

of the TRUE WITNESS. We assert, and we appeal to history in support of that assertion, that "Liberals" by whatsoever name called; whether rejoicing in the appellation of "Clear Grits" or of "Rouges," or of "Protestant Reformers," always have been, and ever must be, the political enemies of Catholics; and most to be feared, most to be shunned, then, when most lavish in their professions of amity and of good will towards us. The *Rouge*, if true to his principles, is the man of 1792: the "Protestant Reformer" in like manner, if true to his principles, is still the Whig of 1688. Of both, hatred to Popery is the animating principle; and both therefore, as the *Tablet* truly says, are to be condemned according as they are true to their respective principles "which are bad." We may therefore frankly confess ourselves to be of the same opinion with respect to the comparative merits of Whig and Tories, Liberals and Conservatives, as is the *Tablet*; and with him we avow that in politics we "want a Catholic party, which will necessarily be anti-liberal because Catholic; but would not be Tory or Conservative as our Tories and Conservatives are."

ANOTHER ABDUCTION CASE.—At the present moment, when the Protestant press of Canada is still teeming with abuse of the Catholic Clergy for not betraying a secret confided to one of their members in his sacerdotal capacity, by a young lady of legal age, fleeing from her father's house because of the domestic persecutions to which she was therein exposed on account of her determination to become a Catholic—it is not only interesting, but exceedingly instructive, to note how Protestants act towards Catholics under somewhat analogous circumstances; and in what light the former view the obligations of the child towards its parents, when fidelity to these obligations on the part of the child would be detrimental to Protestant interests.

For this purpose we avail ourselves of an article in a late issue of the *Montreal Witness*; copied as a glorious illustration of the progress of Protestantism in Ireland, by our Montreal cotemporary from the *Banner of Ulster* (a Protestant journal) of the 16th of July last.

This article, which is headed "Progress of the Revival," after citing "the spiritual visitations, unattended with suspension of muscular energy" in evidence of the presence of God's Holy Spirit at the disgusting displays of ignorant fanaticism, and ludicrous blasphemy, which under the name of the *Great Revival*, "have of late been transpiring in the North of Ireland—proceeds to relate with much glee, and without a word of criticism, the following particulars of the conversion of a young Catholic girl, and her subsequent "Abduction"—as following the example of our Protestant cotemporaries, we venture to qualify her disappearance from the parental roof.

"The work goes prosperously on in the Berry street Church," says the article in the *Montreal Witness* from which we quote—"A Roman Catholic girl, who had been convinced of sin, and to whom some of the visitors had shown kindness, was claimed by the mother. She was given up under stipulation that the rights of conscience should be respected, and that the ministers and elders would have the liberty of visiting the girl. Mr. Hanna accordingly visited her the next day, and found a priest in the house. The priest had been forced upon the girl, and the mother had violated her pledge."

Further on we are informed that, the priest having declined to have anything to say to this Mr. Hanna—who seems to be a ranter or tub preacher, of some sect not specified—"the girl has been severely dealt with, but has escaped from the house."

Let us examine the details of this case, and compare them with those of the Starr case, upon which so much virtuous indignation has been expended by our Protestant Solons.

It would appear then, and from Protestant testimony, that the young Romanist girl, a mere child apparently, for there is no hint given that she was of legal age—was detained by Protestants from her mother, her natural and legitimate guardian; that when the latter claimed her child, the said Protestants refused to give it up, except under certain conditions, and stipulations; thus by implication asserting their right to detain the child from its Catholic mother should the latter refuse to accede to those conditions; or deny to Protestant "ministers and elders" the liberty of forcing themselves into her house, and keeping up communication with her child. This, in the eyes of Protestants, is conduct quite in harmony with the natural law, and with the principles of civil and religious liberty. Now let us apply the same rule to the Miss Starr case.

We will suppose that in Lower Canada, Protestants were as helpless before the law as Catholics are in Ireland; that Miss Starr had taken refuge in a Popish Convent, and that she had been claimed by her father. That hereupon the Priests had refused to give her up except upon conditions; and with the stipulation that, whilst in her father's house they, the Priests, should have free access to her; and that ultimately, as the only means of recovering possession of his loved but lost child, Mr. Starr had yielded to these terms—What, we ask, under such circumstances, would have been the language of the

Protestant press? what their denunciations of Popery, and of Priestly interference betwixt the child and its parents?

When a person of full legal age, after having for years been compelled to do violence to her conscience, and to perform acts which as a Catholic she knew to be acts of public apostasy, flies, *proprio motu*, from her father's house; not instigated thereunto by the Priests, who were simply passive spectators of that which they could not have prevented had they been so inclined; and because the secret of her flight is by them, and in compliance with the promise earnestly exacted from them by the young lady herself, faithfully kept—though not the semblance even of an obstacle is by them interposed to the father's claims; and though when claimed she is given up at once without a condition or stipulation of any kind—then under these circumstances the Catholic Clergy are reviled as monsters; Convents are denounced as "brothels," and no language is by the Protestant press deemed too vile, to apply to the Catholic Church and her Ministers. What then should be their denunciations of the "Ministers and elders" of Belfast who resisted the claims of the mother to have her child restored to her? and who had the impertinence to accede to those rightful claims only under certain conditions and stipulations? It is, we say, clear from a consideration of these facts, that Protestants have two codes of morality, one for Catholics and another for themselves; two sets of weights and measures—one wherewith they weigh out and measure unto their customers, another wherewith they weigh and measure what they buy.

Since writing the above, we learn that legal steps have been taken by the mother to enforce the restoration of her child; and that after an arduous struggle, right has triumphed, and that M. Hanna and his brother "Swaddlers" have been signally discomfited.

The *Witness* in publishing an article from the *Toronto Mirror*, in which that journal deprecates the amount of intemperance that still prevails amongst Irish Catholics, asks:—

"What will the *True Witness* say of such an exposure as the *Mirror* makes of the intemperance of Irish Catholics?"

All that we need say is this, that we heartily agree with our Toronto cotemporary in deploring the intemperance that frequently obtains amongst Irish Catholics; but that we have yet to learn that, in proportion to their numbers, there is so much drunkenness amongst them as amongst their fellow-citizens of other origins, and of a different denomination. We believe, if the statistics of drunkenness were fairly published, that it would appear that amongst Scotch and English there are as many drunkards as amongst the Irish.

This of course would be no excuse for the intemperance of the latter, for two blacks do not make a white. But then we have never insisted upon the impecability of the Irish; we admit that they have their faults as have other men, and that intemperance is a crying sin amongst them. All that we ask of the *Witness* is this—that, in noting down the faults of the Irish Papist—faults which he has in common with the Scotch and English Protestants—our cotemporary would set down also the Irish Papist's virtues—virtues which are peculiar to him because of his fidelity to the faith.

At the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on the 13th inst., Rev. James Macdonald, aged 80 years. Deceased was well known in this town, of which he was a resident for some years, and was highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances. He officiated as Priest in the Roman Catholic Church here for a short time, and commanded the love and respect of his parishioners. His remains were brought from Montreal to the residence of his brother, Dr. Macdonald, on Wednesday last. On Thursday he was followed to his last resting place, at St. Andrews, by a large concourse of people of all denominations. Rev. Messrs. Chisholm and McDonald officiated on the occasion. —*Connell's Freeholder*.

We publish in another column an advertisement showing that M. A. Cuvillier, long and honorably known to the commercial community of Canada, has been appointed agent for the "Commonwealth Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Company," and for the "Hanover, Hope, and Mercantile Fire Insurance Companies," of New York. The above Companies enjoy a high reputation for punctuality in meeting their engagements, and rank high amongst kindred institutions on this Continent.

THE MONTREAL CELEBRATION AT QUEBEC.—The following interesting account of the proceedings we (Transcript) translate from the *Courier du Canada*: On Wednesday the beautiful chapel of the Ursuline Ladies was hung with black cloth, and in the middle of the nave of the little church was erected a catafalco covered with a murelet cloth spangled with silver fleurs de lis. The new monument, of which we formerly gave a description, was fixed into its place to the wall of the chapel near the railing on the right hand side of the altar, over the very spot where—as pointed out by a religious who died a number of years ago, and who at the age of twelve was a witness of the hero's burial—the remains of their chivalrous commandant of the garrison of Quebec were laid on the 14th September, 1759.

The Ursuline Ladies had for exhibition in a shrine the skull of the hero, withdrawn some years ago from the tomb where repose his glorious mortal remains. At half past seven a low mass (*une messe basse*) was said for the repose of the soul of General Marquis de Montcalm by M. L'abbé Lemoine, chaplain of the Ursuline Nuns; and from the recesses of the cloister of this Ursuline Convent, whose history is identified with that of the earliest settlement of the country, there were raised, during divine service, the pure and touching voices of the daughters of Ste. Ursule, who have rendered so many and such signal services to New France and to Canada. In compliance with the pious request of Madame the Marchioness of Montcalm, the Christian Brothers of Quebec and of Point Levi assisted in a body at this mass, at which there were also present very many of the citizens.

At 2 P. M. the clock of the Ursuline Church

again summoned the faithful, to attend the ceremony of absolution. The Reverend Father Martin of the Society of Jesus ascended the pulpit and pronounced a funeral oration on the Marquis de Montcalm. He presented in their order the events of that existence so full of services rendered to religion and to country, and set forth in the illustrious man whose memory they were venerating, the double character of the soldier and the Christian. The preacher narrated with happy tact the history of the illustrious warrior, sprung of that noble race, of whom it has been said—"Battle-fields seem to have been the tombs of the Montcalms;" he brought before his audience the literary successes of the youth of Montcalm, the brilliant opening of his military career, and the combats from which he retired, always covered with glory, generally covered with wounds; he proved him great, especially at Carillon, where he triumphed, by the force of his daring intrepidity on which occasion he replied to the charge of having ventured too much by saying—"If I have in a difficult position set aside the ordinary rules of war it is because I remembered that fortune waits upon the bold."

But, said the orator if we have the agreeable duty of pronouncing, in the person of General Marquis de Montcalm, the eulogy of the soldier, the defender of his country, it is still more consoling, in the person of the dead, to have to pronounce the eulogy of the Christian. The preacher then read a letter written by the Marquis de Montcalm, to the Superior of the Hotel Dieu Convent of Quebec, at the time he was making war in the upper part of the country; a letter in which the fearless soldier, the man strong amongst the strong, requested the aid of the modest prayers of timid virgins and feeble women. Nothing could be more touching than the details of the death of Montcalm, when, after having replied to his surgeon, who announced to him that only some twelve hours of existence remained to him—"it is enough," he made with all haste a settlement of his affairs, placed his command in other hands, recommended to General Murray the French prisoners, writing to him—"I was your father, be you their protector!"—then finally devoting himself entirely to the business of the salvation of his soul, he received the aid and the consolations of the Church, while departing to rest in the bosom of the Eternal, after a life so agitated and full of hazards.

The preacher, after showing his audience how empty is the glory of this world, which provides for man's happiness beyond the tomb; and that God alone and His eternity are entitled to fill our thoughts and are able to reward the Christian, descended from the pulpit amidst the religious silence of the crowd who filled the little church, and of the numerous clergy assembled in the choir.

At the close of Father Martin's discourse, a choir, organised by M. Gagnon, chanted, with organ accompaniment, the "Lacrimosa" of Mozart's "Requiem" in four parts. Monsieur de Tio, whose own desire it was to officiate on the occasion, then went preceded by the cross and accompanied by his assistants, to place himself before the catafalco. The choir sang the "Libera," and at its close the Archbishop proceeded with the ceremonies of absolution, which terminated the pious exercises of this day of religious and national memories. The crowd then slowly retired, casting upon the monument, and especially upon the skull of the Marquis de Montcalm, looks full of regard and tenderness.

It would be unjust to leave the subject of this fête without rendering to our venerable friend, M. Faribault, the justice which is his due. It is to the initiative having been taken by this pious friend of our history and our traditions, that we are indebted for the touching fête which took place on Wednesday; and whenever the solemnity is recalled to memory, it will be proper to associate with it the name of M. Faribault.

ADDRESS

To the Rev. Louis Bissey, from the Catholic Congregation of Paris, C. W.

"Reverend Dear Sir,—Before your departure from the mission in which you have laboured so zealously and successfully, allow us to give expression to the feelings of love, veneration and gratitude we entertain towards you.

We are not ignorant of the many sacrifices you have made for the sake of religion, and of God, obeying the call of Him who said, 'He who will not leave &c. &c.' You left the sunny hills of your country, your relations, and those joined to you by the sacred bonds of friendship, you turned your back upon the home so briefly enjoyed after long and arduous labours among the Arabs of the desert, and animated by that spirit of charity, the characteristic of the true priest, you sought a new field for your labours in the wilds of America. Scarcely two years have elapsed since you first came amongst us, and what a change! Two Churches have been built within the Mission; a School has been established upon a permanent footing, and one hundred and twenty children are now receiving the blessings of education. Rev. dear Sir, this great change has been achieved through your zeal, and indomitable perseverance, and in the sincerity of our hearts we thank you.

We had fondly hoped, Reverend, and dear Sir, that you would have long remained amongst us, to counsel and to guide us, but since existing circumstances will not allow it, we bow our heads in submission.

With feelings of sincere sorrow we bid you a reluctant farewell. Whenever your lot may be cast, the kind wishes, and affectionate regards of your people of Paris will accompany your first pastor, and the reverend name of the venerable Father Bissey will live among their most cherished remembrances.

REVUE

"Of Reverend Father Bissey: My Dear Friends,—With feelings of lively gratitude, I thank you for the affectionate address so kindly presented to me by this congregation, and beg to assure you that I can appreciate the kindly, and generous feelings which have prompted them to make it.

During the two years I have been amongst you, I have labored to the best of my humble ability for the advancement of religion, and the spiritual welfare of those committed to my care in this parish; and it affords me great pleasure to say that my task was made easy to me by your willing co-operation, and the disposition you have at all times evinced to aid and assist me in every laudable work which I have endeavored to carry out. I truly reciprocate the feelings of sorrow you express at our separation from each other. That separation to me is a painful one; but circumstances over which I have no control, have made it necessary that we should part.

I thank you most sincerely for this warm expression of your esteem and regard, and for all the other kindnesses you have shown to me. Be assured my dear friends, that though I may be separated from you by distance, my best wishes shall be with you, and my fervent prayers shall be daily offered up to the Author of all good, for your temporal and eternal happiness.

We are not astonished at the sentiments of the Catholics of Paris, contained in the above address; as the kind and gentlemanlike demeanor of Mr. Bissey has gained for him the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance here. We are glad to hear that Mr. Bissey will now have a much better field for the display of his profound learning and varied talents in the diocese of Sandwich. We wish him every success in his new mission. —*Paris Star* Sept. 14.

Pain Killer.—We are willing to vouch for the efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, notices of which have appeared in this paper for nearly a year past. We have bought it for our own use, and having been benefited by it, take pleasure in this voluntary testimony to it.—*Bellows Falls Times*.

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

The Wheat and Flour markets of the interior present considerable fluctuations, but are, upon the whole, firm, whilst the New York market is rather weak and declining. This discrepancy arises from a difference of opinion. The New York papers and merchants anticipate an avalanche of Wheat and Flour from the West; while the Western papers and merchants say there can be nothing of the kind, for the simple reason, that in threshing out the crop it is found to be rather a small one, varying from 8 to 15 bushels to the acre, and probably not averaging over 10 or 12. To corroborate this view, they point to the receipts and shipments this fall, so far, as being but little larger than last year, which was a year of very small crops and far below those of some former years. Should these views be correct with regard to Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and other great grain regions, there will be no cause to anticipate any considerable fall in prices, and the large Wheat crop of Canada will be realized to good advantage. Another thing which will tend to keep up prices, both in the Western States and Canada, is the very excellent quality of the grain this season.

Flour has been very scarce for some time, but there are considerable arrivals this morning, and No. 1 may be quoted at \$4.80 to \$4.85, Fancy \$5 to \$5.05, and Extra \$5.15 to \$5.20. Double Extras nominal, about \$5.50; No. 2 is in demand at \$4.55 to \$4.15.

Peas have not been in so much request, and 70 cents was the highest price obtainable since our last. The quality of Peas coming from Western Canada is very good this season.

Asparagus—Pots were in active demand for the steamer, and reached 28s 9d. Since it was filled up, the price is nominally about 28s 3d. Potatoes continue at 28s.

Butter.—Last week some sales were made of store-packed Butter at 14c, and it was difficult to sell at more money, but a better feeling was manifested on Monday, and considerable sales were made at 15c. For one very superior parcel 15c was realized. And good dairy butter, in this, would readily command from 16 to 17 cents, according to quality. The recent sales have been nearly all for shipment to Britain, although that market continues feeble and rather declining for the last three or four weeks. Some fair ordinary parcels of store-packed that have been sent for inspection by the purchaser before shipment, have turned out third and fourth, which shows no improvement on former years. The fact, we believe, is, that American buyers select all, or nearly all, the choice butter made in Western Canada, and what comes to Montreal is, generally speaking, what they will not buy. The quotations of Western Canada may, therefore, easily be higher relatively than those of Montreal.

BONSAIGOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.—Wheat—None; Oats, 15 10d.; Barley, 3s 6d.; Indian Corn—None; Peas, 3s 6d.; Buckwheat and Rye—None; Flax, Timothy and Clover Seeds—None; Bag Flour—None; Oatmeal—None; Cornmeal, 11s; Rye Flour—None; Butter (fresh), 14d to 15s; Butter (salt) 10d; Eggs, 9d to 10d. Potatoes, per bag, 2s 6d; Hay, \$7 to \$8; Straw, \$3 to \$4.

The attendance at the markets and the supply of produce small.

MARRIED.

At Cornwall, C. W., on the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, D. Harrington, Esq., Merchant, of Perth, to Miss Mary Alice, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Daly, of Cornwall.

DIED.

At his residence, Cote St. Antoine, on the 19th instant, Mr. James Small, aged 28 years. In this city, on the 19th instant, Mr. Richard O'Hara, aged 38 years, a native of Yorkshire England.

CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER.

INFORMS the Public that he will receive, per each Steamer, a well selected assortment of NEW GOODS, bought in the European Markets, for CASH. He will OPEN, in the beginning of September, a Store, near the New Market.

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

next door to Thomas Tiffin, Esq., where he will have constantly on hand a large assortment of French and English DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at very Low Prices.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be sold WHOLESALE only.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

P.S.—Mr. OMER ALLARD'S friends will be glad to learn that he is with Mr. Fauteux, both so well known to the trade.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL be SOLD, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Church door of ST. PATRICK of SHERRINGTON, the immovables heretofore mentioned, appertaining to the succession of deceased John Henessy and of Elizabeth McCaffrey, viz:—

A LOT of LAND, situated in the PARISH of ST. PATRICK of SHERRINGTON, containing THREE ACRES TWO PERCHES in front, on about EIGHTEEN ACRES in depth—bounded in front by the public road, and in front by Patrick Mahedy, on the south by Norbert Bonneau, and on the north by John Dean; with Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Out-houses, and other buildings erected thereon.

The conditions of the Sale will be made known by addressing the undersigned Notary at St. Edouard. By order of Elizabeth McCaffrey, Tutorress, St. Edouard, September 14, 1859.

J. BRISSET, N. P.

REGISTRY OFFICE

FOR

SERVANTS.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.

GREAT WONDER OF NATURE!

THE ARMADILLA, OR POUYOU!

THIS great Curiosity, with very large Alligators and Crocodile, Urson, and the Genet, have just been received, and can be seen with all the other collection of Living Wild Animals, at

GUILBAULT'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,

SHERBROOK STREET.

No additional Price. Our motto is—"Grand Debit fait le Profit!"

It is admitted by hundreds that it is worth a Dollar to see this Animal alone. N.B.—The Armadilla will remain only a few days in Montreal. Those who want to see this Wonder of Nature had better not delay.

J. E. GUILBAULT, Manager.

Montreal, Sept. 10, 1859.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Office—6 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000

SURPLUS, OVER.....40,000

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Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000

SURPLUS, OVER.....40,000

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, 33 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$150,000

NETT SURPLUS.....32,587

REFERENCES:

Wm. Workman, Esq.	E. Hudson, Esq.
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Wm. Saiche, Esq.	Canfield Dorwin, Esq.
Edwin Atwater, Esq.	N. S. Whitney, Esq.
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THE undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandise, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid.

OFFICE—38 ST. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.

AUSTIN OUVILLIER,

General Agent.

Sept. 22, 1859.

A NEW CANDIDATE

FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's Buildings,) with a large and well selected STOCK of FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c., &c., and that he is now prepared to sell the same at LOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY.

His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Carriages of imported Willow, Canes, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades; Packet, Commercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instandards, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Cases, Rubbers, Sealers, Wax, Wafers, Water Stamps, Rubber, &c., &c., &c.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnaies, Wallets, &c., &c.

The National Series, and a good assortment of other books used in the City Schools.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Catechisms of all denominations.

Children's Books in great variety.

The undersigned also announces, that in order to meet the requirements of that important section of the City, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the following may be mentioned:—

N. Y. Ledger	Scottish American
Weekly Mercury	Musical World
Frank Leslie	Musical Friend
Harper's Weekly	Stants Zeitung
Picayune	Atlantische Blatter
Police Gazette	Herald
Clipper	Tribune
Brother Jonathan	Times
Tablet	Frank Leslie's Magazine
Phoenix	Irish News

Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.)

Youth's Magazine, do.

Church Journal,

Christian Inquirer,

Independent,

And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers.

Additions from time to time will be made to this department as the public demand may require.

The undersigned will also receive orders for every description of PRINTING and BOOKBINDING, which he will execute with taste and despatch and at reasonable rates.

Subscribers to the various Illustrated Works and Periodicals of the day can have them bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Particular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music.

Postage Stamps for Sale.

The undersigned, hopes by unremitting attention in all departments of his business, equitable dealing, and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully solicits, a share of the public patronage.

W. DALTON,

No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street.

September 22.

EVENING CLASSES,

FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, NOW OPENED

IN THE ROOMS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY,

No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street.

Mr. M. C. HEALY

Will attend Commercial Department.

THOS. W. BALY, Advocate,

Will attend Classical Department.

Ladies Taught in a Class by themselves.

Mr. Healy has no hesitation in saying that, from his Course of