

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—Amongst the Resolutions adopted at some Upper Canada meetings to condemn the TRUE WITNESS, we meet occasionally with some very amusing illustrations of the literary attainments of the framers thereof.

“Moved by Mrs. Gamp, seconded by Mrs. Partington, and resolved:—
“ That notwithstanding the Pastoral issued by the Bishop of Montreal through the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, and meeting the approbation of their Lordships, the Bishops of the Province, it does not in the least prevent us [as laymen] from giving our judgment on the present subject, it being a political one, and we consider ourselves quite right in doing so for our countrymen as well as others, because we conceive there is nothing hurtful to our religion, of which he [Mr. McGee] himself is a member, and an unsurpassable advocate. We therefore shamelessly and fearlessly say that Mr. Clerk, though a Roman Catholic, in forming the basis of his present discussion with the member for Montreal for the remarks which he made on St. Patrick's day last, in Toronto, though we are not shy to say it was Barry Derlin [whom he may be] that commenced it, and sowed for Mr. Clerk the seed of discord; and now as it is the autumnal season, yield an enormous fruit of ill feeling between our Lower Canadian brethren and ourselves, if the public journals are to be believed; if so, we hope ere long to see this ignitable seed extinguished.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.—The Fourth Annual Assembly of the Caledonian Society came off with great success in Guilbault's Gardens on Tuesday last. The weather was all that could be desired, and the arrangements were most excellent.

The amusements of the day consisted in a variety of manly Scotch games, with prizes for the winners. These were well contested, and the efforts of the competitors afforded much amusement to the on-lookers. The best order and strictest decorum obtained throughout; and great praise is due to the directors for their precautions against those scenes which sometimes mar the pleasure of these assemblies, but which—as was proved on Tuesday last—are certainly not the necessary concomitants of athletic sports.

The proceeds—which from the large and highly respectable attendance, we doubt not amount to a very handsome sum—are to be applied to the support of the “St. Andrew's Home;” a most deserving charity, to which we desire all success in its efforts to administer to the temporal wants of the poorer members of our Scotch community.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Literary Association acknowledges the receipt of \$720, from the Pic-Nic Committee, being the proceeds of the Pic-Nic lately given under the auspices of the Association.

The arrival, by the North Briton, of some of the officers of the Royal Household, has given renewed confidence to the report that Canada is likely to be honored with a visit from the Prince of Wales during the course of the ensuing summer.

“THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY.”—By the Rev. Father Francis Neveu, of the Society of Jesus—Translated from the French, by Charles B. Fairbanks; Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. Ed. Dungan & Brothers, New York.

The auspices under which the above named work makes its appearance, and the sanction of the illustrious Prelate whose name is given on the title page, would, independent of its intrinsic merits, suffice to procure for it a hearty welcome from a Catholic public. It is indeed a book which we can heartily recommend parents to place in the hands of their children; whilst it is well worthy of the careful perusal of all who desire to conform their lives to the pattern set to them by their Crucified Redeemer. As an exponent of Catholic asceticism it is admirably adapted for young old, for rich and poor; and we trust that it may obtain a general circulation amongst all classes. The translator has accomplished his part well, as have also the Messrs. Dungan their part; and we hail the work as a valuable addition to our Catholic literature, and not the less warmly because we are indebted for it to that noble “Society of Jesus” which has already conferred so many inestimable services upon the Christian world.

A MANUAL OF PRAYERS, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERSONS SEEKING THE TRUE RELIGION.—Ed. Dungan & Brother.

This excellent little work, from the press of the Messrs. Dungan of New York, is of a controversial character; and contains in addition to much excellent matter, the letter wherein the illustrious H. W. Wilberforce sets forth his “Reasons for Submitting to the Catholic Church.” An exposition, necessarily brief, of the teachings of the Church, as to the Sacraments—the Papal Supremacy—the Devotion to Saints—Purgatory—Indulgences—and other articles of Catholic faith, controverted or denied by Protestants and Infidels, follows; and if in the matter itself there be nothing very novel, the arrangement is admirable, and the style throughout simple and well sustained.

“Suffer little children to come to me, and forbid them not.”—St. Mark, x. 14.

We have already, on several occasions, spoken of the “Salle d'Asyle,” an institution hitherto unknown in Canada. About this time last year, when it was proposed to establish one of these asylums in Montreal, many persons still entertained doubts of its success; but to-day, thanks to Divine Providence, the institution is in full and excellent working order.—Already upwards of one hundred children of the City attend the “Salle d'Asyle” of the St. Antoine and St. Joseph suburbs.

To what has already been published on the objects and the advantages of this work of Charity, we need only add the following reflections.

The “Salle d'Asyle” are at once charitable and educational institutions; and whilst effectually promoting the well-being and the education of the children, they afford facilities to their poor parents to gain for themselves an honest livelihood. More attention is therein given to develop the affections, than to stimulate the intellectual faculties, of the little ones: to instill into them from their infancy, good principles, good habits, and to inspire them with a love for work. It is sought to develop their intellectual faculties, whilst paying that attention to their physical wants which their tender years require; and which many of them could not receive at home in consequence of the absence of their parents at their daily work.

This work of Charity is in Europe so highly esteemed, that it has attracted the attention of several States. The government of France, in particular, applies to it annually large sums of money; and the Empress, the ornament of her country and the pride of her sex, deems it an honor to have the Salle d'Asyle placed under her special patronage. But upon this point we will request attention to the words of a man well entitled to a respectful hearing. This is how M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction in France, expresses himself in a Report to the Empress, on the 22nd March, 1855:—

“In descending to give your protection to the ‘Salle d'Asyle,’ Your Majesty has proved in an affecting manner the interest that you take in one of the most useful works that Christianity has given to civilisation. . . . Spite of the tenderest maternal solitudes, no hour passes but what children's tears attest the presence of moral evils. Well! these pains, hitherto deemed inseparable from infancy, have disappeared from our Asylums. Cheerful and tranquil is the aspect presented in these happy places of refuge. From one hundred, to a hundred and fifty children gathered around one woman, go, and come, ascend, descend, talk, count, or sing, at the slightest sign; and receive, not only with interest, but gratefully, their first lessons, and the germs of those moral and religious sentiments, whence one day shall spring a generation of honest and profitable citizens. When we witness all these movements, which commence and end with each day, gone through with without the least disorder, without costing the shedding of a single tear, and by the authority of word of mouth, and example only—it is impossible not to recognise the admirable means employed in these ‘Salle d'Asyle.’ Should we not then endeavor to preserve and perpetuate, even to its smallest details, so admirable a system?”

This is certainly high praise—yet it conveys but a faint idea of the merits of these asylums. Could our readers visit the institution in Bonaventure Street, opposite the Lachine Rail Road Depot, they would be soon convinced of this. Those who love little children (and who does not love them?) would there see one of the most touching sights imaginable. Interrogate those who have made this visit, as to their impressions; and there will be but one uniform answer. All are invited to make themselves acquainted with a work of charity which it is to be hoped may soon be established in every important place in the Province.

A Sister of Charity presides over the Asylum. In the morning, as the little ones arrive, she examines them to see if their clothes and bodies are clean; she inspects the little baskets wherein they bring their provisions for the day, to see that they have enough to eat; and, if necessary, she gives her advice to the parents. But now the door of the hall opens—and see what a splendid room! how well aired, and how lofty! Thus the children are always assured of a wholesome atmosphere. The boys are separated from the girls; and yet in such a manner that one Sister can keep an eye on them all. Around are seats for the children, and places whereon to hang their hats, cloaks and baskets. The little bell rings; the classes are commenced; and the day's exercises are proceeded with. In order, and singing, the children advance to their seats, and take their places. A moment's silence; and now on their knees, hands, eyes, and hearts uplifted towards heaven, they invoke the Holy Name of Jesus—of Him Who for our sakes was once a little child.

“Jesus!—thus they address Him—“ Who didst so love little children, Who for love of us becamest Thyself a little child, bless our parents, our relatives, our mistresses, and the benefactors of our asylum.—Give us grace to preserve our baptismal innocence, and to grow in wisdom as we grow in years.”

Acceptable is this prayer, no doubt, in the ears of the Saviour. But now the classes commence. One Sister can instruct—so excellent are all the arrangements—a class of one hundred and eighty children, or one even of two hundred and fifty children, of from two to seven years of age. The most admirable order prevails; disturbed only for a moment, perhaps, as the presiding Sister tenderly lifts in her arms one of the youngest children, who has fallen asleep in his seat; and whom she carries to the little sofas provided for such emergencies, and whence, his slumbers finished, the little one will return refreshed, and with renewed courage, to his place in the class. School concluded, the children return to the large galleries, where, in joy, and with good appetites, they take their repasts.

Were it not for fear of being tedious, we should dwell at length upon the games, and sports of the children; on the time allotted, to sleep for the youngest, and needle work for the elder. At 4 p.m. there is another hour of school; and thus the entire day is varied, instruction, rest, and amusement succeeding one another at regular intervals. And when darkness begins to gather in the sky, the parents return from his or her day's toil, to claim their children, and thank God for themselves and for their little ones, for the benefits conferred upon them by the “Salle d'Asyle.” We may mention that the institution in Bonaventure Street is always open to all; but we would invite those who wish to visit it, to present themselves at the Class-rooms: that is at 9.30

A.M., and 4 P.M. Sundays and Thursdays excepted.

No aims could be better bestowed than on this most useful asylum. Those for whom it is founded are the poorest of our community—the children of parents unable to superintend the education of their offspring; who neglected, often grow up to avenge upon society the neglect of which, in their youth, they have been the victims. The expense of founding the Asylum has been very heavy; and we are aware that the Rev. M. Rousselot, to whose generous exertions we are all so deeply indebted, still owes a sum of £1,200, contracted in building the house. The approaching Bazaar will give the charitably disposed an excellent opportunity for coming forward in aid of the funds of the “Salle d'Asyle.”—See Advertisement.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following well-merited eulogium on the above-named admirable institution:—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR.—As the studies are just now being resumed in Regiopolis College, I would be very happy to draw attention to the institution; and therefore request you to insert the following remarks with a corner in your invaluable journal. This establishment was opened in the autumn of 1846; and the building itself was begun by the late Hon. and Right Rev. Alexander McDonnell; a man whose name should be ever dear, not to the Catholics of Kingston alone, but of all Upper Canada—for what he has done for religion, and on account of his noble exertions in behalf of the then infant Diocese so wisely governed by him. This sainted Bishop, aware of the advantages arising from a well-conducted educational establishment, had nothing more at heart than to see before his death his fond hopes, in this respect, realized. But Providence willed otherwise. Ripe for Heaven, he was called to receive the reward he had labored for on earth, ere his plans were carried into execution.

A few years after the death of this lamented Prelate, his nephew, the actual President of the house, the learned and esteemed Vicar-General, took the work in hand; and, thanks to his untiring exertions and many personal sacrifices, the establishment, as already stated, was opened to the public in 1846.—Since then, though but a short time has elapsed, it has proved a blessing to the people of the vast and important Diocese of Kingston. Men have been educated within its walls, who now grace various professions in Canada, and of whom any institution in the country might be proud; and I am happy to be able to add, that, through the untiring care and attention of the present gifted Prelate, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Horan, under whose distinguished patronage the College is now placed, and the unceasing activity of its energetic President, Regiopolis is still improving, and bids fair before many years to rival the first institutions in the Province. Theology, Philosophy, the Classics, in short, everything that constitutes a solid education is now taught in the establishment by the first masters. Indeed, I might mention some of them of uncommon talent and acquirements; but where all are worthy of praise, it might be invidious to make such distinctions. Suffice it to say, that the staff of Professors is well selected; and competent to give ample satisfaction to the most exacting. Such being the case, I hope to see the Catholics of all Canada, but of the Upper Province especially, where a vilo, degrading school system is in the ascendant, patronising this promising institution, where every attention is bestowed by the devoted teachers on the morals and intelligence of those committed to their care.—I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, Very truly yours, H. H.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR.—On Wednesday, 31st August, the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, the excellent Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by his two Vicars General, the Very Revs. Angus McDonald, of Kingston, and T. H. McDonagh, of Perth; assisted by the Rev. John V. Foley, the amiable pastor of Belmont and North Crosby, proceeded to lay the corner-stone of a new church in the village of Westport, where a large concourse of people had assembled. On this great and important occasion His Lordship, the Bishop, made some observations, which, although very much to the point, were necessarily short, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, as it rained during almost the entire ceremony. At the conclusion, a handsome collection was taken up, and the people vied with each other in their zeal for the advancement of this great work. The building will be of beautiful sandstone; ninety feet long, by thirty-two feet broad, with a ground tower, flanked by two lesser ones; the side walls having battresses between the windows. Its situation, overlooking the beautiful Rideau lake, and surrounded by majestic mountains, is extremely well chosen; and the traveller, sailing up and down the lake, cannot but be struck with its romantic beauty. I could not help cherishing the hope, that the erection of this chaste and elegant building may form the commencement of an era of good will among all religious denominations. It seemed to me as if it were to be the temple of peace; as a shrine where all who worship the same God, and depend for salvation on the same Saviour, might come to lay down that load of unchristian antipathies which have separated mankind into inveterate factions and deluged the earth with blood.

The village of Westport and its vicinity have become the residence of a large number of Irish Catholics; and though there are meeting-houses of various denominations, and around the place, there was not one to whom they could resort, without having their faith questioned, and the object of their veneration called by the most opprobrious names, agreeably to the orthodox practice of too many preachers of that religion which is all charity, all philanthropy, all love to our fellow-creatures.

The people were heretofore too poor to provide themselves with a suitable place of worship; tho' to none are the rites of their religion more important to their social habits and morals, than to the laboring classes of the Catholic Church. In this state of things, a gentleman having large interests in the neighbourhood, the Hon. Charles Crawford, gave them the ground on which the Church is to be built; and the indefatigable exertions of the worthy pastor of the mission, the Rev. J. Foley, aided by the proverbial generosity of his good people, will no doubt supply the remainder.

The excellent Amateur Brass Band of Perth, who volunteered their services on the occasion, helped to enliven the scene, and gladden the hearts of the spectators.—Yours, &c., SPECTATOR.

THE ACCOUNT AS IT STANDS BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.—The public have heard a great deal about the injustice that has been done to Upper Canada, and the financial burden that has been imposed upon her since the union, by the exactions of Lower Canada. French Canadian politicians are held forth by certain Clear Grit journalists as a band of avaricious, plundering statesmen, who regard Upper Canada as legitimate prey, and feel no interest in the general well-being of the country, but whose cry, like the leech, is still “give, give.” The constant theme of the enemies of the government, and of those who demand a dissolution of the union, is that Upper Canada has been, and continues to be, robbed by Lower Canada. This is one of the arguments advanced in behalf of organic changes in the constitution. And so pertinaciously has it been dwelt upon, that the public, who have not had the state of the account before them, too generally believe in the

truth of the allegations. We were always perfectly aware, that if a true balance sheet between Upper and Lower Canada were brought out, it would be shown that we had run considerably in excess of the Provincial exchequer, upon public works; and that the cry of Upper Canada being plundered by the French was totally without foundation.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Alexander, one of the elective members of the Legislative Council, for the subjoined statement of the account, as it stands between the two Provinces, and we think it will give no little light to some that have been led astray by the repeated misrepresentations of the Opposition press. Mr. Alexander is an authority that may be perfectly relied upon; besides, it is an easy matter to bring his figures to the test. He is the representative in the Legislative Chamber of one of the most Radical constituencies in the Upper Province, and has acted with the Opposition since his return to the Chamber of Canadian Peers. The financial statement which he gives was got up for the information of his constituents—a portion of whom have the honor of returning Mr. W. McDougall to the Legislative Assembly, and was submitted to them at a public meeting at Woodstock. And how stands the account?

It appears that instead of Lower Canada having disproportionately drained the public exchequer, since the union, we are in advance of them about \$16,000,000. Yet, in the face of this recently published statement, and with all the facts as well known to the editor as to Mr. Alexander, we find the Globe, in his last issue, when speaking of the advantages of a dissolution of the union, saying, “financially, however, we should be gainers, for, in addition to being rid of the voracious leech which now sucks constantly, we should have less temptation to go a-begging for money to be squandered to-day, in reliance on its being paid by the next generation.”

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Table with columns for project names and amounts. Includes Desjardine's Canal, Grand River Navigation Co., Oakville Harbour, etc.

Table with columns for project names and amounts. Includes Chamblay Canal, Lake St. Peter, Ottawa Works, etc.

—London Prototyp.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

The weather since our last has been fine, though cloudy. For two or three weeks past Northern Lights of extraordinary brilliancy have appeared from time to time, extending in some instances over the whole heavens and meeting in the centre like the ribs of an umbrella. These electric lights, as they seem to be, affect the telegraphic wires in a remarkable manner, and perhaps also affect the weather and vegetation in some way that we cannot trace. There is a good deal of late grain out yet in Lower Canada, which will, we hope, be speedily secured.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The backwardness of the farmers in bringing their Wheat to market, combined with the ready sale which is obtained for Flour from new Wheat, has occasioned a rise at some points of the interior, but a reaction being expected, prices do not advance here, although there are no stocks.

FLOUR continues much as last quoted. Unbranded Superfine (Stump-tail) brings from \$3.50 to \$3.50, the latter quality being pretty good. No. 2 is about \$4; No. 1, from new Wheat, sells freely at \$4.60 to \$4.80, and from old Wheat, fresh ground, at \$4.50; Fancy Flour from new Wheat, brings \$4.90 to \$5; Extra, from new Wheat, is offered at \$5.20 to \$5.25, and Double Extras \$5.50 to \$6. Rye Flour has been bought at \$2.90 per barrel. The above are the prices at which dealers purchase; the retail prices being, as a matter of course, higher. It is to be wished that readers of prices current would bear this in mind, as it is no uncommon thing for small orders to come from the country limited to the wholesale price, which cannot, of course, be filled.

OATMEAL is offered at \$4.50. A small parcel of inferior Oats has been sold at 30c per 30 lbs.

ASHS.—The receipts have suddenly fallen off, and prices have, in consequence, rather advanced. We quote Pots at 28s 3d to 28s 6d., and Pearls 28s 6d to 29s.

PORK.—Owing to greatly diminished stocks in New York, prices there and here are firmer. Mess is still \$17. The shipments of Pork and Beef to Britain last summer to supply the expected war demand are proving disastrous in their results.

BUTTER has been gradually rising in all the markets of the interior, and there being an active demand for shipment to various points, the price has gradually tended upward here also until yesterday, when it reached 15c for shipping parcels, with an active demand.

WHEAT AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.—Wheat—none; Oats, 1s 10d to 2s; Barley, 2s 9d to 3s; Indian Corn—none; Peas, 3s 9d to 4s; Buckwheat and Rye—none; Flax, Timothy, and Clover Seeds—none; Bag Flour, 14s; Oatmeal, 16s; Cornmeal, 11s; Rye Flour—none; Butter, fresh, 10d to 1s; salt, 8d to 9d; Eggs, 8d to 9d; Potatoes, 4s 8d per bush.; Hay, \$7 to \$8; Straw, \$3 to \$4.

The attendance at the markets large, and the supply of produce large.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Saturday morning, a number of workmen employed in excavating a cellar in an old building now used as a store by Messrs. Darling & Co., and situated in a yard in rear of Messrs. J. G. MacKenzie's stores in St. Paul Street, discovered the skeleton of a full-grown man, about six feet high, near to the foundation of the building, at about three feet from the surface. The skeleton, when discovered, was doubled in two. The head and feet appeared to have been pushed in the hole in that situation. The ground into which it had been thrust was covered with heavy flagstones, and the room in which

it was found appears to have been used in days long past as a kitchen, a low wide hearth being placed in a corner of the room close to where the skeleton was found. The building in which it was found was built, it is said, over 60 years ago; and from all appearances, the remains must have been placed there after the building had been erected, else they must have been discovered when the foundations of it were laid, as they leaned almost against them. The skeleton was in very good condition, and appeared to have lain in the earth some 40 or 50 years. No fracture or other indication to lead to believe that foul play had been used could be seen on the skull, or other part of the bones. What appeared to be a cedar log lay along side of them. An old inhabitant of the city says that a long time ago a road ran through this yard from Little St. Joseph Street to Custom House Square.—Montreal Gazette.

We cut the following from the Toronto Globe of Friday, 2nd inst.:—Mr. Bryson hardware merchant, King-st., returned on Wednesday from a sojourn in St. Catherine's, whither he had been for the improvement of his health—his chest having been affected. About nine o'clock the same evening he was seized with violent purging and vomiting, which, despite the assiduous attention of Dr. Thorburn, resulted in his death at an early hour yesterday morning. The symptoms, Dr. Thorburn believes were those of Asiatic cholera; though he declines to state positively that such was the case. It was rumoured about the city last night that another death, from a similar cause, had occurred in the neighbourhood of Richmond-street, but upon inquiry we found it to be without foundation. Mr. Bryson was well and deservedly respected, and his loss will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

A monument to the Marquis de Montcalm is now being erected in the Chapel of the Convent of the Ursuline Nuns, at Quebec. His remains rest in the same edifice. Mr. Felix Morgan, of the Rock city is the sculptor.

I have used Davis' Pain Killer in my family for several years and take great pleasure in recommending it as a valuable medicine, that should be kept in every family. J. S. SWAN, Pastor of the Huntington st. Bap. Church, New London.

CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, No. 77 BLEUVEY STREET.—William Cunningham begs to inform the public, and particularly those who carry on the Manufacturing of Marble, that he has opened a Wholesale Trade in addition to his large Retail business, where Unwrought Marble of various descriptions and quality can be bought as reasonable, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

N.B.—All persons wanting manufactured Marble will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the great assortment of work on hand. They certainly must buy, in consequence of a reduction of 25 per cent.—See Advertisement.

Birth.

In Montreal, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Bernard Maguire of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 1st inst., Mr. Thomas Doody, mail conductor, aged 32 years. On the 20th Aug., at his residence, William street, Toronto, J. P. Malone, Ex-Secy of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Ballina, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 48 years. Requiescat in pace.

BAZAAR,

IN THE “SALLE D'ASYLE,” BONAVENTURE STREET, SAINT ANTOINE SUBURBS.

On MONDAY NEXT, the 12th INST., WILL be held in the Salle d'Asyle, BONAVENTURE STREET, and under the charge of the Sisters of Charity from the St. Joseph Asylum, a BAZAAR, in aid of the FUNDS of the first-named Institution.—There will be a large and elegant assortment of objects to be Raffle'd for; and no pains will be spared to make the Bazaar attractive to all who may be pleased to honor it with their presence.

Amongst the objects to be Raffle'd for, we may mention a splendid HORSE, together with a FOUR-WHEELED CARRIAGE, a handsome GOLD WATCH, and many other useful and ornamental articles of Furniture.

WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, or TUTOR, to take charge of Three young Gentlemen. Terms liberal. Apply, post-paid, to the Rev. P. BRETTAGH, Trenton, C.W.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice, that they have, from the commencement of the present Volume, entered into Copartnership as Proprietors, Printers, and Publishers of the TRUE WITNESS & CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

GEO. E. CLERK, JOHN GILLES.

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Having been appointed Agent in Canada for the above Company, I will have constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Catholic Works issued from the London Press. The patronage of the Clergy and Laity is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to. WM. H. REYNOLDS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received until the 1st day of OCTOBER next, for the completion of the Stone Work, Roofing with Tin, and closing in of the Catholic Church at St. Andrew, near Cornwall, C.W.—The dimensions of the Church, as per plan, are 115 feet in length by 55 feet in breadth, and 34 feet high; The foundation is already completed. The plan and specifications may be seen on application to the Rev. GEO. A. HAY, on the premises, to whom the Tenders are to be addressed. St. Andrews, C.W., Sept. 1, 1859.