

ing over lost privileges, and disappointed hopes." So made it be.

This incessant cry for "money, money, money" is, of itself, a proof of the nature of the agencies at work to convert Romanists. The funds are not wanted to build Protestant places of worship; for in Ireland these already exceed the wants of the Protestant population; whilst the Protestant Ministers are richly endowed by the State, and found in clothes, victuals, and every luxury by the taxes extorted from a Catholic population. The funds therefore are not required to meet any of the legitimate expenses of a mission; and are, as is well established by thousands of recorded facts, expended in the purchase of the souls of a famishing peasantry.

CONTINENTAL PROTESTANTISM.—There is a cant phrase, much in vogue amongst the friends of "Missions to Romanists," which very naturally excites the attention of the latter. The phrase to which we allude is this—Whenever a Catholic renounces his faith, he is, in the phraseology of the conventicle, said "to have embraced the truth as it is in Jesus." No information as to what the newly-made Protestant believes, is afforded; that he no longer believes all the Catholic Church believes and teaches, is sufficient to establish him as a full professor of the Protestant or Denying faith.

From time to time, however, we obtain glimpses of the Protestant world; and from the pens of Protestant writers, we gather some important particulars as to the state of Continental Protestantism; from whence we must, as best we may, form our own conclusions as to what Protestants understand by "the truth as it is in Jesus." If we may judge from the actual state of those Protestant sects, who are generally held up to the admiration of the Protestant community, as the living exponents of the Protestant faith, this "faith," this "truth as it is in Jesus" is but another name for infidelity, or general scepticism.

The Rev. S. W. King is a Protestant clergyman, whom no one will suspect of "Romish" proclivities, and who professes himself an ardent admirer of the Sardinian Government. The reverend gentleman has more recently published a book, wherein the actual state of the "Waldenses" and the moral results of Bible-spreading by Protestant Missionaries, are vividly brought before us. We make some extracts for the benefit of our readers, and in illustration of our thesis as to the results of Protestant Missions to Romanists:—

"The Waldenses," says the Rev. Mr. King, "are allowed to circulate the scriptures and religious publications in their native language, provided they confine them to those of their own sect; but this also is a mere nominal restriction, of the infraction of which the Government takes no notice; and we were rejoiced to see the Bible, a few years ago a prohibited book, as it still is in the rest of Italy, exposed for sale in every little town. But though it is extensively circulated and eagerly read, I am forced to admit that, as far as my own observations go among the classes with whom I had an opportunity of conversing, it is more used as a text-book against the priests to convict them of misrepresentation from their own avowed source of the truth, than from any very earnest regard for the great doctrines of the gospel. I met with many instances where the scriptures were very cleverly and logically quoted in triumphant refutation of the dogmas of the priests, without the slightest belief in them beyond their mere use for the occasion. A remarkable instance of this was the conductor of the diligence to Turin, who would have gone much farther in his arguments than mere scepticism, had I given him any encouragement. It is sad to feel the conviction that truth has so long been mixed with error, that when implicit faith is once fairly shaken, both must share the same fate of discredit for a time. When or how the light of truth shall be clearly seen, through the mists of superstition on the one hand, and materialism, utter want of faith, and distrust of all doctrine on the other, so as to be the guiding-star of a newly enlightened nation as Sardinia is proving herself to be—is a question of deep interest." p. 227.

We have exposed ourselves to much vituperation from the Protestant press, to many accusations of illiberality, absurdity, and blasphemy, for saying in substance what is said in the above extract from the works of a Protestant writer.—Protestant Missions, we have said, are "morally injurious" to their converts. Protestant Missions, says a Protestant clergyman, have but resulted in producing a large mass of infidelity amongst the people; Bible-reading, as practised by Protestants, has not generated a belief in the Bible as the Word of God, but is employed merely as a weapon of offence against the Romish clergy. This too the devil can quote scripture for his purpose, as glibly as the Waldensian Protestants.

Our separated brethren often wonder that it should be so; and perplex themselves in vain efforts to discover a plausible theory in explanation of the fact, that the converted Romanist is an infidel; and that the form of Protestantism adopted by the "brand snatched from the burning," is one of wholesale denial. Yet the explanation is very simple; and if Protestants could, or would, reflect, they would cease to express surprise at a result which to the Catholic appears as the necessary logical consequence of Protestantism, or Denying principles. The basis or pillar of the Catholic faith, that on which it is grounded, and on whose stability the stability of the entire superstructure depends, is the infallible authority of the Catholic Church. Other reasons than this for believing in any one article of the Christian Faith—whether the Trinity, the Incarnation of the Second Person thereof, the Atonement, or the Inspiration of Scripture—we have none, and can have none; and this one reason destroyed, it is impossible that, with intelligent persons, any faith in Christian dogmas should remain. We know, we can conceive of, no reason for believing that the Bible is the "Word of God," or contains any part thereof, except the teaching of the Catholic Church to that effect;

and of course when our confidence in the infallibility of that teaching is shaken, our belief in the dogma taught must totter also. Hence it is that the "Waldenses" and other Continental Protestants, having no reason for belief in the Bible as the "Word of God," may continue to use it as a weapon of offence against Popery; "without," as the Rev. Mr. King remarks, "the slightest belief therein beyond its mere use for the occasion."

CLEAR GRIT LOYALTY.—The Toronto Colonist affirms boldly that the object which Geo. Brown and his party have in view, in their agitation for organic changes in the constitution of Canada "as it is"—is, annexation to the United States. Our Toronto cotemporary says:—

Our attention has been many times drawn to these facts by well-informed men of various political views. We have been assured, that the very first opportunity that might present itself, would be seized to play upon the foibles or the vices of our disappointed place-hunters, to take advantage of their necessities, to tempt them with hopes of individual profit and promotion, and in every possible way to tamper with their loyalty to British institutions. We have been eagerly assured that the leader of the Opposition, the Hon. George Brown himself, as well as Mr. D'Arcy McGee, and the principle supporters of the latter in this city, were deeply committed to the plans of the Washington and New York speculators; and that ever since the disappointment of July last, which gave a death-blow to their hopes of political supremacy in Canada, those political adventurers had cast aside all considerations of honor and prudence, and thought of nothing but the sacrifice of their country to their own necessities and resentments. We have known it for a fact, that men bearing Her Majesty's commission, and drilling and disciplining others in Her Majesty's uniform and with Her Majesty's rifles and ammunition, made no secret amongst their fellows that they held no allegiance to Queen Victoria.

We say that these things have been urged upon us for some time past as matters of the most serious import, which ought to be laid bare to the public gaze. But we have declined to take that task upon our own shoulders, partly because we thought the information over-coloured, and partly because we did not believe that, even if true, any overt act could be likely to grow out of these things.

But when we find such men as the Hon. Michael H. Foley, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, the Hon. Oliver Mowat, and Dr. Connor,—men who have all sate in His Excellency the Governor-General's Councils—deliberately giving in their adhesion to a movement which must, if successful, loosen all the bonds of society amongst us, and deprive us for many years of anything like settled institutions, we think it quite time to cast aside all delicacy; to state our suspicions; and to enable our fellow citizens to scan for themselves the scope and possible object of a movement so perilous and so rash.—Toronto Colonist, 3rd Inst.

How far the Colonist's suspicions are well founded, it is not for us to say. We may remark, however, that judging them by their antecedents, "loyalty" with our "liberal" acquaintances is a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence; and the truth therefore of the Colonist's imputation of Yankee proclivities to the "Protestant Reform" party of Upper Canada, must be tested by commercial statistics. A few years ago there was, as all must remember, a mercenary pack of hounds in our midst, ever yelping about the depressed condition of Canadian commerce, and openly advocating Yankee annexation as the remedy; it would not be strange if some of the same vile breed were yet to be found in the Upper Province.

But what is strange—if any amount of inconsistency or impertinence could be strange on the part of "Protestant Reformers"—is, that the organs of these same gentry, who for half a dollar would renounce their Queen, and sell themselves to the Yankees, should ever be harping on the disloyalty of French Canadians; because the latter, though loyal and obedient British subjects, naturally look back with pride and affection to France, the land of their fathers; and steadily adhere to the laws, the language and religion of their glorious ancestors.

THE QUESTION DEFINED.—The Toronto Globe, commenting upon a caucus, or meeting of the "Protestant Reform" party lately held at the Rossin House, Toronto, thus states the case:—

"In the present phase of the question, it is clear Canada against Lower Canada."

Or, in other words—of the Protestant, against the Catholic, section of the Province.

We accept the definition; and under such circumstances we have the right, are in duty bound, to demand that the members whom we, of the Catholic section of the Province have sent to Parliament, shall stand by us against our avowed enemies of the other and Protestant section.—Lower Canada expects that, in the coming struggle, every man whom she has placed in the Legislature, shall do his duty by and towards Lower Canada. He who coquets even, with our enemies is a traitor, and should never be allowed to shew his traitor's face before a Catholic constituency in the Lower Province.

"The first step of a liberal government in a Roman Catholic country, is generally one of opposition to the Bishops and priests."—Montreal Witness, 21st inst.

The Witness is quite correct, only he might have said, and with equal truth:—"The first step of a liberal government in every country is invariably one of opposition to the Bishops and priests." There is an invincible antagonism between the Church and a liberal government.—God Himself, Who has made the Church what she is, has placed enemies indestructible, between her, and a modern "Liberal government" which is the work of the devil; and for once we heartily agree with our evangelical cotemporary, and recognise the truth of his language.

Therein we find also, a satisfactory explanation of the repugnance evinced by all true Catholics to modern Liberalism. The Globe may marvel, if he will, at our opposition to Liberal Reformers; but as the first step of every such body is invariably "one of opposition to our Bishops and Priests," we should be traitors to our Church and to our religion, were we not in like manner opposed to the opponents of our clergy.

A MODEL LIBERAL STATESMAN.—Salvagnoli has been appointed Minister for "Ecclesiastical Affairs"—(rather a strange kind of office for a layman to hold)—by the revolutionary government of Tuscany. The animus by which the Liberal party are actuated is manifest from the remarks of the London Times' Florence correspondent upon this appointment:—

"He—Salvagnoli—has chosen the portfolio of 'Ecclesiastical Affairs,' or rather such a portfolio has been created for him, when he might have had his choice of any other branch of the public administration, out of a kind of amateur taste he seems to have 'for worrying the priests.'"

This is a specimen of the modern Liberal statesman, and the objects of a Liberal government. The chief cause of offence given to the dominant party in Florence by the Catholic Clergy seems to be, that the Archbishop of Florence has refused to ordain priests improper persons, appointed to vacant benefices by the civil power.—But thus it is with your "Liberal" Statesmen.—"They believe that at their bidding the Priest must give, or withhold the Sacraments of the Church. The refusal of the priest to commit sacrilege gives a 'Liberal' government the chance to 'worry him.'"

The glaring dishonesty, and criminal partiality of the majority of the Bench of worshipful magistrates at Guelph, have not been allowed to pass unnoticed, unreviewed by the press. The Montreal Herald of the 29th ulto had a very sensible article upon the subject; in which the writer more than hinted his suspicions of the motives by which the majority were actuated in discharging a case which had been fully and clearly substantiated by the prosecutor. In like manner, a writer in the Guelph Herald of the 27th, deals with the conduct of the precious fellows who administer very indifferent justice to Her Majesty's lieges in Guelph; and after giving a sketch of the facts and of the law, in the case, thus sums up:—

"This sketch of the law, together with the printed report of the evidence, which to most of our readers is, doubtless, already familiar, will enable them to understand the exact nature of the case, which has created so much excitement during the last few days. If those who have considered the case calmly and dispassionately, are of opinion that the accused parties upon their trial, then it will be difficult to avoid enquiring on what grounds the five magistrates who constituted the majority of the Bench arrived at a different conclusion. To the unthinking, that decision may probably have afforded great satisfaction; but the reflecting will probably view it very differently; and whether the majority erred in their decision through ignorance of the law and of their own duty, or through a wilful determination to arrogate to themselves a power which by law did not belong to them; or whether their judgment was so warped by partisan feelings and dreams of popular applause, that they forgot the law altogether, is of little consequence to those who believe that a grave mistake has been made of a character and under circumstances which, if repeated, might quickly bring into contempt the administration of justice."

Upon the whole we see in the affair only fresh confirmation of the truth of what the London Times has already admitted; that Catholics have only too good reason for asserting that, for them there is no justice to be procured in a Protestant community, when the Protestant prejudices of judges and juries are evoked.

REVIVALS AND OBSCENITY.—In confirmation of our opinion, expressed by us some time ago, to the effect that the results of the "Revival" agitation in the North of Ireland would ere long manifest itself in a great increase in the number of illegitimate births—we refer our readers to an extract from a work lately published by Archbishop Stophord of Meath, a Protestant clergyman of high repute for his intelligence and literary abilities. The Rev. gentleman concludes his details of the filthy scenes exhibited at these "Revivals" by a solemn exhortation to the Police to interfere and put a stop to them. "I feel bound," says the Archbishop, "I feel bound to give the most solemn warning, and to enter the most solemn protests, against the proceedings which fill the streets of Belfast at late hours of the night, with hysterical young women in company with hysterical young men. I dare not enforce my warning, lest I reveal the means of inevitable outrage. In the name of all that is sacred in women, I call for a reform of what every policeman in Belfast sees to be indecent and wrong; but of which, few know the danger as I do."

This is Protestant testimony as to the morality of the Revivals; and as such we commend it to the attention of our evangelical friends in Canada—the Christian Guardian of Toronto, the Kingston Whig, and the Montreal Witness.—For further details, and from the same Protestant source, we refer our readers to the article itself, which will be found in last week's TRUE WITNESS.

The Northern Whig—an Irish Protestant paper—gives some excellent advice to the "Scoundrells" of Belfast; from which also our Canadian "Scoundrells" would do well to take a hint:—

"In this enlightened town of Belfast we have incumbents of the Establishment delivering what they are pleased to call Lenten lectures at certain seasons of the year; these compositions being, generally, the blindest possible tirades against the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. Then, again, we frequently see placarded on the walls the announcements of 'sermons to be preached and collections made on behalf of missions to the Romish population of the west of Ireland.' This is not only very insulting towards the members of the Church of Rome; but it positively savours of something approaching to impertinence on the part of those overzealous philanthropists who engage in such pious absurdities. When Protestant ministers of these sects most addicted to the sport of hunting down proselytes find not a single member of their own church out of the fold; when their houses of worship are full to the last available sitting; and when their people are so far converted as to equal the heathen in the observance of outward morality during the six working days of the week; then, but not ill, would they be justified in riding about hawking in hand for the purpose of carrying off from the faith of their fathers the worshippers connected with the Church of the City on the Soreen Hills."

An esteemed correspondent writes to us from the North of Ireland, as follows:—

"The people here know little of Canada or its affairs, and take therefore but little interest therein. Indeed, here, as well as with you, the efforts Catholics are obliged to make in order to have their just claims recognised, occupy too much of their attention, to permit them to think much on the state of things elsewhere. Here, as well as with you, the spirit of the government is anti-Catholic; but the thought has often occurred to me—how is it possible, seeing the large number of Catholic representatives in the Canadian Parliament, that the spirit of its government should be hostile to Catholic interests?—The only solution that I have as yet been able to find for this difficulty, is in the hypothesis that the Catholic representatives neglect their first duty to the Church; that they are too often craven and mercenary, following after expediency, Catholic in name indeed, but in the spirit, sordid worshippers of Mammon. Alas! none of them are like our admirable representative for Dundalk, G. Bowyer, Esq., or the noble member for Dungarvan, J. F. Maguire, who together with a few others, are an honor to their creed and country. These few noble men, full of firmness and candor, whom no consideration of self, no plea of expediency, can seduce from the path of truth and justice and honor, are able, by their eloquence and their learning, to unravel sophistry, and confound the impudent mendacity of a host of adversaries; and to extort, by their firmness, and their prudence, measures of great utility to the Catholic cause. Had your representatives in Parliament, or any one of them, continued to pursue the same course, they or he, would still enjoy the entire confidence of the Catholics of Canada."

The Primate informed us the other day that a contract had been closed, and signed, for completing the Armagh Cathedral for £15,000. The work of roof-incommences immediately; and it is expected that the consecration of this noble pile will take place in about three years, in a style of unsurpassed magnificence.

HISTORY OF CANADA.—FROM ITS DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT DAY. By F. X. Garneau. Third Edition.

A good history of Canada has long been a want in our Provincial literature; and the flattering reception which M. Garneau's attempt to supply that want, has already met with, is a strong testimony to the merits of the work before us.—We had Charlevoix, and the Relations des Jesuites; but these dealt only with the early days of the colony. But M. Garneau's history brings us down to the present day; and makes us familiar not only with the great exploits of the gallant soldiers, and devoted missionaries to whom is due the credit of having planted the standard of France, and the Cross of Christ upon these shores; but with the equally noble struggles of the Franco-Canadian race to maintain intact their laws, their language, and their religion, under the most adverse circumstances; and when to all appearance, abandoned by the country to which, with justifiable pride, they referred their origin. We know not which is the more worthy of admiration: the valor to which the colony owed its first establishment; or the stubborn courage with which the French Canadians have clung to their old faith, their old laws, and their mother tongue, and in spite of the many efforts to swamp them, have contrived to preserve their distinctive nationality.

Of the literary merits of M. Garneau's History it is not for us to speak—seeing that a Frenchman alone is competent for such a task; but his style seems to us, always clear and often elegant; and we trust that ere long some one may be found competent to present in an English dress a history of which the English speaking portion of the inhabitants of this Continent should deem it a disgrace to be ignorant.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, BRACKVILLE, C.W.—An Association, with the above title, has lately been formed at Brackville. The following gentlemen have been elected as office-bearers:—

Ed. Garfield, Sec. Proctor.
Pac. Furlong, Sec. Treasurer.
Hugh Lammont, Sec. Treasurer.
John Morrow, Sec. Proctor.
G. F. Fraser, Sec. Treasurer.
Henry Howell, Sec. Treasurer.
Thomas Furlong, Sec. Treasurer.

Business literature.—The wheels of business are again getting into motion, rumbling and creating a good deal after the long rest, but likely to work smoother every day. The farmers are showing a prodigiously desire to pay their debts by selling their wheat at once. The roads are crowded with teams, the storehouses are filling up, the mills are running all time, and money is everywhere lying dormant in the banks being distributed over the country. The farmer, having many land debts to pay, is buying less goods than usual; but the stocks of merchants are not heavy, but they are well content to be paid, and do a moderate business now. These remarks apply chiefly to the Front, however; in the rear, the farmers are not so forward with their threshing, but a few weeks will tell upon them also. We presume that between three and four hundred thousand dollars a week is being distributed throughout Upper Canada, and it is quite evident that that cannot go on long without sensible relief to traders. Farmers will pay country merchants, and they will be able to go to the city to pay the importers.—Toronto Globe.

TORONTO FRENCHISM.—The Toronto Colonist might have indulged in that rapid snobbery, characteristic of its columns, to any extent, without rebuke from this quarter, had it confined its flunkeyism to the congenial atmosphere of Toronto, but in affecting to sneer at this more fortunate, less assuming, and more independent competitor Ottawa, it passed the bounds allotted to creatures of its stamp. No city in the Province is less remarkable for the social virtues than Toronto—its public men, according to the admission of its own journals, are nuisances—its institutions, except such as are a tax upon the Province, are miserable failures—it does not possess a single respectable place of public amusement—bankruptcy is spread as a pall over its mercantile and professional community—its politics are ruled by the demagogues of the West, and we are assured that the great body of the people's representatives view the change from its inhospitable region with the liveliest satisfaction. A little more discretion in future when alluding to other localities will become the press of Toronto.—The Union.

Birth. In this city, on the 3d instant, the wife of Mr. John Gillies, of a daughter.

Died. At Rawdon, on the 26th of Sept., Mr. Michael Rowan, formerly from the County Mayo, Ireland, aged 80 years. May his soul rest in peace.

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

The weather has been fine since our last, with some heavy showers.

We select the following valuable information from Messrs. Gillespie, Borthwick & Co.'s circular, dated Liverpool, 30th September:—

"The extreme depression which existed in the Corn Trade about a fortnight since, when forced sales of fine red French Wickets were made at 8s 7d per cental, now worth 9s, at last induced millers and dealers to buy more freely, and we have since that had a better consumptive demand with a slight gradual advance in the value of fine qualities of Wheat and Flour. The 1859 crop of English Wheat, although a fair average in quantity, appears now to be very varied in quality, leading us to anticipate a fair demand for fine foreign Wheat for mixing. The general Corn crops of Europe are on the whole a fair average. The Black Sea will send us large supplies and our East Coast Markets will no doubt receive small shipments of fine Wickets from the Baltic. France, unless our prices advance, is not likely to send us much. The French Wheat, although abundant in quantity, is in many districts light and poor and French millers say that 1859 wheat produces 10 per cent to 15 per cent less flour, from a given quantity, than did the wheat of 1858. The markets in Paris and the East of France are advancing this week; but on the West Coast they are extremely dull, and we by no means expect to see a total cessation of French supplies."

We learn from a Liverpool paper that Tallow which had been forced up by a combination of holders in Russia, is very dull on account of increased supplies and decreased consumption, oils and other substitutes being resorted to.

The expected War in China has produced considerable excitement in the Tea and Silk Trade. In England many holders were unwilling to name a price. In New York several cargoes of Teas advertised for auction were withdrawn, and one which was sold brought an advance of about 10 per cent on previous prices. In Montreal small transactions have taken place at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb.

The Toronto Wheat market has been very animated for the past week, and prices advanced about 4 cents. The receipts were about 40,000 bushels. The average price of Fall Wheat was about \$1.07, and of Spring Wheat about 85c. Barley, notwithstanding deliveries by farmers to the extent of 40,000 bushels went up to 75c. and 78c per bushel, but afterwards fell to 65c. to 72c. Peas 55c. to 60c. Rye 60c. Oats 25c. to 30c. Wool 27c. to 28c.

Wheat.—Owing to the difficulty and expense of receiving wheat coming in bulk from the Grand Trunk station at Point St. Charles, this business, which might be a very large one, is likely to be seriously obstructed and curtailed. Our storage merchants who advertised to receive, cart to store, weigh and deliver wheat for 2 cents per bushel, find that they cannot send out gangs of men to unload cars also for that price, and, accordingly, demand 3 cents, which, in addition to freight, commission, and loss of weight, &c., &c., make a heavy deduction from the price realised. No one who has tried at once will purchase grain deliverable from the cars, except at a price that will more than cover all charges, and even then the seller has to send a storeman, a pair of scales, and a couple of men to unload and weigh the contents of a car; and they have sometimes to search for an hour or two before the right car is found. Well would it be if the Grand Trunk Company and City of Montreal saw their true interests, and procured a wharf terminus, with a bad grain store and proper elevators at whatever cost.

Flour continues in active demand and fair supply, prices being without much change. No. 2—white; No. 1, \$4.70 to 4.75; Fancy, \$5 to \$5.10; Extras, \$5.20 to \$5.30. The finer qualities of Extras are drawn off from Western Canada for Boston and Portland.

As usual, are arriving freely again, and the price keeps well up. We quote to day Pots 28s 6d, Pearls 28s. The rate of freight by steamers now in port is 20s. 5s. for Pots and 25s. for Pearls, per gross ton. For steel steamers 25s. and 30s. are asked.

Butter.—In consequence of an improvement in the British markets which had been dull and drooping, the price here has had an upward tendency since yesterday. Good store-packed may now be quoted at 15s to 16s, according to quality.

BUCKEY AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.—Wheat—None in the market; Oats, 1s 10d per minute; Barley, 3s 6d to 3s 9d per minute; Peas, 3s 6d; Buckwheat, 3s; Flax Seeds, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per minute; Timothy 8s 6d, 12s per minute; Bag Flour, 10s 6d to 14s per quintal; Oatmeal, 11s to 12s 6d; Cornmeal, 10s; Butter, 10d to 1s for fresh, and 7d to 9d for salt; Eggs, 3d to 4d; Potatoes, 2s 3d to 3s 6d per bag, which contains from one to one and a half bushels; Hay, 8s to \$8.70; Straw, \$3 to \$4.50.

Large attendance, but the supply of produce not in proportion.

Davis Pain Killer gives immediate relief in cases of asthma and pleurisy, by taking a tea spoonful in molasses, and bathing the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine clear. Let the Rannel be on the throat until relief is found.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR, FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 11th INSTANT,

IN THE MECHANICS' HALL,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, And will continue through the week.

MRS. MUIR, 263 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY) with a splendid Assortment of the FINEST and CHEAPEST GOODS in MILLINERY.

Oct. 6.

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VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, BY AUCTION.

THE Subscribers are authorised by the FABRIQUE of MONTREAL to

SELL BY AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY, THE 8th OCTOBER, SIX DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

Fronting on Lagachetiere Street, adjoining the St. Patrick's Church Property.

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Sale at ONE o'clock. CUVILLIER & CO.