

always dangerous, has attained those formidable dimensions which now compel them to-day to cry out for measures of coercion, and to advocate the repression of secret societies by legislative enactments. We warned our contemporaries of "bona principes," what would be the consequence of dallying with Orangism, what would be the inevitable results of their timidity, of their lack of courage in the presence of a great and daily increasing danger. We implored their aid and co-operation, as Catholics, and as the intended victims of Orangism, to whom would be accorded only the privilege of being the last devoured; but alas! we warned and implored in vain. Through every one not altogether a born fool, must have foreseen the consequences of an official recognition of secret politico-religious societies by the government, and of the constant systematic appointment of Orangemen to all the highest offices in the State, and especially to those connected with the administration of Law, not a voice was heard in response to our fervent and reiterated appeals; not one mark of sympathy was given with a cause in which all good citizens, and all Catholics especially, were deeply and immediately interested!

And in consequence of this apathy and apparent—(for will we not admit its reality)—approval of Orangism, on the part of the Catholics of Lower Canada, their brethren of the Upper Province became alienated from those with whom they would otherwise have acted in cordial union. The schism, which all must deplore, betwixt the different portions of our Catholic community, so injurious to the common cause, has been created and perpetuated by the conviction that the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry were the political allies of the Orangemen of Upper Canada. It is therefore with much pleasure that we notice that our French Canadian contemporaries have been aroused from their lethargy, and have at last learned to appreciate the true character of Orangism; for thus only can the breach be closed, and that union of French and Irish Catholics which we have ever sighed after, be fully cemented.

But at the same time we must express our dissent from the proposed policy of coercion. Orangism and kindred secret organisations cannot be put down by legislative enactments; and to proscrib their members would but have the effect of strengthening them, because thereby a morbid sympathy would be aroused in their behalf as martyrs. Now above all things, we should be most careful never to give our enemies the appearance even of martyrs, or of being the victims of persecution.

All that can be done towards the repression of Orangism will have been done when a healthy public sentiment against secret politico-religious societies shall have been developed; and when the Government shall have ceased actively to countenance, or publicly to recognise them, as a portion of the body politic. The law may in addition prohibit all party processions and party emblems; but these, if a sound public feeling be generated, it will be generally understood that there is something essentially unmanly, and cowardly, as well as unconstitutional and anti-Christian, in all secret politico-religious organisations, will fall of themselves, and the actors therein will speedily be consigned to general and well merited reprobation. This then is all we ask for, as a means of repressing Orangism. That it be not sanctioned, encouraged, or officially recognised by the Legislature or the Executive; that known Orangemen, or others, members of kindred societies, be not entrusted with the administration of the laws. Less than this will never content us; more than this we would not dream of asking.

The *Quebec Mercury*—a Protestant journal—honourably distinguishes itself amongst its contemporaries by its love of fair play, and its justice towards those from whom it differs on many an essential point. In a late article it replies to the calumnies of the Protestant press of U. Canada, upon the Ursulines of Quebec. It reminds the ribald insulters of those ladies of the services rendered in times of calamity to the public;—of their care of sick and wounded British soldiers whom, during two different wars, they received into their hospital, and on whom they lavished every care that Christian charity could suggest—services, the *Mercury* adds, which their vile traducers, who strive in vain to depreciate them, have never rendered, and which during the course of their worthless lives it will never be their lot to render. For a hundred years, continues the *Mercury*, have the Ladies—the objects of Protestant vituperation—lived in harmony with their Protestant neighbors, approving themselves loyal subjects; forcing the esteem of all who knew them, and giving, without distinction of denomination, the best female education in the Province. The *Mercury* finishes with the significant hint to George Brown's rabble of Clear-Grits, that, at Quebec, there are enough Protestants who have to thank the Ursulines for the excellent education of their wives, sisters, and daughters, to inflict exemplary chastisement upon the first person who should presume to insult or insult those amiable ladies. Honor and thanks to the *Quebec Mercury* for its courage and chivalrous defence of the calumniated Ursulines.

We have received the first number of a very amusing new weekly called the *Orange Herald*, published at Toronto in defence of Orangism and the Holy Protestant Faith. To analyse its contents would be a bore, not to say a work of supererogation. From its title it is easy to conclude to its principles and to its style. It avows as the objects of Orangism in Canada, the promotion of Protestantism and the "rooting out of Popery from the land," the establishment of equal rights and Protestant Ascendancy. It deals largely in mysterious allusions to the "man of sin" and priestly tyranny; its theology is bad, its orthography worse, and its occasional heavy attempts at humor are worst of all. Upon the whole, we heartily congratulate ourselves upon the new champion whom the "low Orangemen" of Upper Canada have put forward as the exponent and defender of their principles.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—As Lord Renfrew, the Prince is going from place to place in the United States, and is everywhere well received. He avoids all parade, and desires to be as quiet, and treated as much like a private gentleman as possible.

**THE SISTERS OF TOLEDO.**—The amount of the collections taken up from amongst the Irish Congregations of this city in aid of the Sisters of Toledo was in the St. Patrick's church, \$232, and in St. Anne's church \$79. When we remember the constant calls that are made upon the purses of our Irish Catholic friends, and the liberality with which those calls are invariably responded to, we must express our admiration of the inexhaustible generosity of the St. Patrick's and St. Anne's Congregation.

One of the most monstrous fictions engendered by Protestant malice out of ignorance, is the "canard" that in an order of the day General Lamoriciere had issued instructions to give over to the pillage of his troops, any village or town which should rise in insurrection against the Pope. This wicked fiction carries fortunately its own refutation with it. Lamoriciere is, as even his bitterest enemies, and the most envenomed foe of the Papacy will admit, a good soldier, and an excellent disciplinarian. Now every one, who has the least acquaintance with military history knows that nothing is so fatal to the discipline of troops as a permission to pillage; that the best troops have often been demoralised, and always much injured in discipline, by the excesses which inevitably follow the storming of a city; that the Duke of Wellington—no mean authority on the subject—repeatedly in his despatches expressed his opinion of the ruinous consequences of pillage on the effective strength of the Anglo-Portuguese army under his command; and that every commander therefore, in self-defence, and utterly irrespective of motives of religion, morality or humanity, makes it a point to prohibit pillage under the strictest penalties that the provost-marshal can inflict. These considerations alone must suffice to convince any reasonable being, that an experienced officer like General Lamoriciere, who is interested in maintaining the efficiency and consequently the strict discipline of the troops under his command, would not have issued an "Order of the Day" which, if carried into force would have proved immediately and irretrievably destructive to their morale. The whole story was a groundless Protestant lie; and we almost regret that the brave Lamoriciere has condescended, as he has done, to give it an authoritative denial.

Nothing can be more flattering than the terms in which the special correspondent of the *London Times* describes the reception of the Prince of Wales at Montreal. The Ball he describes as "one of which any capital in Europe might be proud," and as "standing alone of its kind marking an epoch" in the management of such entertainments. Of M. Subbater's exquisite *Cantata* he speaks also in terms of high, but well deserved eulogy as containing many exquisite gems of harmony. We are indeed glad that justice has been rendered by strangers to the great merits of M. Subbater as a composer.

The *Globe* is very happy to find that the "Montreal True Witness" is as much opposed to George Brown as ever. True—we are so, because we are what we ever were; because we are unchanged, and unchangeable; because we are faithful to our old principles, and because George Brown is still the slanderer, and enemy of our Church. Our relative positions must therefore be the same to-day that they were in years gone by. Were it otherwise, had we relaxed in our hostility to George Brown, or had we done or said a word to provoke from him an expression of good will, we should stand convicted before the world as a liar, as a renegade, and as a pledge-breaker.

**BROWN'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.**—Oct. 1860.—We have only time to-day to acknowledge the reception of this interesting work, and to note its contents, which are as usual deeply interesting to the Catholic reader:

- I. Rationalism and Traditionalism.
- II. Ireland.
- III. Rights of the Temporal.
- IV. Vocations to the Priesthood.
- V. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

There can be but one opinion as to the main cause for the difficulties which occurred both at Kingston and Belleville, and which had well prevented His Royal Highness from pursuing his journey through Upper Canada. To us studied attempt to excite the religious prejudices of this section of the Province, by representing the Catholics to have received undue honors in Lower Canada, must be attributed. No one can doubt that there was a premeditation on the part of Mr. Brown to make political capital out of the visit of the Prince. Conscious that the time for the general election was drawing near, he felt it necessary, by some desperate expedient, to retrieve his shattered reputation; and knowing well that the Imperial table of precedence, by which the advisers of the Prince must be guided, would give to the hierarchy of the Church of Rome an appearance of precedence, he seized the Protestant lobby, so successfully ridden by him before, as the most likely to serve him again. Then the Prince was permitted to visit Laval University and the Ursuline Convent. It might be a sufficient answer to this to say that in Upper Canada, while at the metropolis of the west, he visited University College, the Normal School and Knox's College, the latter a peculiarly sectarian Institution, doing a very important and efficient work in the education of young men for the Presbyterian ministry. The Prince could not possibly recognise any sect as such. The visit to the Laval University, was a visit to it simply as an educational Institution, where almost all the young men of the District of Quebec, who are qualifying themselves for any of the learned professions, get their education. The Ursuline Convent is also a most important educational institution, and as such only was it visited. In Quebec, where its character is well known, no one thought of complaining of the visit. The *Mercury*, owned and edited by an Orangeman, and the *Gazette*, similarly owned and edited, have not deemed Protestantism to have been in any way slighted, by the visit; and neither of these papers are apt to be silent when the interests of Protestantism requires them to speak out. The young ladies of the most

respectable Protestant families in the City receive their education at that institution. It is the principal ladies school for all sects, and as a school is separate from the convent altogether. — *Peterboro Echo*.

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—His Excellency the Governor General leaves Quebec, we understand, on the 17th instant for Halifax, where, we presume, he will join the Prince's squadron on its return. Sir W. F. Williams, we understand, leaves Montreal early next week for Quebec where he will, of course, be sworn in an administrator of the Government until Sir Edmund Head's successor is appointed. — *Transcript*.

The Ball Room Building, we understand, has been sold by the citizens Reception Committee, to a Committee from Boston, to be put up there by the 18th. — The Committee have a minus about four thousand five dollars after the sale.

**FINANCES OF TORONTO.**—The Toronto City Council proposes to borrow \$15,000 on real Estate, in order by that means to escape from an immediate addition to the tax of 5d in the £. The *Colonist* does not believe that the real property in question can realize anything like the amount required, and holds that the effect of the movement will only be to throw a great weight of taxation on the coming year. The writer in the *Colonist* fears a state of things like that prevailing at Hamilton, where houses are let for the mere payment of taxes, and repudiation looms in the immediate future. — *Montreal Herald*.

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**  
The weather continues very unsettled, with heavy rains. The latest news from Europe indicates a slight advance in breadstuffs, market firm. The provision market quiet.

Flour a little stiffer; holders asking \$5.50 for Superfine, but no transactions since receipt of steamer's news. Pancakes are nominal at \$5.50 to \$5.70; Extras \$8.

Wheat—Some U.C. Spring brought \$1.18 yesterday, being a superior lot; the range was \$1.15 to \$1.18. Holders are firmer to day.  
Pork.—We quote Mess at \$22 to \$23.50, with stock much reduced, and a good demand for lumberton before closing of navigation. Prime Mess is \$16.50, with little or no stock in hand, and no new packing; the price of Hogs would keep it at our quotations for new. Prime is required for by Quebec buyers, and held at \$15, at which there have been sales.

Abesol, not much doing; there were some transactions yesterday at 2s. for Pils, and 2s. 7½d. for Pils.

**DOLLIE DUTTON'S LEVEES.**—This little girl, nine years old, twenty-nine inches high, and weighing only fifteen pounds, gives her first Levee in Nordheimer's Music Hall on Saturday afternoon.

The Albany papers state that twenty thousand persons attended her two weeks' levees in that city, and the Boston papers state that forty thousand persons attended her six weeks' levees in that city. The Albany Morning Express says:—

**THE LITTLE FAIRY.**—This diminutive specimen of God's handiwork, still attracts immense crowds at Association Hall. As she will leave after Saturday evening, those who desire to behold her, should avail themselves of the opportunity, either to day or tomorrow. None should go to see her from mere morbid curiosity. She is worthy of more than a fleeting of the eyes. It is wonderful that in a frame so small the graces, the arts and habits of the child of mature years should be developed. Although a babe in size, she is rapidly becoming a woman in feeling and gives promise of a well-stored mind. Her unusual tastes are worthy of special notice. Though her voice is as weak and shrill as she is small in stature, yet she is very fond of music, and sings half the time. When handed around, as she is at each levee, in a small basket, or when she runs about the floor of the Hall, she looks as she really is,—the smallest of her age in the world. In contrast with children of her own age, they become large enough to pass for her parents. What the future of this little being may be, none can tell, but it is the earnest wish of all who gaze upon her, that she may never be less happy and cheerful, than now.

Perry David Pain Killer is a very valuable article and one that it would be well for every household to have at hand, in case of bruises, colds, burns, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. — *Salem Observer*.

Dyspepsia is a hydra-headed disease, and only in the *Oxygennated* bitters does it find a "Goliath worthy of its steel." This remedy at once expels the disease from the system and restores the digestive organs to a state of health and comfort.

A correspondent of *Sicelo Paris*, the government organ of France writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:—

"Our College of Philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical accounts. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla, and *Ague Cure* constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

## ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM. ANNUAL BAZAAR.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR for the Maintenance of the Male and Female Orphans of the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, will OPEN on

MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 8th,

AT THE HALL OF THE  
**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,**  
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

And continue open on the succeeding evenings. The members of the Ladies Charitable Society of St. Patrick's Congregation have made the greatest exertion to render the Bazaar attractive to all, and the cause for which it is held, is expected of itself, to attract the patronage of all the friends of the fatherless inmates of the Asylum.

By Order of the

DIRECTOR.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Parish of St. JULIENNE, County of MONTAIGN, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, containing TWO HUNDRED ARRENTS, of which One Hundred Arrepts are CLEARED; with DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Kneeholly. This Farm is situated but a short distance from the Church, and quite near to the Saw and Grist Mills. It will be sold on liberal conditions. Address to the proprietor, JOSEPH E. BEAUPRE.



DOLLIE DUTTON,  
The Little Fairy.  
standing on her father's hand.

DOLLIE DUTTON

THE LITTLE FAIRY,  
Standing on her Father's hand.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."

MISS DOLLIE DUTTON,

The Smallest Girl in the World of her age—9 Years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 15 lbs.  
An infinitely greater Curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb.  
As additional attractions, the Manager has secured the services of the distinguished Little Lady,

MISS SARAH BELTON.

MISS BELTON is nineteen years of age, and much smaller than General Tom Thumb; well educated, has a sweet voice. She is thirty-five inches high, and weighs only thirty-three pounds.

PROGRAMME:

1. Introductory remark, by Dr. J. H. Lillie.
2. A Song by Miss Sarah Belton.
3. Dollie in contrast with others.
4. A Song by Little Dollie.
5. Dollie compared with a Miss of her own age.
6. Dollie is carried to every part of the House in a Flower Basket.
7. Dialogue—Matrimonial Sweeties, by Miss Belton and Master J. H. Lillie.
8. Little Dollie Walks through every part of the House.
9. Little Dollie, standing on Dr. Lillie's hand, is carried through every part of the House.
10. Little Dollie invites a young gentleman of her own age on to the Stage, to be seated with her, on her Miniature Sofa.
11. A Song by Miss Belton.
12. Dollie stands on the extended hand of her Father.
13. Miss Belton walks through the Aisles.
14. Little Dollie will sing "I'm Sixty-two," in the costume of an old Lady.

She will give LEVEES at MONTREAL in

NORDHEIMERS'  
MUSIC HALL.

ON  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,  
OCTOBER 6,  
AT THREE AND SEVEN O'CLOCK.

ALSO,  
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

October 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, in the AFTER NOON and EVENING of each day, at THREE and SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.  
J. H. LILLIE, Agent.  
ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

October 4.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.  
No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of the above institution will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.  
A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for young pupils.  
A French Master of great abilities and experience has been engaged.  
Terms extremely moderate.  
For particulars, apply at the School.  
W. DORAN, Principal.  
Montreal, August 17, 1860.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,

PIANO FORTE TUNER,  
(Formerly of Nun & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce.)

BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced

TUNING PIANOS

on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention.  
March 9, 1860.

SEE WHAT AYER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER.

STOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala., 9th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.—  
Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARSAPARILLA and CATHARTIC PILLS have done for me. I had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe costiveness and Diarrhoea alternately. My skin was clammy and unhealthy; my eyes and skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite, but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief, had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the Christian Advocate, of your Sarsaparilla, I commenced taking it with occasional small doses of your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct. From the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks, enjoy as good health and strength as any other man. May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings on you.  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists.

**INFORMATION WANTED,**  
OF JAMES McDONALD, a native of Ireland. About the year 1838, he was last heard from; he then kept an hotel at No. 2 North 10th Street, Philadelphia. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, William McDONALD, Sergeant-Major of the Dublin Militia, Linen Hall Barracks, Dublin; or Mr. Patrick Cox, Customs Department, Montreal, C. E.  
The Philadelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor will please copy.

**AT PRESS, THE**  
**Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,**  
AND LITANY DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES, FOR 1861.

At the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the *Metropolitan Catholic Almanac*, published in this City for nearly 30 years.

We respectfully request the Prelates of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, the Superiors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of Ecclesiastical and Literary Institutions, &c., who have not already done so, to supply us, at their earliest convenience, with their respective portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac, together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Catholic public.

In order to get out the work in due season, and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, Booksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at an early day.

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