

ianity becomes the idol of the Protestant public of Great Britain.

It is well for the Jesuits that it should be so; it is their highest glory that they have always and everywhere provoked the unrelenting hatred of the trumpet worshippers, and of those who bend not the knee before Garibaldi's impure "Goddess of Reason." It is their best claim upon the love and respect of all true Christians in this world; as it will also in the next world, be their title to the beatitude proclaimed by Him Whose name they bear, and Whose faithful followers they are, as the reward of all those who, for His sake, are reviled and calumniated in this:—

"Blessed are you when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake;
"Rejoice, and be exceedingly glad, because your reward is very great in heaven."—St. Matt. v.—11, 12.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURES.—We had proposed to lay before our readers a report of this reverend divine's lecture upon Purgatory; but we find that the reporters of the press have done him such scant justice, have so perverted his meaning, and so distorted his arguments, that it would be a positive act of injustice towards him to give a more extended circulation to their reports of his lecture. We do not intend to imply that they have wilfully, or maliciously misrepresented the speaker; but it is impossible for any Protestant to report faithfully a Catholic lecturer on Catholic topics—seeing that the language which he uses, is and must be to them in great part unintelligible.

In accordance with the previous announcement, the Literary exercises of the St. Patrick's Society for the ensuing season were opened by Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L., who delivered a Lecture on "Intellectual Culture." Those present appeared to be very well satisfied with the affair, and for the benefit of our readers, and at the request of the Society, we give a report of the gentleman's remarks:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—It is hardly necessary to state, that when your Committee requested me to open the Literary Exercises of this season by a few remarks, the honor thus conferred on me afforded me extreme gratification. Indeed, it is always a source of pleasure to me when an opportunity of this kind presents itself, because I like to see the representative Irish Society in Montreal, taking the initiative, not only in what concerns the material interests of our fellow-countrymen, but, moreover, the intellectual advancement of its members. The wise and patriotic men who first saw the necessity of organising a National Society, did not fail to perceive that nothing could be more beneficial than the establishment of literary exercises in connection with the other objects of the association; and it must be admitted by all, that since the inauguration of this movement in our Society, considerable interest on the part of the members has been displayed, and on all occasions those who ventured to address you, have always met with your indulgent and encouraging reception. (Applause.)

I will confess that it was some time before I could determine the subject of my lecture; but my reflections on the object of our literary exercises, naturally led me to consider the importance of intellectual culture; and I therefore, concluded that the cultivation of the mind should form the subject of my remarks this evening.

The improvement of one's mind must ever be the highest point of human ambition. Ever since man was deprived of primitive greatness, he has felt the necessity of toiling and laboring incessantly to acquire a small portion of that knowledge, which by the aid of our first parents, we lost. The age has long since gone by when it was considered an honor not to know how to sign one's name, and when to be acquainted with literature was held to be a disgrace; and I think it would require but very little argumentation to convince every one present of the necessity of mental culture; indeed it is an incontestable fact that our fellow-countrymen are ardent admirers of mental excellence, and never lose an opportunity of testifying their sincere regard for those who are capable of distinguishing themselves in the fields of intellectual cultivation. (Applause.) My intention is not to make the eulogium of those who have succeeded in attaining a high degree of eminence in learning and science, but merely to point out the means by which those who have not enjoyed the opportunities of superior education, may acquire no small amount of that knowledge which we all prize so highly.

One of the most efficient, and perhaps the most effectual means, is that which has been adopted by this Society, in the organization of a Debating and Literary Club in connection with its national and benevolent objects. No one can form any idea of the vast benefit to be derived from classifying one's thoughts on a certain subject, and having maturely deliberated on it, and exercised one's judgment in the selection of arguments in support of or against any thesis, to stand up and endeavor to convince our hearers of the truth, the justice and precision of our opinions. Some may perhaps contend that this is very appropriate, and exactly suited for young men preparing for professional life; but any man of sound judgment must admit that there is no individual, no matter what his position in society may be, who does not from time to time, require to know how to argue with his fellow man to convince him that his opinions are worthy of consideration; and this, Mr. President, is no vain assertion, for we can find instances of it every day in the exercise of our civil rights and even in our business transactions. The man who has the faculty of giving free and easy expression to his thoughts invariably triumphs over difficulties which cause others to stumble, and very frequently we see men of good sense and judgment—men of superior abilities, sadly underrated, merely because they are unable to make others feel the extent of their worth. (Applause.)

The natural talent is not, in my opinion, sufficient

of itself; nothing but practice and repeated efforts will give any one, no matter how gifted that ease, grace and fluency which are so requisite; and you will agree with me in saying, that nothing could be better calculated to produce the desired effect, than our debates and literary exercises, carried on as they are on a very unostentatious and friendly principle. (Hear, hear.)

No doubt in order to take part in affairs of this description a man requires to possess a certain knowledge of things generally, and literary subjects in particular. But, Mr. President, nothing can possibly be more erroneous than to suppose that, in order to do so, one must have enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate course of study; any man capable of reading the English language, and possessing average mental capacity, may enjoy all the rich deposits of genius and talent of ancient and modern times; and to use the words of a distinguished writer—"Homer sings to us in the scarcely less sublime and fiery muse of Pope; the pastoral numbers of Virgil flow almost as smoothly in the verse of Dryden and Tasso and Ariosto; the lights of another age present to us as bright an image of their genius and their times in the classic pages of Hume." There is no subject, whether literary, historical or scientific, which the plain English scholar may not become acquainted with; and in the present age any man who fails to become, at least to a certain extent, intellectually accomplished, must have neglected the opportunities within the reach of every one. (Loud applause.)

Nevertheless it must be admitted that the implements are not sufficient without the knowledge of the proper method of using them; and I shall now pass in review one or two of the different kinds of books which are in general circulation, and consequently deserve more particular attention.

The description of literature that attracts the attention of the generality of readers is that which is styled light reading, and is composed of romances and novels.

No doubt, many of you have often trembled at the frightful anathemas and denunciations pronounced against those who would dare cast attentive eyes on the pages of a novel, or who would spend their time pouring over a romance. This fear, I admit, very salutary; but we must not suppose, because as a general rule the modern novels are very injurious to the mind, that there is not another class of books, the characteristic and historical novels, which, written as they are by the most eminent men—some of them are our fellow-countrymen—and containing what is most *recherché* in style and desirable in information, cannot but prove very useful and strengthening to the mind, while they please and gratify the imagination of the reader. (Applause.) The works of such writers as Gerald Griffin, Sir Walter Scott, Edgeworth, and a host of others, who shine like brilliant meteors amongst men of literary genius and acquirements, have in my opinion not only delighted and instructed, but at the same time improved the world. These are books which ought to be in the hands of every one; and in this city, with all its facilities in the line of lending and circulating libraries, I cannot well conceive how any one can urge that they are difficult of access.

But if we are to consider the reading of such books as I have just referred to, as a means of self improvement, how much more effectual in that respect would not the study of history prove. History by placing before our eyes the narrative of the past, teaches us lessons of experience for the future; by studying the rise and the downfall of nations, once great and powerful, and of which nothing now remains but a name, we perceive that the same causes have invariably produced the same effects, that so long as the principles of primitive justice, honesty and integrity were maintained and adhered to, prosperity, happiness and material greatness were the results, on the contrary when those salutary principles were abandoned and laid aside, decline and final annihilation were sure to follow. (Applause.) Where is the man who will pretend to say that such a study is not conducive to intellectual excellence?

And, Mr. President, if we should not neglect history in general, is it not the duty of each and every one of us to study in a more especial manner the history of our own country, in order to be able to answer the humiliating charges and accusations that are very frequently brought against us by our calumniators. Yes I consider it the duty of every man who can read, to become conversant not only with the leading points of the history of his native land, but to study it in its details, and certainly the history of our common country is sufficiently interesting to claim the attention of every one of her children (applause); her ancient glories are certainly sufficiently bright, her subsequent trials and tribulation sufficiently great, and the noble and heroic efforts of her sons and daughters sufficiently grand to command our respect and consideration (great applause); and I will venture to say, that nothing is better calculated to make us feel that our interest whether at home or abroad, is to keep strongly united and bound together in the tie of friendship than the sad history of her intestine divisions; this study will enlarge our views, we will look at things and judge of them on a broader and more enlightened principle, we will learn more particularly to respect ourselves, and others seeing this will understand that it is high time to respect us.

But, Mr. President, I am of opinion that there is a certain class of men who have a noble, if onerous, duty to perform with regard to those less favored than themselves. In our sister societies in this city, but more particularly in the associations of the French Canadians, we see the eldest and most respectable citizens, men of reputation and standing, gladly availing themselves of every opportunity to afford all the information they can to such of their fellow-countrymen as are not so well informed. Why should this sentiment not prevail amongst us? Why should such of our members as are eminently qualified to lecture before this society neglect to do so? By establishing a regular course of free lectures in connection with our other literary exercises a vast amount of good might be effected; the subjects of such lectures would be thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the members and thus knowledge and learning would be disseminated. This ought to be the object of the ambition of our leading men, and until this matter is seriously considered I fear that we will not make much progress in the execution of our projects. It is not sufficient that one or two young men

in the Society should exert themselves to carry out the programme of intellectual cultivation. But if every one would perform his part, then we might not only point with pride to the many distinguished Irishmen, who reflect credit on themselves and on us, while filling the highest positions in the country; but we would have reason to boast of an entire people, progressing rapidly in the onward course of intellectual advancement. (Great applause.)

After Mr. Curran had resumed his seat, E. Murphy, Esq., in a few very flattering remarks, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Curran for his very instructive and interesting lecture. Carried unanimously.

General Butler, who has won for himself immortal and unenviable notoriety by his proclamation, in which he invited his soldiery to outrage the ladies of New Orleans who should fail in due respect to Yankee chivalry, has again, it seems, been doing a little more business in the Liberal line. This time however, clergymen, not ladies are the objects of his patriotic cholera; and taking a hint from the proceedings of European Liberal Governments, he closes those places of worship, the prayers of whose congregations are not to his liking. Thus we learn from the New Orleans correspondent of the *N.Y. Express*, that the clergy of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans—a place of worship belonging to the Protestant Episcopal sect—has been closed, and prayers to God within its walls prohibited, by Gen. Butler, because of the omission for some time past to pray for the President of the Northern States. This Yankee General is terribly valiant against women and clergymen, and all who by their sides do not wear steel.

Amongst the Orders published by the authorities of the Confederate States, there is one which from its laudation of the prudent conduct of Yankee officers on the field of battle, deserves notice. The Order in question is directed by the General in Chief of the Confederate Army to the officers under his command, warning them against all "unnecessary exposure in time of battle," and recommending them, in the care of their persons and avoidance of danger, "to follow to a reasonable extent, the excellent example set them by the enemy," or Northerners,—whose officers, it would appear from this, are by no means guilty of that temerity, and disregard of personal risks in war, which the Southern General finds it necessary to caution his subordinates against.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN "VINDICATOR."—This is the title of an exceedingly well printed, and well edited Catholic journal just established in Prince Edward's Island, where for some time past the Church, her clergy, and faithful children have been exposed to the slanders and hostility of the entire press. That the P. E. Island *Vindicator* will realise the expectation of its friends, and frustrate the malicious designs of its enemies, is our firm belief, as it is our ardent desire. It would be a disgrace indeed to the Catholics of the Island were they not liberally to support a journal established in their interests, to vindicate their rights, and which is a credit to the community amongst which it appears. We wish a long and prosperous career to our new and talented contemporary.

TO THE REV. CLERGY OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

We beg to call the attention of the Rev. Clergy to the advertisement of Messrs. Myers & Conner, 67 Liberty Street, New York, who have, at the suggestion of many of the Hierarchy and Clergy of the United States and Canada, engaged in the manufacture of every description of Church and Altar ornaments, viz.:—Candelabras, Crucifixes, Ostensoriums, Gilt Flower Vases, Gilt Missal Stands, Sanctuary Lamps, &c., &c.; all of which are made by the most skillful artisans, and furnished at all prices and styles.

This Firm have lately fitted up the Metropolitan Cathedral, Halifax, N.S.; Convent Sacred Heart, Manhattan, New York; College St. Francis Xavier, New York; St. Ann's of Brooklyn; St. Stephens, New York; Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn; St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia; St. Michael's, Springfield, Mass.; and many other institutions.

The references are—The Most Revd Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Halifax, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and the Right Rev. Bishops of Philadelphia, Toronto, Buffalo, Albany, Brooklyn, and Hamilton.

"THE WOMEN OF WORTH."—Dr. Haynes will deliver a lecture on this subject, under the auspices of the Mechanics Institute, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. Members of the Institute will be admitted free by showing their tickets.

OBITUARY.

Died in Albany, N.Y., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, Catherine McGinn, the beloved wife of Mr. Owen Golden, Superintendent of the Albany County Alms House. Her sickness and death were but the more perfect continuation of her life, which had always been to her relatives and acquaintances—for all who knew her were her friends—an example of love and resignation to the will of God. And as in her lifetime nothing was nearer and dearer to her heart than the beauties and precepts of her holy religion, so after her death it became the last and greatest consolation to her husband, father, mother, sister, and brother, to see gathered around the altar of the Living God our beloved Bishop, with the Reverend Clergy of the city or the day of her funeral. On Friday morning, the 31st ult., a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. John's Church for the repose of her soul, by her brother, the Rev. Felix McGinn, assisted by the Rev. C. Fitzpatrick, Pastor of St. John's as Deacon, and the Rev. Joseph Butler, O.M.C., as Sub-Deacon; Very Rev. J. J. Conroy, as Master of Ceremonies, and the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey performing the solemn absolution over the remains. In the sanctuary were assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, Revs. J. Rooney, Chancellor, E. P. Wadhams, and Moore O'Connor, of the Cathedral, T. Doran, and M. Guth of St. Mary's, A. McGeough of St. Patrick's, and J. McDermott of Sandy Hill. After the services, the remains were conveyed to St. John's Cemetery, there to await the Archangel's call, summoning her body to enter with her soul into her Redeemer's mansions of eternal happiness.—*Requiescat in pace.*

St. Peter's R. Catholic Church.—Every resident of our city must have noticed, for years past, the unfinished state of this religious edifice, which, so far as completed, is one of the best specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in London. The congregation of St. Peter's have at length determined to complete the edifice according to the original plans of John Tully, Esq., of Toronto. The style of architecture is Gothic, dating back to the 13th or 14th century, A.D. The work now in progress, and which will be completed by the first week in December, will add much to the external beauty and interior accommodation of the church. The tower is to be embellished and furnished with eight pinnacles, crockets and finials, and the spire will be carried to a height of eighty-six and a half feet to the top of the cross; the cross will be five feet high. The total height of the tower and spire will be 150 feet, and the spire will be lined in the manner of many in the Lower Province. The contract is being carried out by Mr. Patrick Tierney, of King Street, who is pushing it forward as speedily as possible, but the work is very dangerous, and in boisterous weather can hardly be undertaken at all. A large bell, weighing 2,521 pounds, cast at Troy, N.Y., is already suspended; it is a very rich-toned, sonorous and devotional bell, and its sound may be heard at a great distance. Galleries have also been completed to seat 300 persons, and the whole church property has been enclosed by a strong picket fence. The expenses of these improvements have been borne by the congregation, under the auspices of the zealous and respected clergymen of the Dominican Order, who have charge of the church. The edifice, when completed, will be quite an ornament to the city, and an acquisition to the members of the Catholic community here. We may mention, *en passant*, that the bell is rung at 6 a.m., 12 noon, and 6 p.m., and is generally thought to denote meal times. This is not the case; we understand that it is for the "Angelus"—an old Catholic custom. All good Catholics, when they hear the bell, repeat the Angelus, or Angelical Salutation, which is divided into three parts for that purpose.—*London (C.W.) Free Press.*

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS, ETC.—Second Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Montreal.—To be Lieutenant: George Lufyette Perry, Gentleman, vice d'Orsemans, resigned.

First (or Prince of Wales' Regiment) Volunteer Rifles, Canada. No. 4 Company.—To be Lieutenant: Francis Kiernan, Gentleman, vice Burns, promoted. To be Ensign, Henry J. Clarke, Gentleman, vice Murphy, resigned.

No. 8 Company.—To be Ensign: Edward Holton, Gentleman, vice Payette, resigned.

PLECKY—HURRAH FOR PORT DOVER!—The *Montreal Courier* says:—"The Yankee annexationists who have thus libelled that portion of our Province, may as well saddle at the earliest convenience; if their expectation is that Canada will be annexed to the land of disunion, tyranny, anarchy, and high taxes."

PUBLIC MEETING AT PORT DOVER.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Port Dover, called by the Rev. of Woodhouse, on a requisition, held on Monday evening, Peter Lawson, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Inman was appointed Secretary.

Moved by Dr. N. O. Walker, seconded by Mr. B. Powell,

That it is proper and expedient that an Infantry Company be formed for Port Dover and neighborhood. Carried.

Moved by Capt. Riddell, seconded by Mr. J. W. King, That the list now opened for signatures as Volunteers, be left at the store of Mr. B. Powell. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Walker, seconded by Mr. J. Smith, That whereas the attention of this public meeting has been called to an article that appeared in the "Trumpet & Freeman" Newspaper, published at Boston, U.S., headed "A Visit to Port Dover, Canada," in which the writer has stated that while here, he was repeatedly and privately informed that "many, very many desired above all things annexation of Canada West to the States," and whereas such a character of the people of Port Dover and vicinity, is a libel upon the loyalty and patriotism of our people; therefore he resolved, that whoever impressed upon the mind of the able writer that article, such an opinion of our people, did so without any grounds, and deserves to be held up to public scorn as a libeller of our citizens, and moreover, that a decided and distinct denial of any such feeling be now made, and a communication embracing the above denial and refutation, be sent to the Editor of said newspaper.—Carried unanimously.

Since the civil war began the territory of Canada has been repeatedly violated by military and other officers of the Federal Government in the pursuit of alleged deserters. Complaint has been made to the Provincial Government, but apparently without effect; no reparation has been exacted, none of the guilty have been punished, and a stop has not been put these outrages. On the 25th ultimo a party of Federal soldiers in uniform, acting under the orders of Provost Marshal Chamberlain of Hartford, Connecticut, crossed the frontier from Swanton in the State of Vermont, and in the night broke into a dwelling house in the village of Bedford, C.E., arrested and carried away by violence, and in iron bonds George Baxter, a resident of that village, alleged to be a deserter from the 25th Connecticut regiment. Had British soldiers and a British officer committed such an outrage on American soil great would have been the bow of indignation from one end of the republic to the other; it is not necessary for us to imitate this violence, but we must demand that a stop be put to acts which have been so frequently repeated as almost to have grown into a custom. There is no doubt that these outrages have increased of late in consequence of the belief that the present Provincial Administration would take little notice of them, and was more anxious to truckle to the Federal Government than to maintain the dignity and honour of the Province. Unless the Government speedily take steps to check these violations of Canadian territory, the result will be that the people upon the frontier will take the matter into their own hands, and an outrage on one side of the line will be retaliated by an outrage on the other, as was done some years ago. An application should be immediately made to the Federal Government for the rendition of Baker, for compensation for the wrong done him, for punishment of those engaged in the act and its disavowal. It is claimed on the one side that Baker is a deserter who has received \$350 bounty, and alleged on the other that although promised the bounty he only received \$50, and in consequence deserted. It is a matter of no consequence which story is true; once upon Canadian soil, he was out of the jurisdiction of the United States, and his arrest was in every respect as great a violation of international law as that of Messrs. Mason & Slidell, on board a British vessel.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"He made a few desultory remarks," said the schoolmaster. Mrs. Partington stopped suddenly in the bustle she was making around the table for tea and gazed over her spectacles thoughtfully at him. Lennan on a plate edge-wise, as if to enforce her views by the support it gave her, "I suppose it was because he was weak," said she, "but Avers Pills will cure him I never knew 'em to fail. They are very solitary in such cases." "Really, madam," replied he, "I cannot guess your meaning." "You said dysentery," said she laying down the plate and putting a spoon in the preserves. "I said desultory," said he, smiling, "quite a different thing." "No matter," said she, looking up in time to box like ears, who was putting paper down the chimney of the kerosene lamp. "The Pills are good for both, I dare say, for they cure almost all the diseases in the cornucopia."

Sold by Lyman, Clare & Co., and all Druggists everywhere.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. ARADON.—Her Majesty's Ship *Aradne*, 26, Vansittart, arrived at Quebec on Saturday afternoon, from Halifax, N.S., &c., with troops and stores. She brings 7 officers, 171 non-commissioned officers and men, 19 women and 30 children—of H Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from St. John's N.B., with a complete battery of Armstrong guns for Montreal.

YOUNG IRELAND.—The increasing and progressive party, "Young Ireland," was in a blaze of glory last evening, and her most eloquent defender delivered a splendid eulogium upon the character and origin of her last great effort for freedom—yet we are obliged to say that the young orator was suffering from a severe cold, as he stated. The excellent and inviting compound, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, cures all cold and all diseases of the lungs. We trust the orator will avail himself at once of this remedy, and be restored to his usual health. 25 cents a box.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman's Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Died.
At Inverness, Scotland, on the 30th September, in the 60th year of his age, and the 50th year of his military service, Surgeon-Major Stewart Chisholm, R.A., Deputy-Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, having received all the rites of Holy Church.—*R.I.F.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, November 5, 1862.
Flour Pollards, \$2 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Super, No 2, \$4.20; Superfine, \$4.22 to \$4.24; Pastry, \$4.45 to \$4.55; Extra, \$4.72 to \$4.80; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5.30; Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, \$2.35 to \$2.40; Scotch, \$2.45. Flour still continues declining. There were sales of Super freely made yesterday at \$4.30, \$4.24, and \$4.25, though \$4.35 was the asking price on 'Change. To-day the asking price is \$4.25 to \$4.30, and there have been sales at \$4.24, \$4.25, and \$4.22 according to quality and conditions of delivery.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs nominal, at \$4.25 to \$4.50.
Wheat Canada Spring, 90c to 92c ex-cars. A shipping parcel brought 95c.
Corn per 56 lbs about 45c.
Peas per 60 lbs 60 to 70 cents.
Asbes, per 112 lbs, 50c to \$0.75; inferior Pota, \$0.75 Pearls \$0.35 to \$0.40; inferior Pearls, \$0.45.
Butter per lb, inferior, 10c to 10 1/2c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12c to 13c; choice, 14c to 16c. Sales of parcels at 13 1/2c and 15c.
Lard Good demand at 8c to 8 1/2c.
Tallow per lb, good demand at 8 1/2c to 9c.
Hams per lb, dull, 9c to 11c.
Pork per brl, Mess, \$10.50 to \$10.75; Thin Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$9 to \$9.50; Prime, \$8 to \$8.50.—*Montreal Witness.*

MYERS & CONNER, 67 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, Of every description; also,

CHURCH AND ALTAR ORNAMENTS,

COMPRISING Candelabras, Altar Candelsticks, Ostensoriums, Procession Crosses, Gilt Missal Stands, Sanctuary Lamps, Gilt Flower Vases, &c., &c.; all of which are executed by the most skillful artisans in Gothic and other styles, and can be furnished at all prices. Designs of the above will be forwarded to any part of the country.

We are permitted to refer to the Most Revd Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Halifax, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Right Rev. Bishops of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Toronto and Hamilton.

McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INOPIENT CONSUMPTION, And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally.

McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure.—To those who are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, McPher's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented.

Prepared only by the subscriber whose name is on the label of each box.

J. A. HARTE,
GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal
November 7, 1862

SACRED PICTURES FROM RUBENS.

MR. TROYE invites the public to the above, as well as to his specimens of PORTRAIT PAINTING.—He solicits an early visit, as his stay will be short.
ROOM, 68 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Corner of William Street.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURE ON IRELAND.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM,
A FULL REPORT
Of the above Lecture,

WITH A PORTRAIT

Of the Rev. gentleman, and a brief Sketch of his Life.

For Sale at the Book and News Stores. Price 12c. cents.
Copies mailed to any part of the country, by the undersigned, on receipt of 12c cents in stamps.

W. DALTON,
News Dealer.

Montreal, October 30th, 1862.

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.