

smitten with affliction. The father was laid on his death bed, and then horrible to relate, the priest was admitted. The father died, his wife and Oli, more monstrous still, the little ones were taken charge of by the priest, and carefully provided for!!!

Another dreadful case, calling loudly for interposition of Mr. George Brown and the *Globe* and the Government consists in this:—That within a year four young ladies, daughters of Catholic parents, "have gone from the convent near St. Mary's Church here in Toronto, to enter their novitiate in a convent in the United States."

Nor is this all. More, and more dreadful instances of the mysterious dealings of the "man of sin," more unjust motives for the immediate action of government to put down by a sort of "Spiritual Dunkin's Bill," the working of unlicensed spirits are given in the annexed narrative, the third and last in the series which made the blood in our veins curdle as we read it:—

"Further, some Protestant ladies, whose daughters have been for a year or two at a convent school, merely as day scholars, are sensible of a mysterious undefeatable something which has grown up between them and these daughters, once affectionate and open-hearted. A great distance lies between them now; sympathy is gone, and with it the mother's peace of mind, perhaps the daughter's too, unless the glamor is soothing. Papa either will not see this or thinks it of no consequence, a mere trifle in comparison with the saving of his money."

Gracious Heavens! can such things be? Well may horror-stricken Sister Monica exclaim—"Oh! why do Protestant governments suffer those dreary prison houses—Convents—to rise every where without control or inspection?"

Ah why? indeed, poor dear Sister Monica, for we think now that the very asking of such a question indicates that you are indeed of the softer sex. Perhaps, we answer, because the said Protestant Governments can't well help themselves; because, so interwoven are the interests of all its subjects—Catholic and Protestant—an outrage upon the personal liberties and domestic privacy of the one, would immediately react upon the personal liberties and domestic privacy of the other.

Don't you see, dear Sister Monica, that a convent, being built and supported, not by Government money, but by money the private property of individuals, is as much a private house as the house that you yourself dwell in: that if the inmates of that convent were to be exposed to government control, government inspection, and domiciliary visits—with equal justice might you yourself, fair creature, and the chaste mysteries of your toilet be subjected to the scrutiny of a "Smelling Committee," who would pry into your age, to divulge the secrets of your false front of hair, and perhaps proclaim from the house tops the history of your last set of teeth, and what you paid for them. Oh Sister Monica! don't provoke a "Smelling Committee" for your Romish sisters, until you have assurance that all is right at home, and that you have naught to fear from an inquisition which, if applicable to the private homes of Catholics, is no less applicable to your own bed room.

Really we Catholics should feel flattered, rather than vexed at this incessant invocation of the Government to put down Popery; since they imply the admission that Protestants cannot meet us on equal terms; and that though our influences our weapons are exclusively moral and spiritual, to combat and counteract them the material influences of Jack-in-Office must be brought into play, since the moral influences of Protestants are insufficient, so for instance were we in Lower Canada to invoke the action of government against the F. C. M. Society or other Swaddlers, it would be deemed by Protestants—tantamount to an admission that we were not able to cope with them in argument, zeal, ability, and boldness of living. Continue therefore good simple Sister Monica your tirades against us. They do us no harm, but rather testify in our behalf: they may also occupy and soothe your old age; and though they can not restore the departed bloom to your hollow cheeks—or impart dignity to your grey hairs, they may at least prevent you from falling into the vice of snuff, or the more odious habit of drinking on the sly.

#### ORDINATION AT THE GRAND SEMINARY.

The regular semi-annual Ordination took place at this Institution on Saturday morning last. It was preceded by a Spiritual Retreat of eight days, which was made not only by those who were to participate in the Ordination, but also by the whole community of the Grand Seminary, and a number of clergymen from the neighboring parishes. The explanation of the Pontifical, which forms a very important part of the Exercises of a Retreat preceding ordination, was, we understand, entrusted to the Rev. Mr. Nercam, Chaplain to the Religious of the Hotel-Dieu; and we need not add that he gave complete satisfaction in the discharge of his difficult task. Amongst the sermons preached in the course of the week, was one, we are told, by the Very Rev. Mr. Granet, Superior of the Seminary, who delivered a very eloquent and vigorous discourse on the Divine Office, in which he failed not to bring into full play, those extraordinary reasoning facul-

ties with which he is well known to be so richly gifted. The concluding sermon of the Retreat was preached by the venerable Prelate who officiated at the Ordination, and who took occasion to impress upon his hearers, in a very forcible discourse, the necessity, as well as the incomparable advantages of preparing oneself, by a life of piety and mortification for the worthy celebration of the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass.

In the absence of our own venerated Bishop, who, as our readers are aware, has not yet returned from the Eternal City, the imposing ceremony of conferring Orders was performed by His Lordship, the Right Reverend Louis De Goesbriand, D.D., Bishop of Burlington, Vermont. The Assistant Ministers were the Rev. Mr. Larue, Professor of Moral Theology, as Arch-Deacon, the Rev. Mr. Vacher, as Assistant Priest, and the Rev. Mr. Tranchemontagne, as Master of Ceremonies. It is not our intention to dwell here on the pomp and magnificence of that sacred Rite: our Catholic readers already know with what gorgeous splendor the Church of Christ surrounds all her ceremonies, and especially those which she presents to our view, when she consecrates her Ministers for ever to the service of the living God. Such a solemn and instructive ceremony, however, as we had the happiness of witnessing last Saturday morning at the Grand Seminary, is rare indeed even here and can be viewed with interest and much spiritual profit even by a Montreal congregation.

The following are the names of those who participated in the Ordination:—  
**Priesthood.**—Rev. Dominick J. Lavin, of the Diocese of Ottawa; Rev. Joseph O. Godin, Montreal.

**Deaconship.**—Rev. J. A. Allard, Montreal; Rev. A. P. Laverdiere, do.; Rev. Henry M. Smythe, Boston; Rev. Henry L. Robinson, do.; Rev. John J. Hughes, New York; Rev. Hugh J. Kelly, Hamilton, C. W.; Rev. N. E. Malbiot, St. Hyacinthe.

**Sub Deaconship.**—Rev. S. J. Robillard, Montreal; Rev. L. J. Lauzon, do.; Rev. John J. Chisholm, Anishat, N. S.; Rev. Owen P. Gallagher, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rev. Thomas J. Gaffney, Burlington, Vt.; Rev. A. F. Tenner, New York.

**Minor Orders.**—Messrs. M. Mainville, Montreal; Isidore Forget, do.; L. G. Plamondon, do.; T. Roy, do.; J. Matthew, do.; Richard J. Quinlan, Boston; Michael O'Reilly, Toronto; Thomas Halpin, Burlington; E. C. Archambeault, St. Hyacinthe; J. A. Archambeault, do.; N. N. MacKinnon, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
**Tonsure.**—Messrs. P. A. Seguin, Montreal; B. Barrett, do.; P. A. Dubuc, do.; J. R. Rioux, do.; A. Seguin, do.; N. Troie, do.; E. Dugas, do.; L. D. Laferriere, do.; M. L. Dougherty, Boston; Patrick J. Buckley, do.; F. E. Gendreau, St. Hyacinthe; J. A. Dufresne, do.; James P. McEvoy, New York; James Doherty, do.; David O'Connor, Halifax, N. S.; Joseph McCann, Toronto; C. O'Sullivan, Society of Jesus; J. Crevier, do.; T. Harpin, do.

We could easily swell the above list to a much larger number, by publishing the names of those who have within the last few months, been either ordained here, or have left the Seminary to be ordained in their respective Dioceses; but, as our present purpose is to report the Trinity Ordination alone, we content ourselves with giving the names of those only who participated in the solemn and imposing ceremonial of which the Chapel of the Grand Seminary was last Saturday the scene.

#### HISTOIRE DE LA COLONIE FRANCAISE EN CANADA—TOME I. Par M. L'Abbe Faillon.

The history of Canada, whilst in the possession of France, is most appropriately written by a Catholic priest; for Canada was originally less a Colony, than a Mission; and it was as a Mission that she prospered, and acquired that peculiar character, which, even in the hands of her new masters, she never lost, and which still honorably distinguishes her from all her neighbors on the American Continent.

Of the manner in which the Rev. M. Faillon has accomplished his task, it would be almost presumption on our part to speak. Suffice it to say that by long years of diligent study, by careful examination and comparison of ancient records, and a searching cross-examination of contemporary witnesses, M. Faillon has admirably qualified himself for the labors of the learned and faithful historian of the early period of Canada's national or moral existence.

Never can that history be understood or rightly appreciated until the motives which prompted the sovereigns of France to give so much attention to the colonisation of Canada be also rightly appreciated. As a secular undertaking that colonisation was almost a failure; but when again the missionary spirit became the animating spirit of the movement, when all its proceedings were determined upon by religious motives, and *ad majorem Dei gloriam*, then indeed the marvellous power of the Church to civilise and to Christianise, to promote at once the material and the moral welfare of a people, was strikingly displayed. When the merchants had retired, the religious society stepped into his place, and undertook the task which the man of the world had failed to accomplish; and the material prosperity of Canada, as well as the conversion of its aborigines was the exclusive work of that religious society, conspicuous amongst whose members stands the Society of St. Sulpice, whom we may call the real fathers of Montreal.

The work has been printed at Paris, and is a

splendid specimen of French typography. As yet only the first volume is before the public; but the second which we shall look for with impatience is actually at press, and may soon be expected. That the learned writer may be spared health and strength to accomplish his noble task is our ardent prayer. We understand that an English translation of this important work may soon be expected, and if so our English readers should hasten to avail themselves of the occasion to study in their own language the history of their country so important not only from a material, but from a religious point of view.

**SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE.**—Having signally failed in their attempts to convict Jett. Davis of complicity in the late atrocious assassination, by means of evidence given in open Court and in the light of day, the Washington authorities have now very characteristically endeavored to cleanse themselves from their well earned opprobrium by means of "secret and suppressed" evidence, as if to such evidence any intelligent and honest man would attach the slightest importance whatsoever. The dodge is but a clumsy one, and shows to what sorry shifts Andy Johnson and his abettors, and suborners of perjury are reduced.

And yet even this secretly given, and hitherto suppressed evidence, fails to afford the slightest excuse for the mendacious Proclamation. Even the *Globe*, the apologist for every cruel and tyrannical act of Yankee despots, is obliged to admit that even in this secret evidence,—evidence which the miserable witnesses dared not tender in open Court, before their fellow men, and thus expose themselves to the scrutiny of cross examination:—

"We do not find any legal proof of Davis's complicity in the murder."

To what new dodge, to what other clumsy artifice will the Washington tyrants next have recourse?

Whenever a work of some importance makes its appearance in the scientific or literary world, it should never be let pass unnoticed. About the beginning of this year, the Rev. B. P. Lewis, Sabrevois, published a book destined, were it known and appreciated, to constitute quite an event, to give its name to the year 1865 as the most remarkable of the age.

After many years of arduous labor, of most minute researches, the Rev. gentleman has finally put the last hand to this erudite compilation. He is certainly entitled to our gratitude for his great exertions; for, whilst his brothers in the ministry lead an easy life, enjoy rest and all the sweetness of family entertainments, our learned author, making generously the sacrifice of all those enjoyments for the sake of our instruction, shut up in his study, devoted his time, day and night, to the accomplishment of this herculean task.

As regards the intrinsic merit of the work, we acknowledge here most sincerely that we feel incapable of doing justice to it otherwise than by reproducing it in extenso.

(Translated from the French.)

"THE ROMAN RELIGION THE FIRST, AND THE EVIDENCE OF HISTORY."

"History teaches that the doctrines and particular ceremonies of the Roman Church are novelties which have been introduced since the time of the Apostles, as can be seen by the following table:—

The Worship of Saints established in the year	375
Prayers for the dead	400
Worship in an unknown language	600
Supremacy of the Pope	688
Worship of the Cross, Images, Relics	688
Canonisation of Saints	1000
Celibacy of Priests	1000
Infallibility of the Church	1076
Beats	1090
Canon of the Mass	1100
The Seven Sacraments, (number)	1160
Transubstantiation	1215
Confession	1215
Elevation of the Host	1220
Bells at Mass	1227
Corpus-Christi	1264
Procession of the Sacrament	1336
Suppression of the Cup	1415
Purgatory	1415
Tradition	1564
Apocryphal	1564
The reading of the Bible forbidden	1564
Immaculate Conception	1854

"The most part of these dogmas and ceremonies have floated in the Church for some time before being embodied in its official symbol; but, before their legal existence, the faithful were not bound to conform themselves to them."

The Reverend author of the above immense compilation, although his pecuniary means are pretty limited, has most generously forwarded a copy of his monumental work to all the Catholic clergy of Lower Canada. Well! five long months have nearly passed, and who could believe it!—we shudder as we write these lines—not one word of congratulation has ever been offered to the Rev. B. P. Lewis; nay, not one word of criticism on his work has been written. The press has been silent like the tomb on the subject; it seems as if all its members had conspired against the Rev. B. P. Lewis to let the public be entirely ignorant of his late publication.

But here our amazement is carried to its highest degree. Notwithstanding the killing indifference with which his great publication has been received, the zeal of the Rev. B. P. Lewis is such that, a few days ago, he published another similarly remarkable work, entitled—"The Roman Catholic Religion has but 300 Years of Existence."

This time, he addressed his production, not to the Catholic Clergy of Lower Canada, but to the Catholic Members of the Legislative Council; hoping, no doubt, to find in them better qualified appraisers of his merit as a public writer. But, horrible to say! this latter production met with the same cold indifference as the former. Yes, the fruit of so much labor would have remained unknown, would have had the fate of Booth's body, have been deposited in some filthy, backward place, condemned to eternal oblivion, had not a Member of the Legislative Council forwarded to us—for curiosity sake, says the *Joseph*

Honorable gentleman—the copy he has received from the Reverend author himself.

For our part, we will never join in this general conspiracy set up to keep under the bushel such a light as the 'Rev. B. P. Lewis, Sabrevois'; we would deem it a crime. Therefore, let it be known, our pen is at its service; we have used it to-day in his behalf, and will continue if necessary.

We beg leave to make one more remark before bringing to an end this article. The life of men like the Rev. B. P. Lewis is always too short. Let us hope, therefore, that his precious days will be prolonged for the benefit of truth and science; the more so as we understand that, should Providence grant him time, it is his intention to complete the two works above mentioned, and to add to them an *Appendix*—the said *Appendix* to contain the proofs of all the assertions made in those two remarkable volumes.

HILARITAS.

**THE PLAY AND THE CONCERT.**—Kingston was doubly blessed, was twice happy on Thursday night. The students of Regiopolis College gave a Dramatic Representation in honor of the return from Rome of his lordship the Bishop of Kingston; and the Sons of Temperance Choral Society had their annual Concert in the City Hall, for the benefit of the Wesleyan Literary Institute. As our reporter is not a bird, and more especially an Irish bird, he could not be in two places at once, consequently he had to divide his attentions; and first he went to Regiopolis College, where he found the large Hall crowded with the elite of the Roman Catholic population of the city, including a fair sprinkling of Protestant ladies and gentlemen. This entertainment was quite complimentary, the audience being admitted by ticket only. The pieces on the programme comprised the Irish drama of 'The White Horse of the Peppers,' a Musical Ogho, and a new Farce written for the occasion and played for the first time. Of amateur acting the press must always judge with consideration, particularly so, when in a scholastic institution like Regiopolis College, all the women parts have to be cut out. The drama however is very interesting without them. 'Gerald Pepper,' the chief character, was played by Mr. Barry, the young gentleman who a few weeks ago so well represented 'Tom Moore, the Irish Lion,' at a similar entertainment. He played it admirably, and again gave us good cause to say, that were he to follow the stage as a profession, he would make the best Irishman extant, his figure, voice, easy manner and gentlemanly demeanor being all greatly in his favor. He was ably supported by two other really excellent Irishmen, Messrs. Davis and Barrett, the make up of the latter admirable for so young an amateur. A Mr. Campbell played the Dutch Officer excellently. The piece in spite of its disadvantages went off exceedingly well; and the Bishop, in whose honor it had been got up, appeared vastly delighted, and repeatedly applauded the young comedians. It being past ten o'clock at its conclusion, our reporter had to run to see the finale of the Concert. Fortunately, the Programme was exceedingly long, (23 pieces of music on it) and he was in time to hear Mr. Roche's Solo on the Violin and half-a-dozen Songs and Choruses of the second part. The City Hall was crowded, and the audience, though a class one, was highly respectable. The gentlemen who comprise the Choral Club sing well together, and as their eighth, ninth, and tenth Chorus or Anthem were well received by an attentive audience, it is fair to conclude that all the early pieces of the evening were equally well sung. While our reporter was present, two young ladies, Misses Biddy and Skinner, each sang a Solo, and were rapturously applauded. And he was told by many present, that a Piano Forte Trio by the Misses Ritchie was most delightfully performed. There were two Piano Fortes on the Platform; one furnished by Mr. S. Black, from Stodart's Manufactory; and the other by Mr. Burrows, from the Montreal Factory Mr. of Hood. It is not for us to say which Piano Forte was the best, but this we can say, out of the twenty-three pieces on the programme, the accompaniments of eighteen were played upon the instrument furnished by Mr. S. Black. And while speaking of music, it is right to make mention, that to enliven the stage waits at Regiopolis College, a very good Orchestra, composed of students and led by Mr. Fleck, executed some charming melodies. It is pleasing to witness the cultivation of music in Kingston, and probably in many other Canadian cities. Here in three days only, three different Musical Clubs or Societies have exhibited their proficiency in public, all of whom did well considering; and yesterday, a much younger body of musicians, the Band of the Christian Brothers' School, had a Pic Nic Excursion to Cape Vincent, the chief attraction of which was the playing of this very juvenile Band.—*Kingston Whig*.

**REVOKED.**—The *Quebec Journal* says:—We believe we are correct in saying that the Canadian Government has been officially notified by the Cabinet at Washington of the repeal of the executive orders of the 21st November, 1862, and the 13th May, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of arms, munitions of war, horses, cattle, &c.

The returns of the Toronto Custom House for May show a wonderful falling off in the collection of duties. The amount collected in 1864 was \$43,573, and in 1865 only \$27,509—a reduction of \$16,064.

There are in Montreal at present several ill-looking characters in Federal undress uniform, on whom the police would do well to keep a sharp eye.—*Transcript*.

**BARREAU.**—Barreau, as might be expected, walks about within that portion of the prison of which he is free during the day, in a moody frame of mind, not conversing as yet with any other of the prisoners. He seems to be troubled most about his wife and child. The former paid him a visit yesterday, and was deeply affected, but he remained comparatively unmoved. He seems to dread a visit from any stranger, as the moment the ward door is opened he enters his cell.—*Herald 10 inst.*

**A CLOTHESMAN SMUGGLING.**—We are credibly informed that a Clothesman of this town was recently caught infringing our revenue laws, by endeavoring to smuggle a quantity of silk from the 'other side' to this. It seems that when the clergyman's baggage reached this side of the Suspension Bridge, a customs officer asked him if there were any goods concealed in the trunk. The reply was that it contained his wife's clothing. The officer, however, insisted on examining the contents, and discovered the silk, the whole of which, together with the box, would have been confiscated, had not a friend of the clergyman begged the officer to allow them to pass in bond from the bridge to the office here, where the contraband articles were duly entered—and the duties paid.—*St. Catherine's Journal*.

A little before twelve o'clock, utterly cowed, and broken down, dusty and travel stained, and firmly handcuffed, Barreau was given over to the custody of Mr. Payette, at the gaol. His coat collar was turned up, and he had his bar slung over his eyes so that his face was almost concealed. His handcuffs were taken off at once, and on their being removed he complained of his wrists being pained with the pressure, but he spoke in so low a tone that we judge of this more by his gestures than his words.—Twice or thrice he lifted up his eyes and glanced furtively round. But what a look of misery and wretchedness was in these eyes. They were like those of a man who had not slept for nights, all brightness had left them and they looked sudden and watery. The bold, sharp eyes, seen in the portrait were no longer visible in that face, which now bears no resemblance to the photographs. As he looks now, the portraits of him seen everywhere would rather help to mislead than otherwise. He is close shaved, and states that he got that done in a barber's shop in McGill Street on Thursday night last, that he walked to Lancaster, getting occasional lifts in passing waggons, and that he never left the high way.—At Lancaster he took the train on Saturday night.—This exactly agrees with what Mr. de Laurier, of the Bonsecours market, informed us yesterday. He left by the train for Kingston at nine o'clock, and had fallen asleep, but awoke at Cornwall, and noticed a man eying him and his boy very closely. The man was dressed in dark clothes with a white neckcloth and black hat, and looked like a preacher, but he kept carefully under the lamp so that the shadow of his hat fell over his face. This man got out at Kingston, and he then remarked his appearance, but was completely taken off his guard by the very remarkable change in his appearance and by the imperfect light. Had it not been for the gold Barreau would have got off but that betrayed him. Coming down by the train after being taken in charge by the authorities he was perfectly quiet and confessed having committed the crime, stating that he had gone there with the full intention of robbing the house.—*Herald 7 inst.*

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.**—Dawson Bros.—Leonard Scott's reprint of the last monthly number of this old literary favorite, has just come to hand. Our readers will find in it continuations of papers on subjects of interest which have already formed topics for the writers in Blackwood, and much new matter.—The following are the contents:—Sir Brook Fossbrooke, Part I.; Life of Sterne; Cornelius O'Dowd upon men and women, and other things in general, Part XV.; Miss Marjoribanks, Part IV.; the Rate of Interest; Piccadilly; an Episode of Contemporary Autobiography, Part III.; to a Lark; the State and Prospect of Parties.

#### Birth.

In this city, on the 4th inst., the wife of Frederick Eustace Bertram, of a daughter.

#### Died.

At Wellington, C.W., on the 1st inst., in the 43rd year of his age, Bernard, eldest son of the late A. McPaul, Esq. Requiescat in pace.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 13, 1865

Flour—Pollards, \$3.95 to \$4.15; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Fine, \$4.45 to \$4.55; Super. No. 2 \$4.60 to \$4.75; Superfine \$5.10 to \$5.35; Fancy \$5.70 to \$5.75; Extra, \$5.90 to \$5.95; Superior Extra \$6.20 to \$6.40; Bag Flour, \$5.00 to \$5.05.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.55 to \$4.75.
Wheat—U. Canada Spring \$1.02 to \$1.07.
Asbes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.22 to \$5.25; Inferior Pots, \$5.60 to \$5.65; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.40 to \$5.45.
Butter—Store packed in small packages at 16c to 18c; and a lot of choice Dairy 60c.
Eggs per doz, 15c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 60c to 60c.
Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, cased, 9c to 10c Bacon, 8c to 9c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.50 to \$20.00.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$6.50 to \$6.60
Hay, per 100 bundles \$11.00 to \$12.00
Straw, \$4.00 to \$4.50
Beef, live, per 100 lbs 9.00 to 10.00
Sheep, clipped, each, \$4.00 to \$6.00
Lamb, 3.00 to 4.00
Calves, each, \$5.00 to \$6.00

#### MISS LAWLOR'S DAY SCHOOL.

MISS LAWLOR respectfully informs the public that she still continues her SCHOOL on the Corner of M'CORD and WILLIAM STREETS. She sincerely thanks the public for their kind patronage towards her, and hopes by her strict care and attention to her pupils to merit a continuance of the same. All the Elementary branches necessary to complete a good English Education will be Taught, including Piano-forte, Music and Fancy Work. June 9 1865. Im.

#### IMPORTANT.

Good Japan Tea, at 2s. 9d. per lb.  
Mixed Tea (Green and Black, at 2s. 6d.  
Slight Sugar, 5 1/2.  
Coffee, 1s.  
Dried Apples, 5 1/2.  
Raisins, (first quality), 6d.  
With a general assortment of Fresh Groceries at equally low rates.

#### ALSO,

The choicest brands (imported) of Brandy, Gin, Irish & Scotch Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Claret, and

#### MASS WINES, &c

Guinness Porter, (bottled by Burke) all kinds of Montreal Ales and Porter, constantly on hand.

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Montreal, June 5.

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