

it." In some such terms would we urge the claims of Canada upon him who had made up his mind to emigrate.

But to him who was still hesitating—not betwixt Canada and some other Colony—but betwixt emigration and stopping at home, in the dear old fatherland, we would say: "If you can by any means eke out an honest living at home, for yourself and children, then remain at home, and eke out that living. Do not emigrate unless driven thereunto by an inexorable necessity."

And all that we would ask of the Government—Colonial or Imperial—is this. That it leave immigration and settlement free; that it oppose no artificial obstacles to the footsteps of the intending settler, and that it excites no false or extravagant expectations in his bosom by exaggerated reports of the fertility of the soil, and the facility with which this natural richness may be made available. Government can easily do much harm; at its best it can do but little good by interference of any kind with the natural course of events. How it should dispose of, or alienate its waste lands are indeed problems, high and important problems, which it has to solve, and with which it must grapple. Every man has his pet theory upon the subject, and for this reason we hope that our readers will pardon us if we offer none. We know enough of the question to be aware of the many difficulties which it presents; but not enough to authorise us to dogmatize upon the subject. "Free grants," "Sales by auction," "Sales at a fixed uniform price," have each their advocates, and are each liable to many grave objections in theory and in practice. It is not our business to deal with this phase of the question, but only to insist upon the impolicy and dishonesty of inducing people to emigrate by holding out to them exaggerated prospects of the beatitude of a settler's life.

"About the year 750, Charlemagne granted an unlimited right of hunting to the Abbot and Monks of Sithin, for making their gloves and girdles of the skins of the deer they killed, and covers for their books. We may imagine that these religions were more fond of hunting than of reading. It is certain that they were obliged to hunt before they could read, and at least it is probable that under these circumstances they did not manufacture many volumes."—Warton *Dissert. II. prefaced to Hist. of Poetry.*

So systematic is the perversion of facts by Non-Catholic historians, whenever Catholicity is concerned, that it appears little short of a miracle, that a Catholic child brought up at a Non-Catholic school should preserve its faith. In point of fact, it is almost impossible to converse upon historical subjects, even with intelligent Catholics, and Catholics whose minds are already formed, but who have been brought up under Protestant influences, without immediately discovering their Non-Catholic bias; nor is this to be wondered at. Their ideas of history are formed, for the most part, from Protestant historians, who viewing the facts they narrate from a Protestant standing point, paint them as they themselves see them; and in many cases so dexterously is the shading handled, and with so many beauties of rhetoric is the picture adorned, that it required a mind well schooled by the rigid discipline of logic to discover the fallacies of the perspective. Nor in all cases indeed are the historians themselves wholly to blame for this perversion of facts. As long as their Protestant prejudices do not lead them to the unpardonable atrocity of wilful misrepresentation and lies, they are hardly to be blamed; since, in truth, they are but deducing Protestant conclusions from Catholic facts, and are only in the same case (certainly a parlous one) as an Englishman who should undertake to write a French History—his facts would be French, but his deductions English. The only persons to blame in all this are those who are so foolish as to accept his English deductions as the true ones. And yet thus in very sooth it is with Catholicity. Many, nay! thousands of Catholics, otherwise intelligent, who have been so unfortunate as to have been obliged to accept their education at Protestant hands, willingly receive these Protestant deductions as truth, believing, for instance, that the "Middle Ages" were indeed "dark ages," and with Dr. Ryerson, that the human mind at that period was under "a lethargy and enslavement."

How our Catholic youth of Upper Canada fares at our Common Schools with a Chief Superintendent holding, and publicly avowing such principles, we know not; and equally unable are we to determine whether a belief in the fact of these same "Middle Ages" being the "ages of faith" be or be not one of those prejudices which a certain Catholic editor of a certain country paper in Upper Canada thinks are to be removed by the promiscuous teaching of Catholic and Protestant children in our Common Schools.

This however we do know, that the outrageously disgraceful case of Warton, which we have quoted at the head of this article, is only of thousands which are daily to be met with amongst Protestant historians, where facts are falsified or distorted, either by the bona fide prejudices or the malice *preposse* of Non-Catholic historians. Let infidel parents treat them lightly, if they choose; the true Catholic parent will ever look upon them as the most dangerous assailants of the faith of his children—no more deadly than the stiletto of the assassin, because even more carefully concealed under the garb of apparent honesty, and because striking at a life more precious than that of the body—the religious life of the soul.

But let us examine this case of Warton, in order to discover the *modus operandi* of Protestant bigotry or prejudice in its perversion of Catholic facts. All historical narrative consists of at least two elements—first, the bare fact

itself which is to be narrated; and secondly, the particular deductions of the particular author who narrates that fact; which deductions are amenable to the ordinary laws of logic, and should be tested strictly thereby, by every intelligent reader. Now in this case of Warton, we have both these elements—the bare matter of fact narrated of the granting of certain rights to hunt, and the deductions, or rather insinuations, of the author derogatory to the religious, industrious, and intelligent habits of the monks. But in this particular case we have a third element, and one not over creditable to the clerical character of the author;—in fact, the disgraceful element of barefaced lying and perversion of facts.—Warton tells us that Charlemagne granted an unlimited right of hunting to the Abbot and Monks of Sithin. Now, if we turn over to the Charter from which Warton quotes, we find two very remarkable facts: 1st—that the unlimited right is nothing more nor less than a mere permission to hunt in their own woods—"in *orum proprias silvas*"—in the woods attached to their own monastery, and that even that permission is restricted by certain royal reserves; and 2nd—that the hunting part of the permission granted to the Abbot and Monks is not granted either to Abbot or Monk, but to the servants—"coram homines"—of the monastery for the benefit of the Abbot and Monks. Now here, for a Rev. clergyman, is a somewhat remarkable perversion of facts. The lively picture so skillfully implied of the Abbot and Monks scampering "across country" in the appropriate costume doubtless of "pink, with buck skin tights and top boots," all falls to the ground like the beautiful visions of a dream, the moment we turn to examine the Rev. author's veracity on a matter of fact.—That Warton felt himself more or less secure in this barefaced lying, from the fact of few people caring to trouble their heads to examine, or even having an opportunity of testing the accuracy of his statements, we have no doubt. Besides, he knew full well that for every hundred that would read his lies, some one or two individuals only would perhaps read the refutation, should it ever come to hand. Still all this proves, incontestably, to Catholic parents the danger of confiding their children to Protestant teachers, or allowing the promiscuous reading of Protestant historical books, even though written by clergymen withal.

Nor is Warton's logic any more reliable than are his facts. His two first deductions—"We may imagine that these religions were more fond of hunting than reading"—and "It is certain that they were obliged to hunt before they could read"—besides being most atrocious "non-sequiturs"—for any one having the slightest pretensions to logic—fall to the ground, with the fact itself; whilst the third, besides being anything but a probable deduction as Warton pretends is, if anything, a most convincing proof of the contrary; for if this right of unlimited hunting proves anything at all, it proves that at least these said Monks were supposed to do a great deal in the way of book-binding, else would this grant have been nugatory and useless, and very much after the manner of the winning of the elephant at the raffle.

We commend these considerations to such Chief Superintendents of education and liberal *Katholic* editors as deem the "Middle Ages" "dark ages," and an affliction for them on the part of Catholics as a prejudice to be removed by the infidel teaching of our Common Schools.

SACERDOS.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY A LA VICTOR EMANUEL.—The strong love for religious liberty and the paternal solicitude of Victor Emmanuel for the welfare of the Sarlinian Clergy have shown themselves in a somewhat singular manner, as is evident from the following circular addressed by the Minister of Grace, Worship and Justice to the Bishops who had desired to be present at the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs:—

"TOUS, 27th April.—In reply to your letter the undersigned has the honor to remind you of the determination of the King's Government not to give passports to any Bishops belonging to this Kingdom, who might wish to go to Rome for the Canonization of the Japanese Martyrs. This decision was determined by the prudent desire to save the Bishops from the consequences to which they would have been exposed at the hands of their Dioceses, should they undertake a journey so opposed to public opinion. The state of affairs renders it necessary that for the mutual interest of the Church and State, all causes of discord between the Bishops and their Dioceses should be avoided, and therefore the undersigned is certain that the Bishops of the Kingdom will admit the propriety of the judgment of the King's Government, which also is in accord with the terms of the Encyclical letter from the Sacred Congregation to the Catholic Episcopacy, in which said Bishops are invited to go to Rome as can do so without serious injury to their flocks."

Yet this is the potentate to whom the Liberal party, in their desire for the welfare of the Catholic Church, wished to entrust the protection of the Sovereign Pontiff, and under whose government, that he should be free of all earthly troubles, it was proposed to place His Holiness. Louis Napoleon and his protégé of Sardinia, seem to be vastly afraid of the meeting of the Bishops, who from all parts of Christendom have been crowding to pay homage to the Vicar of Christ in this the hour of trial and persecution. But what can these great monarchs have to fear? Surely a few aged Prelates cannot disturb their astutely laid schemes of ambition and aggrandisement, or the wisdom of this world—statesmanship and generalship are as naught. Yet it would seem as if the rulers of France and Sardinia feared that the arms would yet fall from the hands of their soldiers, and the sceptres from their grasp, just as they are on the point of reaping the fruits of their crafty and hypocritical policy.

In the eyes of the heretic and infidel world the last hour of the Papacy has indeed sounded. The aged Pontiff seems surrounded by powerful enemies, who have for long plotted his destruction, and who seem, certainly according to all human calculations, to possess the means of accomplishing their impious designs. Yet they tremble and hesitate; the arrival of a few aged Prelates, come to assist at the canonisation of an obscure band of Christian martyrs, strikes them with awe! Yes, they tremble; for the history

of eighteen centuries has taught them how surely the waves of human passion, whether stirred up by the lust of dominion, or foaming in the pride of error, are dashed to pieces when they come in contact with that sharp-edged, solid rock, on which Christ has built his Church, and against which He has promised that the gates of hell itself shall not prevail.

FRIENDS AND FOES.—At all times, but especially at a time like the present, when new political combinations may be expected, and when the support of Catholics is eagerly looked for by aspirants for legislative honors, it is well that we should be able clearly to distinguish betwixt our friends and our foes. For this purpose, and as an infallible guide, we publish the list of a division in the House of Assembly which took place on the 30th ult., upon the motion for the second reading of a Bill introduced by our zealous and fearless champion in the Legislature, Mr. Scott, to "incorporate the Sisters of Our Lady of Loretto of the Town of Guelph." Mr. White moved in amendment:—

"That the Bill be referred back to a Committee of the Whole, to amend the same by providing that no bequest be valid in favor of the said Corporation, except the same be devised at least six months previous to the death of the testator."

And upon the Division, this amendment, so insulting to the Sisters, as implying that they and their spiritual advisers were likely to employ undue or dishonest means to procure bequests in their favor, was negatived by a majority of 65 to 39, and the Bill was read a third time. We publish the names as given in the division list of those who voted with Mr. White, with the object of holding them up to the execration of the Catholic electoral body, as their foes, whom it is their duty to oppose by all constitutional means within their reach:—

Messrs. Anderson, Ault, R Bell (North Lanark), Bigger, Bown, Burwell, John H Cameron, Carling, Cockburn, Cowan, Dickson, Dunford, Ferguson, Harcourt, Hamilton, Hooper, Jones, MacBeth, Donald A MacDonald, Blackenzie, McKellar, Morris, Morrison, Morton, Mowat, Munro, Patrick, Powell, John S Ross, Rymal, Seatecher, Smith, Somerville, Stirling, Street, Wallbridge, Walsh, White, and Wright—39.

A GRAND AFFAIR.—It has long been the anxious desire of the St. Patrick's Society, and, indeed, of the Irish community at large, to procure a suitable building for a St. Patrick's Hall; but the want of a sufficient amount of funds, and the difficulty to procure a suitable location, have prevented the society from carrying their project into execution for some time past.

The latter difficulty is, we believe, about to be removed, as the Committee of the St. Patrick's Society are now negotiating for the purchase of a very suitable lot of ground admirably adapted for the building of a public Hall; and as for the money required, it is anticipated that the proceeds of the next Annual Grand Pic-Nic, to be held at the Victoria (formerly Guilbault's) Gardens, on Wednesday, the 2nd of July next, will, together with the money already in the Building Fund of the Society, be sufficient for present exigencies.

The Pic-Nic will, undoubtedly, be a great success. No pains are being spared to render it the most attractive affair of the season; and the thanks of the Irish community are due to the St. Patrick's Society for its admirable and untiring exertions.

The Victoria Gardens, in their present condition, afford a most delightful retreat for pleasure seekers; but the principal motive, and that which ought to make every one feel their obligations to swell the numbers on the occasion, is the purely patriotic object for which this Pic-Nic is to be given. For once then, let every man do his duty, and most assuredly, before this day twelve months, we shall have in our midst a St. Patrick's Hall, that will be an ornament to this city, and a credit to the Irishmen who contributed to its erection.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, June 9th.—At one P. M. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council, in Parliament Buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that the House being present, the bills which had been passed, were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

May it please Your Excellency: We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Canada, approach Your Excellency with our Bill of Supply for the service of the current year.

In pursuance of Your Excellency's recommendation, our careful consideration has been given to the condition of the Militia force of the Province. The amendments we have made to the existing laws respecting it, will, we trust, have the effect of strengthening Your Excellency's hands in its Administration, thereby increasing the efficiency of the service and promoting and stimulating the patriotic ardor of our volunteer force.

Amendments have been made to the laws respecting the confirmation and registration of Titles to Real Estate in Lower Canada, which we trust will assist the operation of a system so fraught with importance to the landed and monetary interests of the Province.

It is now my duty humbly to present to Your Excellency, in the name and on the behalf of the Legislative Assembly, a Bill appropriating the sums voted for the service of the year, to which I respectfully solicit Your Excellency's assent.

We have also given our attention to some measures of a nature to improve the Administration of Justice, and to various measures tending to develop the resources of the country; and I venture to hope that our labors and deliberations may prove productive of beneficial results to the progress and improvement of Canada.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following Money Bill:—An act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money, required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes for the year 1862, and for making good certain sums expended for the public service in the year 1861.

To this Bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words:—In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to reserve the following Bill for the sig-

nification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:—An Act to incorporate the new Edinburgh and Waterloo Steam Ferry Co.

His Excellency the Governor General was then pleased to close the first session of the seventh Provincial Parliament as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have much pleasure in relieving you from further attendance on your legislative duties. Circumstances have prevented this Session from being as fertile in acts relating to public affairs as others which have preceded it; but you have discharged a large amount of private business, and I trust the discussions which have taken place will have cleared the ground for the future settlement of matters of more public interest.

I rejoice to think that in making an increased provision for the maintenance of a Volunteer force, you have expressed your assent to the principle, that the defence of their institutions, their homes, and their altars, against foreign attacks, is a duty incumbent on the inhabitants of Canada.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I thank you in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty for the provision you have made for the public service of the year.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

In terminating for the present your labors consequent on your legislative functions, I would ask you on returning to your homes to apply yourselves to the discharge of those social duties, on due performance of which the welfare of society so mainly depends, and for the execution of which the confidence of your fellow-citizens gives you such great facilities.

We are requested to state that:—

The Very Rev. Jacques Casault, V. G., who died on the 5th May last, was a member of the Society of One Mass, and also of the Congregation of the College (Petit Séminaire) of Quebec.

The Rev. Edmund Leblond, who died at Rome on the 12th May last, was a member of the Society of One Mass, and of St. James' Ecclesiastical Fund, (Caisse Ecclésiastique de St. Jacques).

The Very Rev. François Xavier Demers, V. G., Curate of St. Denis, was a member of the Society of Three Masses.

The Very Rev. Pierre Mercure, who died 1st June, and the Rev. Joseph Lucien Gazielly, on the 5th June, were members of the Society of One Mass, and of the Congregation of the College (Petit Séminaire) of Quebec.

The Very Rev. Celestion Gauvreau, V. G., who died 8th June, was a member of the Society of One Mass.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN ST. LEWIS SQUARES.—About half-past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Lewis Suburbs, which has committed fearful ravages, and is still raging as we go to press. It was impossible, amid the confusion which prevailed, to form a correct estimate. We should say, however, that at least, seventy small wooden tenements were in flames when our reporter left. The scene of the fire embraces a portion of Berthelot street, Nonville, Artillery and Scott streets. In the latter it had just reached that point where the great fire, in June of last year, stopped. The houses are nearly all small wooden buildings and the loss will come heavily on the poorer classes. From the extent of the conflagration the means at the disposal of the Police appeared to be altogether inadequate to put a stop to it and it is still impossible, as we go to press, to say when its progress may be stayed.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

ANOTHER FIRE.—Quebec, June 10.—Another conflagration! About 130 this morning a fire broke out in a house in St. Valier Street, near the site of the old toll-gate, and spread with rapidity to John and King Streets, in the direction of the Marine Hospital. A clean sweep has been made between these boundaries. The area is much larger than that of the late fire in Montevideo Ward; and the destruction of property still greater. It is impossible, however, to form a correct estimate of the loss. The houses destroyed were nearly all of wood, and the property of workmen employed about ship yards. Considerably over 100 houses have been burned.

TAROT.—The life and drum bands of the Grenadier and Fusilier Guards, and the 47th Regiment, will in future beat tattoo at 9 p. m., daily, on the Champ de Mars, taking it in turn. The Grenadiers will perform on Monday and Thursday evenings, the Fusiliers on Tuesday and Friday, and the 47th on Wednesday and Saturday. The tattoo will be sounded for half an hour every evening.

THE DIVERS.—On Saturday afternoon one of the divers employed in removing brick from the hold of the large sunk in Jacques Cartier Basin became insensible, on account of a defective supply of air, and was taken up in a very exhausted condition.

FIRE.—Mr. Louis Woolen Factory at Sherbrooke was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The loss is heavy, and forty persons are thrown out of employment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the morning of Thursday, a drayman, named Daniel Kane, was accidentally killed on the Northern Railway.

A RAILWAY TO BE SOLD.—The Sheriff of Waterloo has advertised for sale, on the 1st day of September next, the Galt and Guelph Railway, with all the railway plant thereto belonging. The sale is at the instance of the Great Western Railway Company.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As a number of Mr. Kemp's raftsmen were leading a raft over Burleigh slide, it grounded on an island. One of the men in attempting to free the raft slipped into the water and was carried away by the force of the current before any assistance could be rendered.—*Canadian Post.*

The wool season has opened in Galt. The prices offered are 26 to 30 cents per pound. The prices in Chatham on Saturday ranged from 35 to 37c. per pound.—*Chatham Planet.*

A DUEL.—A quarrel betwixt Ensign Stebbins and the Lieutenant of the Thunderbolt Invincibles, last fall, terminated in a broadsword fight between these two officers. After cutting at each other with desperation for twenty-five minutes without doing each other the least injury, the Lieutenant wanted to have a little rest as he felt somewhat fatigued; but not wishing the Ensign to know it, he said, "I have a very severe cough, which begins to trouble me; will you give me time to put a few of Bryn's Pulmonic Wafers in my mouth—they are the only thing that gives me relief, and I always carry them in my pocket, in case of necessity." Only 25 cents a box, at J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Died.

At Hemmingford, C. E., on the 20th ult., Johanna, relict of the late Thomas P. Clancy, aged 66 years.—*Reguested in pace.*

At Hawkesbury Village, on the 25th ult., Agnes, the beloved wife of Peter Doyle, Esq., aged 43 years.

In this city, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, Mr. John Francis Lapping, aged 38 years.

In this city, on the 2nd inst., Hannah Bell, widow of the late John Robson, and mother of Mrs. H. Davis, of this city, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

In this city, on the 9th inst., in the 49th year of her age, Jane Wright, wife of Gilbert W. Lessie, a native of Bromham, near York, England.

In Toronto, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Thomas Quian, in the 49th year of her age.

In Toronto, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Sarah Stroud, wife of Mr. Stephen Stroud.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—The Port Hope Guide states that the quantity of sawed lumber and square timber that comes into town daily is immense. Trains of 12 to 18 cars, heavily laden arrive every few hours. A large number of men are at work down at the new harbor constructing rafts.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, June 11th, 1862.
Flour—Pollards, \$2 50 to \$3; Middlings, \$3 30 to \$3 75; Fine, \$3 90; Super, No 2, \$4 10 to \$4 25; Super, \$4 40 to \$4 50, from Western Wheat, \$4 50 to \$4 60; Fancy \$4 65 to \$4 75; Extra, \$5 05 to \$5 15 Superior Extra, \$5 30 to \$5 80. Rag Flour, \$2 45 to \$2 55 per 112 lbs.

Flour has been rising since the news by last steamer, and may be quoted to-day as above, there being sales of No 1, at \$4 40 and \$4 45, whilst most holders ask \$4 50.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4 to \$4 25, for fresh and good.
Wheat per 60 lbs — U C Spring, 91c to 96c; White Winter, \$1 10 to \$1 17 1/2.

Corn 47c to 48c.
Peas per 66 lbs, 72 1/2c to 75c.

Asbes—Pots, \$6 80 to \$6 8 1/2; Inferiors, 10c more; Pearls, \$6 95 to \$7.

Pork—Prime, \$8 50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$9 50 to \$10; Mess, \$11 50 to \$12.

Pork is very dull and prices nominal.
Hams 6c to 8c; Shoulders, 3c to 4c; dull and nominal.

Butter—Continues scarce, and our late quotations are fully maintained; old Store-packed 10c to 12c; medium 11c to 13c; Fine Dairy, 13c to 15c.

Eggs scarce at 6c.
Lard dull at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c.
Tallow 8c to 8 1/2c.—*Montreal Witness.*

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(Corrected for the Montreal Witness.)

	June 10.
Flour, country, per qtl.	13 0 0 to 14 0 0
Oatmeal, do.	9 0 0 to 9 0 0
Indian Meal, do.	8 0 0 to 8 0 0
Peas, per min.	4 0 0 to 4 0 0
Barley, do.	2 0 0 to 2 0 0
Oats, do.	1 10 0 to 1 10 0
Buckwheat, do.	2 0 0 to 2 0 0
Indian Corn, Canada, do.	4 0 0 to 4 0 0
Flax Seed, do.	7 0 0 to 7 0 0
Timothy, do.	7 0 0 to 7 0 0
Turkeys, per couple.	7 0 0 to 8 0 0
Geese, do.	5 0 0 to 5 0 0
Ducks, do.	4 0 0 to 4 0 0
Fowls, do.	2 0 0 to 2 0 0
Butter, fresh per lb.	0 9 0 to 0 10 0
Do. Salt, do.	0 7 0 to 0 8 0
Beans, Canadian, per min.	7 0 0 to 8 0 0
Potatoes, per bag.	4 0 0 to 5 0 0
Turnips, do.	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Onions, per minot.	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Maple Syrup, per lb.	0 5 0 to 0 5 1/2
Maple Sugar, per gallon.	2 0 0 to 3 0 0
Honey, per lb.	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Lard, do.	0 7 0 to 0 8 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.	0 3 0 to 0 60
Hay, per 100 bundles.	\$6 60 to \$8 00
Straw, do.	\$3 50 to \$4 50

M. BERGIN.

TAILOR.

No. 79, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE,

No. 38, Little St. James Street.

Montreal, June 12.

CANADA HOTEL,

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

in the above-named Hotel.
Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars.
The Table is always well furnished.
Prices extremely moderate.

SERAFINO GIRALDI.

May 28.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

THE undersigned will be at his residence, after the 15th of July next, to Re-engage as a Teacher in an Academy, Model School, or in an Elementary School, provided the Salary be liberal. (Qualifications—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, (Theoretical, Practical and Mental), English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book-Keeping (by Single and Double Entry), Mensuration, Plane and Solid Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, &c., &c.)
Testimonials, respectable and satisfactory as to moral conduct and assiduity and attention to business.

He has also a Diploma for a Model School from the Board of Catholic Examiners, Montreal.

Address, by letter post-paid, to "M. H. O'R., Borthier en haut," or to this Office
June 5, 1862.

NOTICE.

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, 1862.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P. M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeavor to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

Parties, in town or country, who may be in want of Servants, male or female, or who can, in any way, give employment to the Emigrants now arriving on our shores, are earnestly requested to communicate with this Committee.

PATRICK WOODS,
BERNARD TANSEY,
W. P. MCGUIRE,
PATRICK JORDAN,
DANIEL LYONS,
JOHN MURPHY.

June 5.

R E M E M B E R

THAT

GUILBAULT'S

BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

HAS BEEN REMOVED

TO HIS

SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS,

Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St. Urban Street, near the Nunory.

OPEN EVERY DAY—ADMISSION, 12 1/2 CENTS