

"Ideo necessitate subditi estote, non solum propter iram, sed etiam propter conscientiam."—Rom. xiii., 5. It is against this that we protest as not merely a monstrous misrepresentation of the constant teachings of our Church, but as the most mischievous policy.

Orangeism lives by appealing to Protestant prejudices against Popish loyalty; Papists therefore should seek to deprive Orangeism of this its palmary argument, by asserting and proving their loyalty by their dutiful submission to all legally constituted authority. They should show too that it is Orangeism that of necessity, and in virtue of its principles, is necessarily disloyal, because its allegiance is tendered, not as is that of all true Catholics "propter conscientiam," and as the corollary of their duty towards God—but as a condition of the Sovereign's rejection of the Catholic Faith. This, we contend, is the duty, and should be the policy of Catholics in every situation; and by pursuing it they will ultimately wrest from their Orange foes the only weapon that has ever been effectually employed against them, and compel all honest intelligent Protestants to recognise the justice, indeed the moderation of their demands with respect to the Orange Society.

For what is it that we ask? That Orangemen should be proscribed, or persecuted? No—but simply this—That Orangemen be not encouraged, be not officially recognised by our rulers, by those who represent to us our own gracious Queen, who, in the Civil order, is to us the fountain of justice. We ask—not that Orangemen be excluded from all offices of honor, or emolument; but that they be not, in a mixed community like ours, entrusted with the administration of the laws. And finally, as we would deal with Orangeism, so also would we deal with Ribbonism, and all other secret politico-religious organisations.

It is rumored indeed, but we cannot believe that the rumor has any solid foundation, that the Orangemen of Upper Canada intend to force themselves upon the Prince of Wales' notice; to present an Address, in their capacity as members of a secret politico-religious society, justly odious to all his mother's loyal Catholic subjects, to His Royal Highness; and thus to procure from our illustrious visitor, the heir apparent to the throne, an official recognition of their existence as a legitimate power in the State. It is hinted too, we know not with what truth, that to facilitate this nefarious design, it is in the contemplation of a certain clique to give a quasi party, or political complexion to the approaching festivities in Montreal, in order to furnish an excuse for still more offensive political demonstrations by the Orangemen of Toronto. We place great confidence however not only in the spirit of our youthful Prince, but in the wisdom, prudence, and honorable designs of his responsible advisers who accompany him. They however, unacquainted with our parish affairs, may be taken by surprise; it behooves us therefore, and all who dread a revival of bitter sectarian strife, to be on our guard against any attempt that may be made to turn the Prince's visit into a party, or an Orange triumph.

A CLOUD ON THE HORIZON.—It is much to be feared that the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Upper Canada, instead of inaugurating an era of peace and will, is destined to be the signal for the breaking out of strife; and that his progress through the Western Section of the Province will be marked by rioting and bloodshed—if not by actual loss of life. It is to be feared we say that the late hideous Orange massacre of Lurgan may find its trans-Atlantic counterpart in an Orange massacre of Kingston or Toronto.

For it is now evident, that—whilst the Imperial Government is using every moral and constitutional means to discourage Orangeism; that whilst the Imperial Parliament is busy legislating for the repression of "Party Processions" and "Party Emblems" in Ireland—the *Druses* or Orangemen of Upper Canada, with hands yet reeking with the heart's blood of many a murdered Papist; with faces black, and begrimed with smoke from the wrecking of many a Popish Chapel or Mass-house—are determined to force themselves, and their offensive party emblems upon the notice of our illustrious visitor, and to avail themselves of a season of general rejoicing, to make a prominent display of their strength and numbers, as a political party. We were loth to give credit to the many rumors that for some time past have been flying about; we would not believe the many strange reports that were in circulation, as to the designs of the Orangemen, and the complicity of Canadian officials in those designs; but alas! they are now only too well confirmed. They are confirmed by the published reports of the proceedings of Committees for the reception of the Prince; by the printed addresses of the Orange leaders to their infatuated followers; and by private letters, from which we learn that the Orangemen from all parts of the Province, like vultures scenting the promised carrion from afar, are flocking in thousands towards Kingston and towards Toronto, in order to take part in the meditated outrage upon the feelings of their Catholic fellow-subjects, and in the gross insult which they have prepared for our common Sovereign, and her representative in Canada.

From the Kingston *News* we learn that the Orangemen of that city and district have officially notified their intention to take a prominent part, and as a politico-religious Society, in the reception of the Prince of Wales; so too in the Brantford *Courier* we find a letter from the Toronto District Orange Lodge significantly exhorting the County Orange Master of Brant to furnish his quota of Orangemen—(it does not allude to arms or ammunition, but of course these are understood)—to assist "in full regalia" at the great Orange demonstration with which it is proposed to greet the arrival of the Prince in Toronto. And these tidings are corroborated by private letters, from which we learn that Orangeism is in a state of violent agitation; looking upon the present moment as critical, and as destined to bring forth consequences most im-

portant to the future of the Order in Canada.—It is an object of vital importance to Orangemen to obtain for their Society the semblance of an official recognition and sanction from the heir apparent to the British Throne, and from the direct representative of Queen Victoria; for these obtained, how, henceforward, can any Colonial Government or Provincial Legislature presume to frown or look coldly upon their Society? This recognition and sanction they will claim to have obtained, should they succeed in their design of taking part in the public reception of the Prince of Wales; and it is with a view to the ulterior and serious political consequences which must ensue from this official sanction of their Order, that such strenuous efforts are being made by the Orangemen of Canada. Should they unhappily succeed, should the Governor General, his advisers, and the Statesmen who surround the Prince connive at, or encourage their designs, the consequences will be most unfortunate for Canada; and the Catholics of the Province will long have cause to remember the visit of His Royal Highness to their shores as an unmitigated calamity.

But what will the people of England think—what will the British press, so eloquent in its denunciations of Irish Orangeism, say—when these monstrous tidings reach their ears? when they learn to what base uses the Prince whom they delight to honor has been applied?—that he has been used as a means for offering cowardly insult to his mother's loyal Catholic subjects in Canada, and for bolstering up the fortunes of an odious politico-religious faction? that the Heir Apparent to the Throne has figured in an Orange Procession, or rather has been ignominiously dragged behind the chariot wheels of the Scarlet Brethren, to grace their triumph over decency, enlightened policy, and Christian charity?

And how will the Catholics of Canada receive the insult that is in store for them from the hands of the Prince whom they too delight to honor; to whose feet they would—if allowed—fain bring their tribute of love and dutiful allegiance? We can say what they should not do, under the circumstances; because it is morally impossible for any Catholic who loves his Church, who is faithful to his religion, and who has the least respect for himself, to take any part in any procession, or public ceremonial, wherein Orangeism is recognised, and the offensive emblems of that essentially hostile organisation are allowed to appear. Still less can the true Catholic make the appearance of those emblems an excuse for interference or rioting. His course then seems clear—to remain quietly at home, and prove by his orderly and inoffensive conduct, how false are Orange imputations upon his loyalty and respect for law.

What will Canadian officials do? We are told that the exhibition of a tricolor flag in a procession to greet the Prince would be an insult, and that it should be pulled down. Much more then should the exhibition of party colors, and Orange "full regalia" be treated as out of place and insulting in a Procession of which the Queen's first-born is the prominent figure. We read in the London *Times* how, at Londonderry, and other towns in Ireland, the display of Orange emblems was deemed an insult to the Judges on Circuit.—[Vide 3rd page]—and were ordered by the Mayor to be taken down; much more then we say should a display of similar emblems be deemed an insult to the Queen, and to her representative in Canada, and meet from our Provincial authorities a treatment similar to that meted out by the Civic authorities to an Orange banner at Londonderry.

But above all—how will the Prince, how will his Counsellors act? How and in what spirit will they receive the Orange demonstration that is in store for them? Will he, will they, be parties to a dastardly outrage upon Queen Victoria's loyal Catholic subjects?—will he or they consent to identify themselves with Orangemen, and spurn the cheerfully proffered homage of a large portion of his royal mother's, of their royal mistress' devoted lieges?

We are not in the secrets of the dwellers in high places, we cannot pretend to know what passes in the hearts of kings; but this we firmly believe, and until the contrary shall have been proved, steadily maintain. That the Prince, that the eminent Statesmen who accompany him, are utterly ignorant of the designs of the Orangemen; that if he, and if they, were acquainted therewith, they would strongly disapprove of them. The youthful Prince desires, like his Royal Mother, to reign in the hearts of his future subjects, and neither by word nor deed would he, knowingly, wound the feelings of the humblest amongst them. Besides, the Statesmen who accompany him are gentlemen, men of enlarged views, and high principles, who would not therefore gratuitously and wantonly imperil their own reputations, and the Prince's popularity—who would not knowingly transform a season of peace and festivity, into one of inevitable strife, heart-burnings, and sectarian discord. In a word, we believe they would not deliberately allow themselves to be made—as is designed—the tools of a paltry political clique in a remote dependency of the British Empire.

Such being the case, our respectful advice to the Catholics of Upper Canada is this—That calmly, and in the language of loyal British subjects, they address themselves on the matter to those to whom is committed by our Queen the care of the Prince's honor. The latter cannot, it is true, forbid Orangemen to turn out in "full regalia," armed to the teeth, and shouting "To Hell with the Pope;" but they can determine that, if to the scandal of Canada these things occur, their Prince, our Prince, England's hope, and England's pride, shall take no part, no semblance even of a part, therein. We are sure that, on the other side of the Atlantic, no Orange banner, no Orange emblems, no Orange "full regalia" would be allowed to be seen, in an official Procession, or public ceremonial, of which the Queen, or any of the Royal Family, was a part, or whereat she, or any of them, assisted;—we may therefore hope that what would certainly not be tolerated in England, Ireland, or Scotland, in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, will not be tolerated in Canada—in Kingston, in Toronto, or in Hamilton.

RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME DE LA CONGRÉGATION.—On Thursday morning, the 16th inst., a grand sight was witnessed in the new chapel of "Our Lady of Pity" in this city. Nineteen young ladies made their profession, seventeen of whom received the holy habit. Among those who had that happiness, we noticed a young lady from Quebec, Miss Ellen, in religion Sister St. Paula, daughter of Mr. John Lane, of Quebec.—*Com.*

We are happy to learn that the collection for the Poor on Sunday last, at St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's churches amounted to \$220.

Several of our Protestant contemporaries are richly endowed with a natural faculty (a gift which they have sedulously cultivated, and by long practise have brought to a state of high perfection)—of misapprehending, and ingeniously misrepresenting, every act of the Catholic Church and her Ministers. As an instance of this extraordinary faculty, and of the good use which our separated brethren make thereof, we may be permitted to notice the comments of the Toronto *Globe* on the High Mass sung in the Cathedral of Quebec on the 15th instant. Thus, the customary mode of celebrating the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin is, by our intelligent contemporary, construed into, and laid before his equally intelligent readers, as a solemn Mass in honor of the French Empire!!! Perhaps, however, we are unjust towards our contemporary in attributing this glaring misrepresentation to his ignorance; perhaps—may most probably—his real object was to cast doubts upon the loyalty of the Canadian Catholic Bishops and Clergy by representing them as servants of a foreign secular prince. Let however there should be any silly enough to give credit to the *Globe's* insinuation, we take this opportunity of explaining to them that the High Mass sung on the 15th instant was in honor—not of Louis Napoleon's elevation to the Imperial throne—but of the Assumption into Heaven of the Mother of God, by her Divine Son.—Even the Protestant mind, obtuse though it may be, and averse to drawing nice distinctions as it no doubt is, should be able to discriminate between these two events.

An esteemed Kingston correspondent writes to us on the subject of the intended Orange demonstration, and the consequent indignant excitement of the Catholic body. It is in contemplation to hold a Mass Meeting, and to take energetic action in the premises. Heartily do we commend the conduct of the Kingston Catholics, which, we trust, will be imitated by all the Catholics of the Upper Province. In the present emergency, they must be prompt, energetic, and most careful to do, and say nothing unbecoming of true Christians, and loyal subjects.

What are the Catholics of Toronto about? Are they, the persons most interested, going to remain passive? Are they not going to hold meetings and protest against the meditated insult?

THE REASON WHY.—The *Globe* makes no secret of his objects, and those of his political allies in agitating for organic political changes. The existing Union must be repealed, because it has failed in subjecting Lower Canada to Upper Canada, because it has not established "Protestant Ascendancy"—Listen to the *Globe* :—

"We are not in favor of violent and repressive measures, but we do protest against that system of policy which places both the legislative and executive power in the hands of an anti-British minority in this country; which encourages the disloyal hopes of a section of the population who do not hesitate to avow that they owe a higher allegiance to either of two foreign powers than to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; which discourages and dishonors many good and loyal subjects, who glory in British institutions, and who value above all price the civil and religious liberty they enjoy under the aegis of the British Crown. This state of things must not be allowed to continue unless the Imperial Government intend to force the English speaking inhabitants of the country to cast about for some 'new state of political existence,' to rid themselves of the intolerable domination of Monsieur Cartier and his faction in Lower Canada. The British Parliament, against the advice of many able, far-seeing men, joined the two provinces together on arbitrary terms in 1840. They made no provision for the altered circumstances which the greater energy of the British population, their more rapid increase by immigration, and the greater fertility of the soil they cultivate have produced, even in the short space of twenty years. The object then was to enable the English to subdue and control the rebellious French; the effect now is to enable the French to rule over, insult, and plunder the loyal English. The Union Act must be repealed, and more equitable relations established between the two provinces, or a struggle will soon take place, the like of which has never yet been seen in Canada.—*Globe.*"

The Quebec *Chronicle* finds the following estimate of the political tendencies of the people of Lower Canada :—

The Canadian people are monarchists. There may be fools among them, as there are Anglo-Saxon fools; but in a case of a foreign war, the fealty of the descendants of the earlier settlers might be counted on more certainly, than that of the Chartists of the West. A kindly, liberal interpretation of political acts is always the best. Constant distrust of one's neighbors can only end in making one's neighbours dishonest.

On Friday night, the city was startled by the intelligence that Mr. J. W. Holmes, tinsmith, of St. Paul street, had been stabbed in the neighborhood of Prince and George streets, Grifftown, and on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, he died from the effects of the wound. Three parties, named Agnes Forel, Crawford Hughes, and Edward Moinot, are in custody upon the charge.—*Transcript.*

The Quebec *Chronicle* has the following sensible remarks on anonymous correspondents, a class of writers with whom editors are constantly pestered :—

The writer of an anonymous communication, we regard as naturally, legitimately, and by hereditary descent, a scoundrel.

Notice is given by the Crown Lands Department, that on and after the 15th September, about 25,000 acres of public lands will be open for sale in the townships of Caxton and Shawangan, in the County of St. Maurice, C.E.

A MAN MISSING.—Mr. Louis Cote has given information to the Police that his brother Gilbert, residing at No. 85 College Street, has been missing since Thursday last. The missing man is about 28 years of age, and was dressed, when last seen, in mole skin pants, check shirt and kossuth hat. He had a silver watch on his person. He was employed as a laborer about the Canal.

DOUBTFUL BANKS.—Notes of the 'Bank of Brantford,' the 'Clifton Bank,' and the 'Bank of Western Canada,' at Clifton have made their appearance. The Western public have no doubt a vivid recollection of the 'Colonial' and 'International' Banks of Canada. We would suggest to our readers that it would be as well to refuse all of these notes at present; large amounts are ready for circulation, and the west will no doubt be the field of their labor.

MR. HOGAN.—The fate of Mr. Hogan still remains a mystery. We are of those who believe that he is no longer in life. Persons who knew him best can discover no reason which could have induced him to abandon his position here and betake himself to another country—the only other theory by which his disappearance can be accounted for. In what lonely spot the unfortunate man met his death, so that the cause has never been revealed to the world, it is almost impossible to conjecture. There remains but one way of discovering the truth which has not been tried, and we think that the Government should at once adopt it. The offer of a reward might be effectual in bringing out the facts. An accomplice might be induced, by a liberal sum, to turn Queen's evidence, or some person who knows his fate may be awaiting the offer of a reward before coming forward. Compensation has been offered by Government for much less important secrets than the fate of poor Hogan.—*Globe.*

A SHAMEY AFFAIR.—The Montreal *Herald* says that the members of Parliament summoned to Quebec to meet the Prince are to be paid their expenses at the Parliamentary mileage rate, and that while detained in Quebec and Ottawa, they will be paid \$4 a day. We sincerely hope that our contemporary is mistaken. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the Legislature to take pay on such an occasion. When every one is vying with his neighbor in liberality to make the Prince's visit all that could be desired, that the representatives of the people should demand pay for their part of the work is too monstrous a proposition to be entertained. The members may rely upon it that they will be closely watched in this matter; and if any man among them takes the money, he must make up his mind to be most thoroughly posted. We shall have a chance of knowing who, among the "Assembled Wisdom" are mean enough to pocket the people's money on such an occasion as this.—*Peterboro Review.*

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—Speaking of this monster ship, the *N. Y. Freeman* thus comments :—If failure ever was written upon any huge enterprise, it ought to be painted from stem to stern of the mammoth ship. Her launching was a costly misadventure, her speed is an acknowledged disappointment, the explosion on board of her was a fatal and blundering catastrophe, her exhibition here was a folly from first to last, and her excursion to Cape May played her out," while her freightage remains an admired uncertainty, rivalled only by the baffling mystery of her ultimate destination.

CHOLERA.—No medicine is more prompt in its action on this disease than Perry Davis Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

Why longer suffer?—Those who are so fortunate as to have escaped Dyspepsia and its attendant evils, can hardly conceive the suffering that these diseases cause. The wonder is, that the afflicted continue to suffer, when that infallible remedy, the Oxygenated Bitters, is within the reach of all.

Died. In Montreal, on the morning of the 18th instant, William John Holmes, (of the firm of S. & W. J. Holmes,) aged 40 years.

In Montreal, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Thomas Jones, aged 66 years.

At the Tanquerie West, near Montreal, on the 19th inst., Jane Tremble, wife of Mr. Michael O'Reilly, a native of Edgeworthstown County of Longford, Ireland aged, 48 years.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.  
" P. GARNOT, } Professors of French.  
" F. H. DESPLAINES, }  
" J. M. ANDERSON, } Professors of English.  
" M. KEEGAN, }  
" A. LENOIR, } Assistant.

THE Re-Entrance of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at Nine o'clock in the morning.

Religious Instruction will, as last year, be under the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary.

Parents are respectfully requested to send their children immediately, in order that no delay be experienced in the Classification of the Pupils.

N.B.—The number of the Professors and numerous improvements recently made in the Establishment will permit the admission of a greater number of Pupils this year than during the past, and this, too, without any inconvenience to health, as all the Class-Rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and furnished with backed seats.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, G. C. Academy, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. 3ms.

August 24, 1860.

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE Return of Pupils to this Establishment is fixed for the 4th day of SEPTEMBER, at Six o'clock P.M. Their Luggage will be brought from the Steamboat *Gratias*; and their Washing and Blacking of Shoes, &c., will be attended to at the College, Terrebonne. August 23, 1860.

MRS. C. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES,

No. 15, ST. CONSTANT STREET,

WILL RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd SEPTEMBER next. Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Penmanship, Elocution, and all branches of a solid Education are taught. A most particular attention will be devoted to the Pupils.

Those desirous of PRIVATE LESSONS may be accommodated between Class hours. Montreal, August 24, 1860.

WANTED,

A SITUATION, in a first-class School or Academy, by a person who is properly qualified and experienced for taking charge of either. He holds a First-class Diploma; and can instruct in Latin, Greek, French, and English; also, in a Collegiate Course of Mathematics. Address, "T. T." True Witness Office, Montreal, C.E.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Point St. Charles.

THE object of this School is to impart a good and solid Commercial Education. The Teacher is provided with a Model School Diploma from the R. C. Board of Montreal, and was for a long time Principal Book-keeper in an extensive business.

The morals and manners of the Pupils will be an object of constant attention.

Reference—The Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. For particulars, apply to

T. MATHEWS, Teacher. Montreal, August 24, 1860. 6t.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the RAWDON Village School—Salary liberal. None need apply without a Model School Diploma. For further particulars, apply to

L. DALY, Sec.-Treasurer. Rawdon, C. E., August 21, 1860.



THE MEMBERS of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY are requested to MEET at the SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, No. 87 MCGILL (Corner of RECOLLET) STREET, THIS MORNING (Friday) at ELEVEN o'clock forenoon; and from thence proceed to take the post assigned them in the Grand Procession of the day.

All Irishmen, whether Members of the Society or not, are cordially invited to unite on this occasion. By Order.

WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec. August 24, 1860.

PROSPECTUS

OF SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty.

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion.

None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 " " For Boarders, 11.50 " "

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges. Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices.

Washing, \$1.20 per month Music, 2.20 " " Use of the Piano, 50 " " Drawing, 1.50 " " Bed and Bedding, 60 " " Libraries, 10 " "

All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials. August 17, 1860. 4ms.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

THIS well known Institution, situated in a healthy and beautiful locality, about Six Miles north of Montreal, possesses many advantages for the moral and scientific instruction of youth. This Academy, conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, whose attention is constantly directed to the morality of the Pupils confided to their care. This Institution is likewise peculiarly advantageous to parents or guardians desirous of removing their children from the contagion, and vices of the City, and of obtaining for them, at the same time, the benefit of a good Christian Education. The religious opinions of Non-Catholic Pupils are never interfered with; but compliance with the Rules is required of all. The Course of Instruction comprises a complete Commercial Education, without exception.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per Annum (104 months) including Washing, Mending, Bed and Bedding complete, &c., Paid Quarterly in advance, \$100

Board and Tuition exclusively, 64

Classical Objects, Postage and Medical attendance form extra Charges.

For further particulars, apply at the Institution, or by letter, pre-paid, to the

Rav. J. REZE, S.S.C., President. August 17, 1860. 2ms.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of the above institution will be RE-SUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.

A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for young pupils. Terms extremely moderate. For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1860.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

16 Craig Street, Montreal.

MRS. H. E. CLARKE and Mlle. LACOMBRE will RE-COMMENCE their Course of Tuition in the English and French Languages on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. The system of instruction which has proved so successful in previous years, will be continued in this, and every branch of a sound Education will be taught as before.

BOARD.

TWO PERSONS can be accommodated with genteel BOARD—a large Carpeted and FURNISHED BED-ROOM,—use of Sitting Room, &c., where no other Boarders are kept.

Address—"C." Office of this paper. Montreal, August 1, 1860.

\* It is boasted that Toronto will muster upwards of Twenty Thousand, all armed to the teeth