

testament is supposed to intervene between himself and his Catholic fellow-countryman. That this should be, is certainly to be lamented, and in a nation otherwise so liberal and fair dealing is astonishing. That a learned writer like Macaulay, and one whose polite education ought to have placed him above petty prejudices, should record without the slightest word of disapprobation and disapproval the appropriation of Catholic Church property to Protestant uses under Henry VIII. is *dishonest and unjust*; but that he should complain bitterly of the same acts, when done by Catholics under James II. is *irrational and illogical*. The law of the land is invoked with all eagerness against James, because we are told "he strove to impress on every Anglican Priest and Prelate the conviction that if he refused to lend his aid for the purpose of destroying the Church of which he was a minister, he would in an hour be reduced to beggary;" and yet when Henry "confiscated" Ecclesiastical property by the mile without any such warning, the law of the land is forgotten; and the will of a lustful tyrant seeking funds wherewith to pay for his debaucheries, is considered above the law. The property of the Parsons under James is deemed *freehold property* [certainly with a most doubtful title!] whilst the property of Priest and Abbot under Henry meets with no subtle distinction. When James threatens to take away the funds from contumacious Oxford and Cambridge, it is *insult and plunder*; whilst under Henry the self same acts pass under the euphuistic name of *confiscation*. The Latin Fabler tells us that the simple minded Satyr could not understand, how the traveller could use the same breath to *warm* his fingers and *cool* his porridge, and drove him out unfed accordingly; were the British public as simple minded in its prejudices, my Lord Macaulay's *History for the English* would be received with more caution.

Leaving however the English public to its prejudices, it behooves Canadian Catholics to act more rationally. To send even a Protestant child to be educated under a system which teaches so loose a code of morality, is folly—but for a Catholic parent to allow his child's mind to be poisoned by such unbalanced logic against his Church and creed is nothing short of mental and spiritual murder. That liberal Catholics will deem all this of little moment in comparison to the gain to accrue from cultivating "good fellowships" we have no doubt—[Judas thought the betrayal of a Saviour light in comparison to the gain of thirty pieces of silver]; but the true Catholic will deem the soul of his child more precious than any other earthly consideration, and will feel, that true "good fellowship" is not to be obtained by sacrificing to the false gods of this world's prejudices.

The School Question, as far as Catholics are concerned, resolves itself into this—Do they wish their children to be taught to look with Dr. Ryerson and his crew at Catholic questions through Methodist spectacles, and those none of the clearest withal? or do they wish them to be trained under *sound Catholic* teachers to look at Catholic questions in a Catholic light, and to view all the questions of the day, or indeed all the questions of Christian history from a Catholic standing point. The example we have quoted to-day from Macaulay, ought to satisfy any sane man, which is the *more rational and logical* course.

SACERDOS.

The Sherbrooke Leader has some very sensible remarks upon "free grants" of Crown Lands to emigrant:—

But if free grants are to be given to emigrants as a rule that would involve an entire revolution in the management of the Crown Domain, and materially affect the revenue of the Province. Thorough-fares, or roads must be constructed, waste land must be surveyed, and a large expensive staff of officers employed. In fact the entire machinery of the Department, as it now exists, would be required. How is this enormous expense to be met, if the land is to be given to the new comers for nothing? If the settler from Europe is to have a free grant, the son of every Canadian farmer, cannot be justly excluded. If free grants are to be universal, are the people of the Province willing to tax themselves, with the vast expense of managing the Crown Land Department? If they are not we cannot have the free grant system; if they are, that system may at once become available, for the encouragement of emigration.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Brockville, 23 June, 1862.

SIR—Some days ago, I arrived in the good old town of Brockville, for the purpose of paying a long promised visit to a friend; and, while partaking of his hospitality, to enjoy myself generally. No doubt you are aware, that Brockville is famed for its beauty and healthfulness; and its proximity to the celebrated "Thousand Islands," renders it a very desirable point for the man of leisure, to spend an agreeable and health invigorating time, during the heat of Summer. Parties visiting this locality need not be alarmed about finding accommodation, as there is a splendid hotel, large and commodious, and kept in first class style, under the management of Mr. A. C. Dana, called the "Wilson House," where the traveller will be sure to meet with proper treatment. The town is built on the river St. Lawrence, twelve miles from the town of Prescott, and between fifty and sixty from Kingston, and directly opposite the American town called Morristown. There is a gradual rise from the river to the main street, which is, I think, about eighty or one hundred feet above its level. The main street is

really a very fine one, and has some good buildings in it, equal to many in Montreal or Toronto in size. There are some large and substantial buildings on Court House Avenue. The Court House may well be called the pride of central Canada, it is a lofty, massive, rich looking structure, and its situation, one of much natural beauty. On this avenue the Banks are situated, as is also the residence of the Hon. J. Morris—all admirable buildings. The rear part of the town is low, gently sloping from the Court House to the Grand Trunk Railway, about the eighth of a mile, where a rise again commences, and continues for about the same distance; from which point the country is one unbroken level for miles in every direction. On the north side of the Court House, there is a tunnel over the eighth of a mile long, through which the cars of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway reach the river St. Lawrence. This railway runs in the direction of Pembroke, in the Upper Ottawa river, and is completed as far as Almonte and Perth. The Company seem to be doing a good business, especially in lumber, immense quantities being shipped from Perth and neighborhood for shipment to the United States. The transshipping from rail to boat of this lumber and other freight must be highly beneficial to Brockville.

The Catholics of this place have every right to feel proud of their stately, spacious and magnificent looking church; its equal is not in this section of the Province. The tower of this edifice must be one hundred and sixty feet high, built of the very best stone, and a perfect pyramid of strength, as well as gracefulness of outline. This imposing temple, which is an ornament to the town, was commenced eight or ten years ago by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Peterboro, who was Parish Priest in this mission for twelve or fourteen years; his labors in connection with its progress must have been exceedingly arduous; for, I understand, at the time of his translation to Peterboro, he had succeeded in having it roofed, slated and the tower built up even with the tip of the roof—a striking exhibition of untiring energy, perseverance and undaunted courage. The Rev. Mr. Byrne, Mr. Kelly's successor, has been equally indefatigable and laborious in pushing it forward to completion, and has accomplished a great deal by his zeal and constant toil. My friends tell me that during the short time he has been in this parish he has paid a considerable amount of debt incurred by his predecessor; besides having the windows, flooring, graining, lathing, organ gallery, and one coat of plaster completed and paid for. And last week the tower received the finishing stroke in the stone way—much to the gratification of Pastor and people. The cost of finishing the stone work of the tower was about \$500; and in order to assist in paying this sum, a picnic was got up, of which, with your kind permission, I wish to say a few words.

The picnic was announced to take place on the 17th June, and was advertised in the local papers accordingly. Too much praise cannot be awarded to editors of those journals who were so good as to publish the announcement, and bring the matter prominently, in editorials, before the public; this reflects great credit on them, and tends to keep alive that spirit of toleration which so happily exists amongst the people of Brockville. A committee of management was formed, a steamer engaged, tickets printed and distributed for sale in Ogdensburg, Prescott, and, of course, Brockville. A committee of ladies was also formed, to look after the food and table department.

The interval between the announcement and the 17th, about a fortnight, was made good use of in procuring the necessary supplies for the refreshment tables from the different contributors throughout the neighborhood. The Rev. Mr. Byrne visited Prescott, and received encouraging assurances of aid and assistance from several ladies and gentlemen of that place. The Prescott Brass Band and Quadrille Bands generously tendered the Rev. gentleman their services gratis. And a similar encouragement was given by a number of gentlemen in Ogdensburg; so that the prospects were very flattering for a grand and paying affair.

On the morning of the 17th June—a lovely one—your correspondent betook himself to the steamboat wharf, whence the committee was to proceed, at seven o'clock, to the picnic ground, distant from Brockville about three miles, to make preparations for the reception of the excursionists, who were expected to arrive at eleven, and, in due course, found himself on his way to the place of interest. After landing, all hands got to work; the ladies unpacking baskets, washing dishes, and assorting their provisions; the gentlemen hoisting flags, putting up swings, and ornamenting the place generally.

The steamer arrived at the ground from Ogdensburg and Prescott about half-past ten o'clock, with the excursionists from these places. After landing them, she returned to Brockville, to bring up the pleasure seekers from that locality; and at eleven o'clock there were five hundred persons safely deposited on the Pic-Nic ground, and enjoying themselves with all the gaiety and mirthfulness imaginable. At half-past twelve, the ladies had their tables in readiness to dispense eatables; and, I must say, anything more perfect, neat, or inviting I never beheld. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, the very appearance of those tables overpowered me with admiration for some minutes, and when I recovered myself, lo and behold! my appetite was gone. Wonderful but nevertheless true. They certainly performed their part—the most important one—with great credit. The tables were quickly lined by the excursionists, and now commenced the assault, which was continued with unabated vigour for two hours; the ladies filled the breaches made by the besieging party very rapidly, and kept up the defence until the enemy retired, exclaiming—enough! enough! The enjoyment and fun were continued until half-past five, P.M., when the steamer started for Brockville, with the Ogdensburghs, returning about six o'clock; the Ogdensburgh and Prescott people took their departure from the day's festive ground at half-past six, P.M., evidently well satisfied with their pleasure trip, and the treatment awarded them by their Brockville friends. As the steamer was leaving, three hearty cheers

were given by the members of the Committee, for the generous strangers who had so kindly patronised them; after which, the Committee found themselves in sole possession of the field. Thus terminated what may be correctly styled the "Mammoth Pic-Nic" of the season. During the day, I noticed many with whom I used to be acquainted. From Prescott, P. McMurdoch, Esq., and son; Mrs. Murdoch and daughters, and also Miss Kinsela; M. Parland, and Gallagher; and from Ogdensburg, Mrs. E. Golden, were some of them. I was also very happy to observe the Rev. Messrs. Clune, of Smith's Falls, and Harty of Kemptville, both of whom had come from their respective missions to encourage and help the Rev. Mr. Byrne; other clergymen who could not come, sent their money. The Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of Richmond, sent a representative in the shape of a \$4 bill; this I learned while in conversation with Mr. Harty, who was the bearer; the Mayor of Brockville was also present for some time. This gentleman appears to be a general favorite, and from what I know of him, I think him well worthy the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

I cannot say what amount has been realized, but should think it not less than \$400, judging from the numbers that were on the ground. I know I have trespassed upon your valuable space far beyond what is usually allowed to correspondents, and the only excuse I can offer for so doing is, that I feel great interest in the subject about which I write; and being *Irish*, may be accused of taking advantage of my privilege, "speaking twice too much, and in a round about manner."

VISITOR.

A MEMENTO.

(Written for the True Witness.)

A few withered flowers and old grey shells
Are relics I have from my home;
But oh! they speak sweetly of fond hearts left
And the beach where I loved to roam.

The scent of the flowers still clings to them,
All withered and dried as they are;
The shells seem just washed by the briny wave
On the sands that are distant far.

Yet long years have passed since I took them both
From the hands and home that I cherish.
And though faded and old they're gazed on still,
With a love that will never perish.

My childhood's home was, oh! passing fair,
'Twas an Isle in the bright, sunny South,
Which seemed as tho' guarded by Angel hands,
From the dark Ocean's mouth.

And deep in my heart there is treasured still—
The green groves of the orange and lime,
The cocoons raising their branches high,
That I've watched so, full many a time.

The flowers that grew in my own old home,
The rare vines clustering thick at the door,
The humming birds darting with trembling speed,
Even the squawks of the marble floor.

There is not a spot, nor a stone, nor tree,
But has memories sweet of its own;
Of the loved and lost, of my childhood's heart,
Of the days that forever are flown.

So I keep my flowers all withered still,
And the shells that are whitened with foam;
For they sweetly speak of the voices gone,
And the past in my old island home.

MAYBE.

Montreal, June 25th, 1862.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, 27th ult., as a little boy belonging to J. O'Sullivan, Esq., was carrying some vinegar in a stone bottle, he fell, broke the bottle, and a large piece of it went through his side, between the ribs, inflicting a terrible wound. The child is under the care of Dr. Monaghan, and at present shows signs of recovery.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The death of Abbe La Blonde, which occurred recently at Rome, was announced from the Cathedral pulpit of Baltimore on Sunday last. Abbe La Blonde was a native of Canada, and a parish priest attached to the diocese of Montreal.—R.I.P.—Mirror.

CANADIAN PASSES ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—The Montreal Herald says:—"If the national system cannot be maintained, let us adopt the honest course of doing away entirely with State aid to schools, and not upon the statute book laws which will virtually give these bodies, whose members are best able to help themselves, the power to put their hands into the pockets of neighbors, who are weaker because they belong to less numerous classes.

The advocates of Unsectarian Education have cause to be alarmed. Our noble Common School system was never in more danger than now. Its enemies seem to be mastering for its destruction, and there seems but too much reason to fear that the Rev. Dr. Ryerson is playing into their hands.—Dunfries Reformer.

The Toronto Leader says:—"If any denomination that desires to be permitted to withdraw from the Common Schools, and claim a share of the public money to sustain denominational schools, our national system of education will receive its deathblow. There is no disguising this fact; and the sooner we prepare for the inevitable result the better. We should reach a pass in which there would be of a national system nothing worth preserving. If it is to come to this, the only thing left for us will be to abandon our present system altogether, and leave every individual, who has the means to educate his own children in his own way. It might be necessary for the State to provide schools for the education of those who have been deprived of their natural protectors, or whose parents are too poor to pay the charge of education. And accordingly to this complexion it must come, if the Church of England posits its demand. On the whole, we shall, perhaps, return to a more healthy system, it is a rule, the State cease to interfere with the primary education of the people, beyond the support of a few poor schools. But there is a preliminary question. The question of existence comes first. It is even more important to see that a vagrant children are fed than that they are educated. But are necessary; but the question of existence is the more pressing; perhaps, to a certain extent, the two objects might be combined; but if the Church of England follow the Roman Catholics in the desertion of the Common Schools, with the right to every other denomination to do the same, it will no longer be possible to keep up the pretence of a general national system."

The Common School system of Upper Canada is at last in real danger of being utterly destroyed. The demand this time does not come from the Roman Catholic body, but from the Church of England—and just because it comes from a Protestant denomination, large and influential, it is fraught with imminent danger to the national system of Education.—Perth Courier.

THE REPRESENTATION QUESTION.—If, says the Globe, Mr. Scotte desires to ascertain on what basis Mr. McDougall and the other Ministers were elected,

he will find it in the following resolution, passed at a meeting in the township of West Zorra:

"It was moved by John Fraser, Esq., seconded by Alex. McDonald, Esq., councillor for the 4th Ward of West Zorra, and

Resolved.—That having heard the explanations of the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, this meeting, while consistently strenuous in favour of the principle of Representation by Population, and satisfied that that principle will form the ground of all constitutional change introduced by the Reform Party, accepts the new administration as an earnest of a satisfactory political future; therefore, in view of this, we pledge our renewed confidence to our late representative the Hon. Wm. McDougall."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The recent showers have only in a small degree discoloured the apprehensions our agriculturist must have had, as to the effect of the continued drought upon the growing crops. From all parts of the County we have heard fears expressed that the hay crop would be almost entirely lost, and that such damage had been done to the grain that it could scarcely recover. In Prince Edward County it is said that several farmers have ploughed up portions of their Spring crops and sown buckwheat in their places. This is indeed sad intelligence, but it is to be hoped we have heard the worst side of the farmer's complaint, and that the present threatening aspect of the clouds will do something to restore the wanted yield of his broad acres.—Bellville Paper, C. W.

CROPS IN ELGIN.—Our Port Stanley correspondent writes us, that at this date the crops present a strong healthy, and luxuriant vegetation. We may have short straw, but there is in general the promise of an abundant harvest throughout Elgin.—London News.

THE CROPS.—On Tuesday evening, 24th inst., this section of the Province was blessed with a general shower—an abundance of rain it was not. Such as it was, however, it was gratefully accepted. And a wonderful change has been effected. Vegetation has got a "big" lift, and the fields of Mother Earth wear a garb of green. To-day (Wednesday) there is not a cloud floating in the atmosphere, and Old Sun is shining brightly, but not strongly.—Perth Bellville Standard.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last we have been favored with the much needed rain, the effect of which is visible in our gardens and fields. Up to Wednesday evening last the growing crops looked most discouraging, and the prospect of a general scarcity manifested itself on every hand; but the general showers of Wednesday, Friday and Monday have replenished the thirsty crops and gladdened the hearts of the people. We have abundant reason to thank Him who giveth the early rain and the latter rain; that the granaries of our farmers may be filled to overflowing—that the abundance of the width and breadth of the land the intelligence may be recovered that the great commercial staples of the country are unusually productive—that although the hay, perhaps, will not exceed an average crop, yet the supply of coarse food, we trust, will be plentiful, so that for the time, at any rate, scarcity will be experienced.—Napanee Mail.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The frequent showers that we have been favored with late, have changed very much the backward appearance of the meadows and other crops. It is so late in the season that the straw will doubtless be short, but there may yet be an average yield of cereals.—Middletown Economist.

Twenty-one Sergeants, belonging to the battalions of Guards on home station, who were sent out by the military authorities to assist in the organization of the Canada militia, left the city on Wednesday night by the steamer for Quebec, en route for England, as there did not appear any probability of their services being required.—Commercial Advertiser.

The Ottawa papers say that within the past few days a rather smart customer has flooded that city with counterfeit bills on the Bank of Montreal in ones and fives. We have already described the bogus one \$5 bill. The fives are numbered 41784 preceded by the letters C. H. One above the other, and dated London 1st. Aug. 1856. Both bills may be further detected by the absence of the water mark.

COUNTERFEIT ON THE BANK OF MONTREAL.—We were shown yesterday a counterfeit \$4 bill on the Bank of Montreal. It is well executed so far as the engraving is concerned, but it has little of the appearance of the genuine bill. The counterfeit may be easily detected by persons who are accustomed to handling Bank of Montreal bills. It has a bright, reddish tint. In the centre of the bill is a medallion portrait of the Queen in black ink, with the words "Bank of Montreal," in large dark-shaded letters, over the top. At the left side of the bill is a figure of Justice. The signature of the President and Cashier are in imitations. In the counterfeit bill shown us, the President's name is given "J. D. Chevalier" instead of "R. Chevalier." It is said that there are a good many of these bills in circulation, so that merchants and others should be on the alert.—Toronto Globe.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday morning, a woman named Martin, living with her two children, at St. Felix, a little beyond Radnor Forge, observed that the fire which had been for some days burning in the woods, was approaching the house, and taking one of her children in her arms and the other by the hand, she started for help; but becoming blinded by the smoke, she lost her way, and herself and children became a prey to the flames.—Three Rivers Inquirer.

At length, it may be safely said that the "Common School" system is in a perilous position. A highly influential and wealthy body has declared against it. A Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, under the presidency of its venerable Prelate, "John Toronto" assembled in the city of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The question is one of immense range, and must be met. It is hard, angular-shaped, and flinty-looking.—British Standard.

THE 4TH OF JULY.—We have it from good authority, that the recruiting officers of the United States army stationed in Ogdensburg, anticipate obtaining a considerable number of recruits from Canada on the occasion of the celebration of the 4th of July inst. Every inducement will be held out to induce visitors to visit the "Burg" on that day, and no doubt, make the time pass pleasantly; but we caution our young men from accepting under the circumstances too much Yankee hospitality on the 4th. A "Gin Cock-tail" or a Mint Tulep extra may be extra may be excusable on a hot day, but it will not be pleasing to the "imbibers" to find themselves in the morning claimed as recruits for the Federal army and marched off under a guard to the camp. The Yankee crimps will be busy at work, and we suppose will not be very particular in what way they "bucco" the "Canucks." Irishmen are especially wanted for bayonet charges. We have said enough on the subject, and we hope our Prescott confreres will caution their respective readers to be wide-awake on the occasion, for the motto is, "all is fair in war" and twenty shillings bounty to a recruiting officer for every man he enlists is a strong inducement for extra exertion on his part.—British Central Canadian.

A man, named James O'Brien, has been arrested in Quebec for having in his possession counterfeit coins, and the implements for making it. Storekeepers should be very careful at the present time, as several attempts have lately been made to foist off spurious silver in this city.—Commercial Advertiser.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It cannot be denied that things do look a little squally over the waters. At all events, we hope sincerely that our country will remain neutral in the matter. Further, if a war should break out between France and England, we hope, for humanity's sake, that the armies will be well supplied with Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, to cure their coughs, and prevent consumption. Price 25c. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons, Lyman, Clure & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

We understand that several large mercantile houses here contemplate closing the dry goods branch of their business on account of the want of a sufficient system of examination at the Custom House, through which enormous funds are successfully practised on the revenue, and the honest importer is rendered incapable of competing with the dishonest.—Commercial Advertiser.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, July 1st, 1862.

Flour.—Pollards, \$3 to \$3.40; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Fine \$3.90 to \$4.15; Super, No. 2, \$4.20 to \$4.35; Super, \$4.45 to \$4.65, from American Wheat \$4.55 to \$4.65; Fancy, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Extra, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Superior Extra, \$5.75. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.60. The steamer's news has strengthened the market, though sales have been made since, of round lots of Superior, at \$4.50.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., scarce \$4.50.
Wheat per 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, ex-car, 94c. to 96c; do, 96c to \$1; Western Spring, \$1 to \$1.05; White Winter, \$1.05 to \$1.15.

Corn per 55 lbs., 48c to 50c.
Peas per 65 lbs., 75c to 79c.

Ashe, per 112 lbs., 75c to 79c; Inferiors, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Prime Mess, \$11 to \$11.50; Thin Mess, \$9.50 to \$10; Prime Mess, \$9.50; Prime, \$8.75 to \$9.00.

Hams—Smoked, 5c to 6c; Sugar-Cured, canvassed do, 7c to 8c; Shoulders, 2c to 3c. All very dull. Butter.—The demand is not so brisk, fine qualities only are inquired for; our recent quotations can scarcely be maintained; we may quote old Butter, 8c to 10c; medium, 10c to 11c; fine, 12c to 12c choice, 14c.

Eggs 10c.—Montreal Witness.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sherbrooke, J. Curran, \$2.25; Plantagenet, Rev. Mr. Bertrand, \$4; Fitzroy, M. Herrick, \$5; Atherly, D. McLaugh, \$16; Westport, P. McDonald, \$2.50; Elora, T. Farrell, \$2; Morrisburgh, A. McDougal, \$5; Pointe Claire, J. Broderick, \$3.75; Leclerc, J. O'Neill, \$3; P. McCall, \$1; Buchanan Mills, J. O'Kavanagh, \$2; Batican Bridge, Rev. Mr. Frochot, \$8.25; Vienna, H. Vogt, \$5; St. Francis de Lac, Rev. J. Paradis, \$12.50; Tracadie, Rev. J. Quinn, \$2; Rev. F. Gervais, \$2; Springfield, B. McGee, \$5; Sandwich, C. Cole, \$2; South Plantagenet, J. Paxton, \$4; St. Angele, G. J. Horan, \$2; St. Raphael, L. McLaughlin, \$3; A. Kennedy, \$2; Three Rivers, A. Polette, \$15; N. Lancaster, A. McDonald, \$2; St. Zigue, Rev. J. T. Lenoir, \$2; Port Erie, Rev. A. G. V. Ward, \$2; Seneca, J. Golin, \$7.50; Carletonburgh, D. McDonald, \$2; Dufferin, \$3.25; St. Thomas, P. Leneigan, \$2.50; Dundee, D. McRae, \$2; Carletonburgh, D. McDonald, \$2; Berthier, J. Morin, \$2; Granby Falls, N. Gilvin, \$2; Huntley, D. Hogan, \$2.50; Mackinaw, Rev. Mr. Bois, \$2.50; Deseronto, J. Moran, \$3.50; Luskey, P. O'Connor, \$2; Tuckerton, D. Smith, \$5; Norwood, J. McCarty, \$2; Buckingham, P. O'Grady, \$7; Kingston, A. Grant, \$1; North Simcoe, \$3; Waterville, J. McGovern, \$2; Leclerc, Rev. L. G. G. St. Thome, W. Melroy, \$1; Leclerc, T. J. Bishop, \$7; Yonge, J. Kelly, \$5; St. John's, T. Maguire, \$2; St. Stephen, Rev. Mr. Lemoine, \$2; Bessington, Rev. G. Brophy, \$2; Almonte Island, N. Kennedy, \$2; Beauharnois, Rev. D. Charland, \$2; Toronto, Rev. Mr. Lacroix, \$2; Pointe Precis, Rev. V. J. Carroll, \$15; Toledo, P. McNamara, \$2; Onagh, Ireland, J. Doherty, \$1; Hawick, J. D. Vime, \$12; St. Valier, Rev. L. A. Proulx, \$2.50; Antigonish, N.S., Rev. J. Cameron, \$4.

Per E. McCormack—Stony Lake, W. Young, \$3; Ashburnham, S. Clancy, \$1; Keen, J. Sullivan, 50c; Dorro, P. Heckeran, 50c.

Per A. Donnelly, Richmond—P. Reilly, \$2.
Per F. L. Egan, Bayfield—Self, \$2; H. Quigley, \$1.
Per J. J. Murphy, Ottawa City—N. M. O'Car, \$2.50.
B. Dunne, \$2.50; Richmond, T. Dooley, \$4.
Per M. Moran, Atherly—J. Healy, \$1.
Per Rev. M. McCarthy, Westminster—D. J. McDowell, \$5; St. Raphael, J. M. Har, \$5.
Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—D. Kennedy, \$2; A. O'Shilm, \$2; Leclerc, Major A. McDonald, \$7.35c.

Per A. M. Phaul, Wellington—P. Lamb, \$2.
Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville—M. Gulleton, \$3; J. Fitzsimons, \$2.

Per T. Griffith, Sherbrooke—H. Malvern, \$2.
Per D. Lamyler, Windsor—B. Marcotte, \$1.
Per Mr. Snow, Buckingham—R. D. Acker, \$1.50c; M. Gleason, \$5; J. Merriman, \$1; H. Gorman, \$8.25c; Rev. Mr. Brady, \$5.85c; L'Orignal, Miss Grant, \$2.50; Vankleek Hill, W. M. Roe, \$1.50; Vankleek, J. Lyndsky, \$2.50.

Per W. M. Manany, Brantford—J. O. Connell, \$2.
Per D. McDonald, E. Hawkebury—M. McCormack, \$2.50c; T. Maloney, \$2.50c; St. Andre d'avelin, Rev. G. Guillaume, \$2.50.

Per Rev. M. Paradis, W. Frampton—J. Codd, \$2.50.
Per P. Purcell, Kingston—O. M. Mann, \$2; J. Connolly, \$2; Wolfe Island, M. Baker, \$2; A. Leno, \$1.25.
Per P. Maguire, Cobourg—P. M. Kenny, \$2.25c; B. M. Hugh, \$2.

Per A. Brunet, Quebec—Rev. M. Derocher, \$2.
Per Rev. Mr. Lynch, Almonte Island—Self, \$2.50; Six Mile Bridge, Ireland, Rev. Mr. Clune, \$5.
Per C. F. Fraser, Brockville—J. Murray, \$2; Miss E. Harland, \$1; Greenbush, J. Burke, \$1.25.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th July.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock (By Order.)
P. O'MEARA, Sec. Sec.

WANTED.

A FAMILY GOVERNESS, by a gentleman in Upper Canada, to superintend the Education of seven children. She will be treated in all respects as a member of the family. The highest testimonials can be given, and will be required. An elderly lady preferred.

For particulars, apply at this Office.
July 3.

JOHN PATTERSON,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GROCERY BROKER;
OFFICE,—13 HOSPITAL STREET;
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MONTREAL.

July 3.
NOTICE.
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.