

dom of a dogmatic theology. De Broglie's Church and Roman Empire. Edinburgh Review, April, 1860.

Now, in the above extract there is not a word or expression applied by the *Reviewer* to "Heathenism" which—as may be seen by the interpolations which we have made and italicised—is not perfectly applicable to Protestantism. It, as was Heathenism, is broken up into an infinity of sects and persuasions; it, as was Heathenism, is a mere bundle of individual notions; and after three centuries of existence it is to-day as was Heathenism in the days of Constantine, "still tost on the shoreless ocean of uncertainty." The parallel is complete; and just as in the IV. century, the longing for certainty, and the conviction that human reason or private judgment was inadequate to the production of certainty, were the means by which, under God, thousands and hundreds of thousands were wrested from Heathenism and the Empire of Satan; so, under God, have we reasons to hope that, in this our XIX. century, the same causes will operate to the conversion to the Catholic Church, of thousands and tens of thousands of our unhappy Protestant brethren, now alas! slaves to the most degrading and soul-killing heresies. If to wish for this, if to pray for this, be indicative of a want of charity; if to desire earnestly that immortal souls may be snatched from the clutches of the devil, and restored to the arms of their living mother—be un-Christian, then, are we most uncharitable, most un-Christian, then, are we indeed obnoxious to our cotemporary's reproaches. But if, as we contend, these aspirations, these prayers, and ardent desires, be the inevitable concomitants of Christian charity, then are we justified in praying that those internal dissensions which contributed to the downfall of Paganism, may abundantly lead to the speedy discomfiture of Protestantism.

THE "SAINTS OF THE CONVENTICLE."—This is a sad day for these gentry. In vain do they occupy the chief seats in the synagogue; in vain do they still make broad their phylacteries, and infuse a double portion of sanctimonious cant into their nasal utterances—no man will trust them, and the *Times* points the finger of scorn at them. Long have they driven a large and lucrative trade in sanctity; long and profitably have they speculated upon the gullibility of the Protestant public; black-coated and white-chokered, long have they from platforms blackguarded the Pope to the intense gratification of the gaping Great Briton. Strenuous have been their exertions, marvellous their power of consumption, at pleasant Tea and Gospel parties, at evangelical pic-nics. But alas! for the good things and the creature comforts wherewith these reverend professors are wont to fill their saintly paunches. Their day has passed, their sun has set, and the very winter of their discontent has fairly set in. Hear how the *Times*, that infallible index to the state of public feeling in England speaks of the holy men, in whom Exeter Hall delights:—

"Against loud spoken religious hypocrisy are we on our guard. A few memorable instances which have occurred at a not very distant date have convinced the world that, however much a high toned 'professor' is to be admired upon other grounds, it is unsafe to keep an account at his bank. Of course we do not wish to say one word, nor to write a sarcasm even by implication, against those men whose conduct is really guided by the precepts of morality and religion, but the misfortune is that the simulation of either religion or morality is not a very difficult task. The wolf can slip the sheep's clothing on and off with scarcely an effort. The danger, however, just now does not proceed from that quarter. The credit of Turfite & Co., is hopelessly shaken for many a year to come."—*Times*.

For this we should be thankful; and well would it have been for many an unhappy deposit-or in Banks conducted by eminent "professors" if the conviction of the rottenness of the saintly Firm had been arrived at sooner. Yet, at the same time, it is to be regretted that the profession of religion should have been brought into disrepute by the rascality of the evangelical world. Should not the *Times* discriminate? The religion which it is so easy to simulate, is the No-Popery religion; the religion which consists in denouncing the Pope as the "Man of Sin," and in taking the Chair at Anniversary meetings for converting the blinded idolators of Ireland and Lower Canada to Christianity. The "professors" of this peculiar form of religion are certainly obnoxious to the sneers of the *Times*. But then all Christians are not of this stamp; and the attempt to divorce religion and morality, or to represent good works as incompatible with a lively faith, is peculiar to the evangelical section of the religious world. With such "professors" we should be loth, we confess, even were we rich enough, to keep a bank account; but in the non-evangelical community we believe that as a general rule, the Christian in religion will ever be found the most upright man in business. We may mention that our cotemporary the *Witness*, on whose friends of the French Canadian Missionary Society the sneers of the *Times* bear hard, and at whom they would almost appear to have been levelled, is exceedingly indignant at the impiety and gross irreverence of the British *Thunderer*.

A TEXT FOR THE "BRITISH WHIG."—When our Kingston cotemporary shall again find himself in the vein, or humor for discoursing upon the advantages of Divorce, and the blessings of Divorce Laws, we would strongly recommend him to adopt for his text the following paragraph, which we clip from the *Christian Inquirer*, an ably conducted Protestant journal published in New York:—

DIVORCE.—"In Clay County, Indiana, a few days ago, a woman obtained a divorce from her husband, and married another man fifteen minutes afterwards."—*Christian Inquirer*, May 19th.

Once that the barriers are removed, or the flood gates opened, the torrent of licentiousness, as all example shows, can not be resisted or controlled; and to proclaim, under any circumstances, the dissolubility of marriage, is but the first step on the downwards road; along which communities

are hurried with headlong speed until they arrive at the *terminus*, which our republican and Protestant neighbors on the other side of the Lines seem at last to have reached. With them "marriage" no longer exists; in lieu thereof they swap females, or occasionally strong-minded females swap males, with one another, as convenience or passion may dictate. Filthy as are the sexual unions of those communities that have accepted the system of Divorce, there is nothing therein but what is the logical consequence—indeed necessity, of the premise, that upon any consideration, or for any cause, it is possible to dissolve the marriage tie. To limit the right of Divorce to cases of adultery, is but to put a premium on adultery; to hold out an inducement to parties to ill-assorted unions to commit an act of impurity; and in the interests of morality therefore, if Divorce is to be tolerated at all, or under any conceivable circumstances, it should be allowed for every cause or whim that may suggest itself to the depraved and unruled appetite. Why compel a woman to go through the formality of an act of adultery, before granting her the privilege of taking to herself another husband? The mutual consent of the contracting parties to separate, should suffice—if anything could suffice—to constitute a valid emancipation from the chains of matrimony; and there is, we repeat it, no middle ground logically tenable betwixt the Catholic theory of marriage, and the promiscuous sexual intercourse such as obtains amongst cattle, the lower orders of animals generally, and the Protestants of the United States in particular.

Of the morality of that community which tolerates this kind of sexual intercourse, in whose bosom a woman can get a legal divorce from one husband, and be married to another, within a quarter of an hour, we will not trust ourselves to say much, lest the *British Whig* should again tax us with disingenuousness. We will therefore merely content ourselves by laying before our cotemporary the following extract from the New York Protestant journal from which we have already quoted:—

"How appalling the contrast between Christianity as professed, and Christianity as practised by the American people. What will our Japanese cousins think and say of New York? Will they not exclaim, 'Carry us back to Jeddah? If this city, if this nation, with its corruption, vice, bribery, brutality, lust, intemperance, are Christianity, will they not say—'Let us live at peace in Buddhism?' What will they think of our politics, of our party papers, of our duels, of our burnings alive, of our child murders by swill milk and rotten streets, of forgeries, reckless exposure and destruction of human life on rail and boat, of our wife poisonings, Courts that catch and hang the poor, and let the guilty criminal slip through! Oh! it is a fearful catalogue, but one-half is not told."—*Christian Inquirer*, 19th ult.

The Japanese Buddhists, were they acquainted with the true state of society, and civilisation, in the United States; and were they assured that that social condition, that that civilisation, were the products of the religion of the United States, the bright consummate flower of Protestantism, would probably conclude, and would certainly not be very far wrong in so concluding—that as a religion, Buddhism was, in every particular, superior to Protestantism; and that it was the imperative duty of the Japanese Buddhists to hold a great Foreign Missionary Meeting at Jeddah for the purpose of reclaiming, and civilising the barbarian Protestants of the North American Continent.

COLLECTION AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—We have been informed that the collection taken up at High Mass on Sunday last, in the St. Patrick's Church, in aid of the Sisters of Charity about to accompany Mgr. Grandin on his mission, amounted to the handsome sum of Two Hundred dollars.

DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BOWMANVILLE, C.W.—On Sunday, the 20th ult., the Catholic Church, recently erected at Bowmanville, was solemnly blessed and opened for Divine service. The ceremony was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, assisted by the Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh, V.G., and the Rev. John Madden, Pastor of the Mission.

MOORE ANNIVERSARY.—The 81st anniversary of Ireland's illustrious bard was appropriately celebrated on Monday evening, at the Bonaventure Hall, by the St. Patrick's Literary Association. An eloquent address was delivered by T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., President of the Society; and the Band of the Society played several beautiful pieces of music during the intervals betwixt the several speeches. Admittance was gratuitous, and the Hall was densely crowded.

THE CROPS IN U. CANADA.—The local papers speak favorably of the prospects of a good harvest. In many places the fall wheat has suffered much from the late severe frosts, but the spring wheat and orchards are looking remarkably well.

The *Montreal Gazette* contains a mysterious announcement as to the "interior of His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces." Here is the paragraph:—

"We are informed that the interior of His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces, residence of Sherbrooke street, is to be immediately renewed and re-decorated in expectation of the arrival in our midst of the Prince of Wales."—*Montreal Gazette*, 29th ult.

How the gallant officer's "interior" is to be renewed and decorated? or why it should be so treated at all? are questions we are not prepared to answer. Perhaps the *Gazette* means merely to imply that His Excellency's bowels are out of order; and that he is about to try a course of tonics in order to restore the normal and healthy action of his *viscera* or interior.

The following communication, relative to the Temperance movement in the parish of St. Valentin, has been sent to us for publication:—

Sir,—The parish of St. Valentin has lately been the theatre of events which merit public attention. More than one journal has reproduced the said events which have stamped this parish with a certain notoriety. But things which have occurred subsequently, the reflections made thereupon, and the determinations resolved upon, have appeared to me equally worthy of comment; for if it be meet to brand a crime and its perpetrators, it is also right to make public the good that is operated in order to counteract the baneful effects of a public scandal too long endured.

I will tell you then, Sir, that at the present moment every one here is at work to reconstitute this parish in the good opinion of the country. The impetus given by the pastor in the direction of a desirable progress, extends itself from day to day, and daily more and more. The envenomed source of crime, the curse of families and of society, which digs for them the gulf—in a word the grog-shops—had scarce diminished before to day. The first disorders thereby occasioned here date from a period of twenty years back. Ever since that epoch the poison of intoxicating liquor has flowed with more or less intensity amongst the unhappy families to day the victims of its disastrous effects. And I am warranted in attributing the late disorders here, not only to a sudden vengeance against the Municipal Councillors, but to a sentiment of bitter hatred stimulated for upwards of a year by the copious libations of the liquor shop. A very syphon ever flowing, the throat of the grog-seller has disgorged a flood of fifth which has carried everywhere shame and desolation. That the drunkenness of St. Valentin has been the cause of the evil long time prevailing in spite of noble efforts, there can be no doubt.

The idea of the revolting acts to which at the beginning of this year some persons made a show of proceeding had at last aroused public indignation. Inspired by a patriotic and religious enthusiasm at the sight of the evil which menaced his flock, the reverend pastor of the parish vigorously attacked the foe. He declaimed against the horrid vice of drunkenness, which brings destruction upon society and upon the family. His powerful voice happily found an echo in the hearts of his audience. First the Municipal Council was persuaded to adopt an energetic resolution against taverns as a destructive scourge which undermines the happiness of the community. In like manner the entire body of parishioners sanctioned this important decision; and the universal enthusiasm in favor of their convictions gives us grounds to hope for a continuance of prosperity and balcony days for the people of St. Valentin. May they henceforward adhere to that sanction publicly given in the following fact which I relate to their credit.

In the first transports of their joy at the restoration of peace, so long disturbed, the entire body of the Parishioners hastened to render the tribute of their thanks to their pastor for the bold initiative he had taken; but the latter, hearing in time of this movement, himself opposed it. The Rev. Mr. Deguay deemed it his duty to decline this solemn demonstration; but availing himself of the occasion, he addressed a touching discourse to his parishioners, which closed with an earnest invitation to them to maintain themselves strongly united against the degrading vice, which has shed so many dangers upon the soil of the country; assuring them at the same time, that that union would be the safety of themselves, of their families, and of their country. It was the day of the Feast of the Ascension, and the Rev. Chaplain of *Isle aux Noix* who preached on the occasion, on his turn recommended the union of the parishioners with their pastor, whom they would ever find foremost in the breach, watching over their defence, and encouraging them by his ardor.

The intended demonstration, the address already signed by upwards of 85 heads of families, at the moment when the movement was put a stop to, avenges in a signal manner the reputation of the people of St. Valentin, which, as elsewhere, with some unhappy exceptions, is sound at heart.

As may easily be conceived, a sensible return towards the good old paths is perceptible in this parish; and there are abundant reasons to hope that the movement will continue to advance. Municipal, and other affairs, are now in the hands of men who have the general interest at heart, and not merely the advantage of some private individual. These men know, and will perform their duty.

I remain, Sir, very sincerely yours,
St. Valentin, 24th May, 1860.

We have been requested to publish the following address, presented to Mr. Barry, of Toronto, by his friends, previous to his departure for Ireland. Mr. Barry replied *extempore* in a few suitable words:—

To Thomas Barry Esq., of the City of Toronto, Canada West, Barrister and Solicitor &c.

Dear Sir—Having only this day learned of your speedy departure for your fatherland than we otherwise anticipated, we are hereby prevented testifying to your own good wishes in a more substantial manner than we would otherwise have desired.

However we can only say that you must take the will for the deed, assuring you that you carry with you not only our best wishes for your happiness and success, in every sense, but also those of a large and influential portion of the inhabitants of this city.

We fondly hope and trust that a merciful Providence will watch over you in all your wanderings, and carry you safely through them all, and at no distant day bring you back again amongst us in safety, health, and strength—again to assume and enter on that large sphere of usefulness to others, as well as profit to yourself, which you have here hitherto occupied.

And, wishing you a pleasant journey, and a joyful reunion with your many friends in the "Green Isle," sweetest gem of the ocean, permit us to subscribe ourselves your attached friends and admirers:—

A. Manning J. Thorburn, M.D.
J. Ginty J. Duggan, Q.C.
J. H. Doyle, Barrister J. M'Nabb, Barrister
Morphy & Walkem, W. H. Burns,
W. J. Harper, Solicitor, H. B. Morphy
G. A. Walkem D. M'Donald
J. Woodside W. V. Bacon,
J. Moulson T. H. Ince,
J. Burnett W. B. Sullivan
F. Callaway G. Brooke
G. B. Hare G. Hemings

Toronto, May 28th, 1860.

Mr. Macquestin, the City Surveyor, has notified the citizens that the by-laws will be strictly enforced which relate to excavations in streets, encumbering side-walks, throwing dirty water into the streets, carting rubbish through the streets, and also the by-law respecting cellar-doors, or trap-doors, on the side-walks. Great credit is due to officials who faithfully and impartially enforce the laws of the city. The quantity of dirty water thrown from houses in some streets is so great that the atmosphere of those streets is highly offensive after midnight. But where are poor people to throw their dirty water, where drains are not provided to carry it off? A thorough drainage of the city would probably save hundreds of lives every year, and prevent much ill-health. Since the foregoing was written, we learn that Mr. Macquestin has received a letter threatening him with vengeance should he continue to discharge useless men. We hope the City Surveyor will not be deterred from faithfully doing his duty by the threats of any one. If he continues to discharge his duties as he has thus far done the citizens will soon be ready to acknowledge that he is the right man for the office he holds.—*Montreal Witness*.

Mr. J. Caugwin, jun., St. Catharines, C.E., has kindly consented to act as our Agent in the above locality.

The *Arabia* brings news of the death of the Rev. Theodore Parker, one of the most distinguished Protestant divines of the day, and by whose death the Protestant Church has been deprived of one of its ablest and most amiable ministers.

At a Meeting of the Brins Lacrosse Club, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing season:—

President—Mr. John Robinson.
Vice President—Mr. Frank Curran.
Secretary Treasurer—Mr. P. J. Kearney.
Committee—Messrs. W. J. Cox, W. Hammel, John Bowie, M. Burke, and Jas. Stafford.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE AT QUEBEC.—At last it has been resolved to make the Parliament House serve the temporary purpose of a palace for His Royal Highness, Albert, Prince of Wales. The whole machinery of legislation is to be sent out of the building, including officials of every degree. New furniture is to be put in. Kitchens, cooking utensils, beds, bedding, dining tables, sideboards, pianos, and the full accessories of a well furnished house, are to take the place of desks and office stools; and there is to be an upheaving of things in general. The arrangement, we regard, as in every sense a most proper and satisfactory one—indeed, the only one that fully meets public expectation. His Excellency the Governor General has done wisely, and we trust the Commissioner of Public Works will find the means of making things look creditable in every way before the royal visitor arrives. *Quebec Chronicle*, Wednesday.

FIRE.—A fire broke out early on Sunday morning in the Pork, Beef and Butter Inspection Stores, Grey Nunn Street. It was seriously damaged ere the fire could be arrested. A family living in the upper story barely escaped with their lives. How the fire originated is a mystery. The office in which it seems to have originated was closed on the previous evening about six o'clock, and no light or fire had been in use there. The store was very full of provisions, which, we believe, was partly covered by insurance, and belonging to the following persons, Mr. Rees, H. Renaud, pork; Mr. Munn, pork and butter; Messrs. Young & Co., pork; Mr. McShane, beef; Mr. Feron, shoulders, and hams; Messrs. Taylor, butter; Mr. Farrell, hams; Mr. Binnore, butter; Mr. Mercier, hams; Mr. Walker, butter; Stewart & McIntyre, butter; MacKay & Brothers; B. Lindsay, butter. The way in which this fire was got under without damage to the adjoining property, which was in great danger from the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, is another illustration of the benefit derived from our Water works. Without them the fire would doubtless have spread in the direction of the canal and destroyed many thousand pounds worth of valuable property. As it was the fire was confined to the building in which it originated.—*Montreal Gazette*.

GREAT FIRE AT LAMPSON'S COVE.—We regret to say that a most destructive fire broke out last evening, about six o'clock, in a large stone building in Champlain Street, immediately under what is generally known as the "Steps." The building which belonged to Mr. Lampson was a stone house, subdivided into about forty tenements, most of which were occupied by families of the poorer class. All the families have lost nearly everything they owned in the shape of furniture, and are consequently turned penniless into the street. From Lampson's building which stood on the West side of the Street, the fire soon spread to an adjoining house on the same side, occupied by Mr. Dwyer, as a boarding house, and afterwards a strong breeze having sprung up—it spread to the opposite row of houses next the wharf six of which were shortly consumed. Of the latter one belonged to Mr. Roach, who has lost nearly everything. The others were the property of Mr. Lampson and Mr. Flannigan, all occupied by families of the labouring class. Here, however, the fire did not stop, but extended to the buildings next the river unfortunately connected with Mr. Flannigan's Shipping Yard containing some thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of valuable sawn timber and staves. The whole of this was speedily consumed along with the best portion of the wharf on which it was piled, and a barge lying alongside. Altogether the loss cannot be estimated at less than \$100,000, a considerable moiety of which falls on the poorest class of our fellow citizens. In Mr. Flannigan's timber, it is understood the Messrs. Bursall had an interest, and on this there is understood to be some insurance. Mr. Lampson's property, we believe, insured; and to what extent Mr. Flannigan is a sufferer, we have not as yet been able to learn. Fortunately from the direction of the wind the shipping which at this point lies two and three deep ran little risk. Tugs were in readiness in case of an exigency and the officers in charge of the engines did their duty as well as circumstances would permit.—*Quebec Chronicle* 26th ult.

The *Canadian* started from Quebec on her homeward voyage at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and passed Father Point at 1.25 a.m., showing good progress. She met with an accident before starting. The spring of a steamvalve broke and fell on the piston, which with the up stroke forced it on the top of the cylinder and broke it. One engine was therefore disabled. It was disconnected with the other, and the vessel we believe will steam 9 knots an hour with one engine. The nature of the accident was fully explained to the passengers, of whom there were 71 cabin and 33 steerage on board. Their money was offered to be returned, or a passage in the next steamer. Only 6 of the former and 7 of the latter left the ship.—*Montreal Gazette*.

MORE SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.—Twenty-three thousand bushels of wheat were shipped a few days ago from Kincardine, County of Bruce, for Montreal. This time last year the farmers of that county had to get their seed grain and provisions from abroad, as our readers may remember the destitution which prevailed there from the failure of the crops. There is yet as much more wheat to export thence this spring.—*London Free Press*.

IMPROVEMENT.—The *Galt Reporter* is credibly informed that there were over two thousand barrels of flour, and about three thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, besides a large quantity of other merchandise, forwarded from Galt Railway Station last week. This surely looks like an improvement in the times.

Mr. Craik, (Opposition) has been elected for East Middlesex. The vote at the close of the poll stood as follows:—Craik, 1,025; Boecher, 855; Cornish, 349.

Birth.

In this city, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. John Cuddy, Dry Goods Merchant, St. Mary's Street, of a son.

Died.

On the 19th ult., at his residence Charlottenburgh, County of Glengarry, and in the 85th year of his age, Donald M'Donald, deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

The late Mr. M'Donald was one of the oldest and most respected settlers in his part of the country, having emigrated to Canada in 1786. A kind neighbor and a good Christian, his memory will long be held in affectionate remembrance by those whom he has left behind him. A.L.P.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the *Montreal Witness* of Wednesday last.

After a series of cold, cloudy and rainy days, the weather is again bright and beautiful. The accounts of the weather and crops from various quarters continue very satisfactory.

Wheat has been going down, and might have been bought yesterday at \$1.20. The news to day may strengthen the market.

Flour had been very dull until the market gave way, when considerable sales of ordinary brands were effected at \$5.25 for No. 1. Good brands are held higher, but they do not sell. The news to day will probably render holders firmer.

In Coarse Grains we have nothing to report. Oatmeal has been sold at \$4.75.

Peas.—The arrivals are large, and the price is rather lower. Car-loads will not bring over 80 cents per 66 lbs, and a cargo has, we understand, been sold at 82 cents, though the quality was good.

Butter.—Now is beginning to arrive freely, but there are no transactions to report. We would again impress upon the minds of packers the importance of having their kegs or firkins marked with the dry tare by the cooper, and not on any account to add the usual allowance of two pounds soaking to the marked weight. If they do so, this two pounds has just to be allowed again in all ordinary cases, as buyers will not take the butter except at marked weights of packages and two pounds additional. Notwithstanding all our warnings on this head, we are frequently getting letters complaining of the allowance of soaking, when it was included in the market weight of kegs.

Potatoes will hardly pay for carriage. A car load of large Reds was sold at 2s 3d per bag of a minot and a half, which is rather less than 30 cents per bushel. Good White, Cup, or Pink-eye Potatoes would bring a little more, but it is difficult to effect sales.

Wool.—The cash price offered for ordinary to good Wool is 25 to 27 cents, but if sold on time to manufacturers would bring considerably more, probably 30 cents.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines, and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no vestige behind.

REMOVED.

THE undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED his

INSURANCE OFFICE

From Saint Francois Xavier Street, to
No. 192, SAINT PAUL STREET,
In the Upper part of Messrs. Lumothé & McGregor's Store.
J. LEANDRE BRAULT.

THOMAS WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND PORTER
MERCHANTS,
26 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received a well selected stock of liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver free to any part of the city all goods ordered at their stores.

PRICES.

WINES.

	Per gal. dozen.	Per bottle.
PORT—Finest Old Crusted....	48s	4s 0d
Very Fine.....	12s 6d	30s 2s 6d
SHERRY—Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d	42s	3s 6d
Good.....	12s 6d	30s 2s 6d
MADEIRA—Fine Old.....	15s 0d	36s 3s 0d
CHAMPAGNE—Moet's Imperial,	90s	7s 6d
Jules Munn & Co's.	50s	4s 2d
CLARET—Chateau Lafitte and		
St. Julien.....	10s 0d	24s 2s 0d

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES—Fine Old, 1848....	60s	6s 0d
Otard, Dupuy & Co's. 15s 0d	36s	3s 0d
GIN—Best London Old Tom.....	12s 6d	30s 2s 6d
DeKuyper's Hollands.....	6s 3d	15s 1s 3d
WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's		
Scotch.....	8s 4d	20s 2s 0d
Thin's & Jameson's		
Irish.....	8s 4d	20s 2s 0d
Old Rye and Genuine		
Upper Canada, 4s 0d	10s	1s 0d
RUNS—Finest Old Jamaica.....	10s 0d	24s 2s 0d

ALES AND PORTERS.

	quarts.	pints.
ALE—Bass & Co's. and Allison's E. I.		
Pale.....	12s 6d	7s 6d
Montreal, Lachino and Quebec.....	4s 0d	2s 6d
PORTER—Truman & Co's. and Guinness & Co's. Stout.....	12s 6d	7s 6d
Montreal and Lachino Porters.....	5s 0d	3s 0d
CIDER—Penner's, &c.....	12s 6d	7s 6d

All Casks, Jars and Bottles to be returned or paid for on delivery.

Depot for Genuine Upper Canada and Toddy Whiskey.

May 31, 1860.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th instant.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

By Order,
WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

June 1, 1860.

NOW PUBLISHING,

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A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ALGEBRA.

First Part Just Ready.

THE WHOLE, when issued, will be found to be a complete and comprehensive Volume on the Science.

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April 19, 1860.