

their dearest affection; figure to yourself the feelings of a child at the sight of this unworthy treatment towards a mother for the love of whom it would willingly give its life. And suppose even the party dismissed to be guilty, what was a crime, becomes a scandal for a community, throws disgrace upon a whole family, and creates bad feelings amongst all its members. And the child who, on account of the divorce of its father and mother, sees its future prospect compromised, who is the victim of the dreadful consequences of the vengeance of a father, of the infidelity of a mother, what must be its feelings towards the authors of its miseries? Should they have given it existence to poison it afterwards by their disgraceful and scandalous separation? We now put the question: Are these inevitable results of divorce fit to cement family affection?—The mere thought of the possibility of divorcing, of contracting another union, tends to foster evil passions. Given the indissolubility of the marriage tie, the very first impulse of disorderly affection is stifled by the party, who is well aware that his vile passion can never be satisfied but by open concubinage. But, on the contrary, under the abominable regime of divorce, the facility of gratifying one's self under the protection of the law is an incentive which will often bring about the most disastrous results. That such is the case, no one can deny; it is conformable to the corrupt nature of man. And besides, experience—shameful, humiliating experience—corroborates our statement. England has shown to the world this odious offspring of divorce. Some years past, when the British Parliament discussed the necessity of restricting the facility of divorce, the Bishop of Rochester, in answer to Lord Malgrave, stated that, out of ten cases of application for divorce, there were nine in which the seducer had agreed with the husband to provide him with proofs of the infidelity of his wife.

The more a society is addicted to lewdness, the less it is accessible to the noble, pure and holy affections of the family. But the principle of divorce, in the midst of a community, is a powerful agent which leads directly to libertinism.—If even its members, terrified by the consequences of divorce, do not avail themselves of the infamous law, the immoral effects of the principle asserted will, nevertheless, be felt; it will be remarked that the standard of morals, in this unfortunate community, will lower, and consequently that the family tie will be weakened.—The noble affections, which constitute the happiness of domestic life, will be replaced by those which are the natural offspring of the principle of divorce. The New York Observer corroborates our statements.

We know with what thoughtlessness marriage, in general, is contracted. In the United States, more than any where else, young people are married with an unpardonable and frightful want of reflection. No bargain gives them less trouble. Of course, the indecent manner with which this solemn contract is treated by the majority of their ministers, who, in most cases, provided they receive their fees, do not even take the trouble of ascertaining that the parties are not already married, is not much calculated to inspire them with respect for marriage; the word of advice, on the reflections which are to be made, and the prayers that should be offered to God, before proceeding to so grave an alliance, is another cause of the thoughtlessness of young people about getting married. But in the United States, there is another cause which accounts for this disorder being carried to so great an extent, that is, the facility of divorcing. The parties are aware that, if they are not satisfied to remain together, they have the option of separating.—Now it is evident that marriages, contracted under such circumstances, with so little reflection, as is often the case in the United States, suppose even the parties do not avail themselves of the law of divorce—must unavoidably be unhappy; in such families the happiness of domestic life is unknown. And if the parties divorce, we have seen what are the consequences as regards the family tie.

The above considerations are more than sufficient to prove our assertion, but we will carry them still further.

PAROCHUS.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—The July number of this periodical has been received. The following is the table of contents:—

1. Une de Perdue, Deux de Trouves [conclusion.]
2. James and Mary. A new Story. By Mr. N. Bourassa.
3. Cardinal Wiseman [conclusion.]—Rev. Mr. Ouellet.
4. Aqueduct of Montreal.—J. Royal.
5. Events of the Month.—J. Royal.

The annual Pic-Nic of the St. Ann's Congregation will take place, in the Victoria Gardens, on Wednesday, 23rd August. Particulars in a future advertisement.

The Richelieu Company's new steamer 'Quebec,' is fast approaching completion at Sorel. She will be the finest boat in Canadian waters. Length 290 feet, width 66 feet. The wheels are 32 feet in diameter, and 10 feet broad. There will be 150 state rooms. It is intended to have her finished so as to make a few trial trips before the close of navigation, and to place her upon the line with the 'Montreal,' upon the opening of navigation.

DEATH OF SIR ETIENNE PASCAL TACHE.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. Colonel, Sir Etienne Pascal Tache, Knight, Life member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and Premier of the Canadian Ministry. He died on Sunday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at his residence in Montigny.—He was born at St. Thomas in 1795; and was a descendant, we believe, of an ancient French family. He served in the war of 1812; and was an officer of the Canadian Chasseurs, fighting to preserve the connection of this country with the British Crown, against American aggression. He went to the frontier to fight the battles of his country. All Canadians of British origin know the important aid those of French descent rendered in that struggle, fighting side by side for a common object, and with a success which preserved Canada a British possession. The war over, Sir Etienne laid aside his sword, studied medicine, obtained the degree of a doctor, and practiced with success. In 1841 (the first Parliament after the union) he was elected a member of the Lower House for the county of L'Islet, and served till 1846. He was in this year appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General, and held that office for two years. In 1848 he was appointed a life member of the Upper House, together with a number of others, on the accession to power of the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry. He was also appointed a member of that Ministry, holding the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He subsequently, in 1849 became Receiver-General in the same Ministry on the retirement of Mr. L. Viger. He retained his office when the coalition with the Upper Canada Conservatives was formed in 1854.

After his retirement in 1858, he had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen in person, in recognition of the steady and long services which he had rendered to the Crown in this country. Sir Etienne was also a Knight of the Roman order of St. Gregory. He was also a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners; a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; and a member of the Council of Public Instruction of Lower Canada.—*Gazette.*

We have the painful duty to announce the death of Hon. Judge Morin which took place at Ste. Adele, County of Terrebonne, on Thursday last. He was born at St. Michel, District of Quebec, in 1803, and received his education at the Seminary of that ancient city, where his progress was both rapid and brilliant. He studied law under the late Hon. D. B. Viger, and was admitted to the bar at Montreal in 1829. Having continued in the Legislature after the Union, he entered the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry on the 13th of October, 1842, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, and remained in that office until December, 1843. In 1845 he was elected simultaneously for the Counties of Saguenay and Bellechasse, but selected to sit for the latter County. He was returned again by the same constituency in the general election in 1849, when he was elected to the Speakership of the House, and remained in that position until 1851, when jointly with the Hon. Mr. Hincks as the Premier, they formed the celebrated Government that bears their names. From August 1853 to January 1855 he was Commissioner of Crown Lands, and in that year was raised to the Bench as a Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada.—In 1859 he was appointed a Member of the Commission for codifying the laws of lower Canada.—*Gazette.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, do hereby give public notice that entrance to the grounds known as the domain of Lavalltrie for Pic-Nic parties, or other amusements, is strictly forbidden without a special permission from us.

G. DE LANERIE,
ALBERT LAPONTAINE.

Lavalltrie, July 11, 1865.

With reference to the above notice, we are authorised to state that St. Patrick's Benevolent Society having obtained permission to hold their excursion Pic-Nic at this favorite retreat—Lavalltrie—and having secured two of the largest and finest steamboats on the St. Lawrence,—the Committee confidently state that they will be able to make this one the greatest Pic-Nic of the season, to be held on Thursday, the 10th instant.

OTTAWA, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

RESPECTED SIR,—The citizens of Ottawa had the pleasure of assisting, for the first time, at an examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, which took place in St. Patrick's Hall, on Friday, the 21st ult.

Arrived at the Hall at half-past seven o'clock, I found it well filled, literally packed, but through the kindness of one of the Brothers, I soon found an excellent place to witness the proceedings of the evening.

The St. Patrick's Band opened the exercises, by playing some national and popular airs, and indeed they performed their parts well.

The opening address, by John Brady, was well rendered, very well composed, and highly applauded. The pupils of the first English class were then examined in Mental Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Algebra, and their answers to the different questions are a striking proof of the excellence of the system of teaching in use in the Christian Brothers' Schools. They were examined by Brother Valentinian, of the Institute, and we see at a glance that he is perfect master of his pupils; they move, come, go, as his signal directs; in a word, he has gained, by his kindness and gentlemanly manners, the affections of the Irish youth of Ottawa—they love him, and he certainly loves them. I, as well as all present, was quite surprised to hear with what ease and promptness they answered all the questions put them, especially in book-keeping and arithmetic; and I assure you, Mr. Editor, that they were closely examined: for Mr. Coffey, well known in this city for his knowledge of arithmetic, put to them the well known difficult problem, "When first the marriage knot was tied," &c., &c., and the solution was given by Arithmetic and Algebra almost instantaneously by a dozen or so of the pupils. Some other questions, very difficult, were proposed, and with the same effect. The fact is, that the Ottawa boys are as good as their neighbors, for they showed, by their ready answers, and the dexterity by which

they worked out the various problems put to them, that they made a good use of their time, and that the good Brothers who superintend them, had labored hard and successfully in imparting to them that knowledge which is calculated to render them hereafter good and successful men.

In the various branches of a sound commercial and practical education, we know of no schools superior to those of the Christian Brothers; their examinations afford additional testimony of their noble zeal and successful system—a zeal and success which have been acknowledged and commended in every land.

As to the various dialogues, pieces, &c., they were given with correctness and spirit. The "Yankee in France" put the audience in roars of laughter; while the "Everlasting Church," by the said Yankee, drew the attention of all, and was applauded with a truly Irish "clap." The other dialogues and pieces were such as would do honor to more pretentious heads.

After the distribution of prizes, His Lordship, Mgr. Guignes, our venerable Bishop, addressed the teachers, expressing, on his part, and on that of the audience, his pleasure at the advancement of the pupils, as was shown by the examination just finished.

Mr. E. McGillivray complimented the pupils on their success in the fields of learning, especially in arithmetic and book-keeping, in which, he said, they seemed to excel.

Mr. Cozens, Local Superintendent, warmly eulogized the system, order, and regularity of the school, which surpassed anything he had ever seen before, and congratulated the Trustees on the success and superiority of their schools, especially Rev. J. O'Connor, in whom, in his official reports, he had ever encountered the best of qualities.

Mr. Friel concluded by a few very appropriate remarks, which were highly applauded by the audience, among whom we noticed many of the leading citizens of Ottawa, thus encouraging laudably and officially the noble cause of education. All seemed to be well pleased with the exercises of the evening, and, without doubt, no one regretted his thus coming to give his support to the Christian Schools.

But I am encroaching too much on your columns, and so, begging to be excused, I remain, yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Brockville, July 29, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed, with no little satisfaction, in the last issue of your paper, reports of the various examinations which have taken place in many of our Upper Canadian Separate Schools—a satisfaction founded on the belief that a system which works so well under present disadvantages will, in the future, with proper legislation, give us scholastic institutions second to none in the Province.

We have need just now to disabuse the public mind, of the very groundless but widely-spread idea that our separate schools are inefficient—that the education to be had at such schools is far below the average of that to be acquired at Dr. Ryerson's establishments—and that our children so educated, though possessed of equal ability and brains, have not the scholarly attainments of those who receive their teaching in the common schools. We have the further need, and I doubt not that it is our true policy, with the school question at its present crisis, to convince our opponents that we have faith in our system, and are determined to unwaveringly maintain it by every lawful means. To my mind there can be no readier method for either purpose, than the positive and appreciable test of our public examinations, proving as they do by their unvariable success, the strength as well as the thorough efficiency of the principles we are battling for, when as fairly and equitably privileged as the largely subsidized system of our Provincial Common and Grammar Schools.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in asking the use of your columns for a brief reference to the result of an examination held in our Brockville Separate School on Wednesday last, present at which I had the pleasure of seeing a number of our Protestant fellow-townsmen, and amongst others the Local Superintendent, Rev. J. K. Smith; the Mayor, A. B. Dana, Esq.; the ex-Mayor, W. Fitzsimmons, Esq.; the Principal of the Victoria Common School, W. R. Bigg, Esq.; and his first assistant, Mr. Kenny; the Editor of the Recorder, D. Wylie, Esq.; Dr. Gordon, and Messrs. W. McCullough, H. S. McDonald, W. A. Schofield, J. E. Ellwood, S. C. Surner, &c.

That portion of the forenoon given to the examination was spent in getting through with the junior classes; and the afternoon was devoted to the more advanced and senior department, and the awarding of the prizes, of which some thirty were distributed, to the deserving ones among the pupils. All the branches of what is known as a common or public school education were represented by the various classes, and each in turn was searching and honestly tested, unlimited opportunity being permitted to every person present to become individually satisfied that there was something beyond mere holiday show in the examination. As a simple looker-on, content to watch and listen, I felt proud of the creditable manner in which the various classes went through the ordeal, and where all did so well, it was almost unfair to particularise. But I cannot help noticing the remarkable proficiency of the three respective classes of History, Grammar and Arithmetic.—I have witnessed many examinations, but I have never seen so decided a success in any examination as was fairly gained by the three classes which I have named, and this, too, where questions and problems were put in all shapes and at perfect haphazard.

Were it not that I should be taking up too much of your space, I would give the names of the successful competitors for the different prizes, a number of which were the gifts of some of the Protestant gentlemen above named, one very fine prize carried off by Miss Kennedy being presented by Mr. Bigg. At the close of the examination a number of short and flattering speeches were made by several of the visitors, and our worthy parish priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, took occasion in the course of his remarks, to express a hope, echoed to the full by one and all of his congregation, that the kindly feeling evinced in the attendance of so many friends of opposite persuasions and creeds, might ever continue.

I will only further trespass upon your columns to remark, that if there be any one locality in this Western Province in which the workings of the Separate and Common School systems can be fairly compared side by side, it is in our little town of Brockville. Our Separate School, supported alone by actual taxation and the annual Government grant, is within, I may say, a stone's throw of the Victoria Common School,—an institution thoroughly furnished with every manner of school apparatus, and possessing as able and as competent a staff of teachers as can be found in any similar institution from one end of the Province to the other. Here, therefore, if anywhere, must needs be apparent and manifest the often-asserted want of a proper educational standard in our Separate Schools. Yet, I venture to affirm that not one of those gentlemen present at the examination on Wednesday last would

avow the inferiority of our Separate School to that of its neighbor the Victoria School, either in the comparative attendance of pupils, the method of teaching adopted, its efficacy and success in the different branches taught, or the absolute and undoubted progress of the scholars. Certainly, Mr. Flynn, as head-master, and his very able assistants, the Misses O'Leary and Collins, are deserving of every praise, for the evident care taken in the conducting of the school, and the more than satisfactory advancement of the children under their respective charges.

Trusting that I have not made my communication too lengthy, I remain, yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS, KINGSTON.

(From the British Whiz of July 27.)

Another happy re-union, in connection with these very admirable Schools, was held on Wednesday evening, in the new St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of Distribution of Prizes awarded to successful competitors at the Examinations held on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The Pupils, taking advantage of the Distribution, decided to give a Concert in the Hall the same evening, and obtained the consent and assistance of their respected teacher, Brother Arnold, and for that purpose distributed a number of tickets among their friends and the friends of the Schools. The consequence was that the Hall was crowded to the utmost with ladies and gentlemen. In the chair was the Very Reverend V. G. Dollard (in the absence of His Lordship Bishop Horan, who is at present undergoing his labors in the Diocese, but who, however, was represented by the better part of his clergy), and at his side was the Recorder, James O'Reilly Esq., and many other influential Catholic gentlemen of this city.

The preparations for the Concert and distribution of prizes were admirable. A temporary stage was erected at one end of the Hall and decorated with the flags and banners of the Schools. The Concert opened the evening's entertainment, the Boys' Band playing a Grand March, and keeping up their playing at intervals throughout the evening. The pieces on the programme numbered eighteen altogether, and passed off very successfully. Professor Green, a professional lately arrived in town, gave two fine Piano Solos with very good grace. Master C. Birmingham, a very promising lad, recited three difficult Recitations very nicely, and was much applauded. His delivery is really excellent, considering his age. Master M. Quinn recited some very comical selections, and from his mirthful way, excited admiration. Two dialogues, in which Master's Hart, Nelligan and Fahey took part, were executed. The rest of the programme consisted of four Piano Duets, nicely sung, and as well appreciated. After the Concert, a Drama of three acts, 'Village Education,' in which the pupils already noticed played conspicuous parts. The Drama was a serio-comic one, and the different roles were performed with credit.

The manner in which the programme was executed delighted every one present, and evidenced on the one hand great care and pains-taking on the part of the Christian Brothers, and of assiduity and application on the part of the pupils.

The Distribution of Prizes was next in order, and valuable books, to the number of two hundred, were presented to the successful pupils at the examinations. The books were for the best part very costly ones and it must be with great pride that the pupils will ever cherish them as mementoes of their school days. The prizes were given away by Father Dollard, assisted by Brother Arnold.

After the Distribution, Mr. C. Birmingham asked the audience for a few minutes' indulgence, for a ceremony which he knew would meet with favour among them. Some time ago, the pupils of the Schools, seeing the untiring efforts used by their teacher in giving them a proper scholastic and religious education, determined to present Brother Arnold with some token, however small, of their esteem for him. The matter was left in his (Mr. B.'s) hands, and the private subscriptions of the pupils were handed over to him. He felt at a loss to find a proper present for their beloved teacher, but had selected two beautiful volumes, one the Life of our Saviour, and the other that of His Blessed Mother. Master Hart then read the following address, presenting the Presents to Brother Arnold:—

Rev. and Beloved Teacher:—
As the much wished for and happy hour of vacation draws near—that hour universally hailed with delight by us School boys—we cannot help the feeling of sadness that unbidden mingles with our joy; sadness as the unwelcome reflection forces itself upon us, shall we ever again meet in our class rooms, our dearly beloved and justly respected Teacher, Brother Arnold, or our light-hearted and merry companions?

Two years have flown by since our revered and beloved Bishop, ever anxious to promote the welfare of his children, placed this School under your fostering care. Since that period you have incessantly labored for our happiness, assisting us with untiring solicitude to thread the flowery paths of knowledge, guiding with unremitting zeal and patience our youthful and untutored minds.

Not alone have you implanted the foundation of a sound English education—not alone have you instilled in our minds the truth of our holy religion, and impressed on our hearts our duties, both moral and social, but you have gone even further, you have awakened among us a taste for music, that Heaven-inspired art; you have taught us to spend our hours of recreation in the study of that delightful science which, doubtless, will be to many of us in after years the means of spending our leisure hours in innocent amusement.

We cannot this evening separate without expressing to you, our much esteemed Teacher, our heartfelt thanks for all the trouble you have taken with us during the past two years. Our hearts would indeed be dead to every noble sentiment and fine feeling, could they recall without emotions of the deepest gratitude, the watchful care you have ever evinced in everything pertaining to our welfare. May we now, beloved Teacher, hope for pardon for all the pain and trouble we have ever caused you, and while doing so, beg your acceptance of the accompanying gift, which, though trifling in its intrinsic value will, we know, be appreciated by you; being a copy of the life of Our Divine Redeemer, and one of His Blessed Mother.

Trusting the perusal of these words may, at some future time, recall for an instant to your memory your grateful and fondly attached pupils.

Signed on behalf of the pupils of the Christian Schools.

James Hart, Michael Quinn, Cornelius Birmingham, E. O'Reilly, William Flood, Martin McGonigle, Joseph Norris, Timothy Fahey, Edward Leana, Kingston, July 19, 1865.

Being contrary to the rules of the Order, Brother Arnold, to whom the Presentation had come unexpectedly, the matter having been kept dark, was barred from making a reply, although his feelings could not have been otherwise than those of pride and gratification. Rev. Father Lonergan then, on behalf of Brother Arnold, made a suitable reply, full of praise to the boys for their conduct for the past year, and to Brother Arnold, for his interminable efforts to educate them in a Christian-like manner.—Father Dollard next addressed those present, complimenting the pupils on the vast improvements in their studies for the past year. He was present at the examinations on Monday and Tuesday, and could bear testimony of their advancement in the various studies. They solved the most intricate questions of the most difficult studies of the last, with an ease which could not fail to surprise every one, and the proficiency they showed in Arithmetical, Bookkeeping, Geometrical and other studies was great. He went on for a long while in the same strain, complimenting the

Boys' Band on their admirable improvement, after which he called for three cheers for the Schools and Brother Arnold, the Boys' Band and Mr. Fleck, their Band Master. Mr. O'Reilly proposed cheers for Fathers Dollard and Lonergan, Bishop Horan and the Queen, which were all heartily responded to. The Band played 'St. Patrick's Day' and 'God Save the Queen,' after which the audience separated, having sat it out till after eleven o'clock. It would almost be unfair to close this notice without recording the very rapid improvement the pupils have made under the superintendence of Brother Arnold, the greater part of them being now fit to enter the Counting House, or other positions where education is required. The summer vacation of six weeks has already commenced, and the School will not re-open until the beginning of September.

Birth.

In Belleville, C.W., on Saturday, July 22nd, the wife of Mr. F. Papineau, of a son.

Died.

At La Providence, on Thursday, the 27th ult., at half-past ten o'clock a.m., Julia Woodrich, widow of the late William Connolly, in his lifetime a Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, aged about 70 years.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Patrick William, son of Mr. Patrick Coyle, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Of disease of the brain, at the Manor House, Co. Louth, on Saturday morning, 28th ult., the Hon. George Rene Saveneau de Beaujeu, Member of the Legislative Council, and Seigneur of Nouvelle Longueuil and Soulanges, aged 55.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 4, 1865.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$21.63; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.50 to \$20.00.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$9.00 to \$9.50
Hog, per 100 bundles ..\$9.00 to \$9.00
Straw, ..\$0.00 to \$0.00
Beef, live, per 100 lbs ..6.50 to 7.50
Sheep, clipped, each, ..\$4.00 to \$4.00
Lamb, ..2.00 to 3.50
Calves, each, ..\$5.00 to \$5.00
Hogs ..7.00 to 8.00



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHAMMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th instant. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY,
Sec. Secretary.

F. CALLAHAN & CO.,
GENERAL
JOB PRINTERS,
AND
WOOD ENGRAVERS,
32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

ST. ANNE'S.

Excellent Summer Lodgings are to be had at this pleasant Village.
For particulars, apply at this Office, or to
M. BASILE SAUVE, St. Anne's.

No. 1850.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, Circuit Court.
District of Montreal,

CHARLES GAREAU, Plaintiff;

vs.

HENRY LONGPRE, Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the undersigned Bailiff, at the Store of the Plaintiff, in the City of Montreal, on the 7th day of AUGUST next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the goods and chattels of the Defendant, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Boots and Shoes.

Terms Cash.

Montreal, 27th July, 1865. P. LECLERC, B.S.C.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

E. PERRY & CO.,

(Successors to D. Grinton, First Prize Trunk Manufacturers)

SOLICIT the attention of intending purchasers to their entirely new and extensive Stock, which comprises every variety of TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, HAT-BOXES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., &c.

375 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

July 20, 1865. 5w.

WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, THREE FEMALE TEACHERS, two of them capable to teach French and English. For information apply to J. G. J. Mireau, Sec. Treasurer.
July 14, 1865. 4-in.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

OTTAWA, O.W.

Collectors in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.
June 22, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of—

YOUNG HSYON,

Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.

OOLONG & SOUCHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS,

FLOUR,

HAMS,

SALT FISH, &c., &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at

128 Commissioner Street.

N. SHANNON,

Montreal, May 25, 1865.

12w.