

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.

The True Witness. AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor. TERMS: To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The answer of the British Government to the proposal that it should take part in a general European Congress to revise the Treaties of 1815 is now before the world; and, as we anticipated in our last, that answer amounts to a polite, but positive refusal. Indeed Great Britain is already so deeply committed to a certain policy on several of the chief questions which the Congress would have to discuss, that she could not honorably or consistently agree to take part therein.

After this refusal on the part of Great Britain it must be supposed that the Anglo-French alliance is at an end; and that henceforward Louis Napoleon will look elsewhere than towards Great Britain for friends and allies. The complication arising out of the dispute as to the right of succession to the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies, seriously menaces the peace of Europe. Poland is in her agony; and whilst her young men are tortured and put to death with every circumstance of cruelty that a Mouraviell can invent, her maidens are driven off in gangs to Siberia by hordes of brutal Cossacks.

The Alexandria case, or the motion for a new trial in this case, still drags its slow length along. The arguments of the lawyers on both sides have been heard, but the decision of the Court is not expected to be made public before the 2nd of next month.

On this Continent the season of talking has apparently superseded that of fighting. The armies on both sides seem to have gone into winter quarters; and it is in the respective Congresses, now in session, of the two rival Powers that for some months the battle will be carried on. The Message of President Davis to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States is now before the public as well as that of Abe Lincoln; and though the tone of the former is somewhat lugubrious, it would not be fair to call it desponding.

more honorable and impartial line of conduct. Recruiting for the Federal service has long been carried on in Canada openly, almost under the eyes of the authorities, without a word of remonstrance from the latter. At length, however, the Canadian Government has been aroused to a sense of its duties: and as we learn from a communication in the Montreal Herald of Tuesday, Atty.-Gen. Dorion has given orders to the authorities of Sherbrooke, where the nefarious traffic in human flesh has been most active, to exert themselves in vindication of the laws of the land.

COLLECTION FOR THE HOLY FATHER.—The collection, known throughout Christendom as "Le Denier de St. Pierre," or "St. Peter's Pence," will be taken up in this Diocese at High Mass, on Sunday next. Catholics will remember for whom, and for what purpose they will then be called upon to tax themselves: for their father, for the common father of Christendom, who has been robbed; and for the purpose of enabling him to face the many difficulties with which that father has to contend, and to put him to a position to redeem the obligations that his exalted position impose upon him.

Montreal, 8th December, 1863.

To the Clergy, the Religious Communities, and the Faithful, &c., &c.

"Every year We place at the sacred feet of our well beloved Pontiff our *denier de St. Pierre*; and We now make known to you the answer which he has deigned to make. We need not assure you how great is our pleasure in acquitting ourselves of a duty so agreeable.

"This sacred *denier* which last year amounted to the sum of \$3,983 50c. having been transmitted to His Holiness, together with the expression of those ardent vows which we all make for the prosperity of his Pontificate, We received in reply the following Letter:—

"VENERABLE BROTHER—*Health and Apostolic Benediction*—It is assuredly with great joy that We have learned, by the letter full of submission which you wrote to Us on the 3rd of February last, and which We have lately received, with what ardor your Clergy, and the Faithful committed to your care offer up their prayers to God for the triumph of Holy Church, and for our conservation. For We earnestly desire, especially in these evil days, that all the faithful should address their most fervent prayers to the Father of Mercy and of Clemency, that He would arise and judge His cause; that He would command the winds and seas and re-establish the calm so wished for; that He would humble all the enemies of the Church and of His Apostolic See, and bring them out of the ways of impiety, to make them walk in the paths of justice and salvation. Therefore, Venerable Brother, We have no doubt that, considering your remarkable devotion and your episcopal zeal, you will continue in these arduous times to defend fearlessly and with ever increasing vigilance the cause of Religion, her rights and her doctrine; to labor carefully for the conservation of your flock, to detect the criminal snares of the foe, to refute their errors, and resist their efforts full of malice. But whilst testifying to you the sentiments of Our sincere gratitude, We beg of you to thank, on Our part, the Clergy and the Faithful of your Diocese for the contributions which they have been pleased to send Us, to help Us in the pressing needs in which We find Ourselves, as well as this Apostolic See. We would desire that you make known to them that We humbly beseech God to be pleased to reward their filial piety by the most abundant gifts of divine grace. For yourself, be persuaded that We bear towards you a particular affection in the Lord; and as a sure proof of what We here say, We give you, Venerable Brother, with all the effusion of Our heart the Apostolic Benediction, as well as to your Clergy, and to all the Faithful of the laity committed to your care.

"GIVEN at Rome, at St. Peter's, the ninth day of March of the Year 1863, and in the nineteenth year of Our Pontificate.

"PIUS IX. PAPA."

"You will no doubt have remarked, whilst listening to the reading of the above touching letter that our common Father deigns to thank the Clergy and the Faithful of this Diocese for the contributions which they have sent him in the urgent necessity in which he now finds himself, and that he humbly asks of God to recompense abundantly their filial piety. "It is now evident that his prayers have been granted, as is shown in particular by the rich harvest which it has pleased divine Providence to grant us, in spite of the excess in drinking and other offences which rendered us unworthy. We will thence easily conclude that, God having approved Himself so liberal towards us, re-

turning as a hundred fold that which we had cheerfully done for the Supreme Chief of His Church, We should show ourselves more and more faithful in the payment of this honorable tribute which love alone should make it obligatory on Us to pay. It is at the recurrence of each of the Four Seasons that we should make this offering, in order by so meritorious an act to consecrate the several seasons of the year. Be pleased then to put Us as soon as possible in receipt of your pious offerings for this year, so that without delay we may transmit them to Rome.

"We will show ourselves more fervent than ever in those prayers for peace, which daily are repeated in the several churches, and elsewhere, and in union with those which our Good Pastor ceases not to address to heaven for his entire flock, and in particular for the Catholic nations which now groan beneath the weight of the most cruel persecutions. Amidst so many commotions that shake the universe, let us not forget that we enjoy the sweetness of peace. Let us then pray that those cries of war which are heard from one end of the world to the other, may be changed into songs of joy proclaiming a universal peace with abundance of all those blessings which thence do flow.

"And whilst expecting this great blessing for the whole world, we have to bless the Lord for all the good things which His Mercy has bestowed upon us in particular; and it would be but just that all together we should consecrate a day to gratitude by making of it a day of Thanksgiving.

"That day might be the Fifth of February, which was also the day of the glorious death of the holy Japanese martyrs; since the Church having assigned them to us as our protectors in so leanly canonizing them in these evil times, we may reckon with confidence upon their powerful aid. Advantage might be taken of this same day to extend the devotion to these holy martyrs, and to establish the Third Order of St. Francis whose rules have been printed in a new edition of the *Novena* consecrated to their honor. Besides, the High Mass, which might be sung in the morning, I sanction, for every Church or Chapel in which this Third Order shall be established, a *Salut* and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon.

"Already the current year is slipping away from us; soon shall we enter upon another. Thus fleet away all the years which compose our short and miserable life. At all events, We anticipate your desires in giving you with all the effusion of our soul, the blessing of this New Year; forming ardent vows that it may be happy and prosperous, in so far as is possible in this vale of tears.

"May the Lord Our God grant to us all the grace to keep His holy commandments, as thus only can we be happy here below, or secure for ourselves the happiness of eternal life. May He grant to us the closest union, so that we may be all of one heart and of one mind, as were also our fathers in the faith. May He grant to us grace to make a holy use of the good things wherewith He has blessed us, so that in succeeding years we may merit the same favors. May He banish usury, luxury, drunkenness from amongst us, and all other vices which wring dry up the source of so many signal favors. And at the last may He grant us the grace to meet together in Paradise, the place of delights, where seeing Him and loving Him all together, we shall enjoy eternal happiness.

"Cease not to pray for Us, who while life does last is, of all of you, the very humble and devoted servant,

† G. Ev. de Montreal.

CONSTITUTIONS.—In discussing—as does for instance the *British American Review*—the political future of Canada, it seems to be taken for granted that Constitutions can be made to order of any given pattern: that peoples have the power of choosing, or of determining their several Constitutions! This is a strange error for any one in the XIX century to labor under; one which we had hoped that the example of France, of French Conventions, of Constituent Assemblies, and of that poor unhappy man Sieyès always running about with ready made Constitutions in his breeches pockets, had dispelled for ever. But still the singular delusion lives, thrives, and is actually entertained by men of the present day from whom we had the right to expect better things.

How often must the truism, that Constitutions are not made, but grow, be hammered into the heads of some people before it can take a firm hold! And yet no truth is more self-evident than this. No people ever did make its Constitution; no people has ever yet succeeded in determining for itself or choosing its Constitution. As with individuals, so also with communities in this matter: and a nation can no more choose, or select a Constitution for itself, than can the individual determine for himself of what particular temperament he shall be. One man is by nature, or from his birth, of a sanguine temperament; another of a lymphatic temperament; a third is of a nervous or perhaps a bilious temperament: and of whatsoever temperament he is by

nature, or by birth, of that temperament he will remain to the end of the chapter—or until death do deliver him. The individual has no choice or power of selection in the matter: no act of his can either determine or change his natural temperament: and his highest wisdom consists in recognising, and submitting himself to, facts over which he has no control.

So also it is with peoples in the matter of their political Constitutions. They must, whether they will or no, just accept that which they have naturally, that which their peculiar social circumstances impose upon them: and in the ability of their political leaders to distinguish, and profitably employ those elements of their social being, or life with which God has endowed them, true statesmanship consists. When these conditions are not complied with: when the peculiar social diathesis of a community is disregarded; when the State physician neglects, or imperfectly makes his diagnosis of the case for which he is called upon to prescribe: or when a diet or remedies repugnant to or not indicated by the natural temperament of the patient is permitted, or exhibited, an abnormal phenomenon, in the individual known as disease, in the body politic as Revolution, is the immediate and inevitable consequence.

For after all, what is a Constitution? It is an Act, not enactory, but declaratory. It is, as it were an inventory of all the complex phenomena of a people's social life. It makes nothing; it establishes nothing; it controls nothing. It declares, not what should be, but merely what actually is: and only in so far as a Constitution is a faithful and complete inventory or transcript of the pre-existing social life of the people in whose name it is drawn up, is it of any more value than so much waste paper.

Now apply these simple, or elementary truths, to the case in question—that of Canada in particular, of the British North American Provinces in general—and must it not at once be evident that the idea of establishing a monarchical or regal government of the English type or pattern for the above named countries is but an idle dream—not to say a palpable absurdity. Our social system or condition is essentially different from that of England: or for the sake of bringing out more strongly that essential difference, it may be described as the English social system, minus the Queen, the Royal Family, the aristocracy, the landed gentry, and the class known as the "protectors," which is a difference as great as that betwixt the wealthy Englishman's dinner and the meal of the poor Irishman—the one consisting of roast beef, potatoes and plum pudding; the other consisting of the same minus, or "barring the roast beef and the plum pudding."

The result of English social life is before the world in the form of the English Constitution, or government by King, Lords, and Commons.—That Constitution is also characterised by the existence of Two Legislative Chambers, as the immediate and necessary result of existing English society, with which it corresponds and which it represents. The form assumed by the Government of Great Britain is that of a Two Chamber Monarchy.

But under a Legislative Union of the British North American Provinces, how could such a form of Government permanently exist? how could any resemblance thereunto be reproduced? Granted that we could import a scion of the Royal Family to represent the monarchical branch of the Legislature, where should we find materials for our Second Legislative Chamber? what element in our social order would such a Second Chamber represent, with what phase of our actual social being would it correspond?—Two Chambers or Legislative orders form an essential ingredient of the British political order because they represent and correspond to, two distinct elements in the social order. Two Chambers or Legislative orders form an essential ingredient in the American political order, because those Two Chambers—the House of Representatives and the Senate—represent two distinct interests or principles—Federal Rights and State Rights; but of what meaning, of what use would be Two Chambers in a Legislature for a United British America? what element in the social order, what interest or principle would the Second Chamber correspond with, or represent?

This point is well brought out by Louis Blanc in his last volume on the French Revolution, just published, and in his criticism upon the Constitution of the Year III., with its Two Chambers—its "Council of Five Hundred," and its "Council of Ancients;"—the latter of which

"The argument of Louis Blanc as to the absurdity of having Two Chambers in the political order, with nothing in the social order to correspond thereto, is so applicable to British North America, that we scruple not to lay it before our readers.—"The reason of being of the Senate in America is the necessity of not allowing the Unitarian principle to absorb too completely the Federal principle, and to secure the representation of the several States of which the confederation was composed, in the political constitution. The reason of being of the House of Lords in England is the existence in that country of a powerful aristocracy mistress of the soil, and based on the right of primogeniture. But in France," (or British North America), "where there is neither aristocracy, nor landed gentry, what political principle, to what social force, would correspond a Second Chamber, having the same origin as the first, springing from the same source, and composed of the same elements?"—Louis Blanc *Hist. de la Revolution*, t. 12, p. 522.

it is to be supposed that the Convention adopted on the same principle as that on which the Chinese tailor, to whom you entrust the making of a pair of trousers, faithfully copies and reproduces in the new garment all the rents and patches he may happen to find in the old pair which you had sent him as a pattern. Because the English, and because the Americans, had each their Two Chambers, therefore concluded the Solons of the Convention, Republican France, "one and indivisible," must also have her Two Chambers! although the reasons which necessitated the Second Chamber for the British and American Legislatures were entirely wanting in the case of France.

"You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," says the book of proverbs; or what amounts to the same thing, you cannot make a political order in anywise resembling that of aristocratic England—that is to say "the silk purse"—out of the social elements—(i.e. "the sow's ear")—actually existing in British North America.—The possession of an hereditary landed aristocracy, and the recognition of the laws of primogeniture are conditions in the social order indispensable to the being of that peculiar form of government that obtains in England. These conditions do not, never will, exist in British North America, whose social diathesis or temperament is, unfortunately, essentially democratic, alien to an aristocracy, and incompatible with the principle of entailed landed estates, and the law of primogeniture. The idea therefore of setting up in British North America a pattern of the British Constitution, a Government by King, Lord and Commons, may at once be dismissed as an idle dream, as the fumes of a disordered brain, or perhaps a disordered stomach.

What then will be the future of Canada, what its Constitution or form of Government, when its connection with Great Britain shall have been terminated? It does not seem to us that this question is very difficult to answer: for, given the social conditions of a people, and its political Constitution, or normal form of Government is also given. Besides have we not the facts of history to guide us in our researches? The social condition of the British North American Provinces, with the exception of that of Lower Canada, is the same as was that of the Thirteen Colonies when they detached themselves from England. The characteristics of that social condition are, the absence of an aristocracy, of a landed gentry, of the custom or principle of primogeniture, of entailed landed estates, and of an Established Church. What then should we deduce from these premises? Is it not this? That, the only form of government or political constitution possible to the British North American Provinces when the day of their independence shall have dawned, is one analogous, not to that of Great Britain, but to that of the Northern States, whose social conditions are also analogous to those of these Provinces! The political order must be in harmony with, must correspond to, must in short reflect the social order or it cannot stand. A Government by King, Lords and Commons would not be in harmony with, would not correspond to, or reflect the social order in British North America: therefore a Government by King, Lords and Commons is impossible in these Provinces, in which the *bourgeoisie* or middle class of the English social order alone is to be found, or can exist.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.—Our coreligionists in the remote South have to contend with the same difficulties as those against which the Catholic minority of Upper Canada have had so long to struggle. Protestant majorities are the same in their disregard of the parental rights of Catholic minorities in the Southern hemisphere as in the Northern; and in both, the oppressed minority are compelled to assert their natural rights as parents against the monstrous and impertinent assumptions of the State in the matter of education.

As viewed by Catholics the School Question lies in a nutshell. It may be thus summed up. The child belongs to the Family before it belongs to the State; Education is therefore the legitimate function of the parent, not of the civil magistrate. This is the *alpha* and *omega* of the School Question; on these two simple propositions it hangs. If they be true, they should be recognised by the State; and if recognised and acted upon, State Schoolism must fall to the ground.

In Australia a system of State-Schoolism, more iniquitous even, more subversive of the sacred rights of the father and of the family than that which the Liberals and the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada have long sought to enforce upon the community, obtains. Under this system not only are Catholic parents taxed for the support of non-Catholic schools; but in those schools the reading of the Protestant version of the Bible is rendered obligatory upon all the pupils. Many efforts have been made by the Catholics, who in Australia as in Upper Canada, are in the minority, to rid themselves of this burden, but without avail; and as a last resource they are now agitating for the abolition of all State aid to education, and for the application of

the voluntary principle to the School as well as to the Church; not indeed as abstractedly the best of all conceivable systems either for religion or for education; but as the only system which under the actual conditions of society can ensure to all-classes of the community alike, Freedom of Religion and Freedom of Education.

It is curious as well as instructive to note how at the antipodes the relative positions of Catholics and Protestants are on all the great social questions of the age identical with those that obtain in North America, and in Europe. This is not the result of accident, but must have its cause in the very nature of the two antagonistic systems.

The Church has the advantage in argument on these great questions, for she alone is strictly logical, and she carries out her principles to their last consequences. Given the indissolubility of marriage, but only upon that condition, you have the Christian Family with all its rights over the child.

But Protestantism which is not logical, asserts State-Schoolism which is the logical deduction from premises which as yet it does not dare openly to assert, though by recognising divorce, it has already made a great step in advance that way.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Examiners of the Bar of Lower Canada section of the district of Quebec, held on Monday, the 7th instant, Edward Foley, Esq., was admitted to the practice of the law.

THE METHODISTS, AND THE F. C. M. SOCIETY.—There appears to be a screw loose somewhere in the proselytising machinery; and the Christian Guardian of Toronto, a Methodist organ, is jocosely severe upon the pretensions of the Lower Canadian "Swaddlers" to unsectarianism and liberal views.

Taking as his text the assertion of the agent of the French Canadian Missionary Society engaged in collecting money for his employers, to the effect that "Christians of all denominations may here find scope for their sympathies and active benevolence," the Christian Guardian sarcastically remarks that:—

"We believe the only sense in which the above Society is 'unsectarian,' is merely that it asks support from all denominations." (The counts in the indictment preferred by the Methodist plaintiff whose theology is, we suppose, Arminian, are these: That the Society's agents have been mostly Presbyterian and always Calvinistic; nor do we think he adds 'it would have accepted the services of any but Calvinistic agents upon its various missions'; whereas, so he argues, 'a truly unsectarian Society would also employ agents and missionaries of different denominations. This has not been done by the French Canadian Missionary Society.'

Hence these murmurs of the unemployed Methodists, who insist that the Society should come before the public in its true colors—those of an exclusively Calvinistic, or "you'll be damned if you do, and you'll be damned if you don't" complexion. These domestic squabbles of the saints, these trade rivalries, of the "men of God" who have got each their particular Gospel for the behoof of the poor Papists of Lower Canada, are very amusing and very instructive. Each pretends that his Gospel is the only genuine article, that all the rest are counterfeits, and that the vendors thereof are no better than they should be, and altogether unlicensed dealers in celestial wares.

PROTESTANT UNITY.—A paragraph in the Montreal Witness from the Friend of India announces that "at last there is some hope that an end will be put to those sad disputes among the American Missionaries at Tongtoo which have done so much to injure the great work of Dr. and Mrs. Mason among the Kareos."

Our Yankee neighbors are worthy of our thanks for the great interest that they take in our spiritual welfare. Not only have they sent us Mormon Missionaries to convert us to the truth as it is in Joe Smith; but, as we learn from the Montreal Witness, the good people of Boston have commissioned one of their Elders, or ministers to preach the Gospel of the "mortal-ity of the soul" to the benighted citizens of Montreal.

The House of Representatives of the Congress of the Northern States has elected as its Speaker a Mr. Colfax. This gentleman, as we learn from the Witness, when taking his seat gave a short address "breathing high sentiments of morality and policy." The message of Abe Lincoln has been delivered. This document is remarkably wanting in those accustomed jokes which the venerable but somewhat obscene Joe Miller at the head of the great Yankee nation habitually indulges in: but it contains an assurance of his determination to adhere to the emancipation policy.

Our readers will see by the advertisement of C. W. Williams & Co., which will be found on our seventh page, that they have established a Manufactory for their Sewing Machines in this City. The large sales they have made of their Machines in this City and vicinity, during the past year, has, we learn, induced the proprietors to supply the home market with Canadian manufacture; and we hope they will succeed in doing a prosperous business, as every manufactory that is established here to give our mechanics employment should be encouraged.

LIBERAL DONATION.—The Rev. B. McGarran, pastor of St. Patrick's and Honorary President of the St. Bridget's Asylum Committee, acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous letter with one hundred dollars enclosed for the benefit of that institution.

"VIATOR BRITANNICUS."—We gave, in a late issue, some descriptions of the habits of this "better-known-than liked" biped. The opinion of the creature which we then expressed, and more especially with reference to the Visitor Britannicus in Rome, we find corroborated by a writer in the London Times, who delivers himself as follows:—

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. (To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—After reading the leading article on the subject of Japan on the 4th inst., I thought I would tell you that from my experience, extending over 15 years in various parts of the world, I believe we bring all our troubles upon ourselves, and mostly, richly deserve them; for whenever an Englishman goes he carries with him the belief that his country is so rich and powerful, and that he himself is such an august animal, that he can trample the manner and cherished customs of other nations under his feet with impunity. I have seen this over and over again, and often, when expecting a row, have been surprised to see the anger of some justly irate foreigner cool down into a sort of contempt when he discovered his insult to be "only an Englishman."

CELEBRATION OF THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION AT VILLA MARIA.

Taking advantage of the beautiful weather and the general warmth of the day—a thing so very rare at this period of the year in Canada, we were riding in the vicinity of Mount Royal, and passing Villa Maria concluded to visit some young friends, who are at present completing their studies in that famous institution. Imagine our glad surprise on entering, to find that it was a Gaiety-day with the pupils. Accepting a kind invitation from the Directress, we remained to assist at the little Religious entertainment which was about to commence.

Among those who distinguished themselves in it, as well as throughout the proceedings were the Misses Pinsonneault, Shannon, Hambert, O'Brien and Saché. We were now preparing to leave when the soft, sweet notes of a harp, at some distance echoed through the halls, and the folding doors at the extremity moved slowly apart, disclosing a scene too beautiful, too sublime almost for description. It was a Tableau representing the Guardian Angels of the Catholic World, pleading at the shrine of the Immaculate Mary. They held towards her the flags of their respective Countries, while in attitude of mute application they knelt before her; then gently, waited as it were, to Her throne on high, came a murmur of song, first softly like the prayer of a child, then deep and solemn like the voice of nations imploring the intercession of the Virgin Mother.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC and Repository of useful knowledge for 1864. W. C. Hewitt & Co., 17 and 19 King street, Toronto.—We have received a copy of the above publication from the enterprising publishers. It has become an indispensable handbook to every Canadian, and we have no doubt the spirited publishers will continue to receive a public support at least commensurate with their enterprise.

We have certain information that a number of detectives employed by the Federal Government have entered this Province at several points for the purpose of kidnapping General John Morgan of the Confederate service, who recently escaped from Cincinnati prison. These have been liberally supplied with money, and are offered him a reward of \$50,000 if they succeed in discovering the object of their search, and running across the frontier. A party of them have been several days in this city, where they attempt to pass themselves off as paroled Confederate prisoners. As other Southern refugees may become objects of their attentions, they will do well to be on their guard against persons trying to get into their confidence, with whom they are not thoroughly acquainted. General Morgan is safe beyond their machinations.—Evening Telegraph.

Several parties are now engaged in recruiting for the Federal army in this city. They make no secret of their business, but publicly boast that they are to receive fifty dollars for every man they run across the frontier, whether he enlists or not, or \$150 for each that enlists. There is reason to believe that the Government is conniving at these enlistments for no attempt has been made to prevent them and the guilty parties avow that they have no fear of interruption or punishment.—Montreal Gazette, 11th inst.

THE BALL AND CHAIN FUN AT LONDON.—This very popular recreation is to-day performed by two athletic young men under the inspection of the police, and a very good-natured audience of about one hundred young and old. The day is fine and the men are working well, considering their peculiar position. Notwithstanding what papers say at a distance, it must be acknowledged his Worship, in this instance, has proved himself a practical and beneficial local administrator of the laws.—London Advertiser, 11th inst.

PLUG-UGLIES.—This is the appropriate name given to a band of villains, thieves and murderers associated together in Baltimore, who for several years controlled its elections, under Mayor Swann their leader and patron. The crimes and enormities perpetrated by these ruffians as reported by the newspapers at the time, and subsequently investigated by a committee of the Legislature of the State of Maryland have no parallel in the criminal history of civilized communities. These atrocities were chiefly directed against the Roman Catholic population, who were on one occasion driven from their church during the celebration of High Mass by an attack of the Plug-Uglies, and compelled to seek refuge in the neighboring houses. How and by whom this association of thieves and murderers was at length put down it is not our purpose to relate; but we desire to call attention to the fact that several noted members of the gang have recently arrived in Montreal, and may be seen daily loafing about Hotel vestibules and entrances to places of public resort. Whether their mission is one of robbery, murder or kidnapping we do not know, but from the company they keep with leading Federalists and Federal sympathizers it is probable they are engaged in a project to subvert some enemy of the Federal Government. We are glad to learn that the attention of the police has already been attracted to these men, and that their movements are carefully watched. It is hardly possible for a second kidnapping to be as successful as the first, as foreign refugees now know their rights; but they may not know that in case of an attempt to capture or restrain them of their liberty without the warrant of a Canadian Court, they will be justified in killing the party so attempting it; the killing appears necessary to preserve, or to regain their liberty, while on Canadian soil.—N.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—Hawkins the man concerned with Jones and the Federal Consul in kidnapping Redpath has been convicted; the jury accompanying their verdict with a recommendation to mercy founded probably on their belief that although legally guilty, the accused had been himself deceived by his associates. Although the complexity of the Federal Consul in the crime for which Hawkins is to be punished, has been denied, for this assertion is inconsistent with the fact that the latter was defended by Mr. Gillings counsel who volunteered his services after another lawyer had been retained, that witnesses were brought from New York at an expense altogether beyond the prisoner's means, to impeach Redpath's credibility, and that extraordinary means were taken to prevent a conviction even to the surprise of the jury by persons who the Federal Consul had had been innocent could have best established by assisting the punishment of the guilty. Jones and Hawkins had not been employed by the kidnappers, it is not likely that he and his friends would have gone to so much trouble and expense to defend this man Hawkins? If the Consul-General had no connection with him, he would have taken him like any other criminal to his late residence Mr. Gillings' residence, escaped through means furnished by those who had the strongest reasons to prevent his informing on his employer, and to a place where they could reach him when they wanted him. Hawkins unless kept in good heart by the strenuous efforts made for his acquittal might have become Queen's evidence against his more guilty associates; and to this danger it is reasonable to attribute, the Consul-General's removal from the jurisdiction of the Court, and the exertions in Hawkins' defence. It is the duty of the Court, to assign the convict such punishment as the law has provided for the offence of which he has been found guilty; but whether this be great or small, it is understood that Hawkins is to indemnify by the same liberal patrons who have already taken so much trouble, and gone to so much expense on his behalf. The law in reality will not be vindicated, the security of British subjects in Canada for forcible abduction will not be assured, but on the contrary it will be established that the Federal agents in these wrongs will spare no money or effort to defend the tools they employ from the consequences of detection, and will omit no rascality to blacken and destroy the characters of prosecutors and Crown witnesses against them. It will be for the Legislature at its next session to take care that a more adequate punishment is imposed for the crime of abducting British subjects, than the law now provides.—Evening Telegraph.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—Joseph Sawyer, chief of the Mississaugas Indians, died suddenly on the 8th ult., in the 81st year of his age, at his residence on the Indian reserve, Tuscaraora. The Brandon Courier says of him:—"This venerable chief has been well known throughout the Province particularly in the neighbourhood of Toronto, where he and his band resided previous to their removal in 1847, to the lands of the Six Nations Indians, which they now occupy. Chief Sawyer led an active and useful life, and did much for the civilization and prosperity of his band. He was ever a faithful and zealous ally of the British Crown, having been at the taking of Detroit, as one of the small but valiant band, who accompanied the gallant Brock on that distant, hazardous, but successful exploit; he also fought at the battles of Queenston and Lundy's Lane, and was present when the Americans attacked Toronto, then called 'Little York.' He readily turned out to suppress the insurrection in 1837."

The Quebec Tribune makes a semi-official statement to the effect that Parliament will be summoned to meet at the usual time—that is to say in the month of February next.

ENLISTING MEN FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—Another effort to enlist men for the United States Army came under the observation of the Police within the past few days. A very well dressed and respectable looking individual, naming himself Samuel Perry, was arrested by the Water Police and brought before Judge Coursol yesterday. The prisoner is said to have made overtures on Wednesday to one Yvanse Derosier, who looked rather seedy, to go to the States to work; he assented, and Perry further developed the real purpose in view, by asking him to enlist in the Federal army, to which he also assented. He was then urged to induce others to go, under the pretence of working, and to bring three or four to the wharf the following day. Derosier brought the men on the day appointed, when they were treated by Perry, who gave them some money; they had been let into the secret by Derosier. They said they were not ready to go yet and were told by Perry to be at the wharf early yesterday morning. They were at the boat at 8 a.m. yesterday; but Chief McLaughlin was also there with Sergeant Hunter, who were on the qui vive. As the boat was about to start, Perry was arrested by the Police officers and the would-be recruits were brought to the Court House. Perry said he was not guilty and was remanded. He telegraphed to Rouse's Point on Friday afternoon the failure of his enterprise. He has lived in Montreal about two years, and is an Englishman. He gave his business as a horse-shoe manufacturer.—Montreal Herald.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.—Almost every train from the frontier, brings families from the United States, who are anxious to take land and invest their means in making for themselves homes in Canada. We learn that a large number of persons are locating in the western counties who propose to become residents in this country.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Quebec Mercury of Monday says:—"So far as it is possible at present to judge, there are good reasons for believing that the removal of the departments to Ottawa will take place about next October. The approaching session will, then, in all likelihood be the last appearance of the assembled wisdom in this good city of Quebec."

Died, In this city, on the 16th inst., Mary Hayde, the beloved wife of Mr. William McNally, aged 40 years. In this city, on Thursday, Robert Patrick O'Connell, only surviving child of Mr. Thomas J. Sweeney, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 15 days. At St. Vincent de Paul, on the 9th instant, aged 70 years, Dame Marie Anne Bohemer, widow by a first marriage of the late Prudent Bohemer, Esq., and by a second of the late J. B. Gauthier, Esq., the deceased was mother of His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, J. L. Beaudry, Esq., and of the Messrs. Beaudry, merchants, also of this city.

In this city, on Friday, the 4th instant, Patrick Edward O'Kane, of Lockjaw, aged 11 years, 8 months, and 19 days, son of Mr. Jos. O'Kane, carriage maker. At Sillery, Quebec, on the 13th ult., Mr. Maurice Leach, a native of the parish of Adair, Co. Limerick, Ireland, aged 57 years. At Templeton, County of Ottawa, C. B. Ann Geraghty, wife of Mr. Hugh O'Hagan, aged 74 years. The deceased was a native of Dangannon, County of Tyrone, Ireland.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and other details. Includes items like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Beans, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, etc.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. (From the Montreal Witness.)

Flour—Superfine, \$2.00; Middlings, \$2.08; Standard, \$2.10; Family, \$2.15; Extra, \$2.20; and \$2.25. Corn—Yellow, \$1.10; White, \$1.15. Beans—Cannibal, \$2.00; Navy, \$2.05. Potatoes—Per bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eggs—Per dozen, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Butter—New, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Prime, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—Dec. 15.

First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and third, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$25 to \$40—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight hogs \$4 to \$5. Pigs, 10c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5c.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS—Dec. 14.

Fall wheat 75c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 78c per bushel. Barley, 85c to 88c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 58c per bushel.—Globe.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, O.W. Under the immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. J. J. Huron, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance); Use of Library during stay, 25. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1864.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED that Wauzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes. JAMES MORISON & CO.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wauzer's Combination. JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at MORISON'S.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:— It is positively alleged that in utter disgust at want of co-operation where Napoleon III. sought to get it, he is bent on securing an auxiliary for his plans elsewhere; that the famous compact with the Czar at Tilsit is fated for reproduction; that instead of war against Russia, the issue of these present proceedings will be an offensive alliance with the Northern Colossus under specific arrangements as to the constitution of Poland into a jointly protected kingdom by both contracting Powers. It is added that more than a surmise of such a contingency has caused Austria to march 10,000 cavalry and seven additional regiments this last week into Galicia, and that the land and sea forces of Italy are destined to play an important part in the coming drama. Such are the current rumours in serious circles, and you are entitled to knowledge thereof.

The *Opinion Nationale* devotes many columns to deprecating this grand scheme of a Russo-French alliance. It reminds its readers that in 1815 Czar Nicholas had offered to Charles X. his aid in recovering the left bank of the Rhine, provided compensation in Turkey was to be agreed to. France cannot afford the loss of eighty thousand men to the Crimea, if acceptance of a similar proposal is to be the upshot. This supposed project is violently and indignantly denounced in all its bearings.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 20.—The answer of Queen Victoria to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the Congress was delivered to His Majesty yesterday. It does not announce an unqualified acceptance of the invitation, but, as has been already stated, seeks for information as to the precise points which are to be submitted for discussion. Some further communications will probably pass between the two Governments on the subject. The belief that a Congress will meet at all is losing ground daily.

It is curious that since the speech from the Throne the *Moniteur* publishes on the Polish insurrection only the news given in the Russian papers. Before the speech it used to give not merely the Polish version, but even the despatches addressed by the National Government of Warsaw to their representative in Paris. Since that period also the papers that were most constant and vehement in defence of the Poles, as well as those that caricatured the Russians, have been "invited" to be milder in their articles and sketches. The same "invitation" has been addressed to the sheets that used to give the telegraphic despatches from Cracow. It is rumoured that Count Pepoli, who is in some way connected with the Bonaparte family, is to make some interesting communications to the Czar on the part of the Emperor.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to Mgr. Parisis, Bishop of Arras, acknowledging the reception of his work, entitled "Jesus est Dieu," in answer to M. Renan's "Vie de Jesus":—

"Monsieur l'Evêque.—You have been so kind as to send me the book you have written to combat a recent work which attempts to raise doubt on one of the fundamental principles of our religion. I have seen with pleasure how energetically you defend the faith, and I offer you my sincere congratulations.

Whereupon, Monsieur l'Evêque, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. Written at the Palace of Compiègne this 14th of November.

NAPOLEON.

M. Louis Veulliot, the well-known editor of the now defunct *Univers*, is said to be engaged in refuting M. Renan's *Vie de Jesus*.—*Guardian*.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* writes Nov. 16:—

The brother of a high functionary in Paris was started for one of the northern districts at the last general election, which, as you may remember, began on Sunday, the 31st of May. It is superfluous that a person with his nearest relative in so exalted a station was not an Opposition candidate. Being powerfully seconded in his canvass by all the officials, he was returned by 29,067 votes. One of the most active of his agents happened to be in the principal town of the district at the moment the peasants had just left the church after hearing Mass. About one hundred of them were standing in groups near the spot where the polling was going on. They were simple-looking, fair-complexioned, and round-faced—the very men on whom the eloquence of a bustling and devoted partisan would be likely to tell. He accosted them, enquired after their health and that of their mothers and sisters, wives and children in the most affectionate manner, and ended by asking them whether they would take a little refreshment after their walk on a warm day. They smiled consent, and accepted the invitation with many thanks. Adjoining to a public-house close by, the hospitable stranger ordered the publican to regale them plentifully with bread, cheese, sausages, and wine. The order was complied with, and they ate and drank their fill amid professions of thanks.

"It is not to me you owe thanks," said their generous entertainer; "it is to M. X.—, whose affection for honest men like you is known to all the country round, and who never thinks of you without tears in his eyes."

"M. X.— is very good to think of us, and we should be delighted to thank him in person for giving us such a good breakfast, only we don't know where to find him."

"My good friends there is no occasion to give yourselves any trouble, M. X.—, who is the wealthiest man living, is the Government candidate for the district; and if you really wish to show your gratitude, you have only to step over the way and drop your tickets in the ballot-box."

The peasants looked at each other with a very puzzled air. "We would, sir, do that, or anything else, to please, so hospitable a gentleman; but we are sorry to say we cannot vote."

"Cannot vote! How is that? What do you mean? You have not lost your civic rights, I

hope? You look much too honest to have ever incurred such a misfortune."

"We are honest men, sir, and we have never done anything against the law; but the truth of the matter is, we cannot vote because we are not Frenchmen: we are Belgians."

"Belgians! And you have eaten whole kilometres of my sausages, and drank an entire cask of my wine, and all for nothing. You are a pack of—"

What he said was not heard, for he ran off amid the laughter of the bystanders, vexed and ashamed, and swearing like Maitre Corbeau, "qu'on ne l'y prendrait plus." The Belgians returned to their homes with high notions of French hospitality, but since that day the unpulsive agent cannot bear the sight of a Belgian.

BELGIUM.

On Friday, the 13th, a caravan of fourteen young men left Ghent to go and enrol themselves under the standard of the Sovereign Pontiff. They all belong to Flanders. At Brussels, the future soldiers of Pius IX. met five young men from Brabant and three Dutchmen, intent upon the same vocation. Among the latter is a young man of excellent family, who has left an important commercial establishment of his own, to follow the standard made illustrious by Lamoriciere and Pimodan.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian press certainly looks to a war, and the Government is preparing for it; and within the last two months a number of veteran Piedmontese regiments have been withdrawn from the Roman frontier, and supplied with raw troops, Neapolitan, Tuscan, and Lombard, which looks much as if Venetia, and not Rome, would be the first object of attack.—That Napoleon will keep his position now as long as it is possible no one doubts, for it gives him a predominance in the councils of Catholic Europe, of which he is the last to deprecate the importance; but how long he will be able to keep up his favorite pastime of "running with the hare and hunting with the hounds" depends mainly on the temper and discretion of his most unmanageable ally the Revolution. It is generally remarked, too, that the discourse is not "à la maniere" of the Emperor's usual ability, and that he has put himself in a most unfortunate position by convealing a Congress which is almost certain to be declined. And so the Emperor is ending where he began, in an open alliance with the leaders of Italian Unity.

I am happy to contradict the report of the confiscation of the Dominican Convent of Sta Maria Novella of Florence, though I have no doubt but that ere long every violence against the Religious Orders will be actively put in force, and against none with more zest than the Dominican, which is preaching against the powers that be, and well maintain the holy zeal of its great founder in preaching against the iniquity of the times and the persecution of the Church. The onslaught against the higher Clergy is carried on as virulently and ruthlessly as ever; and we have now to add another arrest to that long sad list, being that of the Vicar General of Ugento, dragged from his bed at two o'clock in the morning. One of the greatest crimes of this unprincipled and dastardly Government are the insults which are offered to the holy Priests of God's Church: and the most despairing reflection is the impunity with which they are allowed to proceed. For four years a Prince of the Church is languishing in prison, unheard and unnoticed—no charge brought for the violence and the cruelty; no promise given for a trial or a release. Such is the situation of the amiable Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo. Is the Catholic voice so powerless as to permit this atrocity? A member of the most venerated body of men on earth; and a body for which all Catholic nations have a right to interfere, is thus allowed to pine in a dungeon; also Monsignor Araldi, Archbishop of Spoleto; Mons. Gallo, Bishop of Avellino; Mons. Frascolla, Bishop of Foggia; Mons. Cauzi, Vicar of Bologna, and in fact over 50 of the highest dignitaries of the Church imprisoned and exiled.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

According to the *Portafoglio Maltese*, the number of Italian exiles amounts now to 30,000. There are in Italy, moreover, 8,029 persons deprived of office and reduced to distress. The victims shot or massacred by the Piedmontese amount to 13,000. About 7,000 officers of the former Neapolitan army have been cashiered in spite of the Gaeta capitulation.—The Neapolitans imprisoned in one year amount to 14,000. All these amounts are taken from official documents communicated by the Home Ministry of Turin.

Rome, Nov. 14.—The new French commander in Rome, the Baron de Polhes, has made known to the Piedmontese General Villaret, in consequence of the two recent violations of the Pontifical territory on the part of his soldiers, that every such attempt would be vigorously repelled; and Signor Villaret having answered that, in spite of the difficulty of easily recognizing the precise limits of the Pontifical States, he would punish the officers who trespassed over them, the French General is said to have replied that he would require to be informed of the names of these officers and the punishment inflicted. It is said positively that in consequence of the Montebello affair, the French Government has at last taken the resolution of regulating, with the Pontifical Government, the attributions of the French Court-Martial in Rome. These Courts would henceforth take cognizance only of the offences committed by the French soldiers. In short, the Pontifical Sovereignty would no longer be exposed to the attacks which Messrs. de Goyon and de Montebello directed against it; and, on the other hand, the Minister of Arms of His Holiness, who has ever been found ready to defend the royal character of his truly glorious master, and whose energy has been so vigorously blamed by the revolutionists, is now fully justified by a convention due to that very energy.

A thorough examination of the new doctrine of the so-called Liberal Catholic school of France is going on in Rome, at the demand, it is said, of several members of the French Episcopate.

Le Monde of 19th ult. learns that in a Congregation of Cardinals held at Rome on Saturday last, it was determined that the Pontifical Government should accept in a general manner the proposition of an European Congress.

Monsignor Manning was requested by the Academie of the Quirinal in Rome, to deliver a discourse before them on the 2615th anniversary of the foundation of their city. The discourse delivered has been published in Italian, and a translation of it appears in last week's *Lamp*. From this we give the following extract:—

I do not remember in the history of the world any example of the permanent union of temporal splendor with spiritual fruitfulness and power. The scepter had departed from Judah when the waters of eternal life flowed from Jerusalem throughout the world. Rome had ceased to be the seat of empire when it became the mother of Christian nations. When Constantinople became imperial, it began to fail in its witness for the Faith and Unity of Jesus Christ. The kingdoms and empires of Christian Europe have been faithful to the Holy See in their depression, and rebellious in their prosperity. The two nations most Catholic, most Christian most filial in their love of the Kingdom of God, are Ireland and Poland. Rome, I may say, because it is the seat of the Vicar of our crucified Lord, is supreme in the spiritual order, feeble in the natural and political. It always bears about in the body the mortification of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus may be manifested in its body. Such is its normal state. Let it be recognised as the law of its existence and of its sovereignty, lest the incantations of the tempter steal away the hearts of men with visions of unity and empire and splendor in this world. It is a severe vocation to be the cross-bearers in the procession of the Vicars of our crucified Master. But to this you are called, Romans, if you would renew your courage for this conflict, lift up your eyes to the cloud of witnesses which hover above your head; to the martyrs and confessors, the Pontiffs and Levites, the virgins and saints, who, on this soil, by tears and by blood, have overcome the world, and are now before the throne. Look, too, at the Catholic unity upon earth, which but the other day flew bitter on the wings of faith and love and filial devotion to surround the Vicar of Christ; look at the frontiers of the Holy Church, which are flowing outwards with ever-expanding force, conquering, and embracing the conquered in the unity of the true God; look at the circuit of the kingdom of God, which rests upon the sunrise and the sunset, upon the farthest north and upon the islands of the southern seas. It was never yet so vast or wide spreading; never did the ends of the earth lift up their hands towards the Vicar of the Incarnate Word so universally as at this hour. In the moment of its anguish and its affliction, when the world believes it to be in feebleness and decline, the Holy See is putting forth mightier powers, and reigning over wider realms than ever till now.

But if this be not enough, learn of the world, of its miseries and its anguish. Rome laid the foundations of Christian Europe on the basis of a supernatural unity; and with all its revolutions and inundations of evil, it abides to this day. England laid the foundations of North America upon the basis of natural society; and the lifetime of one man is long enough to touch the beginning and the ending of its political unity. The unity of faith, and filial obedience to the unity of the Church in the person of its Head, in ages past fused the discordant races of England, France, and Spain, and made of their kingdoms and monarchies, which endure, in their massive consolidation and unity of mind and will, unto this hour. So God has ever brought social and political unity out of the chaos of disorder. They who begin by contending against the fountain and law of unity doom themselves to division and confusion. They are wrestling with necessity; and he who contends with necessity must fall: "Whoso shall fall upon that stone shall be broken, and on whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a list of the offerings to the Peter's Pence, which are larger than they have been for a long time, and amply suffice to discharge the calls on the Pontifical Government. The finance is in a most flourishing condition; all employees paid better and more punctually than they have been known to be in far more prosperous times; public works, charities, religious objects, and the interests of art magnificently assisted, and employment plentiful and remunerative.—*Tablet*.

A Jew and a Paragon's Paragon.—Mr. Pope Henessy, at a recent meeting of Catholics in London, made the following statement:—"Now, I will venture to mention a little anecdote by way of showing you what is going on at Rome. I saw there myself a British Jew—and, I think, you will admit that he is rather a strong specimen of the prejudiced classes (a laugh). He went down one day to examine the effect of the inundation of the river, on the banks of which, in a place called the 'Ghetto,' the Jews live. The inundation washed into their houses, and being poor people they suffered great misery. The English Jew, who was staying at the hotel where I was lodging, came to me and said, 'I went to visit Ghetto to-day, and I saw the miserable condition of our poor people; but while I was looking on I saw the Pope's servants come direct from the Vatican, bringing these poor Jews food, fuel, and clothing.' That English Jew then handed me (I am not at liberty to mention the amount), but very respectable contribution to the Peter's Pence Association (loud cheers). Nor was that all, for his whole political mind was changed. I met him not long since, and he is quite as anxious as any of you to see the Pope restored, and his independence maintained (loud cheers)."

The *Precuratore* of Palermo publishes the following:— It is with great regret that we give publicity to the following atrocious facts, of which we have been apprised by a letter from Signor Antonino Morvillo:—

SR.—Every one who knows anything of the condition into which our country has fallen, whether by inheritance from the deposed Government or through the errors of the actual administration in which ignorance and stupidity have been substituted for reason and good sense, is aware that unfortunately enthusiasm for the destinies of nations has been replaced by that universal discontent which the enemies of liberty distort into distrust in the future of our Italy. This position of affairs, which is unhappily growing worse, is a source of great grief to those who love their country, and who strive on the one hand to warn the Government of its fatal errors, and on the other, to modify public resentment by offering suggestions which may guide the opinion of the vulgar, and prevent their proceeding to extremes. Day by day the difficulties of such a mediation grow in number and weight, and your readers will learn something of them from the following facts.

About a month ago an acquaintance told me how a lad named Antonio Cappello, the son of a poor widow in the Via Macqueda, had been tortured at the Military Hospital at Palermo. They had tortured him because, having been born dumb, they asserted that he pretended to be unable to speak in order to avoid the conscription. I laughed at this story as a fabrication only worthy of laughter; and then thinking I ought to prevent the danger of such a story gaining credit, I went in search of the Widow Cappello, and found her in a little house in the Via Banchea. Her name was Rachel Fugitta Trischitta, she had been born at Naples, and settled at Palermo since 1820. Her age, 63 years, made her venerable in my eyes. I asked her for her dumb son, and she replied, showing me a blood-stained blouse. "He is at the Military Hospital; they took him from me as a recusant conscript, and tried to force him to speak by starvation, blows, and fire." I was horrified at her words, and felt I must be satisfied of their truth, so I asked her to repeat them, and to inform me to the full extent of her knowledge. The poor mother then said, "I asked for news of my Antonio, and could not get any; I sought it with the anxiety of a mother for her son, and heard that from a lane behind the Lampadusa Palace he was heard crying, as if undergoing martyrdom. And then I went to find my Antonio, and saw him. He showed me his wounds, he made signs that he had been fasting, and told me by gesticulations that he had been beaten and burned. I gave him some bread in a handkerchief which he gave back to me bathed in his blood." At these words I felt a thrill which I cannot describe; these words spoken by a mother, by a

woman of the people, and at sixty-three years old, could not fail to leave a deep impression on my mind. I took leave of her, and under the strong impulse of my feelings, returned home to write a statement of all I had heard. If I sent it to the journals of the country, hardly restored to order—I reasoned with myself—I should give pleasure to the *Armonia*, to the *Stendardo Cattolico*, and other retrograde journals, and thus furnish fresh arguments to the propagandists of our enemies, adding to the discontent of the masses. No, I said to myself, I must control my own feelings, and think of Italy, which must suffer from public scandals, and so I decided on destroying that which I had written. Still, the unhappy man, groaning under the torture, the bloody garment shown to me by the mother, were like spectres following me about, and I felt it an imperative duty to interfere in the interests of Antonio Cappello, so I went immediately to the Quasator, accompanied by my friend Signor Antonio Castellini, to secure his aid for this unhappy man. He perfectly understood our motive in refraining from publishing the matter, and fell of horror at the occurrence, promised to interfere at once. On the following day he came to tell me that he had interested the delegate Ferro in the facts, and that he would call on me for detailed information. I waited for him in vain, and began to fear that the Signor Serrafino had no power in the matter. But the case was urgent, and admitted of no delay, so I thought myself of turning to the Procuratore Regio, Signor Sismondi, in order to have the facts investigated, and steps taken for the punishment of the guilty. I spoke boldly to the honourable magistrate, and told him the story of Cappello, as I had heard it from his mother, and from her employers, and I added that I would have made it known through the public press, but it contained too powerful an argument for public anger, and I did not wish to excite that. I might also have taken up the mother's cause, and appealed formally in her name, but I preferred leaving the honour of the initiative to the independent magistrate in a case of crime committed by agents of the Government. It is necessary that the people should learn that if there are men in the employment of the Government capable of such deeds, there are also magistrates who know how to punish them. Sismondi appeared to appreciate the gravity of my request, and promised to attend to it immediately and solicitously; he asked me to leave the blood-stained garment with him, which I did, and when I requested him to appoint a time at which I might learn the result of the instruction, he asked for my address, and promised to apprise me. He did not write to me but I still hoped that he would hold to his promise to act with energy in the verification of the crime, and the punishment of the guilty: this was the real matter of importance, but no notice reached me, and I have learned only one additional fact, of which I have been informed this day. Some days ago, after the visit of the surgeons, after the examination of Cappello's mother, after, by means of an interpreter they had taken the depositions of the wounded man, and the dumb creature had been taken away and cast into prison, the old mother asked at the military hospital, if she might see her son. She was received with angry rudeness, and told, first by an official and then by a military surgeon that she need not hope to see her son, who must pay the penalty of having complained against them. Vain were the tears of the desolate mother, she could neither see her son, nor obtain any intelligence of him. Yesterday evening she came to me, and when she told me these communications, I recognised that the time had come to throw aside my reserve; that it would henceforth be a crime on my part to maintain silence respecting a deed, which has been not only left without reparation, but has been rendered still more hideous. As I before believed that I was consulting the welfare of Italy by remaining silent,—now when I see the peace, and the life of a poor working man ruthlessly menaced, I trust that I am doing right in bringing the facts which I have narrated to the knowledge of the public, and thus I denounce them to public opinion, to the Deputies and Senators who are at Palermo, that they may rise up and cry against the authors of such iniquity. It is time to wrest from the hands which have tortured him a young man whose crime is that he was born dumb. Torture in 1863, under a liberty which has been bought by blood and sacrifice, is a disgrace to a Government born of the suffrages of the people. The gag, the stripes, the burning seat, are not written in the *plebiscite* which we voted, and which we will sustain.

The honor of the militia, to whom these deeds are imputed, must be repaired. The offence to the rights of society, injured by the crime, which is a disgrace to the age and civilisation, must be repaired. In holding up this black deed to public retribution, I hope that the knowledge of it will reach Turin, and find an echo in Parliament—there where little is known of our misfortunes, and there is less intention of remedying them.

ANTONINO MORVILLO.

Palermo, 5th Nov., 1863.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—In the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day notice was given by deputies that they should at an early day, ask explanations of Ministers as to the course intended to be pursued by the Government in the Schleswig-Holstein succession question.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The *Spenersche Zeitung* of to-day publishes a communication respecting the news published by the Vienna journals, and says:—"Prussia, without any previous negotiations with the other Governments, made a preliminary reply to the French Cabinet, giving it to understand that a direct conference of Sovereigns, if not preceded by a careful examination and a searching preparation, was not the proper way to avoid difficulties. No understanding has taken place between Prussia, Austria, and England respecting the conditions of the proposed Congress, nor have any steps been taken to this effect. Neither has any understanding been arrived at respecting the contents of an identical reply of the Emperor Napoleon. Not even a proposition with this object has been addressed by one of the three above-mentioned Powers to the two others. The King, it is said, personally made a preliminary statement to M. de Talleyrand respecting the views of Prussia relative to the proposed Congress."

The *Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung* says:—"It is asserted on good authority that the Ministries for Marine and War are actively engaged in making preparations for hostilities, the outbreak of which between Germany and Denmark appears now to be unavoidable. The 6th and 13th divisions of the army are said to have already received orders to be placed on a war footing. It is said that corresponding directions for the equipment and concentration of a war fleet have likewise been given."

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of this evening says:—"By the accession of the new King to the Danish throne the Schleswig-Holstein question has assumed an international character. All turns upon the validity of the London protocol. It is doubtful whether the German Confederation will acknowledge the Prince named by the protocol as the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Federal Diet is by no means bound by the law of nations to this course, as it has not been accepted to the London protocol. Neither are the duchies bound to his recognition, as the Estates have not been applied to for their assent. Austria and Prussia also are released from the engagements they contracted, as Denmark has not fulfilled the duties it undertook towards Germany."

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 20.—Orders have been despatched to Carlscrona to prepare screw ships for sea, and to

recall the Swedish war steamers *Vanadis* and *Gelle* from the Atlantic. The death of the King of Denmark has occasioned an immense sensation in Sweden.

POLAND.

The protest of the Lithuanians and the last communication of the 'National Government' to Prince Czartoryski, have passed almost unnoticed in the Parisian press; yet the protest is considered by many persons as one of the most important acts in the struggle of the Poles against the Russians. It shows the self-denial, the stern resolve of men prepared for any sacrifice, and the daring with which despair animates the whole population. It shows them undimmed by the terrorism of Mouravieff, and though decimated by the gibbet or by exile, raised by coagulations and exactions of all sorts, still with energy and patriotism enough to sign *en masse*, and to the face of their executioner, a protest against the assertion of Muscovite diplomacy that Lithuania is not Poland. In the note of the National Government to Prince Czartoryski the question of the position of the Poles at the Congress—i.e. indeed, a Congress be ever held—is discussed. The Poles, it states, could not lay down their arms but after an armistice, and the Congress could not commence its labors till after the suspension of hostilities. The National Government would demand that the Russians should set liberty all who are imprisoned for political causes, arrested, since January last, and all who are prisoners of war; that they should restore to the country all the transported, and that the sequestrations should be removed. They require that these conditions should be extended to Lithuania and to the Ruthenian provinces. Finally, that if the decision of the Congress is to be obligatory on the Poles, the mistake of 1815 should not be repeated, when they were disposed of without being consulted or their interests cared for, but that the representatives of Poland should be admitted to the Congress to plead their own cause.

The superior of a convent of nuns has been sentenced to death, as also another lady, a relation of a Papal Nuncio. She was young, beautiful, of much distinction, and belonged to the upper class of society. She had lost her husband, and took up her abode in the convent during the period of her mourning, in order to remain in security during these days of trouble.

A member of the Council of State who had resigned his functions, a Bishop, and several other highly respectable persons have been transported to Siberia for having refused to sign a document which they were not allowed to read, but which was supposed to be an address to the Emperor Alexander.

A wealthy proprietor has gone mad in consequence of the treatment which he endured in the citadel. The authorities refused to give him up to his family, notwithstanding his condition; and his wife has been arrested on the supposition that she would purchase the release of her husband by giving information.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Warsaw, November 10:—"Three hundred persons were sent to Siberia to-day; this morning, on the other hand, the town wore an aspect of gaiety, the women appearing in accordance with orders, in those extravagantly bright colors which alone are to the taste of serags. Those who ventured to dress rather more soberly were arrested. An omnibus was stopped, taken by the police to the station, the male passengers turned out, and the women driven by the soldiers to the Mir Barracks. What became of them afterwards is not known. This incident was related to us by eye-witnesses, as we ourselves were determined not to go out until distinct orders are given as to the colors it is forbidden to wear, for the police directions are, of course, only snares for the credulous. Among those sent to Siberia are all who refused to sign some document which was laid before them in the citadel—i.e., Wyzinski, Bejer, Piotrowski, Maciejewski, Wenginski, late Councillor of State, &c. Madame Waiszewska is also among the exiles. This lady never had anything to do with politics, and was probably banished because of her wealth. Two questions only were put to her—whether she had received the visits of members of the National Government, and whether she belonged to the ladies' society for the support of the families of insurgents. When her daughters interposed on her behalf with Berg, on the ground that no offence had been proved against her, he answered, 'Assi si c'è un tortu, je l'aurais fait mettre à la torture.' There is therefore no concealment of the means that are used to extort confessions from these unfortunate people, and which, indeed, are evident from the shirts with spots of blood on the shoulders sent by them into the city to be washed. The day after the French Emperor's speech the Russians mockingly told the women who were asking mercy for their husbands or sons to go to the French Emperor, who will free their relatives and put the Russians into prison in their place. A woman was captured in the printing office in Jasna-street, and being offered a thousand roubles or death as the price of a confession, she chose the money, and told of the office in Niecala-street, but not being able to give any more information, she was condemned to receive a thousand blows with a rod, and died before the fifth blow. General Berg endeavored to obtain an executioner from Berlin, the one in this city not being clever at cutting off heads; but this neighboring favor was denied him, no one knows why. It is said that he is now thinking of a guillotine, wishing to bring forward something new, as hanging and shooting have hitherto produced no effect."

A letter from Coujarie of the 11th, in the *Posten Journal*, contains the following:—

"Sigismund Barykiewicz, formerly military organizer of the palatinate of Mazowia, has been shot by the Russians. He had studied law in the University of St. Petersburg, where he was distinguished by his severe application. At the commencement of 1861, having only a few months to terminate his studies, he left St. Petersburg and came to Warsaw. He afterwards proceeded to the palatinates of Cracow and Kelec, and being there arrested for political offences, he was condemned to hard labour in Siberia, but succeeded in escaping. He was at Paris when the insurrection of 1863 broke out, and, notwithstanding his ill health, he left France and joined Mileukie's detachment, which was being formed at Coujarie, and was present at the engagements at Cieplisz, Krzywosondza, and Nawa Wies; he was then appointed an officer of the staff, and some time after made military organizer of the palatinate of Mazowia. Becoming seriously ill he left the service, and sought relief from his sufferings in the tranquillity of a country life. The Russians, who were constantly in search of him, at length discovered his retreat; he was found in bed, and was taken to Konin. To escape the tortures inflicted on the prisoners Barykiewicz swallowed a poison, but an antidote being administered immediately it produced no effect. He remained a week in his dungeon, which he only left to be shot. Barykiewicz was only 26 years of age."

The *Czas* publishes the following almost incredible act of atrocity:—

According to an order published by General Lewchine every woman who appears in the streets of Warsaw after daylight must carry a lantern, unless she is accompanied by a man who is provided with one. A householder and his wife were returning home, the husband met a friend and both stopped for a moment on the flagway; the wife, who had advanced a few steps was arrested by a policeman, who dragged her to the guardhouse because she had no lantern. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of her husband, the commissary of police of the eighth district of Warsaw sentenced the woman to receive five stripes of a rod. She declared she was with child, and prayed to be spared the torture. "Give her ten stripes," replied the commissary. "Since you are implacable," said the husband, "permit me to suffer the corporal punishment in place of my wife."

'It is your wish,' said the police agent, 'give him 10 blows and 15 to his wife, and this execrable order was executed.'

M. Emile de Girardin, who has been the advocate of the Emperor Alexander since the emancipation of the serfs copies this paragraph and says that if the Russian Government does not prove the falsehood of the statement published in the *Czas*, Russia exposes herself to be erased from the list of civilized nations in Europe, and let her not be astonished that in place of the cry raised by some of 'Free Poland in free Russia,' there will be but one cry raised by all of 'Free Poland in free Europe.'

RUSSIA. During the last three months much has been done not only in strengthening Cronstadt, but also in fortifying the entrances to the Neva, in building gunboats, batteries, &c.

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The Porte has addressed a note to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, protesting against the armaments on the frontier and the building of gunboats on the Black Sea, in violation of the treaty of Paris.

JAPAN. The past fortnight has showed a stagnation in political events. In Japan, no active hostilities have taken place since the attack upon the town and fort of Kagosima by Admiral Kuper, on the 15th ultimo, when the number reported as killed and wounded on our side was sixty three.

How TO TREAT CHILDREN.—Pity and love the little children. Tolerate their pets. Comfort Nellie over her dead bird, and don't call Molly's little white kitty a cat. It is enough to break a juvenile heart to have one's darlings scolded.

THE SOLDIER'S SAFEGUARD.—This is the title bestowed upon HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS by an officer of the United States Army, writing from the Valley of Virginia.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.—Somebody—a woman, of course—inquires why, when Eve was manufactured from a spare-rib, a servant wasn't made to wait on her? Somebody else—a woman, we imagine—replies in the following strain: Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to mend 'right away, quick now!'

THE AFFLICTED may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

to. He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates, and the mango season was over.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOWN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock.

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE.

A SCHOOLMASTER, acquainted with both French and English, and holding a Second Class Certificate, at least is Wanted at Goderich, C.W.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET. THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.

STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES. THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood, And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.



White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Ferrets, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J. 'My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her.'

From Dr. Robt. Smith, Johnston St., N. Y. Dr. AYER: I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alternative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA, you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people.'

From J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell, Mass. 'I have a long time been afflicted with an eruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief.'

From E. W. Ball, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan. 1860: 'My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable.'

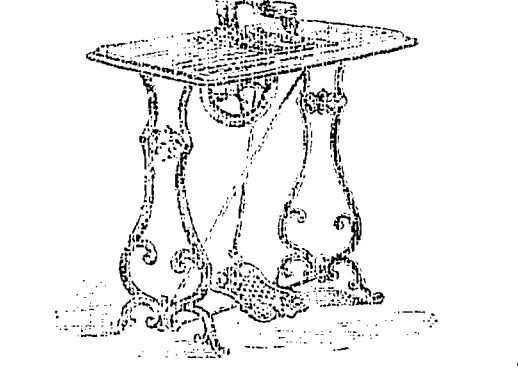
From J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell, Mass. 'For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable.'

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND MASTER TAILOR TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowtell's)

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION SUSTAINED: An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Sermons on Dr. Cutilli's Lecture on Transubstantiation.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, (MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL) Prices ranging upwards from Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:— Perfect security for the fulfillment of its engagements to Policy-holders.

LUMBER. JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, AND ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSECOURS CHURCH, MONTREAL.

THE undersigned offer for sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3 in—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. —ALSO— 11-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-in and 1-in BOARDS—various qualities.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS. JUST READY, THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE MASS BOOK: Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Benediction.

Table listing book prices: Sheep, plain, \$0 75; Roman, 1 00; Embossed, gilt, 1 50; Imit., full gilt, 1 75; " " clasp, 2 00; English morocco, 2 00; Morocco extra, 2 50; Mor. extra, clasp, 3 00; Mor. extra, bevelled, 3 00; Mor. extra, bevelled, clasp, 3 50; Mor. extra, panelled, 5 00.

Presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages: It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal.

MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY, OLD AND NEW; TASTE VERSUS FASHION. BY MRS. J. SADLIER, Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Dessy Conway," "Elinor Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862, BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. 12mo, cloth \$1.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c. THE TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents.

A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1. This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. McGee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y., and Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. Montreal, Jan. 22, 1862.

