

but to man who insists upon their being so, and would consider himself defrauded, if they were not in the place of God. In the sight of God, we are only impressive when we forget ourselves; in the sight of man, we have most claim to admiration when we forget Him. And thus it comes to pass that, in the Temple of Chaos, what professes to be a supplication to God is really a discourse to men, and what might have been a good prayer, is converted into a bad sermon.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG—A Novel, by Charles Reade.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is like all Mr. Reade's works, full of sprightly passages, and abounding in interest, but its merits are unfortunately counterbalanced by its occasional indelicacy, and its monstrous absurdities when treating of matters nautical.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE—Sept. 1869.—This excellent Magazine fully sustains its reputation. In it the reader will find the best selections from the contemporary French press. The current number contains the following articles:—

L'Aveugle et le Sourd-Muet—Mme Anna Segalas.

Jeanne d'Arc a son Calvaire—Mgr. d'Orleans.

La Course—Poesie—Theophile Gautier.

Le Naturaliste Audubon a Paris—Revue Britannique.

Mademoiselle Frederika Bremer—Ses Romans de la Vie Intime en Suede, et ses Voyages dans l'Ancien et le Nouveau Monde.—[Fin]—**Le Contemporain**.

Chic, Chicment—La Revue pour tous.

Les Elections en France—L'Homme qui rit.

L'Univers.

Les Partis Liberaux—Le Monde.

Mgr. l'Evêque de Tulle chez les Freres d'Argentat—Discours d'Examen—L'Abbe P. L.

Conferences de Notre Dame par le Pere Felix—5e Conference—De la Catholicite de l'Eglise. 6e Conference—De l'Unité de l'Eglise Catholique.

Allocution de Mgr. l'Archevêque de Paris a la fin des Conferences le jour de Pâques—**Semaine Religieuse de Paris**.

Le Citoyen Brutus—Journal des Demeures.

Pensees.

The Montreal Gazette criticises severely the Colonial policy of the London Times:—

It is a base shirking of a manifest duty, which The Times and the anti-colonial clique, who have too much the ear of the present Government, seem bent upon. They have come to measure everything by a money standard of value. Nothing is valuable that does not bring in a money return. We are reproached that we bring no profit. We tax British products just the same as those belonging to any other people. But who forced us to do this? Themselves! Did they expect us to discriminate in their favour when they had ceased to do so in ours—nay, actually forbade all discriminating or differential tariffs? Our tariffs don't suit them. Nor does their suit us. It was they who set us the example of disregard for each other's commercial interests—nay, urged it as at once a duty and the highest wisdom to do this. Can anything be more absurd than that this should be made matter of accusation against us, as in some quarters it is? Would it increase their trade with us if, being independent, we adopted some such tariff as our neighbors have done? We are told that we are great enough now to stand alone, and therefore may take upon us the burthens and honours of independence. With Britain at our back, we are told, we are well nigh indefensible. Left alone we shall be quite able to maintain ourselves! The smaller part is greater than the whole! This is the logic which imbecility teaches its victims. Oh! but left alone you will never be attacked. Let Texas answer, and California and New Mexico give us instruction on that point. Spain has done the United States no wrong. Why is Gen. Sickles meddling with Cuban affairs? The utter groundlessness of such twaddle as this is manifest to any one at all conversant with passing events and the bent of public opinion among our neighbors. Such professions on their part remind us of the fable of the wolves who persuaded the silly sheep that they would not for the world hurt them; only they had a quarrel with the dogs. If the sheep would only get rid of the dogs, the wolves would visit and be friends with the dear sheep. The dogs went, and the sheep suffered accordingly, when the wolves paid their promised visit. We are told that we might get a Zollverein with the United States if we were independent. Who wants a Zollverein? Who in Canada is willing to accept the Customs tariff and enormous burthens incidental to it which such an arrangement with the Republic would entail. Surely men never read the United States tariff who talk or write thus. But we are told that we could be of no use to the mother country in case of war,—only a weakness! Leave England without a port or any ally on this side of the Atlantic,—give free course to enemies' cruisers hence to the coast of Ireland, and perchance her strength would not be increased. We are the third maritime power on earth. Add our strength to that of the United States, and what other nation could live upon the sea without the consent of America! This, then, is only more drivel. We have been told that we must look forward to this separation,—that it is inevitable. Why not commit suicide? The breaking up of families is inevitable. Why not run away from your parents, or sneak away from the task of maintaining wife and children? They cost more than they earn, and that is the only rule by which the advantage or propriety of any tie is to be tried now. We are told England is being very good to us, so that we may not part from her in anger as the thirteen colonies did, but as the best of friends, to remain in perpetual alliance. Do men think that the business of desertion will not rankle as much in our

hearts as the cruelty of oppression could do; and that we shall hate the less bitterly because we are also forced to despise. Yet if the policy of England towards us is to be such as Mr. Lowe and The Times would apparently have it, there will be both anger and contempt in the hearts of loyal colonists when the day of parting comes. But we do not believe that these are the opinions of the people of Great Britain. If they are, then the decadence of the empire is already far advanced. The taunt of Napoleon is true at last. The descendants of the seakings have become a nation of simply shop-keeping. A nation which abandons Canada and Australia in this generation will be bullied out of India in the next. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui compte.* Descent to any depth is easy when disgrace has been once quietly accepted. For us in Canada, meantime there is but one course. To labour, to watch, to wait. Patience and courage should be our watchwords. Patience with trans-Atlantic folly, which may well beget resentment but not revolt. Courage to face the future, whatever of good or of evil it may have in store for us. Any present change in our political relations would be a misfortune to us. But if it casts us off the misfortune will be greatest in the end to the empire to which we have been so devotedly loyal.

No less than six British men of war are at present cruising in the Gulf for the protection of the Canadian fisheries. A large number of American fishing boats have lately been driven off by H.M.S. 'Doris' and 'Minstrel.'

A three Rivers paper asserts that Captain Labelle, the highly popular commander of the *Quebec*, is spoken of in connection with public life, and will probably come forward for one of the river constituencies whenever the opportunity offers.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—The Police Magistrate, this afternoon, gave his decision on the point reserved, to the effect that John Shaw be committed for trial for the murder of his father. The general opinion is that the accused will be acquitted, as little or no evidence against him can be brought forward by the Crown.

A NEEDED WARNING.—In an official notice of the 10th inst., the Corporation of the city state that, henceforth, all grocers who shall be found selling spirituous liquors without a license will be prosecuted according to law, and that no application for remission of the fines imposed in such cases will be entertained by the Board of Chairmen.

THE PRINCE.—The St. John Daily Telegraph says, that when the Prince has reported himself at headquarters at Montreal, his Royal character will be laid aside, and he will receive his orders as a Lieutenant in the army from his superiors in command—and will execute them too—without a single regret that 'addresses' and 'replies' and 'grand demonstrations' have come to an end, at least for a few months.

The Rev. Father Brown, P. O., of Port Hope, had a narrow escape from drowning on Friday morning last. He came up per Royal Mail Line steamer, arriving here at about two o'clock, and getting off the boat, he started up for town, but in the dark stepped off the pier. Parties on the wharf at the time came to his assistance and got him out, after he had been in the water about five minutes. It was very fortunate for the rev. gentleman that he was able to swim.

And what will be the effect of the Council on Protestantism? Here we are at issue with Dr. Cumming and his constituency. We hold that, in the present day, when faith is such a rare thing, every christian ought to welcome an increase of it, even with what he may consider an alloy of superstition or ecclesiastical assumption. It is not polemics but heresies that the religious world needs to day, not controversy but charity. We do not think that Protestants ought to attend a Council to which they have been invited in such one-sided and over-weening terms but we do think that they ought to welcome it. In arresting the progress of infidelity they and their brethren of the Catholic communion should make common cause. A true Roman Catholic is a good member of society and if the Council succeeds in making Christian Society throughout the world better than it is, why should Protestants fear or blame its act? The time may not be far off when all Christianity will be called upon to unite in resisting infidelity and its train of political and social vices. This is the real Apollon of our times, loss of faith,—only its eclipse, perhaps, but still the withdrawal of the light. At any rate we do not think any good can result from Dr. Cumming opposing his infallibility to that of the Pope.—[Mont. Gazette.]

In the case of Grange vs. Benning, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. Damages, \$3,500.

Information from all parts of the country leads us to believe that the potato crop will fall far below an average, owing to the rot.

THE MURDER AT OREGON.—The Shaw investigation has succeeded in eliciting nothing regarding the murder. An attempt was made to discover something by locking the two prisoners in the same cell and secreting two detectives in their neighborhood, but from the noise made the prisoners smelt a rat, and engaged in no conversation. The probabilities are that the Assize will be held next week. John Shaw will be committed for trial, but no conviction can take place on the evidence already produced.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hawkesbury Mills, W. Lator, \$5; St. Philomena, M. Bannan, 2; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. J. Desnoyers, 1; Arrprior Rev. Mr. Bourrier, 2; Hamilton, D. Smith, 8; Loughboro', J. Lahey, 2; St. Anne du Petit Capre, Rev. L. A. Bourret, 2; Alexandria, A. D. Kennedy, 2; St. George, O. McKenna, 2; St. Catherine de Possambault, J. O'Brien, 2; Weston, F. G. Kent, 2; Hamilton, V. Rev. E. Gordon, V. G. 2.

Per M. O'Reilly, J. Hearn, Stanhope, 2; M. Healy, St. Hyacinthe, 2.

Births.

At Quebec, on Sunday, the 5th instant, the wife of J. O. Nolan, Esq., merchant, of a son.

In the City of Ottawa, on the 5th inst., the wife of P. E. Ryan, Esq., Catholic Street, of a son.

Married.

At Oostau, near Mons, in Belgium, on the 24th August, Mr. Charles de Oostau, Attoche of the Belgian Legation in London, to Miss Louise Pinsecault, daughter of Alfred Pinsecault, Esq., of Montreal, Canada.

Died.

On the 10th inst., at her residence near Aylmer, Township of Hull, Co. Ottawa, at the advanced age of 94 years, Mrs. Ellen McGee, widow of the late Mr. Patrick McGee, formerly of the Parish of St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sep. 13, 1869.

Flour—Pollards, \$3 75 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 75 to \$3 80; Fine \$4 40 to \$4 50; Super., No. 2 \$5 00 to \$5 10; Superfine \$5 20 to \$5 25; Fancy \$5 35 to \$5 40; Extra, \$5 50 to \$5 00; Superior Extra \$5 00 to \$5 10; Bag Flour, \$2 50 to \$3 00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5 75 to 6 00. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1 17 to \$1 20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 70 to \$5 75 Seconds, \$4 85 to \$4 87; Thirds, \$4 30 to 4 35.—First Pearls, 5 65 to 0 00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mesa, 28 50 to 28 75;—Prime Mesa \$30 00; Prime, \$21 00 to 22 00. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 18c—good per choice Western bringing 19c to 20c. Cheese, per lb.—11 to 12c. Lard, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0 70 to \$0 75. Peas, per 60 lbs.—\$1 02.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Sept. 13, 1869.

Flour, country, per quinta 13 9 to 14 0
Oatmeal, do 16 9 to 17 0
Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 0 0
Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, fresh, per l 1 2 to 1 3
Lo, salt, do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkeys (old), per couple 8 0 to 10 6
Do (young), do 5 0 to 7 0
Geese, do 4 0 to 6 0
Ducks, do 2 0 to 3 0
Do (wild), do 0 0 to 0 0
Fowls, do 2 6 to 3 0
Chickens, do 1 3 to 2 6
Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 3
Partridges, do 0 0 to 0 0
Hares, do 0 0 to 0 0
Rabbits (live), do 0 0 to 0 0
Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0
Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0
Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0

MEATS.

Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8
Mutton, do 0 4 to 0 5
Lamb, do 2 6 to 4 0
Veal, per lb 0 3 to 0 4
Beef, per 100 lbs \$6 00 to 8 00
Pork, fresh do \$10 50 to 11 50
Lard, per lb 0 11 to 0 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 10 to 1 0
Haddock, do 0 3 to 0 0
Cheese, do 0 0 to 0 0
Apples, per barrel \$0 00 to \$0 00
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$9 00 to \$10 00
Straw \$5 00 to \$8 00

GRAIN.

Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0
Barley, do (new) 0 0 to 0 0
Peas, do 5 6 to 6 0
Oats, do 2 9 to 3 0
Buckwheat, do 4 3 to 4 6
Indian Corn, do 5 0 to 0 0
Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, do 0 0 to 0 0
Timothy, do 0 0 to 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes per bag 2 9 to 3 0
Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0
Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0
Maple Syrup per gallon 0 0 to 0 0
Malt Sugar, per lb 0 0 to 0 0
Honey 0 0 to 0 0

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES,
TO BE HELD IN THE
ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE,
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.

1st Prize Presented by Rev. Father Dowd, Lives of the Saints, value.....\$21 00
2nd Prize—Gift of President, a Douay Bible, Gift, Gilt Edges and Plates..... 10 00
3rd Prize—\$10 in Gold.
4th Prize—Steel Engraving, The Angels of the Passion, 3 feet 2 1/2 width, Rosewood and Gold..... 12 00
5th Prize—Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary..... 6 00
6th Prize—A Gold Pen holder..... 6 00

THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET.

Tickets, 25 Cents each.
M. J. McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL,
MONTREAL.

THIS SCHOOL will re-open on the 20th September inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. The Pupils must:
1st—Pay the First Quarter in advance.
2nd—Furnish a Baptismal Certificate.
3rd—Have the Costume of the School.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,
Nos 6, 8 and 10 St. CONSTANT STREET.

The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the thirtieth of August instant, at NINE o'clock, a.m.

A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on very moderate terms.

Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early application.

WM. DORAN,
Principal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given to all persons interested, who have the remains of relatives and friends buried in the old Catholic Cemetery situated in the St. Antoine suburbs in the city of Montreal, that the "Fabrique de Notre Dame, Montreal" will, on the twenty-seventh day of September next and following days, cause the said remains to be disinterred in conformity with the provisions of the Local Legislature of Quebec, 32 Vic. chap. 72.

All parents relatives and persons interested are invited to call upon the undersigned for the purpose of coming to an understanding relative thereto, between now and the said 27th of September next, in default of which the said "Fabrique" will proceed alone with the said disinterment.

A. CHOQUET,
Secretary Treasurer.

Office of the "Fabrique de Montreal."
July 20, 1869.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Thomas A. Ducloux of the village of St. Michel de La Roche, Trader.

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

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.

Montreal, 31st Aug. 1869

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE,

An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act.

ADOLPHE COUVRETTE,
per MOUSSEAU & DAV D
His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Busseau,

An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act.

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.

ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT,
per LEBLANC & CASSIDY,
Her Attorneys ad litem.

2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, }

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JOSEPH DUHAMEL,

An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 17th September 1869.

JOSEPH DUHAMEL,
By ALPHONSE JACQUES,
His Attorney ad litem.

1m5

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.)

THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WEDNESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes.

MATTERS:

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension;

2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax;

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation;

4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts;

6th Rudiments of book-keeping;

7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION

3rd year.—Business Class

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

N.B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

1st. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd Commercial correspondence;

4th Calligraphy;

5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing;

7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

8th Insurance;

9th Steuography;

10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd and LAST SECTION.

4th year.—Class of Polite Literature.

MATTERS.

1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition;

2nd Contemporary History;

3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History;

5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.);

6th Architecture;

7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

5th year.—Class of Sciences.

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy;

2nd Course of civil Law;

3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada;

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry;

6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Drawing—Academic and Linear.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TERMS:

Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum

Half Boarders..... 26.00

Day-Scholars..... 10.00

Bed and Bedding..... 6.00

Washing and Mending of Linen..... 6.00

Use of Library..... 1.00

WANTED.

FOR the Catholic Separate Schools of Hemmingford, three Female Teachers. One of said Teachers must be capable of teaching French. Salary liberal. Apply to John Ryan, Sec.-Treas., or to the Parish Priest.

WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER for the Catholic Separate School, Arthur Village. One able to play the Harmonium would be preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials, to

R. R. MAURICE, L.D.D.