

a dead stand still in the track, without one thought of retracing their steps, and anxious only to act up to their accepted maxim of *quies non movetur*.

The historical difficulties which beset the Protestants of the so-called orthodox sects, are so great and so utterly insuperable, that no sect for many centuries dared to look these difficulties in the face. No theory had, up to our own time, been so much as suggested, by which the well-established facts of the history of Europe, since Europe has been Christianised, might be accepted and reconciled with the promise of Our Lord, that His religion should not fail, and the fiction that Protestantism, in any of its forms, is the religion of Christ. To the honest matter of fact Protestant, it is an accepted fact, that the whole period from the moment that St. John placed the last Amen on the Apocalyptic scroll, till the new Apostle Luther bellowed out that the successor of St. Peter was an ass and Anti-Christ, is a great blank in religious history. To him it is an indisputable fact, that the winds did blow, and the waters rise and beat against the house founded on the Rock, and that great was the fall thereof; that the floods arose and undermined it, and heaved it up, and swept it away, and that not a remnant was to be seen floating over the shoreless ocean, that tumbled over the world, and raged against the Lord and His Christ, until Luther rose and said to the waves—Peace, be still. He does not attempt to reconcile this fact with the promises of the Gospel; he believes his Protestant religion; and he simply knows that his Protestant religion was nowhere to be seen, was not heard of, not imagined, till its prophets—the Reformers—began to teach, centuries ago.

This is the thought of the unsophisticated Protestant, and he does not feel the difficulty to which it gives rise; or, if he does feel it, he dismisses it from his mind as one of the many difficulties which have taught him that his religion will not bear investigation—that religion is not a thing to be thought about, to be reasoned about—that it will not endure the test of examination, and that salvation is of faith alone.

To no false theory of Christianity is this difficulty so galling, perhaps, as to the theory of the High Church school in the Episcopal church.—High Churchmen of our day, holding to the doctrine of a visible Church, a priesthood, and a direct succession of bishops from Apostolic times, can hardly say with old Ridley and Latimer, and the writers of the Homilies appointed by his church to be read to the people, that the mediæval Church was the Scarlet Woman of the Apocalypse, and that the Chalice of benediction which she blessed was the cup of abominations of Babylon. But the age in which we live, is the age of enterprise. It is moreover the age in which people care more for cherished theories than for truth—in which people have, in a great measure, abandoned the old fashioned practice of constructing systems in accordance with facts, and adopted the more convenient one of accommodating facts to cherished theories. Facts are stubborn things, it is true; but what is more stubborn than a profitable lie?

The first serious attempt to trace a real uninterrupted connection, and uninterrupted identity of teaching between the so-called Bishops of the Church of England and the Fathers of the Council of Nice, was made by the Rev. Mr. Palmer of Oxford, some twenty years ago. Mr. Palmer was not a timid man, nor was he a modest man—(we judge him by his works)—but the magnitude of the swindle does seem to have somewhat appalled him. His book was intended for children; not that any child was ever taken in by his story of a cock and bull; not that innocent infancy was ever deluded into believing that St. Ambrose and Dr. Howley were ministers of the same religion, or that any real connection could exist between the mitre, the crozier, and sack-cloth, and the lawn-sleeves, the apron and highly respectable domestic associations of an Anglican Bishop. The middle ages were lightly skimmed over at the best; and though the author admits and expatiates upon the sanctity of a St. Charles Borromeo, and a St. Vincent of Paul, he does not allude to their idolatry, nor attempt to explain how idolatrous devotions—which he holds to have been fatal to any claim to sanctity for St. Alphonsus Liguori—could have been consistent with the practice of heroic Christian virtue two centuries before his time.

Thus, however, was a feeble effort on a small scale. The book was republished in America; but it would not go down with American children, we believe, and has long been out of print. A brother divine, however, of the same religious school as Dr. Palmer—no less a person than the well-known Dr. Hook, formerly of Leeds, Dean of Chichester—is, it seems, about to attempt a history of Christianity in England, from the High Church point of view. The first two volumes of his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" have recently appeared. The period embraced extends to the death of Archbishop Langton, and it is designed to bring it down to our own days.

From what we had known of Dr. Hook as a controversialist, we were curious to see these

volumes of his new history. We were inclined to think that he might make some effort, more or less honest, more or less sustained, to meet the difficulty which suggests itself to every Protestant student of history, who is desirous to retain some rational belief in Christianity, or what he has been taught to regard as the Christian religion. We have not yet seen the volumes of Dr. Hook; but we find them noticed at considerable length in the English Reviews; and it appears quite certain that Dr. Hook has made, and will make, no such effort. He keeps on his majestic way, unappalled by difficulties, and apparently unassailed by doubts; he is a clergyman of the Church of England; and where the facts of history militate against the religious system of which he is a minister, he is satisfied to give the facts the go by, and say that they are not facts at all.

The chroniclers of the days of which he writes record innumerable miracles, many of them worked in support of doctrines which Dr. Hook holds in horror as contrary to the teaching of his church; of these miracles they profess to have been eye witnesses; of a Popish miracle, when it is so interlarded with other facts that it cannot be passed by, our historian is content to say, "it is no miracle, but simply an imposture and a lie"; but how the author of imposture and the retailer of lies, can be cited as good authority for any fact, our historian does not say. He does not attempt to reconcile the two contradictory hypotheses, that Venerable Bede was a liar and a saint; nor explain why he picks and chooses between the facts asserted with the same means of knowledge, by the very same authority. He takes the part of the British schismatical Bishops against St. Augustine, upon whose arrogance, indiscretion and ignorance he is very severe; but he does not explain how an arrogant, indiscreet and ignorant monk succeeded, in a few months, in establishing Christianity in the Kingdom of Kent—why crowds flocked to his ministry to be baptised, so that ten thousand received that Sacrament in one day; nor why God should have thus favored the work of the arrogant Augustine, rather than that of the British Bishops who refused to bid him God-speed; nor why the model Bishops of Britain had left this field thus ripe for the harvest without once attempting to put in the sickle.

So far, Dr. Hook seems to have written his book with two objects in view; to distort the well known facts of history so as to make it appear that the English Church was, in Anglo-Saxon times, independent of Rome,—which his fellow-Protestants of the Reviews, in common with all men of intelligence, know and admit to be false;—and to take the side of the wicked Norman Kings in their controversies with the illustrious line of prelates of whom an Anselm and a Becket are the glory and the type. In neither attempt will he be successful. The monuments of the period of which he writes are too numerous and too authentic to leave it possible to succeed in any such attempt. Catholics may be thankful, however, for the appearance of any book, which shall draw public attention to the glorious history of the Anglo-Saxon Church.

Dr. Hook has dared to pervert the facts of history, to revile the memory of St. Anselm and St. Thomas of Canterbury, but the attempt will recoil upon his own head, and even his Protestant Reviewers express their disgust at the disingenuous character of his attacks. Indeed, what respect can be entertained for a man who can boldly pen a paragraph so false as this extract from his book, which we find gibbeted in the pages of the London Quarterly, "When there were two or more Popes, as was frequently the case in the miserable schisms of the age, the right of choosing his Pope was vested in the King." And what degree of popular sympathy can the writer hope, who at his day takes the part of William Rufus against the noble Churchman who stood between that sceptred ruffian, and the little flock, the poor, the Commons, of England, of whose souls he was the bishop and shepherd?

"Every Church movement," says Dr. Hook, "was a popular movement; Priests and Bishops were foremost among the demagogues of the day; and in the contention between the Primates and the Kings of England, the people invariably took the side of the Church." What is quite certain is, that the Church movements of the so-called Church of England in our times are not popular at all; and no wonder, if her ministers like Dr. Hook, in such a controversy between a Rufus and an Anselm, unlike the Churchmen of old, take the part of the spoiler of the poor.

**RESIGNATION OF M. DORION.**—The *Montreal Herald* of yesterday announces that M. Dorion's resignation was finally accepted on Tuesday last, and that he has ceased to be a Minister of the Crown. Differences of opinion between himself and his colleagues with regard to the projected intercolonial railway scheme, are assigned as the reasons for this step. M. Dorion's successor in office has not been indicated.

Efforts to procure a commutation of the sentence passed upon private Maun of the 16th for the brutal murder of a non-commissioned officer of the same regiment, have been very properly resisted by the Executive. The sentence of the law will therefore be carried into execution on Friday next.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Several communications have been received too late for this week's issue, but they shall appear in our next.

A. B. McIntosh, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Chatham and its vicinity.

**DR. CAHILL.**—This eminent lecturer who is now upon a visit to our City, gave his lectures on Astronomy and on the Tides on Friday and Tuesday evenings last at the City Concert Hall, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association; the weather upon the last occasion was very unfavorable, and in consequence the attendance was not so great as the intrinsic merits of the lecture—and the great reputation of our distinguished visitor deserved. He lectures again to night upon the subject of Ireland, and we feel confident that he will be greeted with the cheers of a large and respectable audience. The price of admission has been reduced from fifty cents to a quarter of a dollar.

#### CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation beg to return their most sincere thanks to the public, for the generosity with which they contributed to the support of the Orphans, on the occasion of the annual Bazaar in favor of the St. Patrick's Asylum; and to the St. Patrick's Society, the Temperance Society, and St. Patrick's Literary Association, for their efficient aid in arranging the Hall, and in preserving order, during the entire limit of the Bazaar. Whilst acknowledging with thanks the net proceeds of the Bazaar, viz., Three Thousand and Twenty dollars, the Ladies feel most particularly grateful to their brethren of other denominations, for the kind spirit with which they were received, and for their very handsome contributions on the occasion. The God who inspired those acts of benevolence and charity, knows how to reward them, and it will be the pleasing duty of the Orphans to offer up their daily prayers for their kind benefactors. In conclusion the Ladies again beg of the public, to accept their most sincere and grateful thanks.

The *Montreal Witness* pays a well merited, but unintentional compliment to the French Canadians. Of course our contemporary is guiltless of any design to say a good word of such ignorant Romanists; but the truth is strong and must at last prevail even over the prejudices of evangelical Protestantism.

The overstocking of the liberal professions in Lower Canada, the excess of the supply of doctors, lawyers and notaries over the demand for such commodities, is the occasion of this strange deviation into the paths of truth by the *Witness*. Commenting upon this overstocking he says, that the French Canadians compose "the class which from its quiet and conservative habits is the least likely to call forth the services of the profession." In other words, the social and domestic habits of the Romanists of Lower Canada are such as to render the services amongst them of medical men, of lawyers and notaries, almost superfluous.

A higher compliment to the morality of the French Canadians their warmest friends could not desire, nor their most zealous champions expect from such a quarter. Physical well being, health and domestic peace, are the fruits of virtue, of a well spent orderly life, and of obedience to the moral laws—and these fruits ripen so abundantly amongst the French and Catholic portion of our society, as to enable them almost to dispense with the services of doctors and of lawyers. Can as much be said with truth of the Anglo-Saxon and Protestant section of the Canadian community?

Amongst the singular and unexpected effects of the civil war in the neighboring republic, we may be permitted to notice the great accession which it has occasioned to the ranks of the Quakers. It seems that the members of this sect are by the State Militia Laws exempted from military service; and from the *N. Y. World* we learn that, since the last call for more recruits, and since threats of a conscription in case that call should not be responded to, made themselves heard, "converts to the Quaker faith are becoming remarkably numerous and frequent" amongst the Northerners. The *World* is at a loss to conceive "what new orders the Government can issue to prevent wholesale, bogus 'revivals' of this kind."

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Brockville, October 14th, 1862.  
DEAR SIR:—At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this town, which was held in the Separate School room, on Tuesday the 7th inst., the President, Mr. P. J. Maher, presiding—it was moved by Mr. R. Evans, and seconded by Mr. D. Kennedy, and—

Resolved.—That the grateful and well-merited thanks of this Association are justly due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who, in the midst of the many onerous duties incident on his present position in the Legislature, kindly consented to lecture on behalf of our Society, thereby enabling us, all the more, to carry out one of the chief objects for which we formed ourselves into a Benevolent community—viz., the relief of the widow and the orphan, and the alleviating of the sufferings of our fellow-countrymen generally." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. P. Maroon, and seconded by Mr. H. Lennon:—

"That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to John McMullen, Esq., for his kindness in printing, free of charge, the bills announcing the Hon. Mr. McGee's lecture." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. P. O'Connor, and seconded by Mr. J. Collins:—

"That the Sec. be, and he is hereby authorised to send copies of the foregoing resolutions to the *True Witness*, *Toronto Mirror*, *Canadian Freeman*, and the town papers for publication." Carried unanimously.—Yours, &c.

JAMES NOLAN, Cor. Secretary.

**RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.**—On Wednesday, 15th inst., the Feast of St. Theresa, Miss Keena received the white veil of the order of Loretto, at the hands of his Lordship Bishop Lynch. The imposing ceremony took place in Saint Michael's Cathedral, in the presence of a very large number of persons, the greater portion of whom were Protestants. They appeared to feel the deepest interest in the solemn proceedings witnessed by them. His Lordship was assisted by Very Rev. Vicar General Walsh, Rev. Messrs. Laurent, White, and Finan. In the sanctuary we observed Rev. F. P. Rooney, Rev. J. J. Shea, Rev. W. Flannery, Rev. C. Wardy, and Rev. Mr. Mullen. The name conferred upon the novice was, Sister Mary Dorothea. After the ceremony of reception High Mass, *Coram Pontifice*, was celebrated by Rev. J. Laurent, Rev. Mr. White and Rev. Mr. Finan assisted as Deacon and sub-Deacon. Before the *Credo* Rev. Father Rooney ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon truly eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. He selected his text from the Gospel according to St. Matthew, "Every one who hath left home or lands, father and mother, &c., for my name's sake shall have a hundred fold in this, and a heavenly kingdom in the next." We regret that the necessity of going to press at an early hour prevents us preparing from our notes a sketch of Father Rooney's excellent and instructive discourse.—*Toronto Freeman*.

**THE BAZAAR AT QUEBEC.**—The Bazaar at the Music Hall was brought to a close at a late hour last evening. It is expected to prove highly productive, and a large sum will be placed at the disposal of the St. Bridget's Asylum Committee for charitable purposes this winter. The Concert which was a part of the programme last evening, took place between eight and nine o'clock, and was conducted very successfully.—*Daily News*.

A draft of an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of attaining his majority was unanimously adopted by the City Council last night, as also a report of the Finance Committee recommending the appropriation of \$2000 in aid of the Provincial Exhibition to be held in this city in 1863.—*Montreal Gazette* 23 inst.

In allusion to the seat of Government question we referred the other day to the danger of the ambling system being again established. The following extract from the *Toronto Globe* bears upon the point. After quoting from the Ministerial programme, submitted to Parliament last session, that journal says:—"The four years during which the Government remains in Quebec under the alternate arrangement, expires next summer, and it is now a matter of certainty that the Ottawa buildings will not be ready for occupation for several years to come. In the natural course of things, the Government will remove to Toronto until the Ottawa buildings are ready. Opposition to the removal may, however, be expected from various sources, and it is probable that the Government will leave the decision of the two Chambers, as was done by the late Government." The public in fact may make up their minds to a new seat of Government agitation, and it is a precious prospect.—*Id.*

Some idea of the extent of the tobacco manufacturing business here may be formed from the fact that a single manufacturer recently purchased here at one time \$12,000 worth of licorice, an article used in the process.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

**SINGULAR DEATH FROM THE STING OF A COMMON FLY.**—John Hughes, a milkman, of Cotes des Neiges, died under peculiar circumstances last Sunday. In the early part of last week one of Hughes' cows died, and a few hours after he had the animal skinned. Short after this operation being performed, Hughes had occasion to go near to where the carcass lay, and was stung by a common fly, supposed to have been feeding on the dead animal. He felt a slight sensation of pain at the time, but thought nothing more about it until two days after the occurrence, when alarming symptoms manifested themselves, and then he applied to a medical man. The latter informed him that he should have attended to the matter before, as the poison communicated by the fly had, in the interval, time to spread into the system. Hughes returned home, and expired in great agony on Sunday.—*Herald*.

**THE INTERCOLONIAL ROAD.**—The *Quebec Daily News* (Opposition) has the following:—"The latest dodge in connection with the Intercolonial Railway scheme has just been decided upon by Ministers. It is, that Mr. Sicotte shall go to England and endeavor to negotiate with parties to build the road and run it for ten years, the Government securing them against loss by a guarantee for the outlay. At the expiration of the ten years it is to be handed over to the Province, which will assume it with all its liabilities."

The *Quebec Gazette* says:—"An immense quantity of military stores, rifles, &c., have been sent to this port per Great Britain; and the steamship St. Andrew, arrived to-day has a large part of her cargo space occupied with warlike material. The carting of military stores to the different depots has been almost incessant during the past few days. The number of rifles forwarded is estimated at two hundred thousand. It is evidently the intention to be prepared for any emergency."

**HAMILTON SOLD OUT BY THE SHERIFF.**—The financial difficulties of the city of Hamilton have at length culminated in a sale by the Sheriff of a portion of the chattel property owned by the municipality. The sale took place in the City Hall on Friday morning last, when the furniture of the Council-chamber, &c., were all sold; but other goods for which only small bids were made, were withdrawn. Among the articles sold were several pictures presented to the City by the Prince of Wales.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

**SUPPOSED MURDER IN BRUCE.**—We learn that considerable excitement exists at present in the county of Bruce as to the supposed murder, about five years ago, of a man named Pearson, the particulars of which are briefly these, as our informant has been made acquainted with them: About five years ago, Pearson, who had been travelling in the western part of the Province in search of a desirable town in which to commence business as a storekeeper, he at this time possessing a considerable sum of money. He remained while in Bruce for a few days with a farmer, to whom, of course, he explained the object of his visit. Pearson suddenly disappeared, no body knew whither, and the farmer with whom he had been stopping, bearing a highly respectable character, no person ever imagined that foul play had been shown to him. The farmer several times afterward said that he had received letters from Pearson, who, he stated, was at that time living in the United States, which assertions the neighbours never doubted. Some few days since, however, revelations transpired which seem to throw a singular light upon the premature disappearance of Pearson, and which, it is said, look rather suspicious. It seems that a child having gone astray in the woods a few days ago, the neighbors formed into a "bee," turned out in search, and were fortunate enough to find the missing one, sitting on a log in the woods; but immediately near by the party discovered the skeleton of a man which has been recognized by papers found on his person, to be that of the missing stranger, Pearson. A shoe-maker in the neighborhood, who had repaired a hole made in Pearson's boots by a pitchfork, has sworn to their identity. Suspicion at once fell upon the farmer in whose company he had been last seen, and he was consequently taken in custody, and is now in jail awaiting an examination before the magistrates. This affair is rather mysterious, and may take some time to clear up.—*Commercial Advertiser*, 18th inst.

We caution the public to be on their guard against \$5 bills on the Bank of Montreal. The counterfeiters are upon light-colored and flimsy paper, "1858, September-1, Quebec." The dating is in Blue ink, and Quebec has a superfluous k. A large number of these notes have been circulated.—*British Central Canadian*.

**ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.**—A large haul of counterfeiters was made by the police officers yesterday. Counterfeit fives of the Bank of Montreal have been "shoved" in various parts of the city, for the last two or three days, to a considerable extent, and the men engaged in it have at last been nabbed. It is said that one banker, even, was taken in for quite an amount. The bills bear date September 1, 1858, some bearing the name Montreal and others Quebec. They are printed on light coloured paper, with the dating in blue ink. The names of the parties arrested are George Brickley, alias Thomas Riley—supposed to be the leader of the gang, and the one who furnishes the others with the money—Charles Hardy, George Halliday, James Henry, and John Gansel. These men have been committed to jail, and will be examined in due time. It seems a little strange that people should have been victimised by the counterfeit, as it is fully described in the detectors. Probably in their desire to get hold of the much-coveted Canadian currency, they overlooked, or were not particular about the extra k in the word Quebec.—*Buffalo Advertiser*.

The *Kingston Whig* says No. 1 Company (Capt. Gibson) of the Royal Canadian Rifles, 3 officers and 100 men, are under orders for immediate departure for St. John's, Newfoundland. This is owing to some insubordination and disbanding of the local corps in that city.

**LYNCH LAW IN CANADA.**—A correspondent sends us the following:—"An obnoxious individual residing in Millhaven who is in the habit while in a state of intoxication of maltreating his wife and family was forcibly dragged from his house on Thursday last, by a band of outlandish looking savages, and unceremoniously mounted on that most uncomfortable mode of conveyance called a rail, paraded through the village and rather roughly handled, but not severely hurt; then undergoing a ducking in the stream he was delivered to his family after making solemn promises of better behavior for the future. The ladies of Millhaven showed not the least sympathy for the unfortunate man, and boldly assert that this is the right manner in which all such characters ought to be treated.—*Kingston News*.

According to the census, the amount of wheat raised in Upper Canada, in 1860, was—of fall wheat, 7,537,651 bushels; of spring, 17,082,774 bushels; total, 24,620,425 bushels. The total production in 1851 of both varieties, according to the census of 1852, was 12,682,550. While the population had increased 40 per cent, the production of wheat had increased nearly 100 per cent.—*Globe*.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, October 21, 1862.  
Flour—Pollards, \$2 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Super, No. 2, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Superfine, \$4.55 to \$4.60; Fancy, \$4.60 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.95; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5.20. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Scotch \$2.50 to \$2.55. There is little change to-day, there being only a moderate demand and rather thin attendance on 'Change. We hear of a considerable sale of Super, at \$4.75 at Point, without inspection, which is 2½ cents higher than yesterday. Since 'Change the feeling is better.  
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs, nominal at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Wheat—Canada Spring, 91c to 92c, ex-cars; afloat, 93c to 94c; Milwaukee Club, 98c to \$1; Canada White Winter, ex-cars, \$1.02; Michigan Red Winter, 1.05 to 1.06.

Corn per 56 lbs, nominal at 45c.  
Peas—70c per 66 lbs; we hear of no sales.  
Barley—70c per 60 lbs.

Oats, about 10c per lb.  
Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6.85; Inferior Pots, \$6.65; Pearls \$6.55 to \$6.80; Inferior Pearls, \$6.45 to \$6.45.

Butter—The finer qualities are much sought after and outside quotations are readily obtained; medium and inferior are quite neglected; we quote inferior 10c to 10½c; medium 11c to 12c; fine, 12½ to 13½c; choice 14c, to 15c.  
Eggs 9½c, to 10c.  
Lard—Fair demand at 8c, to 8½c.

Tallow 8½c, to 9c.  
Hams—Slow sale; 9c, to 10c.  
Pork—Mess \$10.50 to \$10.75; Thin Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50; Prime, \$8 to \$8.50. Mess is about 25 cents better to-day, the stock being in few hands.—*Montreal Witness*.

#### Died.

On the 11th of October, in the Township of Vaughan, C.W. Mrs. Matthew Gannon, aged 63 years.

THE LADY who called at our office yesterday, is requested to call again, as we wish to obtain her name so as to be able to inform the people who it was that brought us that box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, for it relieved us of a very severe cough in a few hours. Only 25 cents a box.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.



DR. CAHILL

OF IRELAND.

DR. CAHILL

WILL DELIVER A

THIRD LECTURE,

ON THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING 24th Inst.

IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON "The Social and Political Case of Ireland."

Tickets 25 cents each. Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

By order, T. RONAYNE, Rec. Sec.

October 23, 1862.

#### EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for YOUNG MEN is now open in the Male School attached to the ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Griffintown.

Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock.

A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board.

Montreal, October 11, 1862.  
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.