriedly, 'I'll have nothing to do with it—I'll have no part in it—I'd rather die—I'd rather die!'

When these old kinsfolk had reached the Gothic pile, and found themselves at last among its rude and solemn arches—a part of the expectant multitude who thronged its aisle, whose echoes were now pealing with the rich and plaintive harmonies of the organ—they took their places in silence in the front of the choir, who had already formed themselves so as to leave a clear passage along the centre to the choir, down which the king was to walk.

Sir Hugh looked once or twice at the speaker, but though his tone, as well as his rhapsodical language, was, as it seemed, that of irony and sarcasm, yet his countenance and gestures betrayed no indication of the kind; nevertheless there was something in the whole apostrophe sufficiently sinister to arm the reserve of the old knight, who contented himself with simply bowing in reply.

The momentary change of gait and tone, to which we have just alluded, in the odd-looking stranger, was enough to assure Sir Hugh that his companion was supporting an assumed character, and maintaining a disguise. He was, however, constitutionally fearless; and, indeed, it needed, perhaps, more courage on the part of his companion, obnoxious as, perhaps, he was to the powers now in the ascendancy, to trust his safety thus in the hands of a Whig gentleman, who had small reason to regard the friends of King James's cause with favor or affection.

King William had encamped his army, not far from forty thousand strong, close by the little village of Finglass. The city of Dublin, though filled with lagers and deserters from James' army, skulking in all its obscure hiding places, was yet secure enough. The Blue Guards garrisoned the Castle, and kept guard at all the public offices.

'Here I am in King Jemmie's uniform, and about to touch King William's cash,' said Deveril, with a rollicking grin, and a snap of the fingers. 'Little Dick Slash for ever! Ah, Captain, no one like Dick for getting out of a scrape—that you'll allow. I'm a deserter, do you mind, at present; and then, if this scheme fails, why I'm off again, away for Limerick, after the drum and the colors once more: for I've a kick or two left in me still; and, egad, I'll see the fun out, unless better offers.'

Not far from the entrance opening from the aisle into the choir, in the transept, was placed a coffin, covered with a crimson velvet pall. It was that of Schonberg, whose remains, it was then intended, should finally rest in Westminster Abbey, but which were afterwards buried instead within the walls where they then lay.

'I wish me good morning,' suggested his companion, in an altered tone; and for the first time standing erect and firmly before him. 'You're right, Sir Hugh Willoughby, though we part not company quite so soon as you would have us, you are right in holding my words to be the language of derision and contempt; but, see you, I am not here to bandy arguments and instances—hold we each our own opinions—you yours to your comfort, I mine at my peril, I have watched an opportunity to speak one word with you unobserved.'

'You know this place?' inquired his conductor. 'Mary's Abbey; is it not?' rejoined Sir Hugh. 'It is so,' answered he; 'and once more I have to remind you, sir, that you have engaged to observe a strict and honorable secrecy. I am now introducing you to the haunts of men, some of whom are, like myself—proscribed and desperate; and all of whom have, at least, strong reasons for concealing, in impenetrable mystery, their present abode, which, destitute of every other recommendation, presents, at least, the one advantage of security.'

Welcome home, Mr. Ryan, said he, at length, sulkily enough. 'An' who is it with you?—ah! he the laws—' and with this broken ejaculation Mr. Hogan burst into a sudden and unpleasant fit of laughter.

smile. Now go you, and do your part, such as it is, and I stake my life on't, Ned Ryan's head shall stick over the Castle gate by to-morrow, and we for the gold.

will be educated and fed for you for nothing, so you ought to be grateful ma'am. Mrs. Sullivan did not look grateful, but held down her head and wept.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND. (From the Morning Star, Protestant.) When that type of all that's harem-scarem in public life, Sir Robert Peel, third of his name, was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, predictions were not wanting which foretold embroilment and strife.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. POLITICAL SENTIMENTS OF THE CATHOLIC PEOPLES OF IRELAND.—The London Tablet gives the subjoined extracts from the addresses of the Bishops of Ireland to their several flocks, as illustrative of the political tendencies of Popery:—

political essayists, to prove that the people of Ireland are not loyal. Let no man taunt Catholics with disloyalty. Catholicity is loyal in principle; allegiance is inculcated by the tenets of our Holy Religion. There is not in Her Majesty's wide-spread dominions a people to whom we will yield in devoted attachment to her person and throne.

These are the dicta of the Archbishops of Dublin, Armagh, and Cashel, and of the Bishops of Limerick, Cork, Ossory, Galway, Elphin, Ferns, and Killaloe. They are not yet two years old, and they were delivered before large masses of the Irish people.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—We (Nation) feel great pleasure in publishing the following letter from the Very Rev. Rector:

“ Catholic University of Ireland, 86 Stephen's-green, Dublin, Nov. 20th, 1861.

“ Dear Sir—Please to announce, that Richard Devereux, Esq., Wexford, has set apart a portion of the Devereux Charity Fund for the endowment of a house in this University. He has also handed his Lordship the Bishop of Ferns £100 from the same fund, as a donation to the National Collection, which was made on Sunday last.

“ Believe me to be, dear Sir, Your faithful servant, Barth. Woodcock, Rector.

“ To the Editor of the News.”

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—Sunday having been fixed for the annual collection throughout Ireland in aid of the funds for the support of the Catholic University. Collections were made in all the Catholic churches and chapels in the city. The sums contributed were much larger than on former years. The returns from the several parishes of the diocese will be made in a few days, after which the list of contributions will be published.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

DISTRIBUTION IN THE WEST.—A special correspondent of *Saunders's News-Letter*, an anti-Catholic paper, in a long letter, dated from Portman, county Galway, after showing that his object is to search out the simple truth, writes as follows:—“I have reason to believe that in the southern district of the Barony of Athlone the failure of the potato crop has been universal in the low undrained lands and in reclaimed bog. In addition to the failure of the potato crop, loss of pigs, and a scanty return of oats, the landholders of this district have suffered dreadfully this year from continued overflows of the Shannon. Many of the small farmers declared that they might have borne up under the loss of their potatoes, but that the destruction of their cattle arising from want of pasture and loss of hay will ruin them. I remarked particularly that there is scarcely any turf stacked at the houses of the farmers, and the poor labouring population may be said to have none at all. Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the prospects of the people in other respects on this subject there can be no doubt. The want of fuel will press sorely on the poorer classes of all the towns throughout Connaught, and will be a most grievous addition to the difficulties and sufferings of the small holders.”

His Grace the Archbishop has ordered a great supply of coals at the large stores of Mr. Murphy, Shop street, Tullam, for the relief of the poor. The Catholic clergy issued tickets to such persons as they considered most destitute. Had not this seasonable assistance been extended, the result would be dysentery or worse.—*Tuan paper.*

Thomas G. W. Sandford, Esq., Castle, Castlereagh, has cut down immense quantities of timber, on his demesne, of Willagrove, for the use of not only his own tenantry, but also for all who require it for fuel, charging for it only the price of felling. This gentleman—a Protestant—has set an example which many Catholic gentry would do well to imitate.

The Marquis of Sligo has, in conjunction with Mr. Lexington, sent for two cargoes of coal, which they will sell to the poor at the extremely low price of 6d per cwt. The Marquis has also given permission to enter his woods, and carry home timber for fuel. He is also distributing a large number of blankets to the destitute poor of this town.

The landed proprietors of the western counties are doing their duty in a praiseworthy manner towards the poor in their district who are suffering from want of fuel. The “fuel committees” are active and have got supplies of coals, and others who are able to pay, to the artisans and others who are unable to do so.

The Marquis of Sligo has ordered a large quantity of coals for the poor of Westport, and Mr. G. Livingston has followed his example. Colonel Knox, Sir R. Lynch-Blosse, Mr. Valentine O'Connor Blake, Lord Clancormick, and Major O'Reilly are supplying large quantities of fuel gratuitously by getting their woods and plantations thinned and renewed. This considerate kindness must have a salutary effect on the minds of the people.—*Times Dublin Cor.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN.—*Rev. P. Lavelle v. Lord Orranmore.*—This case came before the Court on demurrer to the defences. This action was one of libel brought by the Rev. Mr. Lavelle against Lord Orranmore, and was tried at the Galway Assizes. The facts have been already published. The Court now delivered judgment. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was of opinion that the demurrer should be allowed. Mr. Justice Hayes and the Lord Chief Justice took a different view, declaring that, in their opinion, the defences were good, and that the demurrer should be disallowed. Mr. Justice O'Brien said he was not present when the arguments took place, and would, therefore, take no part in the judgment. Judgment for the defendant.

IN RE WILLIAM JONES ARMSTRONG, J.P.—This case stood over for judgment. It had come before the Court on a motion made on the part of Mr. Armstrong, J.P., for a conditional order for a *mandamus* to compel the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, at Armagh, to send up to the grand jury a bill of indictment for libel against the Rev. Mr. Quinn, a Catholic clergyman. The alleged libel was published in the *Dundalk Democrat*, the *Freeman's Journal*, and *Irishman* newspapers, and, as was stated, reflected in strong terms on the conduct of Mr. Armstrong, J.P., in his capacity of landlord. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions, acting on a letter from the Solicitor-General, had decided to send the case for trial at the Assizes; and the present application was to compel the Chairman and the magistrates to hear the case themselves. The Court were unanimous in refusing the application; their lordships observing that the magistrates, both of petty sessions and quarter sessions, had full discretion, to hear the case themselves, or send it to a higher tribunal if they thought proper, and that, in the present instance, they (the Court) thought that discretion had been wisely exercised. They did not see any justifiable ground whatever for the present application for a *mandamus* to act differently.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND GALWAY.—Mr. Morris, the Recorder of Galway, at the request of many influential citizens of that town, has addressed a letter to Sir Robert Peel, in the course of which he says:—“We have anxiously anticipated the pleasure of a public visit from you, when we should have the opportunity of tendering to you a cordial and frank reception. In that hope we have as yet been disappointed, as your only acquaintance with this town has been derived from what you discovered in a stroll through a few of its back streets, after nightfall, during the hours between six o'clock of the morning of one day and eight o'clock of the morning of the next, those being the hours of your arrival by train from Dublin, and departure from Galway the next morning. If you had intimated your intended visit, and permitted your patience to be taxed for even a few hours of daylight, you might have seen what even its greatest enemies have conceded—a day second to none in the empire, and possessing, in the opinion of the greatest nautical authorities, every natural requisite for being the centre of trans-

Sir Robert Peel's flying visit to the districts has tended to mislead all parties. Instead of fulfilling the mission to the West which he seems to have undertaken *proprio motu*, he has been coquetting with the Orangemen of the North, and denying the existence of the deep distress and hopeless destitution, from which he appears to have averted his face when he was in the localities in which he surrounded him, and to have fled from with all possible speed, and a degree of heartlessness which we thought to be foreign from his nature. We submit from the *London Examiner* what that liberal journal characterises as “Jaunting-car Statesmanship”:

“In places of the bundles of statistics where, in his staid progenitor loved to encourage himself, Sir Robert the Third prefers to pick up a fact and snap at a conclusion as he goes along a mountain road or stops to bait at a village inn. Tape is exchanged for whipcord, and the official chair for a jaunting car. We more than doubt whether the public announcement of such a progress aids its chance of utility; and whether the ostentatious performance of such pilgrimages on an outside car, with pauses at intervals for the delivery of crack speeches in praise of the Government and flattery of the people, be as safe a mode of procuring reliable information as it is a certain and easy way of netting a large amount of transient popularity. There is, indeed, an irrepressible air of mere burlesque about the whole proceeding. Addressing the Aldermen and burgesses of Sligo, the Chief Secretary boasts of his having travelled at this inclement season three hundred miles in the space of three days, in company with the chief of the police, upon a low-backed car, in order that he might know for certain the actual amount and degree of distress that now prevails. What a valuable witness he must be, after such a dash into Connaught, as to its true condition, economical and social; and what valuable testimony he must be prepared to lay before the Privy Council and parliament as to its capability of withstanding through the present winter with no potatoes, very wet turf, and little corn. Three hundred miles in three days, with no other interpreter of what he saw than the chief of the police and the carmen! ‘Three hundred’ is a very telling figure in a speech, and the low-backed car has a pleasant sound in a song; but nobody, except a lunatic or a man copying ‘John Gilpin’ for a wager, would think of making such a peregrination ‘at this inclement season of the year,’ and as for the *compagnon de voyage*, we strongly recommend Sir Robert the Rash to remember to forget him the next time he takes a run into the interior.”

The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, was among the passengers on board the *Africa*, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will stay a short while in this country, in order to obtain a sufficient number of Catholic clergymen to afford a Chaplain to each of the Union regiments requiring one. He will then proceed to Rome to obtain the necessary power to grant facilities to such Chaplains, so that they can officiate in whatever diocese the regiment to which they may be attached may happen to be.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in Dublin on Wednesday. A waiter out of employment quarrelled with his wife and her sister over some trifling family affairs, and, probably rendered morose by his unfortunate circumstances—for the family was in great distress—he made a murderous attack on both the women with a poker, wounding them severely, but they managed to make their escape. Maddened by their having eluded him, he next rushed to two young children and with a knife nearly severed the heads of both from their bodies. Then the reaction came, and he burst into a passionate fit of weeping, with screams for help. He was immediately taken into custody.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—The Rev. Hugh Weightman, M. A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for several years and until recently Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, has, we understand, been lately received into the Catholic Church by the Right Rev. Mgr. Manning. The Rev. and learned gentleman was called to the bar by the Hon. Secretary of the Inner Temple in May, 1843, and practised for some years in London and on the Oxford Circuit with, we believe, considerable success. It is Mr. Weightman's intention now to resume his practice as a Catholic lawyer.

INSTALLATION OF DR. CORSTWAINTE AS CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BEVERLEY.—In consequence of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, Dr. Corstwainte, formerly of Darlington, was some short time ago appointed to the charge of the vacant see, and was with much ceremony consecrated on Sunday, the 10th instant, at Brompton, by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. On the Tuesday following, having come down to this city, to take possession of his episcopal see, which comprises the Roman Catholic body of the whole of the county of Yorkshire, he was installed at the pro-Cathedral church of St. George.

The *Weekly Register*, noticing a recent work by the Prince de Broglie on the Sovereignty of the Pope, has the following remarks upon the condition of the Catholic Church in England:—

English Catholics will remark how keenly the writer feels the religious value of that political and social freedom which it is the happiness of Englishmen to inherit in unbroken succession from their Catholic ancestors. The Church, he says, wants nothing but liberty; but as she has to do, not with names, but with facts, that liberty must be in deed, not in word. It must include the right of free association without State interference; the right to collect money and spend it, without State control; the right to educate the children of all who choose to entrust them to us, without State superintendence; the right to live in our own houses where we please, in what numbers we please, and under what rules we please—in other words, freedom of religious assemblies, freedom of education, and freedom of religious orders. All these things we actually enjoy, not because there are not many of our countrymen who would gladly take them from us, but because it is impossible practically to interfere with them, without endangering the civil liberty of Englishmen.

Under the most unfavorable circumstances we have a free Church; because it is a free State. In France, where there is practically no religion except that of Catholic Church, that Church has very little freedom, and (except the strength derived from the Sovereign character of the Holy Father, which enables him to deal as an equal with other Sovereigns) no security at all for the permanence of the little she has, because the French Church is not in a free State. We must not suppose, however, that this want of social freedom which makes insecure even the religious freedom of France, is the result of the *coup d'état* or of the despotism of the restored Empire. It existed under the Parliamentary reign of Louis Philippe, under the Restoration, under Napoleon I., under the Republic, under the old regime before the Revolution. The root of the evil lies not so much in the laws as in the customs and public opinion of France, and indeed of almost the whole Continent. The Prince says that it is actually popular among Frenchmen. Nothing could more strongly confirm his statement than the late dissolution of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, which has been opposed only by the Catholic party, and by them on religious grounds, not as a violation of civil freedom. The French Liberals, and men who sincerely believe themselves to be the most ardent lovers of liberty, were charmed at a measure which we can in some degree represent to ourselves by imaging the Bible Society, and three or four Missionary Societies, dissolved by a stroke of Sir George Grey's pen. The fact is, that on the Continent, what we mean by personal liberty would be contemptuously repudiated by all parties, democrats and republicans, as much as by despots. How the ruling Power shall be con-

stituted, whether it shall be in an individual or an assembly, and whether by election or succession, these and similar questions are warmly discussed. That the ruling Power, be it what it may, is to interfere with all the private concerns of every family, Revolutionists and Legitimists are substantially agreed. The consequence is clear, that unless the Head of the Church were able to deal as an equal with the head of each State, subjection or persecution would be the only alternative left to almost all Continental Catholics. The writer seems to consider that it is only in America that religious freedom is secured by civil freedom, and expresses a trembling hope that the treasure may not be shipwrecked in the storm now raging there. He has probably heard not only of persecution in times past, but of the too real injustice and wrong still suffered by Catholics in these Islands, and is not aware that we suffer only under a social, not a legal persecution, except as it touches paupers and prisoners—exceptional classes, which want the protection of absolute freedom. These facts are the strongest possible confirmation of his views. Two opposite principles have contended in England,—the invincible instinct which compels Protestants in all countries to persecute the Catholic Church; and civil freedom, which by an instinct as strong, tends to establish religious freedom. For many years the evil principle seemed to have its own way, and the result was the Penal Laws. But, in their despatch, civil freedom has in the end procured to British Catholics a degree of legal freedom not possessed by their brethren anywhere else in Europe. Nowhere could an experiment be tried under circumstances more unfavorable nowhere could it be more successful. The injustice we still suffer, not from the law, but from individuals, proves that our countrymen want only the power to persecute, not the will. In England, thank God, we have a “free Church,” and it is the direct consequence of our “free State.”

THE TREAT AFFAIR.—INDIGNATION MEETING IN LIVERPOOL.—New York, Dec. 12th.—The *Hansa* brings the *London Times* of the 28th which contains an account of the meeting in Liverpool.

The following placard was posted on Change:—

“Outrage on British flag. Southern Commissioners forcibly removed from a British mail steamer. A public meeting will be held in Cotton Sales Room at 3 o'clock.”

The room was crowded to excess. The chair was occupied by James Spence, who read the following resolution.

“Resolved.—That this meeting having heard with indignation that an American Federal ship of war has been taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers, who were proceeding peaceably under shelter of our flag, from one neutral port to another, do earnestly call upon Government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage.”

This resolution was received with great enthusiasm. The resolution was advocated by the chairman, who considered he was expressing the feeling of the people when he said it was the duty of the people to press on Government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag.

Mr. John Campbell considered there was reason to doubt whether the facts related and acted on by this meeting, were in reality a breach of international law, and referred to the opinions of law officers of the Crown as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step, as taken with respect to Southern Commissioners, was justifiable under the existing state of international law, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

Mr. Torr sustained Mr. Campbell's views. The Chairman suggested, that to meet the objection of Mr. Campbell, the words “by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage,” be struck out; and thus amended, the resolution passed nearly unanimously.

Several merchants expressed their views after adjournment, that the meeting and its action were premature.

The following is a fuller report of the meeting:—

INDIGNATION MEETING IN LIVERPOOL.—The following is a report of the speeches.—The Chairman remarked that when the news of the outrage reached this town the feeling created was one of surprise, mingled with indignation. He remarked that he had heard of the sacred dignity of the American flag. That dignity, he proceeded to say, was a means by which the persons engaged in the nefarious slave trade could at once protect themselves by hoisting the American flag, which fully enabled them to resist any attempt to search vessels. He trusted it would not be allowed that men prosecuting so nefarious a trade should be protected, and that men peaceably proceeding on their own affairs, under the protection of our flag, might be forcibly taken out of our ships. (Cheers.) On the contrary, he believed that the people of this country would not by any means permit such an outrage. (Cheers.) He said, in having to take the chair on this occasion, he did so without reluctance or regret, as he felt deeply that he only expressed the feeling, not merely of the meeting, but of the community in general, when he said it was the duty of the people to press on the government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. H. C. Chapman, as a mere matter of form, moved that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. A. Forwood said he felt much pleasure in seconding the adoption of a resolution which must find an echo in every English bosom.

Mr. John Campbell, while fully concurring in the propriety of preventing any outrage from being offered to the British flag—a sentiment which was universally acknowledged throughout the kingdom—felt he feared that there was no Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman who would not at once, and promptly, resent any insult offered to our flag. (Cheers.) While feeling this in the strongest manner, and to the fullest he considered that there still remained some reason to doubt whether the facts related, and acted on by calling this meeting, were in reality a breach of international law. (Cries of “No, no.”) He referred to some length to the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step as that taken with respect to the Southern Commissioner was justifiable under the existing state of international law. In conclusion, he proposed a direct negative to the resolution. As, however, he was not desirous of doing anything which would create a spirit of dissension, he was willing to adopt any middle course which could be suggested, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

The Chairman suggested, that to meet the objection thrown out by Mr. Campbell, it would be sufficient to strike out of the resolution the words “by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage.”

Mr. Campbell said he could not concur in the suggestion of the chairman, and must decline to do so.

Mr. Torr expressed his concurrence in the views put forward by Mr. Campbell, and in doing so met with frequent interruption. He argued that the present meeting was hastily convened, and had in its proceedings already prejudged the case, with the merits of which the meeting was unacquainted. He insisted that there was no reason to believe that a new insult to be offered to the British flag. (Loud cheers.) He urged the advantage of proceeding calmly in considering a case such as the present, which, if prematurely urged to extremity, might result in involving this country in a war. (Great interruption.) He contended that to urge on the government a particular line of conduct in respect to the proceedings now under consideration was impolitic and unjust. He would not, and no Englishman would, advocate putting up with insult; but in the present case, let him ask, what had the Americans done?

Mr. Chapman—They fired a shot across the bows of the mail steamer to bring her to, and as they did not stop for that they fired a shell at her, which burst close by her. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. Torr proceeded to say that there was reason to avoid coming to a hasty resolution, and, in thinking the meeting for the patience with which they had heard him—(loud and ironical cheers)—he again urged on those present to consider the matter calmly and dispassionately, and not to be carried away by the impulse of feeling in a case which required mature judgment and calm deliberation. A letter had been shown to him by a Southern gentleman, in which it was stated as a positive fact that the law officers of the Crown had, in anticipation, expressed a decided opinion in favor of the legality of a proceeding similar to which had just taken place in regard to the Trent by the San Jacinto.

Mr. J. Turner next attempted to address the meeting to the same effect as had been done by Mr. Torr and Mr. Campbell, but the feeling of those present was so decidedly opposed to that view that he was forced to desist.

The resolution, as proposed, to be amended by the chairman, was then put to the meeting, and carried by a tremendous majority, and amid the most deafening and enthusiastic cheers. For the negative, only a few hands were held up.

THE TREAT AFFAIR ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—The news of the aggression upon the Royal Mail Company's steamer Trent by the United States ship-of-war San Jacinto, produced an indescribable effect in the city this morning. It transpired about the middle of the day, up to which time the English funds had shown great buoyancy, and after a few moments during which it was deemed almost incredible the result on the funds was a fall of one per cent. From this there was a rally of nearly one-half per cent., but the market closed with a very unsettled appearance, although the precise details of the act, which are calculated to increase to an intense point the feelings with which it will be regarded, had not up to that hour been published. The opening quotations of consols for the account was 92 1/2 ex dividend at which there were afterwards buyers. At 1 o'clock the notice from the Royal Mail Company began to circulate, and a rapid fall ensued to 91 5/8. An impression was then encouraged that the particulars of the transaction would, on their receipt, probably show some features of mitigation, and, as several of the parties by whom speculative sales had been effected were disposed to realize their profit, a recovery ensued to 92 to 1. A large portion of the public, however, continued to regard the act in the worst light, as confirmation of the indications so long given by Mr. Sedgwick of his desire to involve this country in a collision at any cost. Nevertheless, an unanimous confidence is expressed that our government on this, as on former occasions, will maintain the national dignity too well to be betrayed into irritation, and will pursue with the most literal exactitude whatever course may be indicated by the precedents of international law and the natural rules for the comity of nations. Although no one in the city to-day has been able to conceive it possible for any United States' warrant to be served on board a British ship for the capture of peaceable passengers not charged with any recognized crime, the cabinet will be fully supported even in tolerating that act, provided it can be shown to be in conformity with the reciprocal law between the two nations, or the nations of the world generally. On the other hand, should the proceeding be found unquestionably illegal, there will be no limit to the energy with which the country will respond to the demand for the requisite means of obtaining instant satisfaction, and upholding the common principles that regulate and render possible the intercourse of mankind.—*Times*, Nov. 28.

If a bombshell had fallen upon the city of London from the Tuileries, Palais-Royal of Paris, or from the forts of Calais, greater amazement could not have been produced in the city to-day than that created by the news of the Federal war steamer San Jacinto firing at, boarding and taking from the Trent, British mail steamer, the Southern Commissioners and suite, who were passengers on board and under the protection of the British flag. A more flagrant insult, it was considered, could not have been conceived, and at once the main spirit of Englishmen was aroused on all sides, and from everybody a declaration of war against America was instantly manifested and talked of as a matter of course. Consols went down, and saltpetre went up; all the public securities fell in value, and, at Lloyd's, insurances on vessels to and from America became for a time impossible, unless at very high rates. The insult to the British flag appeared to be resented by high and low, rich and poor. The Federal Government, and the people of the Northern or Union States of America, have shown lately so much evidence of ill-feeling and hostility towards this country, and even manifested a desire to come to an open rupture, that it is not surprising if an opportunity of resenting the many insults received should be instantly seized, as witness to-day. Late in the afternoon it was reported (but the announcement was probably premature) that a Cabinet Council has been held, and Mr. Adams had received his passports. Nothing of modern times has created so great a sensation in city circles, and it cannot be doubted that the country generally will be apt to manifest an equally strong feeling of resentment. It will at once be seen that a case of considerable importance to the country must be at once submitted to the crown, and promptly answered, the cabinet at issue turning upon international law.—*London Chronicle*, Nov. 28.

THE TREAT AFFAIR.—STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.—The following statement of the purser of the Trent was sent to the *London Times*:—

“I hasten to forward you some particulars of the grievous outrage committed to-day against the British flag by the United States steam sloop San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes. You have probably heard how, some three weeks ago, the little steamer *Theodore*, having on board the commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, ran the blockade at Charleston, arriving safely at Havana. Once arrived there, they, of course, imagined that on neutral territory they were perfectly free and safe from all molestation, and therefore made no attempt to conceal their names, position, and intended movements. Mr. Slidell, the commissioner for Paris, was accompanied by his wife, son and three daughters, and also by his secretary, Mr. G. Eustis, with his wife; Mr. Mason, the commissioner for England, being accompanied by his secretary, Mr. McFarlane. It was well known in Havana that berth were booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, there to join the homeward West India mail steamer for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, trusting to receive the same protection under the British flag which they had already received from that of Spain. We left Havana yesterday morning at eight. This morning, about 11 1/2, we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a near approach found she was moving to windward, evidently awaiting us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama channel, abreast of Pardon Grande light house. As soon as we were within range, we had the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round shot being fired across her bows, and at the same moment by her showing American colors. We were now sufficiently near to observe that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still nearer approach she fired a shell from a swivel gun of large calibre, which passed within a few yards of the ship, bursting about a hundred yards to leeward. We were now within hail, when Captain Moir, commanding this ship, asked the American what he meant by stopping his ship, and why he did so by firing shot across our bows, contrary to usual custom. The reply was that he wished to send a boat aboard of us. This was immediately followed by a boat pushing off from the side of the Jacinto, containing between twenty and thirty men, heavily armed,

under the command of the first lieutenant who came up on the quarter-deck, and, after asking for Captain Moir, demanded a list of passengers. As his ‘right of search’ was denied, the information required was, of course, peremptorily refused. He then stated that he had information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and McFarlane were on board, and demanded that they should be given up. This also being indignantly refused, Mr. Slidell himself came forward, and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, but appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing, for protection. The lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the San Jacinto by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand, immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came in the first boat came up and took possession of the quarter deck; these, however, he ordered, by the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway-ports. Captain Williams, R.N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this interview, then in the name of Her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made a vehement protestation against the piratical act. During the whole of this time the San Jacinto was about two hundred yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were all manned directly bearing upon us. Any open resistance to such a force was, of course hopeless, although the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Capt. Williams' protestations, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our commander but given the order. Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give; and it was therefore considered sufficient that a party of marines with bayonets fixed, should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some new changes of clothing. A most heartrending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till the order being given to the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left that he held him and his government responsible for this outrage. It further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the captain of the San Jacinto, I may remark, first, that on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied:—‘Certainly not,’ and, secondly, that Captain Wilkes sent an order for Captain Moir to go on board this ship, and a third, for Captain Moir to move the Trent closer to the San Jacinto. Of course, not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.”

Royal Mail Steamship Trent, at sea, Nov. 28.

PITY 'TIS, 'TIS TRUE.—Every Government has its traditions and unwritten laws,—the maxims in which the experience of one age is handed down for the guidance of another,—and no Government is more addicted to traditions than that of the United States. Washington taught his countrymen to avoid “entangling alliances” and they have engraved upon this wise precept the gloss that while they ally themselves little to foreign nations they should, to insure their observance of this precept, quarrel with them as frequently and as violently as possible. This is the maxim in its most general form—a particular application of it seems to be: “Whenever you find yourselves in a difficult position pick a quarrel with England.” It raises public spirit, gives opportunity for a fine vein of July allusion and invective, and brings parties into a sort of union by showing them there is something in the world which they hate worse than they do each other. How many Presidential elections have been carried, how many quarrels and discords have been settled over, by a dispute judiciously kindled with England, and allowed to die out when it has answered its momentary purpose! No one can accuse the Americans of having allowed this treasured weapon to rust in the armoury of their Constitution.—*Times.*

BISHOP HADLEY'S ADVICE TO THE PROTESTANT PARSONS.

[Enter Bishop and certain Parsons.]

Bishop. Preach the sermon, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you; fluently on the tongue, but if you mouth it, as many of your parsons do, I had as lief the begging impostor spoke your discourse. Nor do not thump the cushion too much—your list is this: but use all gently; for in the very torrent, and as I may say the whirlwind of zeal, you must acquire and beget a temperance, that may give it smoothness. Oh! it offends me to the soul to see a robustious whisker-checked fellow tear an exhortation into tatters to very rags, to spit the words of the sanctified, who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable grimace and rant. I could have such a fellow whipped for ordering *Chubbaud*; it out-mawworms *Mawworm*; pray you avoid it.

1st Parson. I warrant your lordship.

Bishop. Be not too cold, neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor. Suit the emphasis to the word, and the word to the emphasis—with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the dignity of the pulpit, for any thing so overdone is from the purpose of preaching, whose end, both at the first and now, was to hold, as ‘twere, the mirror up to conscience; show petty her own figure, profaneness her own image, and the very soul and spirit of a man his form and pressure. Now, this overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the willings laugh, cannot but make the sober grieve; the censure of the which one must in your allowance o'erweigh a whole temple of others. Oh! there be parsons that I have heard preach, and known others praise, and that highly, not to speak it profanely, that, having neither the accent of Christians, nor the delivery of Christians, scholars, nor gentlemen, have so mouced and belowed, that I have thought some of Little Bethel's clergymen had trained them, and not trained them, they well, imitated *Stiggins* so abominably.

1st Parson. I hope we have reformed that indifferently with us, my lord.

Bishop. Oh! reform it altogether. And let those that aim at being pathetic preachers speak no other than articulate sounds; for there be of them that will themselves groan, to set on some quantity of maulin hearers to groan too; though, in the meantime, some necessary question of the text be then to be considered; that's villainous; and shows a most pitiful hypocrisy in the snob that uses it. Go, keep you steady.—[*Exeunt Parsons.*]

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, “O wheel.” The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on “The Canine Family.” In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoop of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, GEORGE E. CLERK, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or sending for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by curriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, and if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, if desired, can be had at this Office; Pickups' Newspaper, St. Francis Xavier Street; at P. Ridelle's (late from Mr. E. Pickup) No. 22; Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dallon's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1861.

TO OUR READERS.

Mr. Gallies, of the True Witness office, is now on a collecting and canvassing tour through Canada West. He has full authority to receive all monies due to this office, to give receipts, and to make such arrangements as he shall deem most convenient. We would respectfully bespeak for him a good reception from our numerous, delinquent subscribers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The all absorbing topic of the week is the announcement of the effect produced in England by the receipt of the tidings of the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The news was received with one universal outburst of indignation; and it was universally agreed that the outrage was one to which no nation could submit, and for which prompt and ample satisfaction must be demanded. On this point there could be no difference of opinion amongst intelligent men; for whilst no one contests the belligerent right of search, no one acquainted with international law can recognise the "right of arrest," which in the case of Mason and Slidell, the Federal Government claims for its armed cruisers. The two things must not be confounded, for they are essentially distinct. A belligerent has, by the usages of nations, the right to stop and search neutral vessels on the high seas in order to intercept arms, and other contraband of war; and had the *San Jacinto* merely exercised this right over the *Trent*, no voice in England would have been raised against it; though, in its own behalf, and against British cruisers, the Government of the United States has always denied even the "right of search." It has in this respect two contradictory codes of maritime international law; one of which it applies to itself, the other to its neighbors.

But the question at issue is not the "right of search," but the "right of arrest;" i.e. the right of a Government to seize, upon the high seas, and from under a neutral flag, those whom it claims as political offenders. For instance, if Mr. Smith O'Brien had eluded the vigilance of the British authorities, and escaped to France; had he there taken his passage in an American regular packet steamer for New York; and had that vessel, when half-way across the Atlantic, been stopped and searched by a British man-of-war, and had Mr. O'Brien been forcibly dragged from under the "Stars and Stripes" to the deck of the latter—we should have had a case precisely in point, identical down to the most minute particular, with that of the *Trent*. Can any one be at a loss as to how the authorities at Washington would have received the tidings of such an outrage upon the flag of the United States.

It can excite no surprise therefore that the British Government has received with the utmost surprise and indignation, the news of the outrage perpetrated by the *San Jacinto*; and that it has sent instructions to Lord Lyons at Washington, to demand the restoration of Messrs Slidell and Mason to the protection of the British flag, and a repudiation of the high-handed act of Captain Wilkes. It is also said that arms, ammunitions and troops are on their way to Canada, in the prospect of the hostilities which must inevitably follow a refusal on the part of the Federal authorities to comply with the ultimatum of the British Government. This is the substance of the tidings by the *Europa*, the *City of Washington*, and the *Jura* steamers—though on matters of detail there are some slight discrepancies betwixt their several budgets of news. We are told that public opinion in France is altogether on the side of Great Britain in the present dispute, and that Louis Napoleon has tendered his good offices as arbiter—that active preparations are going on in all the British arsenals—that a Royal Proclamation has prohibited the exportation of arms and of saltpetre; and that the war party in England comprises almost the entire community. We are also told that in case of the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to give the required satisfaction, Lord Lyons has instructions to demand his passports; and that in conjunction with France, Great Britain will officially recognise the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade—leaving it to the

Federal Government to take such action thereupon as it pleases. There is, not however, at the moment of writing, any certainty as to details; and possibly it may turn out that Lord Lyons' instructions are such as to leave an opening for an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute.

That such an adjustment may be arrived at every one will pray, though it is impossible to feel very sanguine as to the result. The misfortune is, that by its foolish and precipitate action the House of Representatives in Congress has given a quasi official approbation of Captain Wilkes' act, thus making it difficult for the Executive to condemn that officer's conduct. Still a pacific solution is not impossible. Without loss of honor or moral prestige, the Washington Cabinet might still make the *amende honorable*; and whilst giving up Messrs Mason and Slidell, might insist upon the formal recognition by the British Government of a principle in maritime law for which it has always, in its own behalf, stoutly contended. This course would be politic and dignified, and one which a great and powerful nation should not shrink from pursuing. No one can doubt the naval and military prowess of the people of the United States; no one can doubt their ability to ward off insult or outrage to their flag or shores; and no one can doubt that to such a Power an acknowledgment of error would be neither injurious nor dishonoring; on the contrary, it would elevate the character of the Washington Cabinet in the opinion of every intelligent person. The issue however we must leave to God; and in the mean time we should pray earnestly that the horrors of war may be long averted from our happy land.

Yet it behooves us to take all necessary precautions; and to act—even whilst praying for, and believing in, the preservation of peace—as if war were certain. Too long have our defences been neglected, and it is now high time that people and rulers should shake off their lethargy, and give signs of life. Indeed the most likely chance there is to preserve peace is, to show our neighbors that we are ready for war, that we are united amongst ourselves, and determined to maintain our national independence. We are therefore happy to record that whilst every one earnestly deprecates war, the people of Canada from one end of the Province to the other, are enrolling, arming, and drilling for the defence of their country. It is confidently hoped that ere long 100,000 men shall be under arms; and if proper attention be paid to organising and disciplining the large numbers who will rally around the country's flag, there is no cause to doubt that we shall be able to hold our own, until the arrival of the expected reinforcements from home shall have secured us against the dangers of an invasion. Let us then be up and doing.

The following is the substance of the latest telegraph dispatch from the U. States:— Washington, Dec. 19.—A rumor is afloat that the Government has decided to return Mason and Slidell, but we are satisfied after inquiry, that this is untrue. The question would not be decided in advance of Mr. Adams' despatches.

There has been no Cabinet meeting since yesterday.

The *Africa* will carry to England a despatch from Lord Lyons, containing the intelligence that he has received and delivered to the American Government his instructions from the Foreign Office. It is a fact that the Government is not alarmed about the Mason and Slidell imbroglio. By the numerous despatches which have been received to-day, a fear is expressed by the people in different parts of the country that the government may be induced by some diplomatists to give the traitors up. To dispel this feeling, I venture to assure I have the highest authority of the impossibility of the surrender under any circumstances. The President is fixed and immovable on this point.

[New York Times Special.] A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, in which the English question was discussed, of course informally, as the nature of the despatches brought by the Royal Messenger has not been made known. There was one sentiment prevalent, and that was that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the Southern rebels.

I have the best authority for saying that the demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation which will stop the calamity. Capt. Seymour, Mr. Adams' messenger, has arrived. Nothing can of course be known, the matter will be considered in Executive Session.

"Canada expects that every man will do his duty." This is the only rule applicable to our present circumstances, and to those in which we may probably soon find ourselves involved.

To do one's duty, is the noblest work of man. Let others talk of honor and of glory; it should be the great ambition of the honest man to do his duty, and to leave consequences to God.—What then is the duty of every Canadian, of every subject of Queen Victoria in North America, at the present crisis?

This question should present no difficulties to any conscientious man; above all, no Catholic should be for one moment at a loss how to answer it. The simple duty of every man in Canada, who, under the protection of the British Government, has enjoyed the blessings of civil and religious liberty, is to be prompt to defend that Government, and to uphold that rule from which he has derived so many invaluable blessings. Thank God! in the present crisis, there is, and can be, no collision either betwixt our duties and our interests, or betwixt those duties which as Catholics we owe to our Church, and those other duties which as British subjects we owe to our beloved Queen. The law which

oblige us to loyalty to our temporal sovereign, is the law of God; and he who violates that law is not only a bad subject, but he is a worse Christian, and altogether unworthy of the name of Catholic.

As Catholics we have ever insisted upon perfect equality of rights with Protestants; we must therefore, as the consequences of our own loudly proclaimed principles, be prompt to acknowledge an equality of duties—no matter what burdens those duties may impose upon us. Here, in Canada, we have received only benefits from the hands of the British Government. It has protected us in our persons, and in our properties; it has secured to us the most perfect freedom, and a greater amount of liberty, religious, political, and personal, than has fallen to the lot of any people upon earth. Shall we then be un mindful of these benefits?—or shall we approve ourselves ungrateful for, and therefore unworthy of, the advantages which our position as British subjects has hitherto secured to us? God forbid! We are not the vilest, the meanest of men. We will therefore do our duty; and by so doing, silence and put to shame the paltry clique who try to raise prejudice against us, as deficient in loyalty to our Queen.

There is another aspect under which our "duty" presents itself to us at the present moment. Union amongst all British subjects—no matter what their creed or national origin—hearty and cordial union, is our duty, and shame be to him who neglects or violates this sacred duty. Such union implies no dereliction of principle, no sacrifice of conscientious convictions or of national attachments: it means merely that we should lay aside for the season our sectional strifes and jealousies; that we should be prepared to forgive and to forget all harsh words that may have been spoken, and all unfriendly acts that may have been committed; and that recognising every one as a friend who is prepared to defend in person and in purse, the common country from the menaced invasion, we combine heart and soul for the attainment of that common object. Let us not imitate the folly and wickedness of those who, when the enemy was thundering at their gates, provoked their doom by their monstrous and unnatural contentions. A firm face towards the foe, and the kind word and the unstretched hand towards all our fellow-subjects, irrespective of creed, politics, or national origin—these things constitute our duty; and that duty, well performed, will promote both our secular and spiritual interests, and will secure to our children those blessings which under our actual regime we so largely enjoy.

The war which now alas! seems but too imminent, means to us Catholics a war *pro aris et focis*, for our altars as well as for our domestic hearth— a war for our religious, as well as for our civil, liberties, and our national independence. Our particular interests therefore urge us to do our duty, for we are called upon to defend every thing that is, or should be, most precious to us. Not to say it profanely, a war to hurl back the invasion of our neighbors, upon our free soil, would be almost a holy war; and the blood shed by the soldier on the battle field in such a war is sweet, and precious in the sight of heaven, as the blood of the martyr. When our own soil is menaced with invasion, our Church with pillage, our Religious with outrage, our sanctuaries with pollution, and the altar of the living God with desecration—can any Catholic for one moment doubt what are his interests in the struggle, or what his duty?

When the *British Whig* took the True Witness to task for qualifying as blasphemous the tenets of Calvinism which represent God as a capricious tyrant, he was probably not aware of the estimation in which those tenets are held by Non-Calvinist Protestant sects; and we think that he would have been more moderate in his strictures upon the language of the Papist, if he had known that denominations calling themselves orthodox and evangelical, repudiate those tenets of Calvinism to which the True Witness alluded, as strongly as did the offending Romish journal. For these reasons we respectfully invite the attention of the *British Whig* to the following remarks upon Calvinism, which we extract from the "Selected Matter" of the Toronto *Christian Guardian*, (Methodist), of the 11th inst., which lays them before its readers as expressing its opinions upon the matter in dispute. The article from which we make these extracts, is headed "Infant Reprobation," and is by the *Christian Guardian*, copied approvingly from the *Canadian Day Star*:—

INFANT REPROBATION.—Some time ago we had a long conversation with a New England Calvinistic Minister on the Calvinistic controversy. The doctrine of infant reprobation was talked over at considerable length. He stoutly and strenuously denied that Calvinists held any such dogma as infant reprobation. We, on the other hand, maintained that John Calvin held, and that all who deserve the name of being his followers, must hold infant reprobation and damnation. That John Calvin and many other Calvinistic divines of that day held and plainly preached the horrible doctrine of infant damnation is abundantly evident from their writings. Hear Calvin himself on this point. He says:— "Again I ask, how came it to pass that the fall of Adam did wrap up in eternal death so many nations with their children being infants without remedy, but because it so pleased God? Here their tongues which are otherwise prattling, must of necessity be dumb. It is a terrible decree I own; yet no man shall be able to deny, but that God foreknew what end man should have, ere he created him, and therefore foreknew it because he had so ordained it

by his decree." [Institutes published in Glasgow, 1762. Book III. ch. 23. sect. 7.]

Hear him again in Book IV. of his Institutes:—

"Yes, and very infants themselves bring their own damnation with them from their mother's womb."

Those who remonstrated with the Synod of Dort in the year 1619, in quoting the opinions of their Calvinistic adversaries took up their views on the subject of infant reprobation and showed that the divines who composed that Synod, and who were there met to condemn the doctrines of Arminius, and denounce as heretics, all his followers, believed in the terrible decree of infant damnation. One says:— "The condition of those infants who die in Christ before that they have been able to perform any act is different, for they will, as others, either be saved merely as the result of grace, or damned according to nature as children of wrath."

Another says:—

"For, since this promise is not so general as to comprehend all, therefore I dare not positively say that any so dying [without baptism] will obtain eternal salvation. For there are some children of holy people, who do not belong to those who are predestinated to eternal life."

This is surely plain enough, and, if true, fitted to fill the mind of every pious parent who has buried little ones with doubt and despondency. Blessed be God it is not true; reason condemns it, and He who gathers the lambs with his arms, and carries them in his bosom, condemned it when he said:— "Suffer the little children and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven."

O Calvinism, thou art much more gloomy, and cruel than the grave.

A third of the Dort divines says:—

"There are many infants of pious parents, who, dying before they have the use of their reason, nevertheless on account of original sin, will be damned."

A fourth says

"The execution of the decree of God against reprobate infants is this.—As soon as they are born they are reprobated to eternal death; being left to themselves when dying, on account of the guilt of native and original sin."

Indeed if Calvinism be true, it says, and right, to reprobate sinless infants, as to reprobate *Rharaoh*, or *Nero*, or *Judas*, or any other wicked character.—Unconditional reprobation is one of the foundation stones upon which the Calvinistic system of theology rests; and it is absurd to speak of bad men being reprobated, or punished for their sins if Calvinism be true? But is it true? Can it be true? We throw not.—*Canadian Day Star*.

If the *British Whig* has read the above attentively he will perceive, and we trust will have the goodness to acknowledge, that the True Witness in qualifying the peculiar tenets of Calvinism on the subjects of "predestination" and "infant damnation" as "blasphemous" has merely said in one short word that which Protestant evangelical writers have asserted of the same tenets at length. The writer quoted by the *Christian Guardian*, speaks of the doctrines of Calvinism as "horrible," as "much more gloomy and cruel than the grave," and concludes with the expression of his opinion that if Calvinism be true—which he thanks God it is not—then it is absurd to speak of God as just, as the punisher of the wicked and the protector of the innocent. But a religious system whose views of the dealings of God with His creatures are "horrible," and "more gloomy and cruel than the grave," is and must be "blasphemous;" because to misrepresent God, to represent Him in "horrible, gloomy and cruel" colors is, of all kinds of blasphemy, the most outrageous, the most revolting, and the most dishonoring to God Himself. We call therefore upon the *British Whig*, as he loves fair play, either to acquit the True Witness of injustice towards Protestantism, or to pass a sentence as severe as that which he passes upon us, upon the equally offending Methodist journalist.

We content, however, that neither the True Witness nor the *Christian Guardian*, in their several criticisms of Calvinism, has transgressed the limits of honorable and Christian controversy. It is of the system that we speak, and not of its adherents; and with Protestants this distinction may, and must, be drawn, because Protestants are rarely logically consistent, and seldom dare to follow out their principles to their legitimate conclusion. They know not whether these principles lead; and in this happy ignorance, they really believe that God is good, just, and that his mercy endureth for ever, whilst at the same time professing themselves adherents of the "horrible, gloomy" and "more cruel than the grave" system of theology broached by the French heresiarch. Thus we may say that Calvinism is "blasphemous;" without imputing the sin of blasphemy to all who call themselves Calvinists; and we may, as we do, recognise that amongst the latter there are numbers of excellent, upright and most amiable individuals, without modifying one syllable of our strictures upon the "horrible" and "gloomy" system of religion which they profess.

All Protestants, in short, at their worst, are better than their religious system at its best; just as all Catholics at their best are but poor and unprofitable servants, and fall very far short of the requirements of their religion. The feelings of the worst and most vicious Protestant when he compares himself, and what he is, with his religious system, and what he is, with his religion, must be those of pride and self-complacency; he cannot but say to himself "how good, pure, and holy I am." When the Catholic, on the contrary, compares himself with his religion; when he contrasts what he is, with what his Church requires him to be, with what he might have been had he faithfully corresponded with the means of grace within his reach, he must always feel depressed and humiliated—and smiting upon his breast must still exclaim, "Lord be merciful to me a sinner." The man, in whose bosom any sentiment of honor, justice and humanity exists, must feel that he is better, infinitely better than, and

morally the superior of, the cruel, capricious, and omnipotent monster—the creature of Calvin's own imagination—to which the latter blasphemously applied the name and attributes of God; and although therefore Calvinism has done much not only to degrade God, but to degrade human nature, yet that nature has proved itself to be too good to be entirely corrupted and degraded even by the horrible, cruel and gloomy tenets of Calvinism. The poison has not produced all its effects; and in consequence, in spite of their system, we find good honest and amiable men even amongst Calvinists.

If the *British Whig* asks us, why and upon what authority we term the peculiar tenets of Calvinism corrupting and degrading? we refer him to the Methodist testimony by us already quoted. We contend that tenets which tend to confuse right and wrong—or rather to obliterate the distinction—are and must be degrading; and that such is the effect of Calvinistic tenets, the Protestant writer by us quoted asserts:—

"Indeed if Calvinism be true, it is as just and right to reprobate sinless infants as to reprobate Judas, or any other wicked character."

This then is our defence. That we as Catholics have said upon the subject of Calvinism, nothing worse than is to be found in the columns of our Protestant and Methodist contemporaries; whilst we deny having made any personal attack upon Calvinists, whom we respect as being always better than their system, and amongst whom we cheerfully recognise numbers of good citizens, and amiable members of society.— Their system is indeed "horrible, gloomy, more cruel than the grave" and therefore "blasphemous;" but we do not necessarily look upon Calvinists as horrible, cruel, or as blasphemous, because they are fortunately most illogical, and do not carry out their principles to their legitimate conclusions.

STATE-SCHOOLISM.—Again we say that the Catholics of Canada, and the Catholic minority of Upper Canada especially, have abundant reason to be thankful that they are British subjects, and not the citizens of a "free and enlightened Yankee republic." We may have some petty grievances to complain of—for when were mortals without a grievance!—We may have some little wrongs to redress—for perfection is not easily attainable upon earth; but so long as we remain British subjects, so long as we can keep our necks clear of the yoke of Yankee democracy, we shall never be altogether enslaved; so long shall we still remain in the enjoyment of those blessings of civil and religious freedom which the Catholics of Canada enjoy to a degree unequalled by any other political community in the world.

Every aggression attempted upon our liberties—every outrage upon our rights as parents over the education of our children, is, and must be in defiance of British principles, and British traditions; whilst every such attempted aggression and outrage is justified and defended by an appeal to Yankee precedents, and the customs of the United States. If Great Britain be the armoury from whence the champions of Freedom of Education must draw their constitutional weapons, so, in like manner, the advocates of State-Schoolism must "look to Washington," or more strictly speaking to Connecticut and Massachusetts, for the munitions of war wherewith to carry on their onslaught, upon the civil and religious liberties of their Catholic fellow-subjects, upon the parental rights of the Catholic father, and upon the faith and morals of the Catholic child.

In illustration of our meaning we would refer our readers to the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Board of School Trustees of Toronto published in the *Toronto Globe* of the 13th inst. The object of the meeting was to adopt measures for making attendance upon the State Schools compulsory; and the arguments of the supporters of this object, and the precedents which they cited in justification of their conduct, are worthy the serious attention of all. To the Catholic minority of Upper Canada they offer the clearest evidence of the truth of our assertions respecting the benefits which we Catholics enjoy in virtue of our actual status as British subjects; and of the total loss of all our civil and religious liberties, which would inevitably be the result of any change which should assimilate our political and social condition to that of the people of the United States.

The principal speaker on the occasion alluded to was a Mr Henning; who may be taken as the exponent of the views of that anti-British, anti-Catholic, and more than half-Yankeed, sub-section of the extreme Protestant section of the population of Upper Canada; which, conspicuous rather for its hostility to Popery, and the ardor of its aspirations after "Protestant Ascendancy," than for the possession of any other quality, sees no chance for either fully gratifying its hatred, or for realising its fondly cherished dreams, except in the assimilation of the political and social conditions of Upper Canada to those of New England. Henning is therefore, a warm advocate of the Yankee principle of compulsory education, or of

making attendance upon the "common schools," obligatory upon all children of a specified age.

His argument in favor of such a compulsory law was this:

"Where is the hardship of such an Act. Does it interfere any more with the personal freedom of individuals than the law at present, on the Canadian Statute Books? At present the law compels me to pay annually a certain sum for the young, while the young are under no obligation to avail themselves of the education provided."

Thus it ever is. One wrong is cited to justify another; one violation of, or arbitrary interference with, the personal freedom of individuals becomes, if unresisted, a precedent to authorise other and still more flagrant interference with the "freedom of individuals," and with the sacred, heaven-derived, and inalienable right of the parent to exclusive control over the education of his child.

The precedents to which the speaker referred, in support of his thesis, were those of despotic governments in Europe, and of the New England States especially.

"Canada is not England, nor is society here at all like that of England; neither is the Canadian school system at all like the educational system of England."

"This is no doubt true; and it is just because the fundamental ideas of personal freedom which still underlie the political and social institutions of England, have in a great measure been lost sight of on this Continent."

For mark the consequences of the triumph of the principles for which the admirers of Yankee State-Schoolism are now contending.

A MARE'S NEST. — The special correspondent of the Montreal Witness, writing from Paris under date November 18th, in the year of Grace 1861, makes the following announcement, which the intelligent, and erudite editor of the Witness publishes as a marvellous discovery:

A fact is related in Paris which may agitate considerable discussion among the clerical organs. It is said that a Russian traveller, on a visit to the tombs of the Vatican, has discovered upon the tomb of Leo III an inscription containing the whole of the Nicene creed, excepting the filioque, moreover explicitly stating that the text of the inscription was not to be modified in the least.

It was not until Photius—who by force and fraud managed to intrude himself upon the See of Constantinople, A.D. 857—had formally decried the double Procession of the Holy Ghost, that the controversy upon the subject assumed any serious proportions.

It was not until Photius—who by force and fraud managed to intrude himself upon the See of Constantinople, A.D. 857—had formally decried the double Procession of the Holy Ghost, that the controversy upon the subject assumed any serious proportions.

But it is not our business or design to defend a dogma, but merely to call the attention of our evangelical contemporaries, the Montreal Witness, to two or three important points.

The second point to which we would call our contemporaries' attention is the absence of any necessary connection betwixt the omission of the word "filioque" from the Symbol, and the rejection of the truth therein implied.

Pontiff, which we quote, as throwing, perhaps, some light on the origin of the "cock and bull" story given in the Montreal Witness:

"Hic vero pro amore et castella orthodoxa fidei fecit in Basilica S. Petri cetera argentea duo, scripta utraque Symbolo, unum quidem in litteris Grecis, et aliud Latinis. The same is also related by Photius Episc. ad Patriarcham Aquilei, in Combesii Anuario Noviss. l. 529, and Petrus Lomb. Sentent. lib. I. diss. XI [in quo quidem Symbolo in processione Spiritus, solum commemoratur Pater, his verbis: 'et in Spiritu S. dominiq. et vivificatore ex Patre procedente']—pars II. c. III. sect. 12.

Some tradition respecting the "scuta argentea duo" aforesaid may have reached the ears of the erudite correspondent of the Witness; and furnished the hint for the discovery of the remarkably fine "mare's nest" which the erudite editor of the same journal has commemorated in his columns.

The last point to which we would respectfully invite the attention of our cotemporary, the Witness, is this. The folly of which he is guilty, and the ridicule to which he justly exposes himself, when he presumes to enter into the arena of religious controversy, and to engage in its strife, without having prepared himself for the combat by some study, however superficial even, of ancient and modern history.

The Commercial Advertiser gives the Montreal Witness the following "certificate of character," which our evangelical and pro-Yankee contemporaries have well earned:

MARIA SINE LABE CONCEPTA. Ora pro nobis. Hail! Virgin, Star of morn! thy light Pierced death's appalling gloom, And beamed on earth to render bright, Our pathway to the tomb.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Lt. Gen. Williams, proceeded to Quebec by special train at half-past twelve yesterday afternoon to confer with His Excellency, it is understood, on the defence of the Province.

But what should be the conduct of Canadians in the struggle of England with their neighbors? This is now the question we naturally ask ourselves.

TAB BALL ROLLING.—The London Prototype says:—We are glad to learn that W. B. Scott, Esq., of this city, is about to organize a volunteer company, which will prove quite an effective aid, should we be placed in a position to wage war with brother Jonathan.

The military spirit is thoroughly aroused, and despite the efforts of those who would endeavour to lull the people of the Province into inactivity, the volunteer movement is taking deep root throughout the country.

Will the authorities see that this operation is stopped at once?—Commercial Advertiser.

The British fleet in North American waters numbers 30 vessels, carrying 714 guns and 8075 men. There are in the Gulf, or bound for it, 4 vessels, carrying 318 guns and 2240 men; and in the Pacific 20 vessels, with 437 guns and 4199 men.

The settlement of Canada is unmistakably on the side of efficient preparation for difficulty with the United States. From one end of the Province to the other, the work of organization is going on.

The Voluntary Spirit in Quebec.—Mr. R. S. Baehette, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. J. LeMoine, Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council, have offered their services to His Excellency the Governor General for the purpose of raising two additional Rifle Companies in Quebec.

Enough is known to show that a terrible crisis may soon come. Mr. Seward, the great later of England, the avowed advocate of the conquest of Canada, is at the head of affairs in the United States.

The President commands that the Lake Ports should be fortified—a provision which is a significant menace to Canada—a camp of 25,000 is formed within 40 miles of Corwall; and every State of the Union responds with the din of preparation.

ENCOURAGING.—We notice by the Quebec papers that Lord Monck makes it a practice to attend the parades of the Quebec Volunteers.

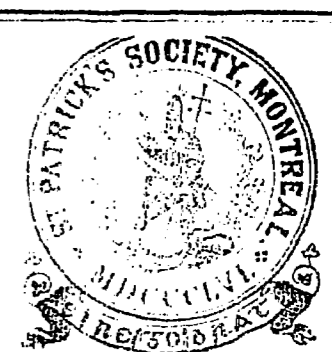
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—We (Hamilton Spectator) are informed that the Sheriff's receipt information on Monday morning, that the execution of death recorded against the wretched homicide, Jeremiah Dempsey, had been commuted to 14 years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. His health is much impaired, and his mind is almost gone, so that the commutation of his sentence was to be looked for.

Died. In Inverness, O.E., on Monday, 9th instant, after a lingering illness which she endured with truly Christian fortitude and resignation. Honora Kealy, wife of Mr. John Corbett, aged 61 years. Deceased was a native of Killenalea, County Tipperary, Ireland.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. South Elmley, J. Dooper, \$2; Wolf Island, Geo. Stafford, \$2; St. Sylvester, P. Scallon, \$1 25; Tweed, P. Casey, \$6; St. Zephania, J. McCaffrey, \$1; Lancaster, D. A. McDonald, \$3; Fort William, J. O'Donovan, \$1; Raitton, P. Oarey, \$2; Orangeville, C. A. Rankine, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, J. O'Boyle, \$2; Black Point, N.B., Mrs. C. Hayes, \$4; Kingston, R.J. Parker, \$3 50; Orono, N.B., Vy. Rev. J.M. Paquet, \$3; Toronto, P. Doyle, \$10; South Mountain, J. Morrison, \$1; Williamstown, Rev. M. Carthy, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, M. Buckley, \$2; Oubourg, D. Doherty, \$1; Dickinson's Landing, D. Murray, \$1; Lobbrough, J. Lacey, \$2; Quebec, A. D. Duilles, \$1; Three Rivers, Rev. J. Toupin, \$5.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour Pollards, \$2.50 to \$3; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Fine, \$4 to \$4.20; Superior, No. 2, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Superior, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Fancy, \$5.40 to \$5.60; Extra, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Double Extra, \$6 to \$6.20.

Superior Flour has been in active demand for three or four days, and sales have been effected at various prices, ranging from \$5.07 to \$5.17, according to brand and terms.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING next at eight o'clock. The following subject will be discussed:—'How it is better for the Irish to settle in Canada than in the United States.'

By Order, P. OMBARA, Assistant Sec. Sec.

DR. FABER'S NEW WORK, ENTITLED, BETHLEHEM, Has just been received by D. & J. SADLER & CO

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, ANNUALS, ALBUMS, AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, in rich Bindings; PRAYER BOOKS, Bound in Velvet, Morocco, and other elegant styles with clasps and rims. Photogenic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views, Offered at Low Prices at No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety. Gold Pen Cases, Gold Pencil Cases, &c. J. ANDREW GRAHAM, Dec. 10, 1861.

TO TEACHERS. A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding Second Class Certificates, are Wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, Peterboro, to whom a competent Salary will be given. THOMAS LORONARD, Trustees. JAMES B. DUNN, Peterboro Dec. 17, 1861.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT. J. B. BROUSSEAU, Esq., M. C. of the Parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, does hereby give Notice—that he will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Canada during its next Session, to obtain the privilege of maintaining the Erection of his Wharfs on the River Chamblee, near the Grand Trunk Railway Company's Bridge, and that of Erecting others, when required, at the same place. December the 14th, 1861. (Signed) J. B. BROUSSEAU.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "The Emperor decidedly objects to any serious reduction of the land or sea forces. The Emperor must have four hundred thousand men, at the very least, under arms to be ready for all contingencies."

St. Vincent de Paul, or the famed specimens of Christianity which have been the delight and pride of the Christian world for centuries, he would have incurred the same sort of condemnation as that which attends his attempt at the destruction of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

health, and the Lord who protects His own Church will give a long life to His Vicar, whose personal character is so great a protection to the cause of His Church. "Who knows but that Pius IX. may die soon?" asks the infamous author of that pamphlet.

and of Garibaldi. But having met with resistance in both these places, a fight took place, in which 11 Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entering set fire to five or six houses belonging to the instigators of that mad resistance.

tiers of Poland, Galicia, the Ukraine and Austria. The 15th division of the 5th Corps is already concentrated on the side of Bessarabia. After the arrival of General Tödtleben and of General Hansen at Zamose, there was a council of war held at the quarters of Soukhoussnet, at which General Luders and the Generals on the staff of the army in Poland assisted.

WANTED,
A SITUATION as **TEACHER**, by a Young Lady competent to give instruction in English, French, and Drawing, and possessed of a Moral Diploma. For particulars, apply at this Office. Montreal, Dec. 12, 1861.

EVENING SCHOOL.
A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the late school attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock. A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board. Montreal, October 17.

FOR SALE
AT THE ACADEMY OF ST. LAURENT,
ONE SIX-YEAR OLD MARE, with her FOAL, race grade. At two Exhibitions, the one at Montreal, the other at Pointe Claire, she carried off the prize.
One BULL, of the Ayrshire breed; which animal also gained two prizes.
Also some other HORSES and FOALS. Address to the Care-taker of the Institute. Montreal, Nov. 1, 1861.

THE OTTAWA UNION,
A TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, & Commerce. Published in the Chosen Capital of the Province.

It furnishes the latest Telegraphic Intelligence, including New York and Montreal Markets, and also gives full, special, and reliable reports of Ottawa Markets, and general Commercial News.
Also a choice variety of Local and Miscellaneous Matter.

It is an earnest independent advocate of good government, and an energetic advocate of material improvements—Central Canadian Claims—Protection to the Lumber Trade, and on matters of general provincial importance enunciates sound and popular sentiments.

Its circulation is so general, that it is considered the best advertising medium in the City of Ottawa and surrounding country.

The UNION is published on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Mornings, at \$4 per annum.

THE WEEKLY UNION
Is made up from the best matter of the Tri-Weekly; is not crowded with advertisements; and is a first class FAMILY PAPER.

It is published every Wednesday, at the low price of \$2 per year.
Address, Proprietors of the UNION, "Union Block," Ottawa, November 8.

LANDS FOR SALE,
TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON.
LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stonington, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175 acres.
Apply to G. H. PARKER, Esq., Druggist, Kingston; or to the undersigned,
DUNCAN MACDONALD.
December 6, 1861.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
A MALE TEACHER, holding a First-Class Provincial Normal Certificate for U. C., desires an engagement.
Address (pre-paid) A. B., Arlington Post Office, County Simcoe, C. W.
Dec. 4, 1861.

SITUATION WANTED.
A SITUATION as **BOOK-KEEPER** is wanted by a Gentleman with five years' experience of Book-keeping, and who can produce excellent testimonials.
For particulars apply to this Office; if by letter, post-paid.
Nov. 28.

HENRY R. GRAY,
Chemist, Druggist and Pharmacist,
94, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,
MONTREAL.
Retail Dealer in pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Trusses and Perfumery.
Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh.
Coal Oil and Burning Fluid of the finest quality.
N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared, Medicine chests filled up, &c.

CONVENT OF LORETTO,
NIAGARA FALLS.
THE LADIES OF LORETTO, from Toronto, have OPENED an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, at their New Convent at NIAGARA FALLS, and are prepared to receive PUPILS on the 2nd of SEPTEMBER next. The beauty and salubrity of the position—its many advantages, easy of access—the most magnificent view from the Convent overlooking the great Falls and the Rapids, but completely out of reach of the spray—the Museum and Botanical Gardens, open weekly to the Pupils, the grounds very extensive, and beautifully ornamented—the first-class Education which the Ladies impart—the tender care that young Ladies will receive at the hands of the Nuns—the advantage of being able to send to the Convent at Toronto in the Winter any young Lady who may desire it;—all tend to render this Establishment one of the best in the country.

Terms, &c. to be known at the Convents—Niagara Falls, Loretto, Toronto, Guelph, and Belleville; and by application to their Lordships, Bishops of Toronto and Hamilton; Very Rev. E. Gordon, Hamilton; Very Rev. J. Walsh, V. G., Toronto, &c.; and also at the College of our Lady of Angels, near Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

TO THE REVEREND CLERGY,
CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.
An Extensive Stock of about \$50,000 worth of Books and Stationery,
SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!
In consequence of the present Unsettled Condition of National Affairs, the undersigned have concluded to REDUCE their present

EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK OF
CATHOLIC, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
PAPER, STATIONERY, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, &c.
Containing a Large and Varied Stock of FOREIGN BOOKS, viz., Liturgical Works, Missals, Breviaries, &c., &c., Theological, Aesthetic, and Devotional Works, in the Latin, French and English Languages, which they are now prepared to SELL OFF, by Wholesale or Retail,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
Such as may desire to avail themselves of this opportunity, will do well to call, or send early orders.

MURPHY & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers, Importers, Printers, &c.,
183, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
December 5, 1861.

NEW BOOKS,
PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
D. & J. SADLER & CO.,
MONTREAL.

NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS.
Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only a short time published, have been introduced into a large number of our Schools and Colleges.

"We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Readers to the patronage of our Catholic Colleges, Schools, and Academies."—Extract from Bishop Spalding's Introduction.

"Chicago, December 9, 1859.
"Dear Madam—Your Series of Readers will, I am convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your publications, and recommend them to the Schools of this Diocese."
"J. JAMES, Bishop of Chicago.

"We can conscientiously recommend the Series for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment."—Bromson's Review.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER.
Royal 18mo., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only \$0 13

THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER.
Royal 18mo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price .. 0 25

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER.
Beautifully illustrated, 12mo., .. 0 45

THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER.
With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo., 456 pages, Price... .. 0 75

THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 120 cuts, half bound, .. 0 13

THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DEFINER. 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts, The Gold Primer. Illustrated with 50 cuts. Paper, 8c.; stiff cover, .. 0 04

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, .. 0 50
2. Elfinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, .. 0 50
3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth.. 0 50
Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists. cloth extra .. 0 08
" " arabesque .. 0 75

The Confederate Chieftains. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion. 16mo. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 12mo. 684 pages. Illustrated. Cloth Extra .. 1 25

Rosemary, or Life and Death. A Tale of Our Own Times. By Dr. Huntington. 12mo. Cloth, extra .. 1 25
The Pretty Plate. By Dr. Huntington. 16mo. Illustrated with 5 plates. Cloth .. 0 38
Napier's History of the Peninsular War... Royal 8vo. 800 pages. Cloth, extra .. 2 25
" " " Half mor. .. 3 00
" " " Half calf, ant. .. 3 50

Anecdotes of Napoleon. Compiled from various sources. 24mo. 604 pages. Cloth .. 0 75

The Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmond Butler. 24mo. Cloth, .. 0 25

A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From the German of Rev. F. X. Winiager, D.D. Father De Lille; or, Who Went to Tyborace in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo., cloth, .. 0 38

Sebastian; or the Roman Martyr. A drama adapted for boys, from Fabiola. By T. D. McGee, M.P.P. 16mo., cloth, .. 0 38

A complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and may be had either by Wholesale or Retail.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS BOOKS.
New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable vocabulary, .. 0 25
Perrin's Fables (in French with English notes) .. 0 25
Nugent's French and English Dictionary, .. 0 64

A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

D. & J. Sadler & Co. would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of their own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Institutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked.
They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books published.
They would also direct the attention of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Christian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education.
They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaries, Missals, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, Crucifixes, Holy-Water Fonts, Soap-cups and Lace Pictures.

NEW BOOKS,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
COMPRISED:
ALBUMS, ANNUALS, ILLUSTRATED STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.
PRAYER BOOKS,
In Velvet, Morocco, and other Styles, always on hand.
D. & J. SADLER & CO.
Montreal Nov. 7.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST;
Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

THIS College is under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U. S. It is situated in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two miles from the town of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and of the United States.

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course.—The Classical Course comprises the English, French, German, Latin and Greek languages, together with the other branches of literature which are usually taught in all great Colleges.

The Commercial Course comprises the English, French and German languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be taught, if desired.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced.

The Scholastic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July.

The discipline is strict, but mild and parental. All letters must be submitted to the inspection of the President.

The use of tobacco is prohibited. No student is permitted to leave the College, unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the month.

TERMS (invariably in advance):
Board and Tuition, for quarter of 80 days .. \$25 00
Washing, mending, and the use of Library, .. 8 00
Instrumental Music, ditto, .. 3 00
Spending vacation at the College, .. 20 00
No extra charge for Vocal Music.
School Books and Stationery will be furnished by the College at the usual prices.
No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unforeseen expenses.
Every student must be provided, 1st, with three suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two handkerchiefs; 3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair of stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counterpane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bags; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th, three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for toilet; 11th, knife, fork, tea and table spoons, and a metal cup.
The College opens this year on the first Monday of October.

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B., President.
Assumption College, Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support he extended to him during the last twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first-class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chestnut, and enameled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Case and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods:—Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nails, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.
All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.
All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12 1/2 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,
244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
April 19, 1861.

AMALGAM BELLS,
AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 124 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.
No. 190 William Street, New York.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.
We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Agree Cure, and Cherry Pectoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.
HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. E. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.
HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,
Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,
Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.
HON. JAMES McFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.
HON. HENRY COOPER, JR.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BRIDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.
HON. JOHN HOGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRITCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.
HON. GERARD SMITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTRICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.
HON. C. E. BUELL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
For Biliousness,
For Constipation of the Bowels,
For Scald Head or King's Evil,
For Tumors, Ulcers, etc., etc.,
For Eruptions and Pimples,
For Itchings, Hives, and Boils,
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rost, or Erysipelas,
For Tetter or Salt Rheum, etc., etc.,
For Scald Head and Ringworm,
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores,
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Runners,
For Female Diseases,
For Suppression and Irregularity,
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases,
For Liver Complaints,
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canada, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Agree Cure,
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
And sold by Druggists every where.
Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1797, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeit. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFFER.

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Urula and Tonsils. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Cesses and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.
No Traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five Cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Price 25 cents per box.
For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons, Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.
NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas, Oct. 4.

MONTREAL
SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.
No. 2 St. Constant Street.
THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, is imparted on extremely moderate terms. The greatest possible attention is paid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For particulars, apply at the School.
W. DORAN, Principal.
Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

PRIVATE TUITION.
J. M. ANDERSON,
Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science,
REGS to notify the Gentry of Montreal and vicinity that he is prepared to qualify at his Classrooms, No. 50, St. Joseph Street,
Young Gentlemen desiring of studying for direct Commissions in the British Army, of matriculating at McGill College, or of entering the Counting-house, on reasonable terms.
References.—Rev. Dr. Leach, LL.D.; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Rector Howe, Captain McGill, Alex. Molsen Esq., Hon. Messrs. Dorion and Holton, and the Revd. the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.
Montreal, August 22nd, 1861.
J. M. ANDERSON.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE,
NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA.
THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is entrusted to the direction of the Clergy de St. Viateur.
The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal.
The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents.
The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the native language, and this in a few weeks.
Conditions.—For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms, invariably paid in advance.
Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the Institution.
Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interest of the poor unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
ON and after MONDAY, October 28th, the DAY MAIL TRAIN between Montreal and Toronto, and the EXPRESS TRAIN between Montreal and Quebec, will be DISCONTINUED, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:—
EASTERN TRAINS.
Mixed Train for Quebec and Intermediate Stations, at 11.00 A.M.
Mixed Train (with Sleeping Car) for Island Pond, connecting with Morning Train for Portland and Boston, at 5.30 P.M.

A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.
WESTERN TRAINS.
Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ottawa City, Kingston, and Intermediate Stations, at 8.45 A.M.
Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Kingston, Toronto, London, and Detroit, at 6.00 P.M.
These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West.
W. SHANLEY,
General Manager.
Montreal, 26th Oct, 1861.

Ayer's Agree Cure.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.
Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Ohlsholm
Aljuda—N. A. Coste
Aljama—J. Doyle
Aljama—Rev. J. Cameron
Archid—Rev. Mr. Girroir
Brockville—C. F. Fraser
Belleville—R. P. Lynch
Barris—Rev. J. R. Lee
Brantford—W. M. Manamy
Brantford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginon
Chambly—J. Hackett
Coburg—E. Maguire
Cornwall—Rev. J. J. S. O'Connell
Cunbrooke—Patrick Corcoran
Compton—Mr. W. Daly
Carlton—N. B.—Rev. E. Dunpar
Dulhuise Mills—Win. Chisholm
Dawville—J. M'iver
Eganville—J. Bonfield
East Hainesburg—Rev. J. J. Collins
Eastern Townships—P. Hackett
Ersville—P. Geaney
Ersville—Rev. Mr. Paradis
Farmersville—J. Flood
Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter
Guelph—J. Harris
Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall
Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry
Huntingdon—C. M'Faul
Ingersoll—W. Featherston
Kompsville—M. Heaphy
Kingston—P. Parcel
Lindsay—J. Kennedy
Lansdown—M. O'Connor
Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley
London—B. Henry
Lochiel—O. Quigley
Loborough—T. Daley
Lucolle—W. Hart
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher
Merrickville—M. Kelly
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy
Ottawa City—J. Rowland
Oshawa—Richard Supple
Prescott—J. Ford
Perth—J. Dorau
Peterboro—E. M'Gormick
Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor
Port Hope—J. Birmingham
Quebec—M. O'Leary
Rawdon—James Carroll
Russellton—J. Campion
Richmondhill—M. Teofy
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith
Stratford—Rev. J. Gratton
South Gloucester—J. Daley
Summerstown—D. M'Donald
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay
St. Athanes—T. Dunn
St. Ann de la Pointe—Rev. Mr. Bourrett
St. Colman—Rev. Mr. Falvey
St. Catharines, C. E.—J. Caughlin
St. Raphael—A. D. M'Donald
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax
St. Mary's—H. O'C. Trainor
Starnesboro—G. M'Gill
Sydenham—M. Hayden
Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh
Thorold—John Heenan
Thorville—J. Greene
Tungwick—T. Donegan
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street
Templeton—J. Hagan
West Osonto—M. M'Evoy
West Port—James Kehoe
Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy
Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

NEW FALL GOODS
OPENING AT
THE CLOTH HALL,
Notre Dame Street.
THE MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING
DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of
the present Season.
Prices for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate.
A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this de-
partment.
J. IVERS, Proprietor.
Sept. 5.

R. J. DEVINS,
DRUGGIST,
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the
Public that he is now carrying on the
DRUG BUSINESS,
IN THE
PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savages & Co.)
where he will have constantly on hand a general as-
sortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemi-
cals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medi-
cal men and others requiring such articles.

Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer,
A cover-failing Remedy.

In bringing these Powders to the notice of
the public, he would beg to make mention that in them
is contained the active principle of all verminifera,
thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses
hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum
character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and
which can with safety be given to an infant of the
most tender years.

PURE MEDICINAL GOD LIVER OIL,
Direct from the Manufacturers, and prepared from
the fresh livers immediately after the fish are taken.
Recommended by the most eminent Physicians as the
most valuable remedy in the world for Consumption
and diseases of the Lungs. This remedy, so valu-
able when pure, becomes worthless or injurious when
adulterated.

DEVINS' BAKING POWDER;
A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, con-
taining none of those ingredients which in other
Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the
Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause
of offensive breath.
Prepared only by

R. J. DEVINS, Druggist,
Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.
August 29, 1861.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]
THE Subscribers' manufacture and
have constantly for sale at their old
established Foundry, their superior
Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-
tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-
tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-
proved and substantial manner with
their new Patented Yoke, and other
improved Mountings, and warranted in every par-
ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-
sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir-
cular. Address

A. MENERLY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

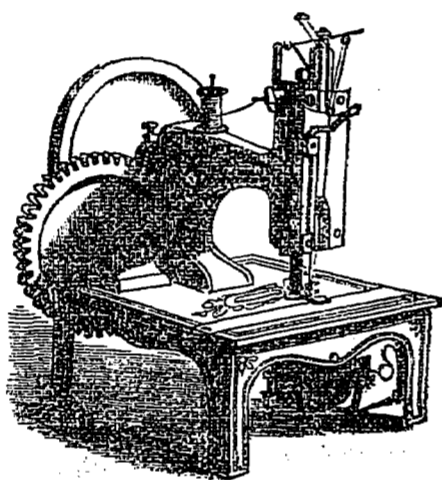
NOTARY PUBLIC.
32 Little St. James Street.
MONTREAL.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,
IMPORTER OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 112, St. Paul Street.
HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-
chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,
&c., &c.
P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry
Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he
will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.
Also on hand GROCERIES and PROVI-
SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALY only.
Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab-
lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every
week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on
hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's,
and Childrens Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and
Retail.
April 6, 1860. 12ms.

No. 19,
Great St. James Street.
THE Subscriber has received an assortment of
Prayer Books, from London, in various elegant
styles of Bindings, with Clasps, Rims, &c., bound
in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials,
at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant
Bindings.
A supply of Missals and Vesper Books.
No. 19, Great St. James Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.
Montreal, Aug. 22.

H. BRENNAN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.)
NEAR A. WALSHE'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES.



E. J. NAGLE'S
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES,
25 PER CENT.
UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!
These really excellent Machines are used in all the
principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port
Sarnia.
THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO
GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS
have been received from different parts of Canada.
The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot
and Shoe Trade:—
Montreal, April, 1860

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-
plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.
E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve
months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to
any of our acquaintance of the kind.
BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860.
We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machi-
nes in our Factory for the past twelve months, and
have no hesitation in saying that they are in every
respect equal to the most approved American Machi-
nes,—of which we have several in use.
CHILDS, SCHOLLS & AMES.
Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq.
Dear Sir,
The three Machines you
sent us some short time ago we have in full opera-
tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-
tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.
Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson
will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would
be much obliged if you would have three of your
No. 3 Machines ready for shipment on that day as
we shall require them immediately.
Yours respectfully,
GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES
Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can
stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally
well.

PRICES:
No. 1 Machine..... \$75 00
No. 2 " " " " 85 00
No. 3 " " " " with extra large shuttle. 95 00
Needles 80c per dozen.
EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.
All communications intended for me must be re-
ceived, as none other will be received.
E. J. NAGLE,
Canadian Sewing Machine Depot,
265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin,
Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and
Tew A Soulanges.
W. F. MORGAN, M.D.,
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET,
Being No. 8 Ruglan Terrace,
MONTREAL, C.E.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

B. DEVLIN,
ADVOCATE,
Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St.
James Street.

M. DOHERTY,
ADVOCATE,
No. 54, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. F. COLVIN,
ADVOCATE, &c.,
No. 59, Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.,
MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,
Successors to the late John M'Closky,
38, Sanguinet Street,
North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little
off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all
its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this
establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and
the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by
Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing
any amount of business with despatch—we pledge
ourselves to have every article done in the very best
manner, and at moderate charges.
We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,
Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds
of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Cur-
tains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered.
Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in
the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar
Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.,
carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.
No. 19,
Great St. James Street.
THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he
is Agent in Canada for the
CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.
This Music, published in London, is distinguished
for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superior-
ity in every respect, while it is sold for only about
ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN
CENTS, (6d.) and larger pieces in proportion.
Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baum-
bach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grove,
Herz, Hunte, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy,
Schubhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c., &c.; besides, the
popular and lighter compositions of the day.
The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English
French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads,
Dance Music, Piano-Porte arrangements, Duets,
Solo, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction
Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, Concerti-
na, Guitar, &c., &c.,—all distinguished for elegance
of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL
CHEAPNESS.
Catalogues can be had on application at
No. 19,
Great Saint James Street, Montreal.

A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges,
Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quan-
tities.
STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-
INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest
Prices.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY
OF THE
CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,
KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of
the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-
tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-
tion to form the manners and principles of their pu-
pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the
same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.
The Course of Instruction will embrace all the
usual requisites and accomplishments of Female
Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
TERMS:
Board and Tuition..... \$70 00
Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00
Washing..... 10 50
Drawing and Painting..... 7 00
Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00
Payment is required Quarterly in advance.
October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,
KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.
E. J. Horan, 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 pro-
vided for the various departments. The object of
the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-
tion 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 (pays la
half-yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-
tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.
July 21st, 1861.

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most
STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS
OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly
executed and dispatched
by Parcel Post.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.
MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS,
36 Great St. James Street.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
BERGIN AND CLARKE,
(Lately in the employment of Downley & O'Brien.)
Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,
No. 48, M'GILL STREET,
(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market.)
MONTREAL,
HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own ac-
count, beg leave to inform their numerous friends,
and the Public in general, that they intend to carry
on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders punctually attended to.
May 16, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY,
BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-
RACE.)
WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and
all other kinds of MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE
and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-
TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of
Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the
finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of
different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen
by any person wanting anything in the above line,
and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former
prices.
N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has
so much Marble on hand.
June 9, 1859.



The Montreal Gazette
BOOK AND JOB
STEAM
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
36 Great St. James Street,
SUPPLIES
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
PRINTING
WITH
NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES,
besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are
enabled to execute large quantities
of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other
styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds
of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS,
REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be
executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL
PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at
one time necessary to order from England or the
United States, can be furnished at this
Establishment, as good, and
much cheaper than the imported article.

CARDS

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from
\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.
Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS—&c.

BILL-HEADS!

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

SHOW-BILLS!

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS
OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly
executed and dispatched
by Parcel Post.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS,
36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM-FITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.
THOMAS M'KENNA.

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the
Public, that he has
R. E. M. O. V. E. D.
his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment
TO THE
Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,
BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,
(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.)

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in
his line with promptness and despatch, and at most
reasonable prices.
Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force
and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and
Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c.,
&c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-
manlike manner.
The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing
on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches,
hospitals, and all kinds of public and private build-
ings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has al-
ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and
which has given complete satisfaction.
Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12ms.

D. O'GORMON,
BOAT BUILDER,
BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.
Skills made to Order. Several Skiffs always on
hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to
any part of the Province.
Kingston, June 3, 1858.
N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid.
No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-
count.

THE GREATEST
MEDICAL
DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in
one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that
cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple.
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and
never failed except in two cases (both thunder bu-
mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun-
dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles
of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore
mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of
pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-
ker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the
worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-
mor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the
ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt
and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the
worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the
most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt
rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of
scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful
per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-
ful; children from five to eight years, a tea spoonful.
As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,
take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of
Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives
immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag
when going to bed.
For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected
part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the
improvement in a few days.
For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
ent.
For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
to your heart's content; it will give you such real
comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
ventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some
are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the
Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,
the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,
but you must keep on with the Ointment until the
skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
ren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Bos-
ton:—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you
my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors
so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the
pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum.

ANOTHER.
Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing
you of the benefits received by the little orphans in
our charge from your valuable discovery. One in
particular suffered for a length of time, with a very
sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-
cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you
that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.