

The work *Nouvelles Meditations Pratiques*, by the Rev. P. Bruno Vercurysse, of the Company of Jesus, has, it seems, been translated, but very badly translated, into English, and an edition has appeared from the press of Oade & Co., London, against which it is well that the Catholic public should be on their guard. We copy the following notice from the *Revue Catholique*:

"An English edition of an incorrect and mutilated translation has made its appearance in London (Oade & Co.) so that the general plan of the author is unintelligible, and against which the latter protests, and with good reason, announcing at the same time that he himself is about to 'prepare a faithful translation, conformable in all respects to the second French edition, revised, improved, and much preferable to the first.'"

Canada may well be proud of her sons in Italy, and of the laurels which they have gathered. On our sixth page they will see that Mr. Murray—the nephew of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, has received a lieutenant's commission as a reward for seven years' meritorious services; and has also earned the well-merited honors of Knighthood in the Order of Pius IX., of which Order he had previously received the Cross, for the victory of Mentana where Lieutenant Murray was wounded. This must be specially gratifying to his relatives, and many friends in Canada.

"In order that there may be no farther misunderstanding about the matter, the *Pall Mall Gazette* once for all says boldly why England will not concede the right of revolt to her own people, which she approves against other governments, more especially the Papal Government.

"The English Government and English society is the representative of the principles of truth, justice, and freedom. It is as such entitled to our hearty support and loyalty. The Continental Governments, against which we wish to see evolution succeed, and especially the Papal Government, is the representative of falsehood, superstition and tyranny."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

'This, at least, is plain speaking; free from all equivocation and ambiguity; firm and with a certain dignity withal; and is doubtless honest. It has, however, one defect: it is decidedly Jesuitical, using that term without any offence to the splendid body of men who have been so often and so falsely accused of holding the doctrine that "the end justifies the means." The destruction of the Papacy is an end that, in the estimation of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, justifies every means. Revolution is justifiable whenever it is against a Catholic sovereign, and especially if that sovereign be the Vicar of Christ; but is not justifiable provided the sovereign be a good honest Protestant of Church of England principles. This is a consolatory doctrine for the student of the philosophy of history. Henceforth his path is smoothed. In all revolutions he has only to determine the religion of the revoltee in order to ascertain the justice of the cause. The *Pall Mall Gazette*—the talented exponent of enlightened-nineteenth-century-Protestant-English-civilization—may feel content to accept this style of ethics, but it will hardly satisfy the impartial mind. We are aware that it is by no means a new theory of political economy. Mahomet put it in practice with a certain success many years ago. The Koran, peacefully if possible; at the edge of the sword if needs be; but still the Koran. Nor did our amiable Elizabeth the Virtuous neglect its teaching; nor were her instruments of persuasion less conclusive. The rack, the thumbscrew, the pillory with one ear nailed to the post, hanging, drawing, and quartering, and the lighted pile at Tyburn were amongst the amiable but no less forcible arguments of her burning eloquence. Protestant England's diabolical code of "pains and penalties" is only one chapter in the eventful history of "The Horrible Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." It would appear as though their teachings still lingered in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"The English Government is the representative of justice and freedom."

"The Papal Government of falsehood, superstition and tyranny."

This is a hard doctrine, and somewhat insulting withal; but insults, like revolution, are doubtless allowable to insular pride when against "continental rations, more especially the Papal Government." We know not how it is, but were we inclined, which we are not, to make so sweeping a proposition, we should be somewhat tempted, looking to Ireland, to invert its members, and to enunciate it *vice versa*. Tastes however differ. Tadpoles, locusts, spiders, serpents, the rana bombina, and rana taenaria, and rattlesnakes are some only of the various tastes of omnivorous man, each finding its separate advocate and champion, and it has always been so. Horace's patron, the refined Mœcenas, delighted his friends with the flesh of young asses, whilst the Romans of Pliny's time, with the Chinese of the present, preferred the flavour of well fattened puppies. Nor are plump and well roasted bats reclining daintily on a bed of olives, without their devotees and admirers. Others there are, and ever have been, who affect the putrid.—The Roman "garum" and our modern snipe and woodcock eaters are examples of this peculiar taste. Is the *Pall Mall Gazette* one of these latter gourmands? His proposition has certainly a most rank savor. Is it "garum"? or is it the woodcock trail? or is it rank, stinking Elizabethan bigotry?

In adopting this line of argument in an ineffectual attempt to escape from a false position, the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not perhaps perceive that it has thereby granted unconditional and plenary absolution to the very Fenians against whom it is arguing. "Revolution is right against falsehood, superstition, and tyranny," this is one of the *Gazette's* own propositions. Now without pretending to any very recondite knowledge of Fenian affairs, we will be bound to say, that this is the very (false) proposition on which the

Fenians rely for justification of their conduct. It is just possible, after seven centuries of acknowledged misdeeds, they may have come to the very conclusion against the British Government, that the P. M. G. has arrived at so sapiently against the Papal Government. As we have already said—"tastes differ," and it is just possible that the Fenians (with a depraved taste for "garum") may deem the benign rule of England ("in Ireland") "the representative of falsehood, superstition, and tyranny," just as the P. M. G. with a similar depraved taste—the Fenians may say—has arrived at the opposite conclusion. This being the case, who is to decide between them? According to the ideas of modern liberalism as enunciated in the *Gazette*, revolution is all a matter of taste. And in matters of taste (from a pork pie hat to a revolution) who shall decide? Where every body has a right to his own opinion who shall determine? Where there are as many judges as there are tastes, and as many tastes as there are individuals, who shall deliver sentence? Certainly the *Pall Mall Gazette* has no right to be the sole judge.

One word into the *Gazette's* ear. It would have been better to have acknowledged the error, than to have sought to bolster it up with another. False propositions like *lies and legs* can never stand alone; but always require a fellow to steady them. It was a false proposition to maintain revolution for Italy, whilst denouncing it for Ireland. In backing out of that false position, you but fell into another.

There is another phase of this affair which we were omitting, simply because we hate long sermons, more especially sermons we have heard for the thousandth time. It is the historical part of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* proposition.

Is the English Government and English society the representative of truth justice and freedom?

And is the Papal Government the representative of falsehood, superstition and tyranny?

"Once for all, and in order that there may be no further misunderstanding about the matter," we as Catholics are perfectly prepared to throw into the scale of any true balance, the seven acknowledged centuries of English misrule and misgovernment in Ireland, together with all the "pains and penalties" of her diabolical code of Penal Laws against her Catholic subjects in all the three Kingdoms during the last three hundred years, including that latest relic of barbarism, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—against aught and everything the *Pall Mall Gazette* may find to throw into the opposite scale against the Papal Government. With all due respect, the *Pall Mall Gazette's* most faithful servant,

SACERDOS.

Notman has been condemned to ten years servitude in the Provincial Penitentiary. It is to be hoped that this righteous sentence may serve as a warning to others tempted to imitate his conduct. It would be well if the editors and proprietors of journals publishing a certain class of infamous advertisements, could in like manner be dealt with.

The first sea going ship arrived in the port of Montreal this year was the Steamer Hibernian on the 4th. She was closely followed by the Steamship St. Andrew.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers for the present year:—

J. E. Mullins, President; Patrick J. Dan, 1st Vice President; Patrick O'Meara, 2nd Vice President; M. Donavan, Treasurer; J. H. Duggan, Corresponding Secretary; J. Sullivan, Recording Secretary; Francis B. Macdonald, Asst. Sec. Secretary Rev. P. Dowd, and the Irish Clergy of St. Patrick's Church, Chaplains; Physician: P. E. Brown, M.D. Committee of Management: J. A. Rafferty, Robert McCready, Peter Donavan, M. G. Mullarky, J. T. Fogarty, George Murphy, Daniel Lyons, Patrick D. Ryan, Patrick Dinneen, F. H. McKenna, P. O'Connor, Michael Ryanne, Thomas Cox, Patrick Carroll, Eugene Greene, Charles M. O'Leary, John O'Leary, J. S. McKenna, Grand Marshal: Joseph O'Leary, Asst. Marshal: F. C. O'Reilly, Robt. Wall, Wm. H. O'Leary, Henry Costello.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.—Last Thursday evening, the pupils of this flourishing female Academy gave a very pleasing entertainment, combining the triple attractions of the vocal, theatrical, and musical arts. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not so large as the merits of the cause deserved. The Concert Hall was prettily arranged for the occasion, abounding at one extremity with a display of white dresses, and picturesquely rising one above the other, in slow gradation; while the walls behind were tastefully decorated with flags and banniers, displaying appropriate mottoes, and all the elegances of graceful festoonery, and intertwining overgreens. The vocal and instrumental part of the programme was satisfactorily carried out; but the acting was such as might reflect credit on older and more experienced performers. As, however, a minute account of the play would require too much space we shall merely refer to the acting, which was excellent, especially that of Miss Annie Johnson, who had the leading role, and whose able personation of the important part entrusted to her, frequently called forth loud applause from the audience. The Misses B. Farmer, M. Morrissey, J. Heelan, S. Gorman, L. Sheridan, A. Hickey, and M. A. Martin, particularly distinguished themselves, and are deserving of honorable mention. The sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame, who preside over St. Ann's Academy and school, had every reason to feel proud of this entertainment, as it served to show the excellent training which they must have bestowed on the young ladies under their charge.—*Daily News*.

OTTAWA, April 29.—It is urged here by influential persons, that Whelan and his accomplices should be tried as speedily as possible, and that with that view a special commission should issue forthwith. If the trial takes place here this spring, it must be before Easter term, which commences the third Monday in May. It is no ordinary crime that has been committed. This is the first case of political assassination in this country, and such an example ought to be made that it will be the last. It is felt that in this country where there is the most perfect freedom of speech, no man's opinions should place him at the mercy of the bullet of an assassin. The Governor of Ontario can issue a special commission to hold Court of Oyer and Terminer at once, and upon the commission being issued, the judges would only have to appoint a day and issue a precept to the Sheriff to summon a jury. A crowd of witnesses are held here by the prosecution at a great expense. If the trial is postponed till the fall, it will be difficult to get them

all together again. The crown witnesses have already been tampered with, and the counsel engaged in the prosecution have been threatened, so that on the whole there are a great many reasons in the interest of justice why the matter should at once be disposed of. The Attorney-General for Ontario has the matter under consideration now, and it is to be hoped he will come to a speedy decision, as the Sheriff must have all the jurors summoned eight days before the trial, which must take place before the 18th of May.—*Globe*.

Whelan has had the benefit of being 'reported,' though ignorant of the honor paid him. We have been supplied with a seemingly accurate and minute reproduction of his conversation with a 'chum' through a thin partition at his present enforced residence. We did not know previously that our detectives were so proficient in the art of stenography, because no memory, however tenacious, could produce the *ipsissima verba* of an eccentric and discursive dialogue, interlarded with oaths, and conveyed in exclamations. We do Whelan no injustice when we assert that we believe all circumstantial evidence thus far adduced establishes his complicity with the assassination plot, and we feel satisfied that if he does not escape the custody of the police—of which there is little prospect—that, at his trial, conclusive proof will establish his agency in the murder of Mr. McGee. We do not think the ones will be made any stronger against him by such sensational narratives of alleged conversation as we received from Ottawa. Whelan may be endowed with a flow of animal spirits that no perils or disasters can quench. He may be buoyant, defiant and reckless, but our moral sense is shocked at the idea of a man, fed on gruel, dancing in his cell. Solitary confinement and low diet, succeeding the excitement of tavern life and horns of high wines must check the passion for practising the jig or double-shuffle, but as none of the authorities actually saw him dance, there is no proof that he did so. They are on safer grounds when they report his confessions. Yet it taxes our belief to conceive the possibility of one incarcerated under suspicion of murder, so forgetful of all caution, as to proclaim his guilt in tones loud enough to catch the ears of listeners in the corridor of a jail. A deliberate confession, in presence of a magistrate, admits of no quibble, but confession to a comrade always needs confirmation—while one snatched up by a detective may be misinterpreted. The only value we assign to his reported admissions is that, if genuine they may afford a clue to further developments and furnish hints which intelligent detectives can work to good purpose.—*Mont. Daily News*.

It is remarkably able and eloquent speech on the repeal resolutions Sir John A. Macdonald distinctly led the House to understand two or three times in the course of his remarks, that the British Government would not entertain the address of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, and we may hence safely infer that he has received official assurances to that effect. In the peroration of his speech, he made a strong appeal to the reason and good sense of the Nova Scotians present, saying that he did not believe that they would countenance or approve of the further measures said to be contemplated in the remark that if violence was intended its perpetrators would deserve and receive the execration of posterity, and like another Samson, be involved in the personal and political ruin they sought to bring upon others.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock a fatal accident occurred in the neighborhood of Point St. Charles, near the cattle sheds, by which a young man a short time from England, in the employ of Mr. Shedden as a teamster, was unfortunately killed. The deceased was a young unmarried man named Ashley. He was attempting to cross the track with his team near the running shed, hoping to do so before a train then approaching reached him. He, however, failed to observe another train approaching in an opposite direction, which knocked him from his lorry, when he fell under the wheels of the other train. His left forearm was crushed, and his left leg above the knee. He was immediately conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital and on t'way seemed very cheerful. On arriving at the hospital, however, he gradually sank, and finally died about 9 o'clock, in spite of all efforts made to revive him.—*Gazette* 29th ult.

DISMISSED.—Acting-Sergeant O'Connor has been dismissed from the police force. The origin of the circumstances which led to the dismissal seems to have been his again refusing to take charge against a carter, when the said charge was preferred by a military officer; also unbecoming behavior towards him. A complaint against him to that effect was being heard by the Police Committee, pending which he used such language in regard to the Chief of Police, that the latter at once dismissed him. It will be remembered that, some weeks ago, he was reprimanded by the Police Committee, for almost precisely similar conduct.—*Witness*.

THE FUNERALS OF THE CHILDREN WHO DIED OF THE POISON OF WILD PARASITES.—The children who were poisoned by eating wild parasites were buried on Saturday. There were five burials, making one and procession to the Catholic Cemetery at Cote des Neiges.

A young man, named James Stinson, clerk in the Bank of British North America in London, has been committed to prison on suspicion of having abstracted a quantity of greenbacks from a parcel for New York, substituting therefor a copy of the *Globe*, as mentioned in our summary a few days ago.

DESTITUTION IN P. E. ISLAND.—Accounts from Prince Edward Island speak of great destitution owing to the length of the winter, and a consequent scarcity of food. There is not more than half enough seed for the Spring sowing.

The senior proprietor of the St. Catharines *Journal* has received warning from Buffalo that unless the articles appearing in that paper in reference to Fenians and Fenitism are not drawn tighter his personal safety will be seriously endangered.

THE ZOUAVES.—All future reinforcements of Zouaves will be sent to Rome in private parties, without arms or uniform. This is done to avoid any trouble from popular demonstration while passing through France.

Great excitement exists in the township of Minto, On, of Wellington, in consequence of a report that one Malcolm McMullen had inhumanly murdered his own daughter and buried her clandestinely.

From returns just made the population of Ottawa city is shown to be 20,300. This is an increase of 2,600, during the past year.

Died.

At Frampton West, on the 25th inst., Mary Cusack, native of the town Grazer, County Clara, Ireland, in the 62nd year of her age, the beloved wife of Michael Enright, Carpenter. May her soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 5, 1868.
Flour—Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlings, \$6.00 to \$6.35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superfine nominal \$0.00; Fancy \$7.55 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$3.85 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—V. O. Spring, \$1.67 to \$1.70.
Oats per 60 lbs—91c. to 93c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery.—Dull at 47c to 48c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal.—worth about \$1.10 to \$1.20.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.80 to \$6.00 Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.95 to 0.03.—First Pearls, \$6.65.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.50 to \$20.00;—Prime Mess \$15.50; Prime, \$14.00 to \$14.50.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRIORS.

	May 5, 1868.
Flour, country, per quintal,	20 8 to 21 0
Oatmeal, do,	15 0 to 15 3
Indian Meal, do,	14 0 to 15 0
Barley, do.,	4 6 to 5 0
Peas, do.,	5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do.,	2 9 to 3 0
Butter, fresh, per lb.,	1 6 to 1 8
Do, salt do,	1 3 to 1 5
Beans, small white, per min,	0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag,	4 6 to 5 0
Onions, per minot,	7 6 to 10 0
Lard, per lb,	0 7 to 0 8
Beef, per lb,	0 4 to 0 6
Pork, do,	0 6 to 0 8
Mutton do,	0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, per quarter,	3 0 to 5 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 9 to 0 10
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$8.00 to \$10
Straw,	\$6.00 to \$7.00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. }
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 & '65.

No. 1067.

In the matter of WILLIAM BENNET, of the City of Montreal, Trader, individually, and as co-Partner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNET & CO.

Insolvent.
The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of May next.

By his Attorneys ad litem,
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.
Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. }
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5.

No. 1067.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE, of the Parish of St. Olet, District of Montreal, Trader.

Insolvent.
The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on THURSDAY THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will apply to said Court for a confirmation thereof.

By his Attorneys ad litem,
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.
Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CHARLES D. LANCEY, Trader, of the City of Montreal.

Insolvent.
The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
No. 18 St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, April 24th 1868. 2-38.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FELIX ST. DENIS, Trader, of Danville, P. Q.

Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed at my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Saturday the twenty-third of May next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, April 27, 1868. 2-38

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. }
No. 1145.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

J. O. LACORTE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

The Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the ninth day of May next, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and naming an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under said Act.

JOSEPH B. ROY, Fils.
L'Acadie, 22nd April, 1868. 3w-38

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the affair of OCTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu.

The undersigned has made a deposition of the consent of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any of his Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same.

OCTAVE LACHANCE.
Sorel 27 February 1867. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of NAPOLEON COURTEMANGE and GODFREY COUTURE, Traders, of L'Ange Gardien, District of St. Hyacinthe.

Insolvents.
THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, April 24, 1868. 2 38

WANTED.

TWO FEMALE COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS in the Township of Hemmingford, holding diplomas from the Roman Catholic Board of Examiners; one competent to teach the French and English languages, and one to teach English; to whom Liberal salaries will be given. Address—Jas. Clancy, Sec. Treasurer to Roman Catholic Dissident School Trustees, Hemmingford.

April 23rd 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. }
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 795.

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN of the City of Montreal, Merchant.

Insolvent.

AND
JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of April next at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

ISIDORE PAQUIN.
By his Attorney ad litem
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.
Montreal, 19th February 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, of the City and District of Montreal,

an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at half-past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy.

LEBLAND & CASSIDY,
Attorneys for said Hugh McGill.
Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. }
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 793.

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu,

Insolvent.

AND
TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of April next at Ten O'clock in the Forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

GERMAIN PELTIER.
By his Attorneys ad litem
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.
Montreal 19th February, 1868. 2m

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

675 CRAIG STREET,

Two doors West of Bleury,

MONTREAL.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

The steamer MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place), as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock, P.M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at SIX o'clock, P.M.

RATES OF FARES.

Cabin (Supper and State-room Berth included)...\$3

Steering.....\$1

Passage Tickets will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State-rooms can be secured by taking tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

J. B. LAMAR, General Manager.

Office of the Richelieu Co., }
203 Commissioner street.
Montreal, May 8th, 1867.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROOKVILLE, GANANOCQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.