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'I am going to have a *soiree musicale*.' Miss Lascelles, of course, you will consider yourself amongst the invited. By the way, how beautifully you sang that solo in Haydn's Mass on Sunday; really your voice is all but divine. The good father at the church of Notre Dame, are fortunate in having enlisted your services.

most persons, and in proportion as you excel others, so will you be envied, and even disliked. I will make up my mind to this, and then, when the trial comes, you will not feel it so greatly.

In last week's paper, in which I meant to say 'I do believe Curwin, an Englishman, was the only one who conformed, whereas I was printed as saying, "I do not believe," &c. However, you have the whole affair before you now, and it shows how little right the present Protestant bishops and pastors have to the title of an 'Apostolic succession.'

formal character, such as extracts from a register, have it is true, been produced to show that any one of those twenty-five prelates laid hands in consecration upon any of their successors whom the Pope appointed. No Irish consecration roll has been preserved, if indeed any such was in those disturbed times, regularly kept. The Roman archives contain it to be presumed, no list of consecrations performed in Ireland by Irish bishops. There is, however, ample documentary proof that successors to the Marian bishops were appointed by papal provision to the different Irish sees, and it is of course unlikely that the twenty-five Marian prelates refused to consecrate those whom the Pope designated to the various bishoprics as they became vacant.

his own accommodation Mr. White gives slating and timber, and the tenants in this, as in every other particular, experience very great kindness at his hands. To those, too, who have no leases he is equally partial, and does everything to help them. He is about building a national school almost entirely at his own expense, expressly for the children of his tenantry. — [Reporter.]

'Yes, yes, notice nothing—make the best you can of every one—and when you find yourself slighted, remember that there is a talent within you far brighter than that which is possessed by

But I have digressed too long. I am about to give you a list of the bishops of that new dispensation in Ireland; and at the same time to correct a statement

in the present Roman Catholic Episcopal possession require a brief notice. At the accession of Elizabeth, the Marian Bishops were, beyond dispute, the true bishops of the Church in Ireland, which was then thoroughly Roman Catholic in its clergy and people. Of the twenty-six bishops alive in 1553, twenty-five were natives of Ireland, and continued Roman Catholics. No documents of an official and

in every way. When one of them builds a house for

— [Times Cor.]

THE 'IRISH CHURCH' AND ITS 'DESENT.'

From the London Universal News.

I found, when I recurred to many documents I promised to look over last week, that if I put this into the 'Leaves,' the latter article would become like the plants of the tropics, and cover a multitude of lines. The matter, I believe, interests Englishmen more than others; and I may be allowed to place before many honest judges a case which they assuredly have not had the chance of seeing before.

Your readers have seen statements lately—an article by a London person has asserted it—that the Popish Church in Ireland had no existence until Pius V. fulminated his bull (a strange electric bull) against Elizabeth.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The numerous friends and admirers of the Rev. William Flannery will be pleased to learn that this zealous missionary priest has arrived in Ireland from Canada, in company with his Bishop, Dr. Walsh, another distinguished Irishman. He is in good health and spirits, and is at present staying at the Atlantic Hotel, Milltown Malbay. He is soon to visit Nenagh, his native town, where a *cent mille* faithful awaits him only equalled by the friendship exhibited at his last farewell departure.

SEIZURE OF SUPPOSED FENIAN FLAGS.

A picnic party, consisting of shopkeepers and their assistants &c., to the number of about fifty-six persons, left Glomel on Sunday for Kilmannagh Castle, on the Suir. A number of boats were chartered for the occasion, several of which bore flags of various colors at their sterns. Two of these flags, which were of green silk, having the harp, shamrocks, &c., beautifully worked on them in gold, and a bordering of black crepe, were taken possession of by the constabulary, as being, it is supposed, of a Fenian tendency. They were, however, shortly after returned to the owners by direction of Mr. Watson, J.P. The occurrence will, it is said, lead to litigation. — [Irish Times.]

CALLING A MAN A FENIAN.

At the Cork Assizes, the case of O'Reilly v. Greer was tried before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. This was an action for slander, the defendant's wife calling plaintiff a Fenian. The damages were laid at £500. The plaintiff has been teacher at the National School at Dripree, for ten or eleven years. Defendant is a magis'trate, and proprietor of paper mills in the neighbourhood. He and his wife circulated the report that the plaintiff was a Fenian, for the purpose of having him dismissed from the school. There was not a shadow of evidence to support the charge, and the jury found for plaintiff, with £70.

A number of persons, of conflicting religious opinions, came into collision recently on the road between Eden and Ivy Lodge, within a couple of miles of Newry.

SHOOTING MURDER IN IRELAND.—A young farmer, named McCarthy, lived with his family in the neighborhood of Clonskilly.

The Northern Star, of Belfast, is crowded with reports of outrages committed with impunity by the Orangemen on their Catholic neighbors.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—When the regatta terminated in Carrick-on-sur, Mr. George Malcomson's beautiful yacht, on board of which were a numerous and fashionable party, hoisted anchor and proceeded to steam down the river.

THE MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT NEAR FIDOWN.—Curric-on-Sur, Tuesday.—On this day an inquest was to have been held on the body of Michael Roberts, Esq. who was killed on Monday when returning from the regatta there in Mr. George Malcomson's steam pleasure yacht Coquet.

At the Cork Assizes on Tuesday one of the most extraordinary decisions we have ever heard of was arrived at, through the intervention of an ultra-loyal judge and a complainant jury.

tack Mr. Train, saying that he only wished he was at home, and that they would keep him there, away from this country—that he was an unscrupulous adventurer—that his lectures were 'seditious' and 'weak, unconnected, trashy balderdash'—but he did not say one word relative to Captain Tooker's breach of contract or Mr. Dillon's pecuniary loss in consequence of it—

Captain Dorrien, of the 10th Hussars, followed the 9th Lancers' pack, in the neighborhood of Ballinacollig, on the 21st of last March. In the enjoyment of his sport the captain dashed over a crop of young vetches belonging to a farmer named Murphy.

LONDON, August 21.—A train of cars from Holyhead containing passengers and mails from Ireland, which was proceeding toward Liverpool at the usual rate of speed, met with an accident to-day, at the little town of Abergile, in the county of Denbigh.

The three new Judges to be appointed under the Bribery Prevention Act will, it is stated, be Sir W. Brett Solicitor General; Mr Pickering, Q. C.; and Mr. Huddleston, Q. C.

Suppression in Aberdeenshire.—Some excitement was caused a short time ago among the most credulous of the people of the village of Grantown, Aberdeenshire, by the preaching and prophesying of a local celebrity, who declared that Friday the 17th July was to be Grantown's last day, and that all its inhabitants were then to be utterly destroyed.

man has been educated out of its natural perceptions; and at the bidding of the sorcerer is ready to believe and vote that black is white, that odd is even, that right is wrong.

A CLERGYPAN'S PROPHECY OF CIVIL WAR.—During the recent Irish Church discussion at Oaset, in which the Rev. G. Williams of Southampton, advocated the expediency of disestablishment, and the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, of Wakefield, opposed him, the latter is reported to have said that if the property were stolen from the church, there were authorities who believed there would be civil war.

It may probably be thought the duty of the whole human race on the continent of Europe to express lively satisfaction at the speech which the Emperor Napoleon has made to the Mayor of Troyes.

NEW PROCESS FOR SAVING SEWAGE.—Mr. G. Sillar is reported to have discovered a process which will make the sewage of towns invaluable as manure.

all the praise bestowed upon it, is very frothy and evanescent, worse than 'sounding brass' and 'tinkling cymbal'. On the functions and general principles of the 'Alliance' I need not dilate; what however, I should like to do is just to direct the attention of the public, and even of the subscribers, to the 'Alliance', to the balance sheet issued from the office at 7, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, for the year ending the 30th of April, 1867.

PS.—Since reading the second letter of the treasurer of the Society for the due Observance of the Lord's Day I have divided the amount of the printer's bill—viz., £149. 19s. 6d.,—by the number of publications given away by that society—viz., 33,000—and find that each publication cost little more than one penny.

THE LAMP HALF-CENTURY.—The London Spectator says;—It is in three momentous matters of light, locomotion, and communication that the progress effected in this generation contrasts most strikingly with the aggregate of the progress effected in all previous generations put together since the earliest dawn of authentic history.

burnt the same amount of light from them, as we did 5,000 years ago. Now, we use gas, of which each burner is equal to 15 or 20 candles; and when we wish for more can have recourse to the electric light or analogous inventions, which are 50 fold more brilliant and far reaching than even the best gas.

THE MURPHY RIOTS AT ASHTON UNDER-LYME (LAMB LASHING).—On Saturday last, at the sitting of the Crown Court at the Manchester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Hannen, the whole of the prisoners, both English and Irish, found guilty of being concerned in the riots at Ashton, were placed at the bar to receive sentence.

Mr. Ottingham (counsel for the English prisoners) said he begged to be allowed to remind his lordship that the whole of the prisoners had already been three months in prison.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20th.—Information has been received at the Post-Office Department, warranting belief that the British Post-Office Department, will assent to the proposed modifications of the new postal convention between the two countries.

MARY ANN SMITH.—We understand that this girl, whose case has acquired considerable notoriety in the public prints, owing to the attempt, on the part of a Methodist minister in Newark, to remove her from a place where her father had placed her, and who unfortunately, by her conduct and language in the court, did all she could to assist him in his attempt, has since she was remanded to the House of the Good Shepherd, regretted her conduct, and now desires to do what is right in every respect.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depot. Single copies 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office unless pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week show the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription from that date.

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1868.

Friday 4—Of the Ferial. Saturday 5—St. Lawrence Justilian, B.C. Sunday 6—Fourteenth after Pentecost. Monday 7—Of the Ferial. Tuesday 8—Nativity of the B. V. Mary. Wednesday 9—Of the Octave. Thursday 10—St. Nicholas Tolentino, O.

Sermons in English at the Church of the Gesu preached by the Rev. Father Merrick and Rev. Father Langecke, commences on next Sunday evening, September 6, at 8 p.m.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From a bushel of the reports daily transmitted at a great expense by the Atlantic cable it is scarce possible to glean a single grain of intelligence, or an item of general interest. These reports, are indeed for the most part the silliest trash imaginable: and one would almost fancy that the agent was paid to suppress all valuable information. Accounts of horse races, sailing matches, prize fights and similar items form the staple of the so-called "news by telegraph" by which we are daily surfeited; and the cable under its present system of management is fast degenerating into a nuisance.

Such being the case it is not wonderful that we have little or nothing to lay before our readers worth their perusal in the shape of European news. The electoral fight is commencing in Great Britain, the great questions being of course the Irish Church question in particular, and the question of Establishments in general. There are signs that an attempt will be made to raise a good "No-Popery" cry for the hustings, and there is therefore no saying what the results of the election will be. Still in the actual state of Ireland, and of the public mind in England with respect to State-Churchism, it seems certain that the disestablishment of the Irish branch of the ecclesiastical machine can only be postponed for a very short time.

In France the Emperor seems to have his work cut out for him in the shape of quarrels with the press. The Lanterne, a paper published by a M. de Rochefort, who seems to aspire to play the role of a second Camille Desmoulins without the sparkling wit however of the great revolutionary pamphleteer—has been suppressed in France, and its editor sentenced to a heavy fine and a long imprisonment. As however he has escaped to Belgium, and as his writings are greedily devoured by the public of Paris, he will be able to give the Government any amount of trouble yet. Considered as an index of popular opinion, the Lanterne and its suppression rise to dignity of historical facts, and denote the existence of a wide-spread and bitter hostility to the existing political order in France.

Rumors are again rife of an approaching raid upon Rome; but on the other hand it is affirmed that Louis Napoleon will not allow any interference on the part of the Piedmontese Government with the Sovereign Pontiff. All the French troops it is said have been recalled.

"We do not know," says the Montreal Gazette, "if a high state of civilisation necessarily implies a high state of barbarism, and a reckless disregard of human life. It would seem so, if the experience of the 'foremost nation on the globe' in its commercial centre and capital be taken as true. In New York during the past two months there have been 11 murders and homicides, 62 cases of shooting or stabbing, and 19 suicides. . . certainly Dahomey could not be worse."—Montreal Gazette, 28th Aug.

In the sense in which our contemporary employs the word "civilisation,"—meaning thereby progress in the material order, the accumulation of wealth, and the multiplication of all that contributes to man's convenience and luxury—there is no paradox in the assertion, that a high state of such civilisation is almost necessarily connected with an equally high state of barbarism. The Gazette does but unconsciously apply to New York the line of argument that Catholic apologists follow when defending their Church against the insinuations of her enemies, that she is the enemy of progress, and is opposed to modern

civilisation. Yes! she is indeed the foe to that civilisation which necessarily implies a "high state of barbarism," the civilisation in a word of the foremost and most prosperous Protestant nations of the globe; she is opposed to that progress which reproduces, or tends to reproduce, amongst the Argon races of mankind the social conditions of Dahomey as the Gazette has it; the conditions of Sodom and Gomorrah, and of heathen Rome, conditions which even now obtain to a fearful extent in the large cities of the U. States.

The general disregard of life, the brutal blood thirstiness that are characteristic of the modern high civilisation of Protestant communities, so that certainly "Dahomey could not be worse," New York gives us but one phase or aspect of that civilization which the Catholic Church cares not to develop, nay, to which she is opposed.—Hand in hand with murder walks impurity, whilst the scorn for man's life which grows with the growth of modern Protestant civilisation, scarcely keeps pace with the ever growing contempt for the laws of chastity. This is a delicate subject, and we can but lightly indicate some of the features of this product of that "high civilisation" which, as the Montreal Gazette perceives, is so close akin to a "high state of barbarism."

Our authority for the present, is a Mr. Oliver Dyer, author of a work on the vices of New York. From him we learn that, so early do the effects of "high civilisation" develop themselves, of the wretched girls who live by vice, "One-fifth are under sixteen years of age, many of them are mere children not yet fourteen, and some of them not yet thirteen years old." He goes on to say:—

"And matters are growing worse all the time. The tendency in every department of vice and crime is 'youthwards'—(of course it must be so with the infamous hell-begotten system of Godless Common Schools)—Thieves, burglars, pickpockets, as well as daughters of shame, average many years younger now than they did a quarter of a century ago—and so do drunkards. We have repeatedly seen children four years of age drunk in the streets of the Fourth Ward, and have also seen them come drunk to the Howard Mission day-school, and sleep off their debauch on the floor or on the benches of that institution."

The United States Common School system is but beginning to put forth its blossoms; what will it be when the fruit of which these blossoms are but the harbingers shall have come to maturity! Another very suggestive fact is also brought to light by the same authority as that from which we have already quoted. Here it is:—

"But sadder than any of these last mentioned facts is the fact that a good deal of the property occupied by the missions of vice in this city is owned by persons of respectability, and some of it by those who are regarded as pillars of the church! A man whose wife and daughter carry Bibles and prayer books purchased with that 'hire' which is an 'abomination unto the Lord thy God,' (see Deuteronomy xxiii., 18) and who pays his pew rents with the same abomination, is a greater obstacle to the regeneration of that unfortunate class from whom he thus derives his support than the Wickedest Man in New York. It has been suggested to us that the publication of this fact should be omitted lest the Church should suffer; but we do not so read the Scriptures. Those who make such suggestions would doubtless have advised the omission of the Gospels of the account of Peter's three lies, less that sad story should injure the cause of Peter's Master. But truth asks no such disreputable favors, nor could the cause of Christ be served by any suppression of the truth. So far from omitting the statement, we have been strongly tempted to go further, and publish the names of the hypocritical miscreants referred to, that the finger of scorn might be pointed at them as they traverse the aisles of the churches which they infect. Such righteous retribution may yet overtake them, dealt by a less merciful hand than ours.

In three things does the "high civilisation of the, next to England, foremost Protestant nation on the globe, declare itself. In the small value set upon human life, so that "Dahomey could not be worse;" in the early corruption and debauchery of the young of both sexes; and, lastly, in the continually increasing disregard for the sanctity of marriage and rapid spread of child murder. This last characteristic trait of high Protestant civilisation is well brought out in the following paragraph, which we clip from the Montreal Witness of the 27th ult. Our readers will perceive that all our facts are taken from sources exclusively Protestant. Here is the paragraph in question:—

"Statistics would seem to show that divorce is on the increase in the United States. In Vermont during the seven years ending with 1866 the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 21; in the year ending 1866, 1 to 19. In Massachusetts during the four years ending with 1864, the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 44; in the year 1864, 1 to 40. In Ohio in the year 1866 the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 28. In Connecticut, during the eight years ending 1867, the ratio was little less than 1 to 11; and in the last of those years it was a little less than 1 to 10."

And what shall we say about these hideous, unmentionable crimes, so prevalent amongst the "highly civilised" people of the United States, and we may add of Canada, that in consequence the original Protestant population is actually dying out, and will soon be surpassed in point of numbers by the Catholic immigrants, and their descendants! What shall we say of that press which teems with suggestions for the destruction of infant life? of that intellectual progress which seems ever intent upon discovering new methods of preventing the great law of the Creator!—Crimes not peculiar to the poor and ignorant, but which, as statistics show, are most rife amongst the best educated, the most wealthy, and those whom the world calls highly respectable; who to-day are mighty in their zeal to turn poor Irish

and French Canadian Papists from the errors of their ways: to the truth as it is in Jesus; and whose sympathies are ever ready to overflow in behalf of the convicted abortionist who has been so unlucky as to have been detected, and arrested in his career of crime, and committed to the Penitentiary.

Yes, indeed! This "high civilisation," or that which, in the language of Protestantism, is styled civilisation, is akin to, is indeed the necessary concomitant of, a "high state of barbarism." Shall we then condemn the Catholic Church because she by no means seeks to foster and extend that very peculiar style of civilisation? because she is the enemy of modern progress?—a progress which we may trace in ever increasing deeds of blood, in the youthwards tendency of every department of vice, so that little children of four years old are confirmed drunkards; and girls of fourteen and thirteen years of age are hardened prostitutes; in the ever increasing number of divorces, and in the decrease of the issue of marriage unions of our highly civilised Protestant fellow-citizens, a decrease so terrible that in a generation or two the original New England stock will be nearly extinct!

On Sunday last was read in all the Catholic Churches and Chapels of this City a Circular Letter from Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal warning the faithful against a troupe of comedians lately arrived in Montreal, and who propose giving several musical entertainments. These His Lordship strongly denounces because of their immoral tendencies, and he exhorts his people to refrain from countenancing them in any manner.

We learn that a detachment of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu have started for Tracadie where a form of leprosy prevails amongst the poorer classes of the community. Six Sisters have already set off on this heroic enterprise so eminently characteristic of Catholic charity; and the prayers of the faithful for their success, and safe return, will accompany them.

The anniversary of the accession of Monseigneur Baillargeon to the Archiepiscopal throne of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec was duly celebrated in the Cathedral, and in the presence of a large number of the faithful on Friday the 28th ult.

It is confidently asserted that His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster is about to receive the Cardinal's hat.

The friends of St. Mary's Convent will learn, no doubt, with pleasure, that Madame Petipas will give lessons in the Boarding School of Hochelaga. We believe it useless to speak in praise of Madame Petipas, who is sufficiently known to the public as a distinguished artist in the musical profession.

Le Nouveau Monde has already entered upon the second year of its existence, after having during the course of its first given ample proofs of its ability, and sound principles. We hope that in the interests of order, liberty, society and Christian civilisation it may long continue to prosper—a sound, independent, and truly Catholic journal.

By special request a number of reserved seats have been provided in St. Patrick's Hall for the grand inauguration concert on the 3rd instant.

A NEW YORK ITEM.—"The bodies of several infants were found by the police in New York on Thursday." The above we copy from the Montreal Witness.

AN EVANGELICAL HONEY-MOON.—A strange announcement strongly suggestive of post-apostolic times, meets our eyes amongst the religious items of our Protestant contemporaries dated from Toronto. It is to the effect that "the Reverend W. M. Punshon has returned from his honey-moon to-night, and is to preach here next Sunday." An apostle suspending his labors, for the better enjoyment of his honey-moon, would certainly have appeared strange in the eyes of the Christian community in the days of Nero; and to Papists of the days of Queen Victoria, it appears no less marvellous.

Ritualism seems to be gaining ground in Canada amongst our Anglican fellow-citizens, and the more decidedly low church of the said Protestant sect are much alarmed. They are holding meetings on the subject, voting Resolutions, and otherwise taking active measures against the threatened innovation upon the Protestantism of their church; but the results will be here even as in England. There is no authority competent even to declare what is the truth in the so-called Church of England, much less to enforce it: and therefore every minister of the sect is at liberty to do what seemeth good in his own eyes, and to go such lengths either in the direction of High-Church innovation or of Low-Church innovation, of Rome or of Geneva, as his congregation will tolerate: for of course as the latter finds the

funds, the latter also alone has the power of determining the doctrines which its minister shall preach, and the mode of worship which he shall conform to. The anti-Ritualists will not therefore be allowed to walk over the course: and if common rumor may be relied upon, they have sinned against the rubrics in one direction, as much as the Ritualists have sinned in the other. We have heard it stated for instance—we do not vouch for the truth of the report—that in one of the Anglican churches of this city, the Communion Table is not a real table at all, but merely a piece of furniture for the heating of the building, covered over with a piece of cloth.

Noticing the opening of the Pointe-aux-Trembles school in connection with the F. C. M. Society, and therefore undoubtedly a proselytising institution, the Witness exhorts the friends of the mission to do their utmost to induce French Canadians "to avail themselves of the educational advantages so liberally provided for them;" and adds that a "word from English Protestants would have great weight with many of these." Thus in the eyes of the Witness there is nothing reprehensible in the conduct of Catholic parents, or rather of parents professing themselves to be of that religion, who for the sake of "educational advantages" send their children to an avowedly proselytising institution, in which they will be taught to deny the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

On the other hand, the Witness scarce knows how to express its scorn, and abhorrence of, these Protestant parents who for the sake of the same "educational advantages" send their sons to the Catholic Colleges, their daughters to the Catholic convent; neither would our Protestant contemporary be very guarded in his terms of reprobation of the Catholic journalist who should exhort his readers to use their influence amongst their poor and least instructed Protestant neighbors—in order to extort from them a consent to allow their children to attend the Catholic school. There is in this, as in everything else, a striking instance of the two standards of right and wrong; of the two sets of weights and measures, by which our contemporary tests the actions of Catholics and Protestants respectively.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A missionary of the Mormon sect of Protestants has—so we read in our exchanges—lately been arrested in Germany, and sentenced to six week's imprisonment for the offence of preaching the peculiar doctrines of his sect, and attempting to make converts thereunto. It is added moreover that the North German Governments "are firmly determined to put down the Mormon emissaries infesting that part of the country."

For "North Germany" were we to read Spain; for "Mormon" to read Methodist, emissaries—should we not be assailed by an outcry against Popish intolerance! and yet why it should be right for Protestants to put down by the civil magistrate their brother Protestants, and wrong for Papists to put down by the same means Methodist emissaries, we are at a loss to comprehend. The principle at issue—that of the right and duty of the civil magistrate to suppress error and immorality—is precisely the same in both cases.

Harvesting operations on this Continent being now nearly concluded, we are in a position to form some estimate of what mother earth has done for her children this year. The result seems to be that, on the whole, the wheat crop is above the average, both as to quality and quantity. Coarse cereals, oats and barley, will not turn out so well, and indeed in many parts of Canada the oats are a complete failure. Hay also will be a light crop. The same holds true of the British Islands where the season has been unusually hot and dry. In consequence there is a deficiency in oats, barley, hay and root crops, but the wheat crop is unusually large and fine. The dry weather in Canada still continues, and rain is much needed for the pastures, and to raise the level of the rivers, which are unusually low.

RATHER TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING. A marriage notice in the United States papers runs as follows:—

"Married, in Salt Lake City, 16th inst., in the presence of the Saints, Mr. Brigham Young, to Mrs. J. R. Martin, Miss Emily P. Martin, Miss L. M. Pendergraft, Mrs. R. M. Jenckson, Miss Susie Cleveland, all of the County of Berks, England. No Cards.

THE FIRST CLASS BOOK OF HISTORY.—Designed for the Use of Pupils Commencing the Study of History, with Queries Adapted to the Use of Academies and Schools. By N. J. Keoney, A.M. Baltimore, John Murphy, & Co.

This—like the greater part of the school books which we receive from the United States—is scarce the book that we should care to put into the hands of our children, so out of all proportion is the space devoted to the history of the said States, to the far more important histories of those nations of Asia and Europe to which the people of the New as well as of the Old World are indebted for their civilization, their literature, their laws, and their religion. It may be all very well for a boy to learn the history of his own

parish, to have fixed in his memory the date of the erection of the new pump, and the name of the spirited citizen who attached thereto a chain and ladle; but there are things—even extra-parochial things—of more importance, and higher interest; and we cannot but think that the time that is wasted in learning the minute details of United States geography and United States history might be far more profitably employed in the study of the geography and history of the Old World, where—after all—all the great events of the world have occurred. It is, we think, of small importance whether a boy should or should not be able to trace accurately on the map the course of some small creek or larger river in New Hampshire, or Ohio, and to point out the chief saw-mills thereon erected; whilst at the same time, he has but a vague idea of the Euphrates, of the Nile, of the Jordan, and other world famous cities; and for this reason we cannot but think that the elaborate geographies of the United States, and the minute parochial details with which so many of our school books are crammed, to the exclusion of infinitely more important matter, is an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude. What matters it that a student should be well posted up in all the paltry skirmishes that have taken place on this Continent betwixt the Red Men and the Whites, it be but imperfectly acquainted with the origin, progress, and effects upon Indo-Germanic civilisation of the Crusades. As an instance of our meaning we may remark that in the school book before us, whilst to such subjects as Sacred, and all Ancient History, some 43 pages are devoted, more than twice that space is given to the history of the thirteen colonies and the United States. Salamis is disposed of in three lines, Actium in two, whilst pages are devoted to the war with Mexico. Even to the United States' boy this inordinate quantity of sack to a half-penny worth of bread, is out of all proportion, and in the case of schools for boys, not citizens either of Mexico or of the United States, it detracts greatly from the value of an otherwise well compiled little work. In fact the greater part of the School books published in the United States are altogether out of place in our Canadian schools, and their use involves a terrible loss of time and labor both to the teachers and to the taught.

FATHER SMARIUS.—This distinguished Jesuit missionary, who last year drew together very large audiences in Montreal, and who is so well known all over the United States as a pulpit orator and controversial lecturer, preached a charity sermon in St. Mary's Cathedral at High Mass on Sunday morning last, in aid of the Roman Catholic charitable societies of the city.—The same evening he delivered one of his controversial lectures. On both occasions the large edifice was well filled, particularly during the lecture, as an invitation was extended to persons of all creeds, of which numbers availed themselves to hear a truly able exposition of the claims of the Roman Catholic Church to be the living church and the only way of salvation.—Father Smarius will lecture on Thursday evening in St. Mary's, and on Friday is obliged to leave the city to meet other appointments.—Kingston British Whig.

Some misconception having arisen in regard to a recent order in Council with reference to paupers being landed at Quebec, the Hon John Rose has addressed the following letter on the subject to our contemporary the Standard, in whose columns the misapprehension was commented upon:—

Sir,—My attention has this morning been called to an article under the above heading in your journal of Saturday last, complaining that the Emigration department in Canada is thwarting the efforts now being made by societies here to forward a desirable class of emigrants from London, imputing to the French-Canadian priesthood in Lower Canada a hostility to Englishmen and Protestants, and charging the Government of Canada with indifference if not with positive opposition, to emigration.

The immediate cause for these strictures is the alleged withdrawal of the grant formerly made by Canada to assist emigrants in reaching their destination in the interior and the statements, if unexplained, cannot but have a most injurious effect on Canada itself, while they are also calculated to discourage the labors of a committee in London whose well-directed benevolence I most readily acknowledge.

It is true that the grant which had been voted for some years to assist in forwarding emigrants to their destination was this year reduced, not withdrawn. It was found that the grant, instead of being required to aid persons coming to settle in Canada, had been in practice almost wholly applied to forwarding emigrants from the continent of Europe who did not intend to settle in Canada, at all, but whose destination was Illinois, Wisconsin and other Western States of America. The timber ships coming from continental ports landed their cargoes of emigrants at Quebec. Many of the passengers represented themselves as wholly destitute, and as a matter of charity they were aided in their seven hundred miles of transit through Canada out of the grant in question. Of 27,000, emigrants who landed at Quebec in 1866 but 4,000 remained in the provinces. It was frequently found that many of this class who were forwarded through the country at the public expense had actually money orders on their persons to considerable amounts. The facilities thus given to make the transit through Canada gratuitous seem this year to have stimulated parties inter-

east in conveying German and Norwegian emigrants to the western States to land unusual numbers at Quebec...

Canadian of New York, and the handful of renegades who, in that state and in Illinois, are laboring to birth Canadian institutions...

The subject of immigration is one which, under the constitution, devolves jointly on the Government of the Dominion and of the several Provinces...

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to notice the charge made against the French-Canadian priesthood, that they are openly hostile to any accession to the British population...

The House of Assembly met at three o'clock on Friday afternoon. The Hon. Attorney General then rose to explain the policy of the government on the question of confederation...

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday evening at the morgue, Quebec upon the body of James Davis, labourer, found drowned near Dumelin's wharf...

John Rose, Charges street, July 27.

Our local government for the Province of Quebec likes to keep shady. It does not court notoriety, and would prefer to escape criticism. Last winter it only sent to the newspapers copies of the bills brought in Parliament...

The article to which the Witness alludes and which was published in the Herald, is calculated to produce erroneous impressions. Neither deception nor concealment can be charged against either the Ministry or the Legislature of Quebec...

"The Public Canadian of New York published in the French language demands that the English language be proscribed in Lower Canada. It takes its text from the action of the Municipal Council of Warwick in the District of Attabaska in passing a By-Law enacting that only the French language should be used in publishing notices and By-Laws of that Council."

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Few persons have any adequate idea of the immense amount of loss and damage caused by the recent fires in the woods and forests of Canada. The loss is estimated at not less than \$5,000,000.

We have the best authority possible for stating that Mr. Justice Monk will be appointed to the Court of Queen's Bench, vice Mr. Justice Aylwin Messrs R McKay and Frederick Tomason will be appointed Judges in the Superior Court...

The Harvest.—The Orangeville Sun says that the harvest in that section is nearly over, and the crops are not as light as was at one time expected; wheat will yield well, and the sample is excellent; while other cereals will prove an average crop...

The Harvest.—The cereal harvest is about over in this locality. Fall wheat, it is thought, will average at least 25 bush to the acre; spring wheat about eight; and oats thirty two. Pease is scarcely an average crop, and the same may be said of barley...

At 81 Alexander Street, on Wednesday, the 19th ult, Mrs. Dr. P. A. Brown, of a daughter. Married, At St Raphaels, Glengarry, Ont., on the 30th ult, by the Rev John Masterson, P.P., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev J S O'Connor, P.P., Alexander, Ont, Mr Patrick Higgins Merchant, Boston, Mass, to Miss Kate Masterson, St Raphaels, Glengarry, Ont.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Aug. 29, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Middlings \$5.50 to \$5.75; Fine, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Super. No. 2 \$6.00 to \$6.10; Superfine \$7.00 to \$7.40; Fancy \$8.00 to \$8.00; Extra \$7.00 to \$7.25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$2.00 to \$2.00. Oatmeal per bush, of 80 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.65 to \$2.00. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs—First Pots \$5.87 to \$5.90 Seconds, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.45 to 4.50.—First Pearls, 5.55. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 24.50 to 25.00;—Prime Mess \$17.50; Prim—16.50 to 16.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRIORS. Aug. 29, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 18 0 to 18 6. Oatmeal, do 00 0 to 00 0. Indian Meal, do 9 6 to 10 0. Barley, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Peas, do, 6 3 to 7 0. Oats, do, 2 6 to 2 9. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 1 8. Do, salt do 0 10 to 1 00. Potatoes per bag 6 0 to 6 3. Onions, per minot, 7 6 to 10 0. Lard, per lb 6 7 to 0 8. Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9. Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8. Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6. Lamb, per quarter 2 6 to 5 0. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 0 to 1 1. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10. Straw \$5.00 to \$7.00



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ABOVE CORPORATION will take place in the ST. PATRICKS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th inst.

By Order, O. L. MOLLOY, Rec.-Sec.

INAUGURATION OF ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

THE Directors of the above Hall have the honor to announce that the Inauguration will take place on Thursday evening, Sept 3rd, 1868, on which occasion the following eminent Artists will appear:—

VOCALISTS. Madame PETIPAS, Prima Donna Assoluta, member of the Chapelle de l'Empereur and of the Imperial Italian Opera of Rio Janeiro. Mons. LAVOIE, Baritone. Mons. LAMOTHE, Bass. Mr. HAMALL, Tenor. And a GRAND CHORUS of about 200 Voices.

INSTRUMENTALISTS. Piano Solo—Madame PETIPAS. Solo Violin—JULIES HONE. Solo Clarinet—Mr. WALSH (Bandmaster, 100th Regt.). A FULL ORCHESTRA of 50 Performers. The BAND of the 100th Regt., under the direction of Mr. WALSH. Leader of the Orchestra (1st Violin), Mr. C. L. VALEEE Conductor, F. E. TORRINGTON. Admission—50 Cents. There will be a few reserved seats.

Tickets to be obtained at Prince's and Boucher's Music Stores, at the Book Sellers, and at the door on the Evening of the Concert. For particulars, see programmes.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL, NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET.

THE REOPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The payments in each year of course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the 1st and 15th of each month. For the first year of course, \$1.00 per month. do second do 1.50 do do third do 2.00 do do fourth do 2.50 do do fifth do 3.00 do

A deduction of twenty-five cents per month will be allowed to parents paying quarterly, or who will have two or more children at this school at the same time, or who belong to some benevolent society in Montreal. On the other side, twenty five cents per month will be added to the account of parents who will have failed to pay before the 15th of the month. Parents will be furnished with a monthly Bulletin, stating the Conduct, application and progress of their children. The Commercial Academy's principal object is to prepare students attending the course for all branches both Commercial and Industrial. The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English professors, and the task of learning these idioms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school. For all particulars, enquire of the principal, at the Academy, Cotte street No. 31. Hours of attendance from 8 to 10 A.M. and from 1 to 2 P.M. U. E. AROHBAULT Principal. Montreal 28 August 1868.

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, CONDUCTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 500 SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Course of Studies of this Institution embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, viz., Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Maps and use of Globes) Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, etc.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, per month, \$6 00. Music, 2 00. Drawing and Painting, 1 00. Washing, 1 00. Use of bed and bedding per annum, 5 00. Use of desk, 1 00. Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing, Painting etc, are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents. The Academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white muslin, each young lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one of white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work box, etc. No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of protracted illness. Pupils are received at any time during the year. Address, SISTER ST. GABRIEL, Directress. Montreal August 2 1m 2

BOARDING SCHOOL. Mrs. O. H. E. CLARKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 St. Denis Street (near Viger Square), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the first of September, 1868. Mrs. Clarke will be assisted as before by the two resident Teachers (English and French), besides the Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue to pay special attention to the progress of the pupils in English Writing and Arithmetic. Conversation in English and French, respectively, will, at all times, be required. Boarders received on the same reasonable terms as before, of whose Health and Manners, as well as advancement in their studies, Mrs. Clarke will take particular care. Plain and Ornamental Needle-work taught in the establishment, and Domestic Economy practically explained. August 28. 1m-3

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 32 St. Denis Street, (NEAR VIGER SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the first of September, 1868. Able resident Teachers will, daily, assist the Principals, besides the Professors of Music and Singing. Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue his special attention to the advanced Classes. Book Keeping will form part of the Commercial Education. A preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it. August 28. 1m-3

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms. For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal. August 28. 2m-3

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL. THIS School will re-open on the 14th September next at 5 o'clock p.m. The pupils must:— 1st. Pay the first quarter in advance. 2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

THE SISTERS of the HOLY NAMES of JESUS and MARY at Longueuil, will re-open their Boarding School on the 2nd September.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September.

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, 803101N ST. JACQUES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the CAISSE D'EPARGNES of the Temperance Society, section St. Jacques, and to all persons concerned, that the said Society at its meeting of the 27th inst., adopted a Resolution declaring the urgency for dissolving the said Society immediately after its engagements shall have been honored; and if any one proposes to object to the said Resolution, he is bound to do so within fifteen days after the last publication of the above Notice. ALPHONSE BOURDON, Secretary. Montreal, 28th Aug., 1868. 1m-4

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. DAME JANE HENDERSON, Plaintiff.

JOHN MARCOU, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action en separation de biens, against her husband, John Marcou, the Defendant in this cause. J. N. HONGEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, Aug. 31. 1m 4

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Richelieu. In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well as partner, an Insolvent. THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Saturday, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of it. FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, 2m-52

DAME JULIE LEGAULT dit DELAURIER, of the Parish of Vandriell, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE CASPEAULT, of the same place, veoman. Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returned in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the ninth day of May last (1868) under the number 1431 BONDY & FAUTEUX, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 14th August, 1868. 5-1

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Richelieu. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of Dame FRAZDE TREPANNIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lassier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purpose of commerce and navigation. Insolvents. ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing the said Dame Frazde Trepannier, his wife. FRAZDE TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. Sorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m-52

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1926. NOTICE is hereby given that Elmire Gaillons, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of Brunseau Houle, Shoe Maker, heretofore of Quebec, and actually absent from the Province of Quebec, duly authorized, has the eleventh of July instant, instituted before the Superior Court in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. F. GORBEILLE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal 20th July, 1868: 1m-59.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. IGNAZ BEAK. By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1869. 2m-3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Joliette. DAME JULIE PAREIS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife co-owner in property of Isaac Richot, Plaintiff. vs. The said ISAIE BICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause. GARAUZ & DESROCHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, July 27th, 1868. 1m-1.

An Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION OF ST. PIERRE DE SOREL" CHARLES DORION, President. JOSEPH CARTIER, Secretary. Sorel, July 6th, 1868. 8-50.

WANTED, A SCHOOL TEACHER, with First Class Certificate in section No. 19, 7 con., Lancaster, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Trustees, A. R. McDONALD, J. R. McDONALD, D. J. McLAUREN. Glensnevis July 25, 1868.

SITUATION WANTED. A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "A. H." True Witness Office.

FRANCIS GREENE, 54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER, Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868 (open to competitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th 16th, 17th and 18th Sept. next, in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, St CATHERINE STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM fronting Guy and St. Catherine Streets. PRIZES OFFERED.....\$10,000 to \$12,000. The Prize List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 CRAIG STREET, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies. The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MECHANICS' HALL, Great St. James street Montreal. Entries of Stock must be made on or before SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street Montreal. Entries of the Agricultural Products and implements must be made at the same place, on or before SATURDAY the 5th of September. Entries in the Industrial Department must be made previous to the 15th of September, at the office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for Membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from Exhibition, free of charge. Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compete for any prizes. For further information application should be made to the undersigned, Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agriculture Association. A. STEVENSON, Secretary of Board of Arts and Manufactures, G. LECLERC, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. O. Montreal, July 17, 1868. 8-49.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHEBRBROOKE O.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866.

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, AND REGULAR LINE

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st June, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P.M.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY, ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, CORNWALL, PRESOTT, BROCKVILLE, GANANQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT. This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz:—

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railroads for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arnprior, &c. at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railroads for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Barrie, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S. Pauls, &c.; and with the steamer 'City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, &c., of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c. Very Fine do, 75c. Very Fine do, 85c. Superfine and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c. Extra Superfine do, \$1.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys, and is deservedly, a high and increasing one.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so injured by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life.

Ayer's Ague Cure, For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarial, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

General Agents of Lower Canada, HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, July 24th 1868.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 ORAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Bleury) MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. THE SIGHT OF WHICH CAUSES SUCH HORROR AND DISLIKE TO CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM WORMS.

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