

that the latter had any intent to take her life.—From these premises, our cotemporary most illogically concludes that, in Patterson's case, the death penalty should be commuted for imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

To this argument the reply is simple. Either the evidence adduced on the trial was sufficient to convict Patterson of having taken the life of the deceased, or it was not. If it was—and the jury by their verdict of "Guilty" asserted that it was—the convict is a murderer, and deserves hanging. If it was not sufficient immediately to connect the death of the girl Savariet with her treatment by Patterson, then is he entitled to be considered as "Not Guilty" of the offence for which he was tried, and he is therefore entitled to a complete acquittal upon that charge upon which alone he was arraigned. To sentence a man to imprisonment, because his guilt has not been established, would indeed be a monstrous violation of British law, which holds every man innocent until he has been proved "Guilty." The Executive have therefore no logical alternative betwixt hanging Patterson for murder—if his guilt be "proved;" or of ordering his immediate discharge from all custody, if his guilt be "not proved."

It would be far more honest, as well as logical, for our cotemporaries to express openly their true sentiments upon the case—which are these. We do not look upon the unintentional slaying of the mother by her medical attendant, through the efforts of the latter to murder her child, as a crime morally worthy of death, or as one to which the law does, or should, attach that penalty. It is an offence worthy of confinement perhaps, but altogether too venial to merit the execution of the extreme punishment which society inflicts on the murderer.

This is evidently an age of great principles. Men fight no longer for conquest and for glory, but for an idea. If a man rob you, it is not by any means, because he needs the trash that is in your purse to buy wherewithal to fill his empty stomach or mend the elbows of his coat, and is too lazy to earn it; but because he wishes "to increase the circulation of capital"—"to prevent its centralization"—"to make it a less conservative and more democratic element," or for some other such high sounding principle. The fact is, people are becoming so extremely virtuous and high-principled under our modern civilisation, that it is almost dangerous to live amongst them. Nor is this high-mindedness confined to the lower walks of society: our governments are equally actuated by it. Napoleon receives Nice and Savoy from a certain honest (!) man, on the condition of assisting the said honest man to steal Umbria and the Marches from his neighbor—the Pope. This is by no means a robbery, nor the aiding and abetting a robbery: it is all done on the principle of "natural frontiers." Piedmont assists the Red Republicans of Naples to dethrone their lawful sovereign; and Lord John Russell, as Foreign Minister of England, acknowledges therein the cry of "oppressed nationalities." Here then are two great principles acknowledged by two great Powers—natural frontiers and nationalities, acknowledged by England and France. Now we have always admired a man for sticking to his principles even if false; but we hate inconsistency. If men will have principles, let them push them to their legitimate conclusions—"coute qui coute." The National Assembly of Frankfurt reclaims Alsace, where they speak German, and France covets the Rhenish provinces, where they speak not in different French. Here is the great principle of nationalities involved. But France admits it with reference to the Rhenish provinces, which she covets, but ignores it with reference to Alsace which she is asked to give up. She would acknowledge it doubtless as far as Belgium, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, the Mauritius, and Lower Canada, are concerned; though England might make some objections to its application as far as the five last French-speaking "nationalities" are involved. And England is for the principle of nationalities as far as Italy is concerned, though she prefers the principle of "natural frontiers" for Ireland, and the principle of "respect for treaties" in Malta, Corfu, Gibraltar, and wherever it is her interest to preach this respect.—And these nationalities themselves, how inconsistent are they! The Hungarian Diet refuses to send deputies to the Austrian Parliament; because of its distinct nationalities; whilst it summons the Croats to send deputies to Pesth on the strength of ancient treaties. Prussia acknowledges Italian Unity, and imposes silence on the representatives of Polish nationality. Oh man! how hollow even is thy virtue!

SACERDOS.

MELANCHOLY CONSEQUENCES OF REVIVALISM.—We read in the *Montreal Witness* of Tuesday last:—

"CONVERSIONS AMONG THE YOUNG.—One very marked feature of the religious revival movement of late years is the number of children that have been converted. Some of these children have been of very tender years, not more than five or six years of age."

This is the most painful incident connected with the Revival Mania that we have yet met

with. That adults should be driven to insanity and to suicide—(the reader will find a hideous case repeated in another column)—by this disgusting outbreak of folly, fanaticism, and hypocrisy, is bad enough; that numbers of young girls of weak nerves, should by the same agency have been driven to bad courses, is also a most melancholy subject of reflection. They were, however—as the Irish peasant said in explanation of his reasons for allowing his landlord to make a Protestant of his son Jim—they were probably "going to the devil anyhow;" and they might just as well go by the Revival road, as by any other route which leads to his Satanic majesty's dominions. But that little children of tender age, that infants of five or six years of age should be cruelly practised upon, and made the victim of "religious hysterics" or conversion—is too monstrous, and calls loudly for the interposition of the civil magistrate. The law protects the persons and the property of minors from the artifices of knaves and sharpers; why should it not be invoked to protect the minds and morals of these little children from the diabolical and still more ruinous artifice of the Revivalists?

We read in a book which these gentry are in the habit of quoting, that on a certain occasion, our Lord took little children into His arms and blessed them. He did not however exact that, as a preliminary to this benediction, they should fall into hysterics, foam at the mouth, kick with their heels, and screech hideous shrieks, as if possessed by all the devils of the lower pit. No! He actually took a little child, one who had never "experienced" never been smitten, never lost its strength; and setting this little one in the midst of His disciples, He propounded it to them for a model which they must imitate before they could hope to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.—Evangelical Protestantism has altered all this. It takes the little baptised innocent of tender years, and setting it in the midst of a mob of howling maniacs, tells it that it must become as one of them—or else it will infallibly be damned.

IMMIGRATION.—Our highly respected cotemporary, the *Courier du Canada*, has an interesting article upon the subject of immigration, and justly complains that, in so far as the influence of the Government is exerted, every effort is made to bring into the country Protestant, to the exclusion of Catholic immigrants. This is to be regretted, for certainly neither from Norway nor from amongst the "low Orangemen" of Ireland, are we likely to get any valuable addition, in a moral point of view, to our Canadian population.

Our Catholic cotemporary suggests the possibility of attracting to the St. Lawrence a considerable stream of emigration from France; and contends that the place lately vacated by the death of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture should be filled by a French Canadian Catholic, naming M. Tache as a person eminently qualified for the post. We hope the *Courier's* recommendations may have their effect, and certainly we should hail with joy the annual arrival of a large body of French Catholics, as a most valuable addition to our Lower Canadian population. There is, however, this difficulty in the way. The French are not naturally fond of emigration; and the population of France is certainly not increasing in such a ratio as to make that measure a necessity. The conscription absorbs all the surplus population, and is probably one of the causes why the numbers of the French are almost stationary, because it operates as a check upon early marriages. Under these circumstances, we think it very unlikely that we shall be able to get many recruits from France. The experiment might be tried, however, for if successful the result would be in every way conducive to the moral and material prosperity of Lower Canada.

PURITAN MORALITY.—We have been repeatedly taken to task by our Protestant cotemporaries for having attributed the gross immorality which obtains in Scotland—and whose existence is revealed by the Official Statistics of that country which show that in certain districts the illegitimate births are 50 per cent. of the whole number of births—to its peculiar form of Protestantism. We will not to-day attempt a justification of our line of argument; for, on the one hand, the statistics on which it is based have not been, and cannot be, impugned; and on the other hand, we find the *Edinburgh Review*, a Scotch and Protestant authority, giving its testimony on the same side, and to the same effect as the *Romish True Witness*. "Everything conspired" says the *Edinburgh Review* speaking of the Scotch Reformed Church, "to place the ministers at the mercy of the prejudices, and even of the vices of the flocks;" and to this the same authority attributes the Antinomian tendencies of Scotch theology, and the immorality of the people; for in a note the *Reviewer* adds:—

"Even the intensely doctrinal tone of Scotch preaching, and the tendency to Antinomianism which pervades it, are attributable to this cause. It is extremely rare to meet with a Scotch Minister who dares to pronounce from the pulpit a searching denunciation of those gross violations of moral laws to which both sexes are in many parts of Scotland so unhappily prone. The theology of Scotland has so moulded itself to the popular mind, that the habits and prejudices of the people have sensibly affected the importance attached to the truths, and the laws of Christianity itself."—*Edinburgh Review*, July 1861, p. 108.

When the clergy dare not pronounce a searching denunciation of the prevalent immorality of

the people; when this timidity is the direct result of an ecclesiastical system which places the clergy "at the mercy of the prejudices and even of the vices of their flocks"—it is not an exaggeration to hold the ecclesiastical system itself responsible for the vices and immorality which grow up under it.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLECTION.—The collection for the poor taken up at St. Patrick's, St. Bridget's, and St. Ann's Churches, on Sunday last, realised the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-Five dollars.

PIC-NIC FOR ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—In spite of the weather, which was very unfavorable, in spite of the Review on the Champ de Mars, which kept numbers away from Guibault's Gardens, this Pic-Nic came off on Wednesday with great success. The attendance was large, and everything was admirably conducted, so as to promote the amusement of the assistants, and the success of the charitable object for which the Pic-Nic was undertaken. We felicitate the managers upon the result, and though as yet we have no report of the amount realised, we feel confident that it will prove a very large and valuable addition to the revenue of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

We are requested to call attention to the notice of the Temperance Society which will be found in another column.

The St. Lawrence Academy will be reopened on the 3rd September.

JURORS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.—The extravagant assumptions into which the advocates for exchanging the sentence of death pronounced upon Patterson, the convicted abortionist, into one of imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, are betrayed, are very painful to contemplate. They indicate either a complete ignorance of, or a gross contempt for, the fundamental principles of trial by jury. Thus a writer in the *Montreal Herald*, speaking of the recommendation to mercy attached by the jury, by whom Patterson was convicted of murder, to their verdict of "Guilty," tells us that "doubts" as to the essential question of fact submitted to them—was the death of the girl Savariet the result of her treatment by the prisoner?—"lingered in their minds;" and adds:—

"And this doubt I conceive to have been indicated by the jury, when they appended to their verdict a recommendation to mercy."

Oh! most intelligent jurymen!—if this explanation of your apologetic be correct, we exclaim. Because you had doubts as to the fact of the accused's guilt, you did not give him the benefit of these doubts by bringing in a verdict of "Not Guilty," but you found him "Guilty" with a recommendation to mercy. Oh! most sapient and honest jurymen! If these be the fruits of trial by jury, the sooner the system is abolished, the better, both in the interests of justice and of humanity.

MR. GEORGE BROWN AND THE TORONTO "FREEMAN."—Our Toronto cotemporary of the 15th inst. has an eloquent denunciation of Mr. George Brown, and his incessant insults to Catholics. He concludes a powerful article with the following significant paragraph:—

"Incredible as it may seem, the very copy of the *Globe* which contained this infamous attack upon the Church, also contained the report of a political festival, at which a distinguished Catholic layman lavished eulogies upon the character and career of Mr. Brown! We attempt not to solve a paradox which is humiliating beyond measure. Happily, it is exceptional. For the great body of Catholics too thoroughly understand Mr. Brown's tactics to hold further parley with him. They are disgusted with his treachery and intolerance, and will do their utmost to crush him, as they would crush the viper that would sting them."

ROBBERY OF MONEY LETTERS.—The *Montreal Gazette* says, during the past month five money letters one addressed to Mr. Hewitt, Paymaster of Public Works, two to C. Atkinson & Co., and two for Stewart & McIntyre, were obtained from the Money Letter Department of the Post Office by a young lad named George McLean, who, by a very clever contrivance, conveyed to the clerk in charge the idea of his being in the employ of the parties whose letters he asked for. About the first week in July, having by some means ascertained that there was a registered letter for Mr. Hewitt, he prepared a letter addressed to some New York and Boston firm, which he registered as containing money, on Mr. Hewitt's account. He then, throwing down one of the registered letter cards, asked for and received a letter for Mr. Hewitt, and signed his name as Burns. Soon after he obtained two letters for Atkinson & Co., in the same manner. It so happened that the first letter contained an official cheque, payable to order, and of course not negotiable. Being of no use to him, the boy sealed it up again, writing across the face of it that it was opened by mistake by Box—which proved to be the box of Mr. Abbott, Clerk of the St. Ann's Market, from Atkinson & Co.'s letters he obtained about \$42. On the 25th July, he got in exactly the same way two letters for Stewart & McIntyre, one containing \$100 in bills, and an ordinary business note enclosed, which he tore up. For these letters he signed his name "Burns." On account of the inquiries for missing letters, suspicion had been aroused and cards were placed and kept in the boxes of the parties mentioned, in the hope that the thief would again try the same dodge. On Saturday afternoon, he did come, and asked for a letter for Mr. Hewitt, when he was recognised as the same boy who had received the letters for Stewart & McIntyre, and one of the clerks was sent round to catch him. His suspicions had been aroused, however, and he started off up Great St. James Street, and was not caught until he had run a considerable distance. He was taken back to the Post Office, where he confessed to the whole affair, stating that he had no accomplices whatever. He is a smart, intelligent looking lad, of about sixteen years of age, and has been in the employment of the Mercantile Agency in this city. He was taken in charge by Detective O'Leary.

INCENDIARISM.—We mentioned in our last the existence of a difficulty between a number of the master bakers of this city, and their men respecting the working hours of the latter, and the firing of the premises of Mr. Smith, Baker, St. Maurice street, and those of Mr. Tilton, between Grey Nun and King streets, on Thursday night and Friday morning.—The arrest of a journeyman baker, named Brown, on suspicion of knowing something of the fire at Tilton's, was noticed. Since then enquiry has been made relative to those fires, and others that took place lately, and on Saturday a number of affidavits were taken in the Police Court, which tend to throw light on the matter.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE CANAL.—On Friday the body of a man was found in theachine Canal. As no one has yet been able to identify the body, we give the following minute and accurate description of the body and clothing:—Deceased was a young man of slender build, about 5 feet 8 inches in height; light colored hair and no beard or whiskers. The face was greatly disfigured, though the body had evidently not been many days in the water. He was well dressed; had on black cloth pantaloons, of fine texture, white woolen socks, half boots blue check undershirt, over which was a fancy flannel shirt; also, a fancy woolen vest, black alpaca coat, with short skirt and two large outside breast pockets, black silk tie, and white linen collar. In the pocket was found a penknife, a small wallet, and other articles, but nothing by means of which he could be identified. Around his neck was suspended a scapulaire. The Coroner directed the body to be removed to the Roman Catholic Cemetery vault, where it will remain all this week in order to afford persons having relatives missing an opportunity of examining it.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE EMIGRATION OFFICE.—We understand that Hon. Messrs. Vankoughnet and Allevy, solicitors for the public interest, and deeming our recent articles sufficiently explicit to warrant an investigation into the state of the Emigration Office here, are about to order an official inquiry. We trust it will be stringent, for we are convinced it is necessary.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

The *Quebec Chronicle* of Saturday says, as there is at least one Federal spy in that city, Southerners residing here, or others, may as well be made acquainted with the fact.

The *Times*, Aug. 7, says:—"A large number of chevaux de frise and other materials of various kinds for the defence of Canada were yesterday shipped from Woolwich on board the hired transport *Great Britain* for Quebec."

The Toronto police and some of the 30th Regiment had a set-to Tuesday, and for once the police were victorious, and succeeded in arresting their prisoner—no less than a sergeant.

THE POTATO ROT.—It seems now to be beyond a doubt that the potato rot has made its appearance, and is likely to prove very destructive, in this section of Canada. We are informed that in some localities entire fields are turning black, and there are very few patches but show indications of being affected. It is consequently impossible to tell at this stage of the disease what the extent of its ravages may be, but it is confidently stated that at least one-third of the present year's crop will be destroyed. The season has been very wet, scarcely a day passing without rain, more or less, and the wet, cold weather may have had something to do with producing the reappearance of the potato blight. We are also informed that in several localities, the "army worm" has made its appearance and commenced its ravages. Barley is the principal grain attacked as yet, but it will doubtless extend to other descriptions, as no kind of grain escapes this universal destroyer. In the West, in many localities, the "army worm" has already destroyed whole fields of grain.—*Perth Courier*.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.—It is reported that the proposed changes in the Upper Canada judiciary will take place this week. Chief Justice Robinson retires on a pension of two-thirds his salary, and it is reported that he will be appointed to the post of President of the Court of Appeal with £500 a year additional. The other changes are not yet announced, but it is nearly certain that Mr. Draper becomes Chief of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. McLean Chief of the Common Pleas. It is that Mr. Vankoughnet does not go to the Bench at present.—*Toronto Globe*.

The *City of Hamilton*, transport vessel, chartered by the Board of Admiralty for the service of the War Department, sailed on the 6th inst. from Woolwich, laden with 68 pounder guns and other war stores, for Quebec.

THE GAS QUESTION.—Intelligent Consumer: My bill is larger than ever before, and there must be some mistake. Please examine it again.—Collector: The bill, no doubt, appears larger to you than you expected; but you do not understand the meter Consumer: How do you charge—by long or by short meter? Bystander (also indignant at the size of his quarter's bill): Why they charge you by long meter and when you complain, they answer you in short meter.

TENET DIVISION.—The Ministerial journals mention as a certainty that Mr. Sydney Smith will present himself as a candidate to fill up the vacancy in the Legislative Council for the Trent Division, caused by the death of the late Hon. Mr. Murney. The Division is composed of the counties of North Hastings, Peterborough, and Lennox combined.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—The *Shelburne Leader* does not approve of the question of Representation according to Population being discussed at present. He makes the following significant renunciation of everything uttered by professing-to-be organs of the Administration. The italics are ours: "Several Journals are discussing Representation by Population, and speculating on the position of parties when the question comes up in the next Parliament. We regard this discussion as ill-timed and barren of any good result. Whatever may be the opinions of Ministers, or their future action on this question, no paper in the Province has authority to make itself the exponent of the administration. True, some of them may indicate the feeling of a small section but beyond the exposition of the Hon. J. A. MacDonald we have no right to assume what will be the policy of the Ministry."

Births.

In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of P. S. Murphy, Esq., of a daughter.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mrs. D. Shannon, of a daughter.

Married.

At Ste. Therese de Blainville, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Lonergan, John Rourke, Montreal, to Bridget, second daughter of J. Lonergan, Esq., Ste. Therese.

Died.

At Allumette Island, C. E. on Saturday, the 17th inst., after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Catherine McDonnell, the beloved wife of Mr. A. H. McDonnell, aged 62 years.—*R.I.P.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wheat.—Spring Wheat, U. C. 97½c to \$1, and \$1.02½ asked for choice sound samples; White Wheat, \$1.17½. Market quite; little doing. Feas per 60lbs, 65c. to 70c. afloat; demand limited to wholesale parcels.

Oats per 40lbs, dull at 30c to 32c. Flour.—Fine \$3.20 to \$3.40; Super No. 2, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Superfine No. 1, \$4.55 to \$4.60 at Point and Sheds; \$4.70 asked in store; the market is steady for fresh, sound brands of No. 1, although transactions are not numerous; no demand for the higher grades; Fancy \$4.80 to \$5.00. Extra \$5.50 to \$5.75; Double Extra \$5 to \$5.50. Bag-Flour per 112 lbs., offered at \$2.50 to \$2.60 for Spring, and \$2.60 to \$2.70 for Fyfe, without finding purchasers.

Ashes.—Pots, \$5.65 to \$5.72½; Inferior, 5c to 10c more. Pearls \$6 to \$8.05.

Pork.—The following quotations are nominal: Mess, \$17 to \$17.50. Thin Mess, \$15 to \$16. Prime Mess \$14 to \$14.50. Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.

Butter.—No change in common and inferior, which continue in overstock and unsaleable; the demand is restricted to good and choice—the former 11½c. to 12c., the latter, which is scarce and wanted, sells readily at 12½c.—*Montreal Witness*.



ALL the CHILDREN who joined ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY on the 9th June last, after their First Communion, and Confirmation, are notified to attend in St. Patrick's Church, immediately after Vespers, next Sunday, the 25th inst., to receive the new Temperance Cards, which are now ready for them. The Rev. Director of the Society will distribute the Cards, assisted by the Committee.

The Parents of the children, and others, are invited to be present at the ceremony.

EDWARD MURPHY, Sec.

N.B.—The Members of the Executive and Vigilance Committees are requested to attend on that occasion.

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE return of the Pupils of this Establishment to the 6th of SEPTEMBER, at 6 o'clock P. M. The luggage of the Pupils shall be conveyed to the College gratis. The price of Boarding and Tuition is \$72 per annum—\$16 for half boarders, and \$10 for day scholars. The first quarter should be paid in advance.

Every month already commenced must be paid in full, without any deduction.

August 22.

3t.

CONVENT, BEAUHARNOIS.

THE Sisters of this Convent will RESUME the duties of their Boarding School on the Second of September.

August 8th, 1861.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of Montreal,

No. 19, Cote Street, No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes of this Institution is fixed for the SECOND of SEPTEMBER.

In virtue of a Regulation passed by the Gentlemen (the Commissioners) the Monthly Fee will henceforth be payable in Advance.

Music and Drawing will be taught at moderate rates.

For particulars, address the Principal at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

Principal.

N.B.—Pupils living at a distance can have board at the Academy on reasonable terms.

3-m.

PRIVATE TUITION.

J. M. ANDERSON,

Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science,

BEGS to notify the Gentry of Montreal and vicinity, that he is prepared to qualify at his Classrooms,

No. 50, St. Joseph Street,

Young Gentlemen desirous of studying for direct Commissions in the British Army, of matriculating at McGill College, or of entering the Counting-house, on reasonable terms.

References.—Rev. Dr. Leach, LL.D.; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Rector Howe, Captain McGill, Alex. Molson Esq., Hon. Messrs. Doria and Holton, and the Rev. the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.

Montreal, August 22nd, 1861.

J. M. ANDERSON.

MRS. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES,

No. 15 Constant Street,

WILL BE RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2nd SEPT.

The approbation which this institution has met with from School Commissioners, and the parents and guardians of the children attending the *Courses* of instruction, encourages the hope of a continuation of the usual liberal patronage granted it.

Montreal, August 14, 1861.

No. 19,

Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Bach, Beyer, Beethoven, Oramer, Chopin, Groby, Herz, Hunte, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c., &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c.,—all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at

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A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quantities.

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

No. 19,

Great St. James Street.

THE Subscriber has received an assortment of Prayer Books, from London, in various elegant styles of Bindings, with Clasp, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant Bindings.

A supply of Missals and Vesper Books.

No. 19, Great St. James Street.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Montreal, Aug. 22.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF THOMAS MYLAN. When last heard of (in 1852) he was in Mobile, Alabama, United States. He was by trade a plasterer, and went out with Mr. William Dutton, of Mobile, since deceased. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his parents, James and Ann Mylan; No. 35, North street, off Dale-street, Liverpool.