

**CHURCH OF THE GESU.**—On Sunday last this church was opened for divine service. The interior is still unfinished, and therefore the ceremony consisted of a simple benediction given by the Very Rev. M. Truteau, during the absence of the Bishop, Administrator of the Diocese. High Mass was then sung, and a most eloquent discourse adapted to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. P. Bertrand.

**CONCERT OF ST. CECILIA.**—The young gentlemen of St. Mary's College, members of the St. Cecilia Society, on Thursday evening, 30th ult., gave a very pleasing and well executed Concert of sacred music in the new church belonging to the Reverend Fathers. The music consisted of selections from Mozart, Haydn, Mehul, and Lambillotte, and was delivered in a manner highly creditable to the amateurs and to their instructors. Short and appropriate addresses were well delivered, both in French and English, by Master A. d'Eschaulaut, and Master A. Pinsonault, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by the large audience assembled on the occasion.

We see by our Upper Canadian exchanges that in consequence of the death of the late Very Dean Gratton, several ecclesiastical changes have been made in the Diocese of Toronto by the Bishop, Mgr. Lynch. The Very Rev. Mr. Mulligan has been removed from Niagara Falls, to St. Catharines; the Rev. R. A. O'Connor from the Gore of Toronto to Niagara Falls; and the Rev. U. J. White from St. Michael's Cathedral to the Gore of Toronto.

As a general rule it is not in the columns of the London *Times* that we should look for, or expect to find a tribute of praise to the *Romish* clergy, especially to the clergy of "superstitious and bigoted" Spain. We have therefore been both surprised and pleased at the testimony which the *Times* correspondent, treating of the cholera in Madrid and the devotion of the *Romish* priesthood, finds himself compelled to give in the following passage:—

"Although the evil has really been great, and the fear still greater in Madrid, there has been, nevertheless, as I have been assured, no lack of generous disregard of personal safety, of unflinching discharge of duty, of dauntless devotion of man to man. Many, I may say most, of those who could do any good by staying, did not turn their backs upon the dire enemy, and charity and true piety have shone with all that lustre which is characteristic of Southern countries and, it must be said in sober truth, of *Roman Catholic* communities. It is the one redeeming point in a clergy with whom it is so easy to find fault in other respects."—*London Times* Corr.

Well! if after all said and done, "charity and true piety" are in an especial manner characteristic of *Roman Catholic* communities and their clergy, the latter in spite of the many faults that Protestants find with them cannot be so very bad; nor do we think that either society or the individual would be a gainer in time of sickness, were the *Romish* clergy to renounce that religion to which alone is due that "charity and true piety" which the *Times* correspondent recognises as having shone during the prevalence in Madrid of the late terrible epidemic "with all the lustre which is characteristic of Southern countries, and it must be said in sober truth of *Roman Catholic* communities."

General Grant is a brave and skilful soldier; but he is a man of no reticence, a man given to blurring out truths which diplomacy enjoins to be kept hidden. Thus during his sojourn in Canada, he spoke openly as to the designs of his government upon the new Empire in Mexico which Louis Napoleon the Emperor of the French has set up; and again, in a late speech by him delivered at Richmond, he let slip the truth in a like impolitic and undiplomatic manner. The formation or setting up of that Empire was, he contended, part and parcel of the rebellion, and like the rebellion that Empire must be put down. For this purpose he was prepared to fight: and he added:—

"Now is the time to have the war while our army and our navy are yet organised, and before our commerce is again set afloat on every sea."

We believe that General Grant speaks the sentiments of the vast majority of his countrymen, who not unjustly proud of their military prowess, their great military resources both in men and *matériel*, would, were it not for the condition of their finances, gladly engage in war with both France and Great Britain. Nevertheless we think that such utterances as those above given are highly imprudent as France, might be apt to take the speaker at his word, and go in for a fight.

**EDINBURGH REVIEW.**—Oct. 1865. Dawson & Brother, Montreal.

The list of contents of the present number is more than usually attractive. There are articles on the following subjects:—Journal and Correspondence of Miss Berry; Life in the Criminal Class; The Rock-cut Temples of India; Life of Carl Maria von Weber; Campbell's Frost and Fire; Posthumous Writings of Alexis de Tocqueville; Palgrave's Arabia; The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland; Sir Thomas Wyse's Peloponnesus; American Psychomancy.

**"THE SPECTATOR."**—This is the name of a new Catholic Weekly newspaper, published at Washington, U. S., and is, we believe, the first of the kind ever started in that City. Our new contemporary comes before us in excellent plight, handsomely printed, and evidently carefully edited. We heartily wish him a long career of usefulness and prosperity.

**LA REVUE CANADIENNE.**—The last number of this periodical has come to hand. Its contents are varied and interesting, and it sustains the reputation won by its predecessors.

#### GRAND BAZAAR!

On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of this month, a Grand Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the new Catholic Church in process of erection in Cornwall, will be held in the Town Hall, Cornwall.

Amongst the various articles both useful and ornamental, will be found a magnificent chair manufactured in Montreal, Ottomans, Sofa Cushions, a Gold Hunting Watch valued at one hundred dollars, &c., also a large assortment of Children's Clothing, besides many other articles of domestic necessity.

The ladies interested in this Bazaar would respectfully inform their friends at a distance, that any contributions either in material or money will be thankfully accepted, and may be forwarded to the address of the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P. Cornwall, December 5, 1865.

A charity sermon was preached in St. Patrick's Church yesterday by the Rev. Mr. O'Doherty. Afterwards a collection was taken up, which amounted to \$162, in aid of St. Vincent de Paul Society. —*Quebec News*, Dec. 4th.

**THE CLOSE OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.**—The present season has been so unusually open that although navigation usually closes about the 20th to the 25th of November, a vessel from Europe arrived on Friday, the 1st of December. The *L'Union*, a Swedish brig, P. A. Grung, master, left Marseilles with a general cargo on the 27th of September. She was detained for about four weeks in the Mediterranean, having been unable to get through the Straits of Gibraltar from contrary and baffling winds. Last year the navigation closed on the 20th November, but a vessel arrived on the 30th from the Magdalen Islands, after experiencing considerable difficulty in getting up to the port. In 1857, however, the C. I. Kershaw arrived on the 5th December, being enabled to reach Montreal only through the determined perseverance of her captain. She left Liverpool, bound for Upper Canada, very late in the season, and reached the St. Lawrence by the end of November. Having got as far as the Island of Orleans it was found impossible to force a passage through the ice, the captain was a stranger to the channel, and neither steamer nor pilot could be got. The vessel was put about and made for the North channel, through which she forced her way without a pilot, and the owners of the *Victoria*, then a passenger steamer between this and Quebec, laid up for the winter, were induced to tow her up, which she did, breaking the ice all the way up.

The dates of the closing of the navigation since 1852 may be interesting.

Date	Month	Day	From what port
1852	November	24	Cuba
1853	do	25	Halifax
1854	do	20	Newfoundland
1855	do	25	Halifax
1856	do	24	Pictou
1857	do	10	London
1858	do	19	Halifax
1859	do	27	Mag. Islands
1860	do	15	Pictou
1861	do	20	Burdiaux
1862	do	24	Glasgow
1863	do	20	Mag. Islands
1864	do	24	Buctouche
1865	December	1	Marseilles

On ship arrived on the 30th, after the navigation had been fairly closed. —*Montreal Herald*.

**GOLD FROM QUARTZ.**—Some quartz found in property belonging to Mr. Hogan (St. Lawrence Hall) in the townships of Rivière, Panet and Talon, (county of Montmagny) has been submitted to assay here, and the following is Dr. Girdwood's certificate of the result: Result of assay of Quartz sent by H. Hogan, Esq:—

Silver, per cent.....	16.38
Gold, per cent.....	06.92
Of Gold per ton Troy.....	oz. dwts. gra.
"Silver per ton Troy.....	2 13 16
"Silver per ton Troy.....	47 16 8

G. G. GIRDWOOD.

Laboratory, 12 Little St. James Street Montreal, Nov. 17, 1865.

At a distance perhaps Dr. Girdwood's great ability as a chemist is not so well known as amongst Montreal people. In that view Mr. Hogan has procured the subjoined note from Dr. Sterry Hunt, of the Geological Survey Office, who is well known to scientific men all over America.

Montreal, Nov. 29, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. HOGAN,—In reply to your inquiry about Dr. Girdwood, I can only say that I consider him entirely qualified to make assays of gold and silver ore as you speak of, and that I believe his results worthy of every confidence.

Faithfully yours, F. STERRY HUNT.

H. HOGAN, Esq.

Thus the question of gold in quartz in Lower Canada seems finally set at rest, and the chance of making gold mining a settled industry determined, we suppose, affirmatively. This will, doubtless, give a new life to exploration and mining next season. —*Gazette*.

A telegram dated Washington yesterday says: "Hons. A. T. Galt and R. S. Scott, members of the Canadian Government, whose arrival here has already been announced, are endeavouring to negotiate reciprocal tariff duties, and modify trade regulations, to go into effect after the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in March next. This is Mr. Galt's second visit here for the same purpose, he having come in July last after the adjournment of the Detroit Convention, in which he took a prominent part. As he is one of the leading members of the Canadian Government, he probably speaks from authority, and whatever he and his colleagues stipulate and agree on, or succeed in obtaining, will be acknowledged and recognized by the Government which they represent." —*Transcript* 2nd.

**EXTRAORDINARY.**—On the 1st December, a sailing vessel arrived at the port of Montreal. The vessel is "L'Union," a Norwegian brig, from Marseilles, 23rd September. She was detained three weeks in the Straits of Gibraltar by contrary winds.

**TWO SOLDIERS DROWNED.**—Last night about 8 o'clock, as three soldiers and a boatman were crossing from the military wharf to the Island, the boat was upset, and two of the soldiers drowned. Their names were William Good, No. 2 Battery Royal Artillery, and Daniel Scott, 25th Regiment. The third soldier, Michael Reedy, Royal Artillery, was rescued by Constable Lee as he was on the point of sinking. The boatman, named John Matthews, clung to the boat which drifted with the current as far as Molson's wharf where it was picked up. The bodies have not yet been found. —*Evening News*.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—We have intelligence from Toronto that the Typhoid fever has broken out in the Insane asylum there, and the assignable cause is the crowded state of the institution. The poor patients stand a good chance, with such a destroyer in their midst, to be carried off pretty quick. Who is to blame for this but the Government.—Want of proper accommodation is the cause given for the presence of the fever, and the Government it is who has to provide accommodation.

**SMUGGLING FROM CANADA.**—The latest novelty in this line is the invention of tin "babies," feet and all complete, who are tenderly conveyed across the border by loving mothers. A gallant official, however, offered to hold one of the infants for a lady while she alighted from a car. Perhaps he squeezed it and found it too full for utterance. Suffice it to say, that it was found to contain three or four gallons of good whiskey, and that its nice little shoes and stockings were a mere delusion and a snare.

**AN EDITORIAL FRACAS.**—Mr. Lusignan, the Editor of *Le Pays*, having in a late issue of that paper, attacked Mr. Fred. Marchand—lately appointed to conduct the Crown business for the district of Iverville—with the grossest personal abuse, was waited upon by Mr. Marchand, in company with Mr. Chapeleau, to demand an explanation. This the editor refused to give, and insisted he was perfectly justified in everything he had said. Whereupon, Mr. Marchand told him that he was a low, contemptible blackguard, and that, but for soiling his fingers, he would have then and there summarily chastised him. At this Mr. Lusignan—editorial scissors in hand—rushed upon Mr. Marchand, and Mr. Chapeleau was unable to keep him back. A regular *melee* ensued. After getting cut in the hand in several places, Mr. Marchand succeeded in wrenching the scissors out of the hands of his adversary, and pitching them (the scissors) down the stairs, thereafter pounding the unfortunate editor till he was tired.

Mr. R. W. Pennefather, formerly Civil Secretary at Quebec, has died from the effects of poison administered some time ago to the Governor of Oeylon and his household, by a native cook. Mr. Pennefather was the son of the late Chief Justice of Ireland; he took first honors at Trinity College Dublin, and promised to take a high position in the country had his life been spared. He was held in high estimation while in this country and was by nature social, genial and kind. —*Daily News*.

The *Christian Visitor*—a religious paper—in an article on the pay of Ministers, says:—

"Can any body explain why there should be this marked disproportion between the income of Christian ministers and that of other men? If ministers are inefficient, physically, intellectually or religiously, then, of course, a limited salary is excusable. The people get poor preaching, and as a matter of course, they give poor pay; but our remarks have reference to an effective ministry; to men who, if they were to devote the same amount of physical and mental energy (leaving religion out of the question) to commercial, professional or agricultural pursuits which they consecrate to the duties and responsibilities of their high vocation, would not only be able to live respectably, but lay by a competency against the time of need, and to enjoy much more largely than they do the luxury of giving for the benefit of the sons and daughters of poverty. Why again, we ask, should men of this stamp be oppressed, crippled and crushed with pinching want? Why should they be compelled to go from church to church with hat in hand seeking their daily bread? Is there any law of necessity, of reason, or of justice demanding of them this sacrifice of independence and of the ordinary resources of progress and of social comfort in material good?"

To some of our readers it will seem a strange idea that a Minister's pay should be regulated by the quality of his preaching; but if a man is merely hired to preach, the principle of paying according to the quality of the article received seems fair enough. —*St. Johns Freeman*.

**FLAX AND ITS MANUFACTURE.**—By our advices from Western Canada we are gratified to learn that much progress has been made this year in flax cultivation. The season, upon the whole, has been favorable for the growth of the plant. A gentleman connected with the flax business informs us that the quantity grown this summer far exceeds that of any previous year, and the quantity is excellent. Two or three years ago none but the enterprising farmers would undertake to sow flax, even when manufacturers offered to supply them with seed. But things have now changed. Farmers in all parts of the country are giving the new crop a trial, and the steady increase in the quantity grown each year, is the best indication that, when properly planted, it will yield a fair remuneration.

The rapid progress being made in Canada for the scouring and manufacture, is also very gratifying. We believe Waterloo County to be the pioneer in the flax business in Western Canada. The Messrs. Perrine commenced a scouring mill near Dyon, in that County, about two years ago. They have now a large flax factory there, one at St. Thomas and another at Oronotoga, a village about six miles above Berlin. Mr. Wm. Perrine has recently entered into partnership with Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, and an immense flax mill is to be erected at Streetsville by them. Messrs. Elliot, Hunt & Co. have recently commenced operations in their splendid new flax mill at Preston. This establishment is fitted up in a most complete manner, the buildings are admirably arranged, and the machinery of the most perfect character. They are now turning out large quantities of coarse limes and linned oil. Extensive scouring mills are in operation, at Norva, Erin, Woodstock, Mornington, Baden and as far back as Walkerton, with many other places, and several new ones are in course of erection. The amount of capital now invested in this branch of industry must be considerable, and everything promises at present that the manufacture of flax will yet become one of the most important interests in the country.

The market for flax, and also seed is active; American dealers are buying in the West, and the prices of both fibre and seed have advanced. There is considerable difference in the price of flax in some as low as \$8 per ton, and in a few cases as high as \$15 is being paid. This arises from the great difference in quality, and shows that our farmers have yet much to learn as to the best land upon which to sow, the best system of cultivation, and the proper mode of rotting. Flax seed has risen from \$0.25 to \$1.60 per bushel within a week, and the tendency is upwards. Considerable activity is being shown by Western flax dealers, in buying up the crops grown in various parts of the country.

We think the Province may fairly be congratulated on the proportions which our flax business is assuming. Should the reciprocity Treaty be abolished, we should advise our agricultural friends to enter largely into flax growing. The mills in operation and in course of construction, will insure a home market for all that can be raised, and when its cultivation is a little better understood, we doubt not it will afford an adequate return. If we can substitute for some of the articles which the amendment of reciprocity may effect injuriously, a larger yield of flax, to be manufactured and consumed in Canada, is will be a fortunate thing for all classes of the community. —*Trade Review*.

**THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—The Mayor has issued another proclamation, calling a public meeting of citizens, for the consideration of the very unsatisfactory condition of the General Hospital, and to devise such measures as will prove most efficacious in remedying matters. —*Toronto Globe*.

A very curious specimen of smuggling is reported from Washington. The statement is that whiskey is smuggled from Canada into the United States in this way:—Women hold in their arms something resembling in shape and size real live "babies," but, that, on examination, the babies turn out to be tin cases containing from three to five gallons of whiskey. And to give the thing point, we are told that, the other day, 32 such women, with such babies, were found on one railway train going across the line, and that 30 of them were arrested and over 100 gallons of whiskey secured.

The *Pictou Standard* is informed that all the contractors except two engaged on the Pictou extension of the Halifax Railway, have intimated to the authorities their inability to complete the work at their tender prices, and in consequence the government have taken charge of their sections. Over a hundred vessels of all grades arrived in Halifax harbor Monday last.

A sad and fatal accident has just occurred at Lake Beauport, near Quebec, by which two valuable lives have been sacrificed, and two families thrown into very great distress. James O'Neill, son of Stephen O'Neill of this city, and formerly of the Brule St. Catherine, and Catherine Breen of Saint Catharines, Postambault, both servants of R. Kimber, Sundale Cottage, had crossed the lake on the newly formed ice on Monday p. m., to enquire about the health of a neighbour's son, and were returning the same way about 7.30, when the ice broke through, and, and to relate, were both drowned before help could be obtained.

Our Western exchanges report most satisfactorily upon the condition of the growing crop of Fall Wheat.

A young man named Felix Bessenneau was drowned in St. Clair river on Saturday last.

**PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.**—The P. E. Island papers announce the death of the Hon. Donald Beaton, of Souris, at the age of 48. He represented the first District of King's County in the Lower House of Assembly for some time past, and for a time held a seat at the Executive Board.

The *Halifax Glazier*, which has hitherto opposed Confederation, proposes in a recent article that another convention be summoned to discuss the question of a union of the Provinces.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—The *Pictou Standard* is informed that all the contractors except two, engaged on the Pictou extension of the Halifax Railway, have intimated to the authorities their inability to complete the work at their tender prices, and in consequence the government have taken charge of their sections.

#### Married,

On the 29th Nov., at the Parish Church, by the Rev. Messire Fabre, Canon of the Cathedral, Montreal, Anthony Walsh, Esq., merchant, of this city, to Miss Emma Romain, eldest daughter of P. Z. Romain, Esq.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 6, 1865.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Fine, \$4.90 to \$5.10; Super., No. 2 \$5.30 to \$5.50; Superfine \$6.00 to \$5.85; Fancy \$6.50 to \$6.75; Extra, \$6.75 to \$7.25; Superior Extra \$7.50 to \$7.75; Bag Flour, \$3.05 to \$3.15 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 20c to 22c.

Tallow per lb, 9c to 10c.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$25.00 to \$26.00; Prime Mess, \$30.00 to \$31.00; Prime, \$30.00 to \$31.00.

Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.10.

Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.20.

Asbes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$7.00 to \$7.25; Seconds, \$6.00 to \$7.75; First Pearls, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$9.50.

Sheep, live, per 100 lbs 5.00 to 7.50.

Sheep, each, \$3.50 to \$6.00.

Lamb, 3.25 to 4.25.

Calves, each, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

December 5, 1865.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal, .....	17	6	18	0
Oatmeal, do .....	12	6	14	6
Indian Meal, do .....	8	6	9	0
Wheat, per min., .....	0	0	0	0
Barley, do, per 50 lbs .....	0	0	3	0
Peas, do, .....	4	0	4	3
Oats, do, .....	1	10	2	0
Buckwheat, .....	3	0	3	9
Indian Corn, .....	3	9	4	0
Flax Seed .....	8	6	8	9
Timothy Seed, .....	7	6	8	0
Turkeys, per couple (old) .....	9	0	10	0
Turkeys, do (young) .....	6	0	7	0
Geese, (young) .....	6	0	7	0
Ducks, do .....	2	9	3	0
Ducks (wild) per pair, .....	2	6	3	0
Fowls do .....	2	6	3	0
Chickens do .....	2	0	2	5
Haddock, per lb .....	0	4	0	0
Butter, fresh, per lb. .....	1	6	1	8
Do, salt, do .....	1	1	1	2
Beans, small white, per min .....	0	0	0	0
Potatoes, per bag .....	3	0	3	6
Onions, per minot, .....	3	9	0	0
Beef, per lb .....	0	0	9	0
Pork, do .....	0	0	9	0
Mutton do .....	0	6	0	7
Lamb, per quarter .....	3	9	5	0
Lard, per lb .....	1	0	1	3
Eggs, fresh, per dozen .....	1	3	1	6
Apples, per bbl .....	\$3.00	to	\$5.00	
Pears, do .....	\$12.00	to	\$14.00	
Peaches, per box .....	\$4.00	to	\$4.50	
Hay Seed .....	16	0	16	6
Hay, per 100 bundles, .....	\$6.00	to	\$8.00	
Straw .....	\$4.00	to	\$5.00	

#### THE MART.

THE important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for three or four weeks. Decided inducements will be given to the public, and a large rush of customers must be expected at 31 St. Lawrence Main street.

There are several bales of damaged Blankets; 2 or 300 thousand sets of Hoop skirts; several extensive lots of Winter Dress Goods; all reduced—some piles of Flannels, a little touched in the color; very cheap. The Spring and Winter ready made Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice. In the Tailoring Department, Gents' Suits will be made up from \$3 to \$6 under the old prices. Gents Full Suits will be completed within 24 hours; Youths within ten. A considerable reduction will be made on all orders from the gentlemen of the Press, or from those connected with the printing departments. Free Tickets will be given to customers going by the City Cars. Parcel deliveries four times each day. During this Cheap sale, some valuable articles will be papered in fresh with each suit, such as Undershirts, Pants, Gloves, Mitts, and the like. Those holding RAFTER'S alarm telegraph cards, will please refer to his price list, reverse side, before calling. THE MART, Main street, (J. A. Rafter) 10th store from Orsag on the right.

**WANTED.**—Parties requiring Fashionable Winter Suits of Tweed, all w. o. can have the same made to order for \$14, by calling at the MART, 31 Main street (J. A. RAFTER'S)

**SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE.** Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d.

**RAFTER'S STORE** in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Orsag Street.

Mr. John Sullivan, of the township of Truro, brought four pigs to our market this week, two of which weighed 1,011 lbs., and brought \$100 in cash; the other two weighed 676 lbs., and netted \$65.—The same gentleman, two years ago, brought two pigs to market that weighed 1,076 lbs. Beat this who can. —*Peterborough Examiner*.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sorel, Wm McCallian, \$2; Oranville, O A Rankine, \$2; Park Hill, Miss M Colovin, \$1; Alexandria, Donald McPhee, \$6.25; Berthier, H Mack, \$2; Arthur, Rev M M O'Shea, \$3; \$2; Peterboro, J W Fitzgerald, \$6; Tyendinaga, O McHenry, \$2; Sorel, J McCarthy, \$5; Montano, Ill, U S, Rev P Paradi, \$2; Westport, L Mansell, \$1; Antisville T Lacy, \$5; Sorel, R McGillis, \$3; Jarvis, G R Foster, \$2; Per W Chisholm, Cornwall—Self, \$2; Moultonette, O Glancy, \$4.30.  
Per P J Sheridan, Tinwick—S Oody, \$2.  
Per B Hinds, Barrie—W Daly, \$2.  
Per A Boyd, Antigonish—Rev J McDougal, Red Islands, O B, \$2; Rev N McLeod, East Bay, O B, \$2; Per O F Fraser, Brockville—T Burns, Maitland, \$1.

#### JUBILEE AND MISSION 1865.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., have just received a large assortment of Bibles, Crosses, Medals, Prayer Books, &c. &c., suitable for the Jubilee and Mission. Mission Prayer Books in every variety and style of binding. Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal. December 7, 1865. 1m

#### JUST PUBLISHED,

THE FIRST SIX NUMBERS OF THE LIVES OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS, FROM ST. PETER TO PIUS IX.

Translated from the French of Chevalier D'ARNAUD. EDITED BY DR. NELIGAN.

PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE MOST REVEREND JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Archbishop of New York.

THIS important work—the only Catholic Lives of the Popes in the English language—is now being published in numbers. The work is stereotyped from new type (cast expressly for the work), printed on the finest quality of paper, and each part is illustrated with a fine steel engraving, engraved expressly for this work. This is got up in a style unsurpassed by any work ever printed in America. Price 25 cents. December 7, 1865. 1m

#### Now Ready,

#### A NEW PRAYER BOOK.

BY THE SISTERS OF MERCY, CINCINNATI.

The Help of Christians A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS AND PRAYERS.

COMPILED FROM APPROVED SOURCES,