

words of our pro-Yankee contemporary:—

"If there ever was any reality in the threatened danger of an immediate invasion, it has been thus, far averted and postponed, not by our martial spirit, not by our wisdom, not by our preparations, and readiness to meet the enemy, but altogether by the pluck and tenacity of the Southern rebels."—*Witness*, 2nd inst.

Now if it be only "by the pluck and tenacity of Southern rebels" that Canada has been delivered from the danger of an invasion by the Yankees, it follows as a rigorous logical necessity that all who sincerely deprecate that invasion must pray for the continued success of the "Southern rebels," and that all who invoke victory for the arms of the Yankees, must be looking forward with emotions not of dread, but of lively hope to that same Yankee invasion. The *Witness* by no amount of wriggling and twisting, can escape from the dilemma in which it has placed itself. For since it admits that it is "altogether by the pluck and tenacity of the Southern rebels" that the danger of the immediate invasion of Canada by the Yankees has been thus far averted and postponed; and as by its inconsistently admitting, in the same article as that from which we have quoted, that "our safety demands that we should turn our thoughts" towards a general armament of all the citizens of Canada, the *Witness* implicitly admits its belief in the reality of the danger—it follows as a strict logical consequence that its aspirations for the speedy triumph of the North over "Southern pluck and tenacity," are but one form where-in it gives vent to its secret aspirations for the speedy invasion of Canada by the Yankees.—Nobody ever doubted what were the real motives that inspired the *Witness'* eloquent appeals in behalf of the Yankees; but we cannot but admire the frankness, or rather the imprudence, with which that journal admits the truth of the impeachment brought against its honesty and loyalty, by every intelligent British subject into whose hands it falls.

And as it is with the *Witness*, so it is with the *Globe*, with the *Montreal Herald*, and those other organs of opinion which avow their predilections for the North. Situated as we are, the Northern States form the only power from which we have anything to dread. Our liberties, our nationality, our Imperial connection, would not be menaced by the growth of a great military power on the Gulf of Mexico, extending along the banks of the Mississippi; but all these things would necessarily be seriously compromised by the existence on our Southern frontier of a hostile, and truly formidable power, such as would be the Northern States should they succeed in imposing their yoke upon the South. The appetite for conquest, and for territorial extension grows by what it feeds on. It can never be satiated, and if once indulged, its gnawings can never be allayed. The conquest of the South will but whet, or further stimulate, the appetite of the Federals for conquest in the North. War with Great Britain will become to the States, united by conquest and cemented by blood, a political necessity; in view of their financial difficulties, and the obligation of providing by an almost exclusive tariff for the liquidation of their enormous debt, the command of the mouth of the St. Lawrence will become to them a fiscal necessity; and with such motives for war, can any reasonable man doubt that so soon as the "pluck and tenacity of Southern rebels" shall have been overcome, the invasion and forcible annexation of Canada will become the "manifest destiny" of the United States? The *Globe*, the *Herald*, and the *Witness* have no doubts on this point; hence their sympathy with the North.

GARIBALDI AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—The admiration which the Italian filibuster entertains, and professes for Sancho Panza Lincoln, the tool of Yankee Jacobins, can surprise no one.—It is in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," it is but an illustration of the rule that like consorts with like. The terms, however, in which Garibaldi expresses his feelings towards the Yankee Dictator may perhaps revolt the simple, as savouring somewhat of irreverence, not to say blasphemy. Here is a specimen of the outrageous bombast of the Italian filibuster.

Garibaldi writes under date of the 6th ult. to Abe Lincoln, and his brother Jacobins at Washington. He commences by expressing a modest doubt whether "in the midst of their 'Titanic battles'—a vile phrase, this of 'Titanic battles'—the voices of Italian revolutionists can reach them; nevertheless Italian Jacobinism sends fraternal greeting and words of cheer to its fellow on the Western side of the Atlantic. Thus does it deliver itself:—

"Heirs of the aspiration of Christ and John Brown"—a rather incongruous, some will call it blasphemous, mixing together of names, but let that pass.—Heirs of the aspiration of Christ and John Brown, you will pass to posterity with the name of Emancipator; and fitting sequel to this solemn exordium, the writer assures the world that "America, mistress of liberty to our fathers, opens again the solemn epoch of human progress," which are very fine words no doubt, full of rant and fury, but which leave the mind of the reader in a pleasant state of uncertainty as to their precise meaning. We are moreover

told that "while the revellers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let freemen religiously keep sacred the day of the fall of slavery." This, and much more in a similar strain, does Garibaldi indite with a full heart to Abe Lincoln, in whom the former recognises the representative and the champion of Jacobinism, and the Revolution.

Garibaldi fights better than he writes. As a partisan leader he has shown himself brave and skilful: as a writer he is but a poor stick, and never soars above the region of bombast. This is however, but a slight matter. The style of his letter is naught: that which is significant, and should be deeply suggestive to the American Catholic, is the fact that the cause which Abe Lincoln on this Continent represents, is by Garibaldi identified with the cause which the arch enemy of their Church in Europe warmly espouses. Should not this fact, we ask, induce those Catholics who have espoused the cause of the North as against the South, to re-consider their position? Is it not certain that they must be wrong, must be false to their Church when their conduct is such as to win the applause and the sympathies of a Garibaldi?

The life of a Protestant Missionary in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada must be a jolly one, by the showing of a writer who signs himself "A Missionary," in the *Witness*:—

"A missionary finds no manner of inconvenience on this ground. He enters the first log hut or frame-house he meets with, and gets his dinner as a matter of course, like any member of the family. He steps into another at night-fall, and is quite as sure of his supper and his bed. All that is expected of him is, that he should be contented with the best his hosts has to set before him, and to lead prayers evening and morning. Let him comply with these certainly very reasonable conditions, and he even at times finds people willing to give up their own beds, or to cram their children into some nook or corner in order to accommodate him. Nay, they will make a joke of a sacrifice of this sort, or laugh at one made by the missionary. 'You see how I treat you,' said I to one good lady, as I emptied the cream-jug into my saucer. 'I turn you out of your bed, and drink up all your cream.' 'You will have to speak for me to the king for that,' was the laughing response."

In this case it is evident that the evangelical's appetite was more than a match for his orthodoxy, that his stomach for the nonce had got the better of his conscience, and that a warm bed, and a belly full of cream were, as the saying is, "too many" for his Protestantism. Had the latter been as vigilant as usual, he would, when exhorted by the hospitable old lady whose cream he was polishing off, "to speak to the King for her," have given the indignant rejoinder that there is but "one mediator between God and man." This is the objection urged by all sound Protestants against the practice of Catholics, when the latter ask the Blessed Virgin and the Saints "to speak to the king for them;" and we see not why it should not have been cited or retorted upon the good lady, who through the medium of a jug of cream administered in season to an itinerant "man of God," expected to have a good word put in for her, to the heavenly king.

The spiritual condition of the Protestant population of these Eastern Townships, as depicted by our *Missionary*, is in striking contrast with their material condition. The Protestants of this fertile district are represented as being utterly godless, and to all intents heathen—just as are the great majority of the Protestant population on the other side of the Lines. "A fearfully large proportion are living without God," we are told, and the condition of the few who do profess some form of religion is not much better. Their condition in this respect gives a beautiful illustration of the effects of Protestantism and private judgment. "For example," says our informant:—

"For example, I am now writing in a district containing about twenty families where there is no public worship. Among so small a number, split up into three or four different sects, there can be no settled ministry, and yet each sect requires a Saviour."

The Godless condition of the people is thus shown to be the direct and necessary consequence of Protestantism, which by splitting up the residents in a not over thickly populated district, into numbers of different sects—of which "each requires a Saviour"—renders it impossible for any one of them to sustain any kind of public worship.

We understand that the annual Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will open on the 30th of the present month. As it takes place earlier than usual it is hoped that the Ladies who take part in this most laudable and necessary work will exert themselves from the present moment; and that their patrons and the public generally will receive them with kindness, and extend to them such substantial marks of their appreciation as will console them in the difficult task they have undertaken, and encourage them to persevere in their labor of love.

THE OTTAWA BUILDINGS.—The Government have received statements from practical and competent men which leave no room to doubt that the departmental buildings may be rendered fit for occupation in little more than twelve months from this date, and that the building assigned to the legislature will be ready early in 1865. This will obviate necessity of a removal to Toronto, and, consequently, save a great deal of money. It will also satisfy Mr. Brown, and, according to him, the whole people of Upper Canada. It is very gratifying to God that such is the case.—*Transcript*.

RECEPTION INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Sunday the 30th ult., at the Parish of Ste. Sophie, occurred the gratifying ceremony of the reception into the Catholic Church of Mr. Matthew Moore, his daughter, and his grand-daughter. The ceremony of reception was performed by the Reverend Mr. Sherlock, who attended expressly for the occasion; and the following Address in the name of the parishioners of Ste. Sophie, was presented to the reverend gentleman:—

REVEREND MR. SHERLOCK.—We the undersigned in behalf of the Catholics of Ste. Sophie beg most respectfully to let you know we hail with great joy your presence amongst us and offer a hearty *Cord Mille* *Railles*. We beg also to offer you our sincere thanks for the great favor conferred on us by your condescending to visit us on this solemn occasion, to assist our beloved Pastor in receiving some of our separated brethren into the true fold. We are well aware that nothing but your great zeal for the honor and glory of God, and the welfare of our holy religion, could induce you to leave your beautiful city of Montreal, where your time and presence are so much esteemed, to undergo a long and painful journey to this remote part of the country; but we are aware also that neither fatigue nor distance can damp the ardor of the Catholic Priest when the honor and glory of God and the salvation of souls demand his presence.

We also beg to let you know that we have been highly edified with the very appropriate discourse you have been pleased to favor us with, the memory of which (we hope) will ever remain engraven on the tablet of our hearts. Praying Almighty God in His divine mercy to grant you a length of days to fulfill the arduous duties of your sacred ministry.

We remain, your devoted Children in Christ. Signed in behalf of the Parishioners of Ste. Sophie, JOHN GUINNY, PATRICK CANNY, JOHN GRAINY, PHILIP SUEVELIN, CHARLES O'CONNOR.

The Reverend Mr. Sherlock replied in a few and appropriate words to the above address reciprocating the good wishes of the Catholics of Ste. Sophie.

MONTREAL RIFLE RANGERS.—The Ladies of the Grey and Congregational Convents having had the kindness to grant the exclusive use of the ground contiguous to the Rifle Ranges at Point St. Charles, for the Volunteers, parties are hereby cautioned that no sheds, booths, or tents will be allowed to be erected thereon, on any pretence whatever, without special permission of the Executive Committee of the Rifle Tournament.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The town is full of rumors of Ministerial changes, as is natural in the case of a Ministry needing reconstruction, to prevent its falling to pieces. One item of news which has come to us with the utmost positiveness, is that the *Sabbatarian Mr. Brown*, travelling on Sunday to be in Quebec during the crisis—*Id.*

Handbills are said to be circulated among the workmen of this city, offering \$200 to men who will enter the service of the United States Government. The intention is doubtless to induce men to enter the Federal army.—*Transcript*.

LOCATIES IN THE JAIL.—There are now seven locaties in this city, awaiting examination into their mental condition prior to their being sent to some of the asylums. The Board whose business it is to look after the matter, have not seen fit to do so; consequently, the unfortunate are prevented from receiving an asylum, the treatment no jail can afford. It is matter for regret, that locancy is on the increase in the district of Montreal.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred last Friday at Milton, county of Helton. A young woman named Hogg, recently from Ireland, while staying with her friends at Milton, became lonely, and being dissatisfied with the country, she frequently expressed a desire to return to her native land. Her friends tried to persuade her that she would soon like the country and refused to furnish her with money to take her home. This seemed to press heavily upon the poor girl's mind. She left the house on Friday last, and as she did not return in the evening her relatives became anxious about her delay, and instituted a search for her, but did not succeed in discovering her whereabouts till Sunday afternoon, when her lifeless body was found suspended from a tree in the woods, near the village. The thought of being unable to return to her "home" was more than the unfortunate girl bear, and the result was the commission of suicide.—*Id.*

1861.—Out of Office.—Mr. Macdonnell brings forward his motion in the House of Assembly, as an amendment to the Address, affirming the regret of the House that the Ministry had not seen fit to recommend the adoption of Representation by Population. It was lost, and the *Globe* gave the names of Upper Canadians who voted against them in black letters, and called them "traitors."

First Session, 1863.—*Macdonnell in Office*.—Mr. M. C. Cameron moves the same amendment that Mr. Macdonnell moved the previous year. It was again lost, the member for North Oxford voting against his own motion of the previous year! The *Globe*, not quite dead in hand with the Ministry, kicked a little, but didn't do much damage. "Nary a black letter."

Second Session, 1863.—*The Globe friendly to the Government*.—Mr. Ferguson moves again Mr. Macdonnell's amendment in favor of Representation by Population. It is again lost; and the *Globe* speaks apologetically for those who voted against it! Not a black letter; not the slightest kick! Mr. Co. was opposed; Mr. Brown voted for it.

Well may Upper Canada exclaim—"Save me from my friends!" And well may we all exclaim—"Great is the power of the press!"

Gold mines near Quebec appear to be a subject of local interest. The *Quebec News* states:—"Gold Mines near Quebec."—We hear that a great rush has been made for the gold mines in the County of Beauce, about thirty-five miles from Quebec, and that at present there are upwards of a thousand people at the diggings, which are said to be exceedingly rich. The gold district extends over a distance of fifty miles, part of it running through the property of Mr. Haug's of this city."

Again the same paper states:—"The reported richness of the gold mines in the Chaudiere is more than verified by persons who have arrived in town with specimens of the deposit. A gentleman from Ottawa, who went to visit the locality, showed us, yesterday, some fine nuggets, weighing nearly an ounce, of pure gold; and he informs us that lumps much larger in size have been washed from the banks. About two hundred persons were at work, and others were flocking to the place. With a second California at our doors, it is strange how little excitement it creates."

We learn from the *Lower Provinces*, too, news of the yield of gold. A correspondent writing from Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, under date of August 10th, states:—"Five tons of quartz from the Cummerby Lead, were taken off and crushed during last week, and yielded 53 ounces of the precious metal. This is the product of five men's labor for six days, at a depth of fifteen feet from the surface. The quartz was not picked, but sent to the crusher as it came from the lead, which is a large one and easily worked. I leave it to the public to calculate the amount per day which this would give to each man employed as a return for his labor, and thereby judge of the value of our gold fields in this district."

A FEARFUL GRIEVANCE.—On Saturday night, a negro of the name of Levi Byers was brought into Hamilton, in the custody of two constables, and placed in the gaol, on the charge of committing a rape upon the person of a young white girl, the daughter of a farmer in Flamboro West. The assault was of a most brutal and atrocious character, and it is satisfactory to know that he is now placed where condign punishment will be meted out to him for the abominable outrage. The prisoner is a runaway slave from Virginia.—*Spectator*.

The Western Canadian newspapers are filled with accounts of outrages committed by escaped slaves. A great many cases escape notoriety, owing to the fear of publicity—the parents preferring injury to shame. The Penitentiary is full of negroes convicted of like offences. Something must be done to stop this fearful evil. Slaves must not find a home in Canada. They put no restraint upon their passions, and female outrage where they reside. If the Legislature does not speedily interfere and take steps to remove the escaped slaves to some other country, the people of the West will rise en masse and kill them.—*British Whig*.

A ministerial paper states, as the result of the visit of the Indian Chiefs to Quebec, where they had a long interview with the Premier and the Commissioners of Crown lands, that the "fisheries in the neighborhood of Manitoulin, are hereafter to be free." This is a practical confession that the Ministry blundered in renting one of these fisheries; an act out of which the recent difficulty arose. When, by their own act, they so completely condemn themselves, their most ardent defenders will not be able to say a word in their favor. We have all along contended that the fisheries in question never ought to have been leased; and after a world of trouble the Ministry has come to see that we were right and set about rectifying their error; an error which cost one life and nearly brought upon us an Indian war.—*Toronto Leader*.

THE TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.—As was to be expected, the New York papers deny the existence of a treasonable correspondence, the object of which was to invite an invasion of Canada by the Lincoln dynasty, and in which certain persons in this country are implicated. This denial does not in the least shake our faith in the correctness of the main statement, that such a correspondence has passed; and we are quite willing to await till the facts fully develop themselves in order that it may be seen where the truth lies. When we made our first statement we had not heard any of the names of the conspirators mentioned, but since then rumor has been busy in this city, in their identification. We forbear, however, to repeat the names freely mentioned upon the street.—*Toronto Leader*.

A telegram in the *Toronto Leader* states: "Messrs. Tupper and Tilly complain strongly of the bad faith of the Government towards the Lower Provinces."

According to the record kept by the Harbor Master, Capt. Hahlof, 538 sea-going vessels arrived and sailed, arrived in the Harbor of Montreal, from the opening of navigation this year until the 31st inst., their aggregate capacity 1,398,897 tons;—the corresponding period of last year being—324 vessels, amounting 1,357,782 tons. There were 32 vessels in port on the p.m. of 31st inst., floating up to 11,115 tons.

HORSES FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.—One or two Americans are still in the city picking up horses for the Federal army, but the stock has been pretty well exhausted. In consequence of the large demand prices have risen to a higher figure than the agents are inclined to give, and few animals therefore change hands. Twenty-three were yesterday brought from the country to be sent across the river.—*Kingston News*.

On the afternoon of Saturday, between the hours of five and six o'clock, in broad day light, one of the most atrocious acts of incendiarism was perpetrated in Colborne street which it has been our lot to record. It resulted in the death of a mother and two children and the placing the life of another woman in the most imminent danger from injuries received in leaping from a window 40 feet in height.

IN SEARCH OF HANCOCK.—Two Americans have been hiring young men at \$2 a day at Dundas, ostensibly for railway work. One of the men, however, having admitted that he would like to get a few men to go over and join the army, the pair had to skedaddle at double quick, minus their men.—*Banner*.

The wreck of the *Anglo-Saxon*, with the remainder of the cargo, has been sold to John Sheridan, driver of Halifax, for \$200.

Mr. Nicotte has accepted a Judgeship. *Courier*.—Daniel Kohoe, who recently absconded from Toronto to the grief of his numerous creditors, has been arrested in Buffalo, and committed to jail in default of \$20,000 bail. He is supposed to have plenty of money with him, and his creditors are determined to hold him until he discharges. Attachments to the amount of \$7,000 have been already lodged against him.

An official announcement in the Paris papers acknowledges the receipt of the sum of 25,000 francs from the Consul General of France in Canada, in aid of the distressed French operatives. The receipt of 15,000 francs is also acknowledged from the same source, being the amount collected in Montreal.

INFANTICIDE.—Dr. Barker held an Inquest in the City Hall, on the body of a male infant, found under some stones on the Government Commons, back of the Herchmer property. Three witnesses were examined, testifying that the child was full grown, and apparently had been born alive. The jury directed a post mortem examination, and the Coroner adjourned the Inquest until this day week, to enable the Police to make enquiries.—*British Whig*.

Birth, At the Tannery des Roiland, on the 5th instant, the wife of Samuel McDonald, Bay, of a daughter.

Died, In this city, on the 5th instant, of water on the brain, Mary Catherine, infant daughter of Thomas J. Sweeney.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 8, 1863.

Flour—Pallards, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Millings, \$2.55 to \$2.70; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Super, No. 2 \$3.50 to \$3.75; Superior \$4.10 to \$4.20; Fancy \$4.30 to \$4.50; Extra \$4.60 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$4.60 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35. Oatmeal per 100 lbs, 1 C, \$5.25. No J C. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c. Asnes per 112 lbs, Pats, latest sales were at \$6.05, to \$6.10; Inferior Pats, \$5.90 to \$6.00; Pats, in demand, at \$6.60 to \$6.70. Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10c to 11c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c. Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7c. Tallow per lb, 7c to 8c. Cut Meats per lb, Smoked Ham, 10c to 11c; Bacon, 5c to 6c. Pork—Quiet; New Mesa, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Prime Mesa, \$9.00 to \$9.00; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Sept. 8. First Quality Cattle, \$6 to \$6.50; Second and Third, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra \$25 to \$30.—Sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; Lambs, \$2 to \$2.50. Hogs, \$4.50 to \$5.00, live-weight. Hides, \$5 to \$7.50. Fats, 75c to 90c. Tallow, rough 4c to 5c.—*Montreal Witness*.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

					September 9.
Flour, country, per qt.	12	9	to	13	0
Oatmeal, do.	0	0	to	0	0
Indian Meal	0	0	to	0	0
Pens per min	0	0	to	0	0
Barley, do, for seed	4	0	to	4	0
Oats, do.	2	0	to	2	0
Beans, Canadian, per min.	0	0	to	0	0
Honey, per lb	0	7	to	0	8
Potatoes, per bag	2	6	to	3	0
Dressed Hog, per 100 lbs.	10	0	to	10	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	7	to	0	9
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$9.00	to	\$12.00		
Straw,	\$6.00	to	\$8.00		
Butter, fresh per lb,	0	10	to	1	0
Do salt, do	0	7	to	0	8
Backwheat	0	0	to	0	0
Flax Seed, do.	8	2	to	9	0
Timothy do	0	0	to	0	0
Turkeys, per couple, do	6	0	to	7	0
Geese, do	4	0	to	5	0
Ducks, do	2	0	to	2	0
Fowls, do	2	6	to	3	0
Lard, do.	0	7	to	0	8
Maple Sugar,	0	5	to	0	6
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0	0	to	0	0
Prairie Hens	0	0	to	0	0
Quails	0	0	to	0	0

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lancaster, D. McGillivray, \$100; Toledo, P. McNamee, \$2; Luthiniere, Rev E. Paucher, \$2; L'Orignal, N. G. B. \$3; Smith's Falls, Jas. Heaton, \$1; Sissex Vale, N. B. Rev J. Verrier, \$1; Conway, R. Hickey, \$2; Vanhook Hill, D. McDonald, \$2; Galt, P. Lavin, \$2; Lewis, T. Dunne, \$2; Monteno, Illinois, Rev J. Paradis, \$2; Point au Chevre, Mrs D. Cameron, \$2; St. Gringoire, Dr. G. H. Bourgeois, \$2; Quebec, J. C. Nolan, \$2; St. John's, T. B. Johnson, \$2; Norton Creek, A. McCallum, \$1; Lancaster, U. S. Rev J. H. Noisette, \$4; St. Alexandre, Rev Dr. Desrochers, \$14.50; L'Assomption, J. Collins, \$2; Weston, F. G. Kent, \$2; Beauharis, J. McCully, \$2; Ashfield, Rev A. W. Beauregard, \$2; Dundee, D. McPherson, \$2; Chatham, J. B. Williams, \$2; Warkworth, W. Kennedy, \$5.50; Valleyfield, P. Lynch, \$2; Loughboro, J. Lacey, \$1; Plattsburg, N. Y. Rev. Orlan Fathers, \$2; Williams-town, A. Hay, \$2; Frampton, Rev Dr. Paradis, \$2; Portsmouth, O. K. Cameron, \$2; Yamachiche, Rev J. H. Dorion, \$2; Gourock, P. M. Naughton, \$2. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. McLaughlin, \$2.50; Drummondville, Rev Dr. Pringle, \$2; Isle d'Orleans, Rev Dr. Desnoyers, \$2; J. B. Deneau, \$2; J. P. O'Meara, \$2.50; St. Fermeil, Rev. F. MacDonnell, \$2.50.

Per Rev G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—Self, \$2; P. MacDonnell, \$2.50; A. McIntosh, \$2.

Per A. MacFar, Wellington—J. Kennedy, \$3; John Kelly, \$2.

Per G. Fraser, Brockville—J. McHugh, \$2; J. Thompson, \$2.

Per H. O'C. Trainor, St. Mary's—Self, \$2; W. Dugan, \$1; J. Kilum, \$1; J. D. Nutting, \$1; A. Haines, \$1.

Per P. Maguire, Colborne—C. Power, \$1.

Per P. McDermott, Sarnia—J. Quig, \$2; Moorestown, M. Hawkins, \$5.

Per J. J. Murphy, Ottawa—T. Costello, \$2; R. Dunning, \$2.50; Navin, W. Murray, \$2; Negan, W. Brennan, \$2.50.

Per Rev J. Brettburgh, Trenton—L. Le Belle, \$2.

Per E. Reade, Napanee—W. Money, \$2.

Per P. Purcell, Kingston—J. King, \$4.50; Charles McNeil, \$4.50; D. Lynch, \$2.50; Loughboro, A. Granger, \$2; M. O'Gorman, \$5.50; M. H. Galt, \$1.50; M. Rourke, \$2.50; Hamilton, T. Rife, \$1; Wells Island, J. Delaney, \$2.50.

Per M. O'Connor, Lansdowne—D. O'Connor, \$2.

Per E. Dunne, Oshawa—Self, \$2; P. Wall, \$2; D. Mallon, \$2; D. Borden, \$2; G. Welch, \$2; Dr. McMahon, \$2; J. O'Regan, \$2; P. Pruthomme, \$2; T. Mulcahy, \$2.

Per J. Flood, Farmerville—T. O'Connor, \$5.

Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville—J. M. Blue, \$2; J. McCormick, \$2; J. P. McDonald, \$2.

Per E. D. McMahon, Wellington—Self, \$5; D. Herrington, \$2.

Per P. Hackett, Gruby—Self, \$2; Waterloo, M. Stackpool, \$1.

Per Rev L. A. Bourret, St. Anne de la Penitence—Rev P. Girard, \$2.

Per Rev J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—Aultsville, J. Lacey, \$2.

Per Rev O. Giroux, Industry—Self, \$2.50; St. Anicet, P. Barrie, \$2.

Per J. Kevelin, Amherstburg—J. Lafferty, \$1.

Per J. Hackett, Chubbly—L. Connor, \$4; Viewman Fryer, \$2.

Per J. Darnan, Perth—T. Berlin, \$1; Franktown, R. MacDonnell, \$5.

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Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1863.

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