

States. They have with few exceptions always been the champions of true liberty, because they are always arrayed themselves on the side of State-Rights against centralised absolutism; and they have always proved themselves the best friends of order and authority, because they have been foremost in preaching obedience and loyalty to the Constitution, and in denouncing the violations of that Constitution by the present Federal Government.

"Any person claiming a strict construction of the Constitution is an ardent and ablest of rebellion."—Ben. Wade, Abolition Senator.

During the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Speakership, it was urged by some of the Opposition members, that Mr. George Brown was not qualified for the post; and they quoted passages from his writings in the Globe in support of their objections to the choice of such a violent and dishonest partisan as is Mr. George, as Speaker of the Lower House.

Mr. Brown in reply urged that he could read from the TRUE WITNESS "irrelevant tirades against Protestants," as strong as any of the Globe's tirades against Catholics, French Canadians, and against the observance of "treaties" made with the latter; which treaties Mr. Geo. Brown contends "were like pie crust, made to be broken," and which should not be permitted to interfere with the free action of Protestants.

Mr. G. Brown's rejoinder would have been relevant, had the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, as was the editor of the Globe, been a candidate, for the post of Speakership; a post which requires perfect impartiality on the part of him who occupies it. But as the Editor of TRUE WITNESS is not a candidate for any public situation of any kind, Mr. Brown's allusions to the tirades of the TRUE WITNESS were not only irrelevant, but a piece of gratuitous impertinence.

FACTS ver. FICTION.—That there is much mortality amongst the infants abandoned by unnatural parents at the gates of the Grey Nunnery, that of the infant inmates of that asylum numbers die, the victims of previous neglect, and ill-treatment no one will deny. It is what is inevitable, and what every one must expect; but even that great mortality has been monstrously exaggerated by the Witness, for sectarian purposes—as witness the following figures which we clip from the Montreal Herald of Tuesday last.

There were—so in a paragraph headed "City Mortality" the Herald informs us—75 interments last week; 13 adults and 62 children. Of the latter the Grey Nunnery furnished 7 or about one sixth—no very great proportion when the antecedents of the children committed to the charge of the Sisters are taken into consideration.

OXIMOUS.—The London Times has an editorial upon the late debate in the House of Commons upon the subject of Reform in the Irish Protestant Church Establishment. We make some extracts, as suggestive, and as calculated to inspire us with hopes that the "monster inquiry" is about to be dealt with by the Legislature. A lie cannot live for ever; a Protestant Church Establishment for a Catholic people, which is a practical lie, cannot be expected to be immortal. The London Times says:—

Mr. Dillwyn's motion for an inquiry into the revenues of the Irish Church involved a more serious question. The debates on the subject, although they were amusing and spirited, failed to draw out the delicate judgment of the most considerable statesman. An extravagant anomaly, which cannot be abolished without the greatest risk and inconvenience, is the subject which of all others timid or cautious politicians are most unwilling to discuss. Mr. Osborne recapitulated with lively exaggeration some of the most glaring absurdities of an institution which would be not only indefensible, but unintelligible, if its existence were not susceptible of historical explanation. The opinion of the House was probably but little influenced by Mr. Whitefeld's apology for the Irish Establishment, as the legal representative of the principal Church of St. Patrick. The people of Munster and Connaught, being imperfectly acquainted with the authority of the Pope and the priests to all Mr. Whitefeld's arguments and citations. The Protestant Church, though it costs them nothing, is constantly held up to their abhorrence as the embodiment of besey and the type of Saxon oppression. Their objections are by no means removed by Sir Robert Peel's indiscreet attempt to prove that the United Church of England and Ireland must stand or fall as a single institution. A firm which includes a partner of doubtful solvency may well desire the protection of Mr. Scholefield's Limited Liability Bill. In spite of Sir Robert Peel's arguments, the Church of England would be more secure if it had not its decrepit sister of Ireland to carry on its shoulders. The real argument against Mr. Dillwyn's proposal is, not that it is unjust, but that it is difficult, if not dangerous, and that it is not immediately pressing. In a season of more active excitement, the question will probably recur whether it is for the interest of England permanently to maintain an ecclesiastical garrison in Ireland.

The opening of the St. Laurent College for the pupils will take place on Thursday the 3rd September.

The Times' Special Correspondent writing from the headquarters of the Confederate Army, contrasts its behaviour and its discipline, with the discipline and behaviour of the Federals, who, men and officers, have rendered themselves infamous by their pillage, and by their brutality to helpless men, women and children:—

"The greatest surprise has been expressed to me by officers from the Austrian, Prussian, and English armies, each of which has now a representative here—one of them (the Prussian) quasi-official, the other two private individuals travelling for their own pleasure—that volunteer troops, provoked by nearly 27 months of unparalleled ruthlessness and wantonness of which their country has been the scene, should be under such control and willing to act in harmony with the long-suffering forbearance of President Davis and General Lee. Individual cases of atrocity of course there have been, likely, if got hold of by Northern press, to point many an argument from singular to universal, and to be represented as the invariable rule of action for the rebel army. One solitary case of rape has been reported, certain, as the perpetrator has been caught, to be visited with condign punishment, or, in other words, with death; two murders of private individuals, an offset to many dozens of murders inflicted with impunity by the Federals on Southerners.—Among them I may mention the case of Mr. Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier County, in Virginia—a man regarded on this continent very much as Mr. Henry is in England, who apparently to the delight of the Washington Cabinet, was ruthlessly robbed and murdered by some Yankee stragglers, and likely to be signally avenged by General Lee. But, with these exceptions, the damage done to Pennsylvania consists in the seizure of many horses, cattle, stores, waggons, and much forage, in exchange for which Confederate money has been paid, or, if preferred, receipts have been given in the name of the Confederate Government. Not a barn has been burnt, not a shed destroyed. Upon each side of the execrable road which leads from Hagerstown to Chambersburg, a broad track as wide as Regent-street has been trodden down by the outward line of horse and foot; beyond this, damage there has been none, save such as is comprised in the plucking of a few cherries from the abundant cherry trees which grow wild in this latitude, and the occasional larceny of a few chickens. To-day a spectacle was witnessed, the like of which, in my belief, has never been exhibited by any great captain during the last 100 years. General Lee wandered a few yards away from his quarters, and observed a rail fence girding a field, of which a few rails had been pulled down and a gap into the field opened. With his own hands, and unassisted, he commenced repairing the fence until at last Dr. Cullen, of General Longstreet's staff, came to his assistance, and together they made good the damage. I am told that whenever he has observed them he has, either personally or through his staff, ordered the rebel blackbirds to desist from pilfering the cherry trees."

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of One Thousand Dollars and three cents, being the net amount realised by the late Pic-Nic, held in the Victoria Gardens, on the 29th ult., in favor of the Asylum.

EDINBURGH REVIEW—July 1863—Dawson & Brothers, Great St. James Street, Montreal.—The contents are as under:— I. Napier's Memorials of Claverhouse. II. Druids and Bards. III. Ferguson's History of the Modern Styles of Architecture. IV. Louis Blanc's 'French Revolution.' V. Sir George Cornwall Lewis on Forums of Government. VI. Xavier Raymond on the Navies of France and England. VII. The Sources of the Nile. VIII. The Scots in France; the French in Scotland. IX. Lyell on the Antiquity of Man. It will be seen that the current number is rich in interesting matter, and well sustains the high reputation of the Edinburgh Review.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir,—Knowing that you feel happy in the progress of Catholicity and its connections, I beg leave to attempt a description of a Pic-Nic and Excursion, held on the 11th inst., under the patronage of the St. Patrick's Society of the town of Belleville—a Society only yet in the second year of its organisation, and which bids fair to equal if not excel others of longer standing, chiefly owing to its efficient President, James Meagher, Esq.

The beautiful and commodious steamer Bay of Quinte, having been chartered for the occasion, and pursuant to notice was to leave Belleville at half-past six o'clock, a. m., and in order to be in time the pleasure-seekers made an early start from their respective homes; but our spirits got depressed in consequence of a heavy rain which fell copiously until a short time ere the hour of departure. But, thank God, the luminary of the day made his appearance behind a cloudy screen as if to commiserate all his brilliancy and induce the children of St. Patrick to embark on their voyage—and they did.

With about five hundred persons on board, the steamer glided gently on her way, calling at Mill-Point, Picton, and other places of minor importance, receiving at each place an addition to our number, or adherents to the cause. Dame's Cornet Band, and Falkell's Quadrille Band being engaged for the occasion, discoursed sweet music, while some on board danced merrily, as the steamer gracefully and majestically glided along the serpentine windings of the beautiful Bay of Quinte.

Having reached Amherst Island within eighteen miles of Kingston, the party disembarked and walked a distance of half a mile when they entered that beautiful grove known as Stella Grove, through the vistas of which we enjoyed a cool and refreshing breeze. Having rested a few minutes in the arbors of the grove, our matrons and maids were busily engaged in laying before their respective families and friends, the delicacies already prepared for the occasion; and having taken places at the ornate tables under the cooling shades of natural umbrellas we did ample justice to the good things placed before us. Immediately after dinner the musical strains might be heard from parts of the grove as it were to salute each other and invite the lover of the Terpsichorean art to toss the light fantastic toe which they did with becoming gracefulness and agility whilst others were engaged in some athletic amusement such as hurling racing &c.

At about six o'clock, p. m., the steamer called for us, on which we re-embarked for our homes; and on leaving the Island, the wind blew a steady breeze, which bowed and whistled through the rigging, and the sound of which was timed by vocal and instrumental music from the party on board, the dancers of course acting well their part. But what vastly contributed to our pleasure was the perfect sobriety of each individual on board, and reaching home sound in mind and body, all the party feeling as I do, proud of being an Irishman and a Catholic.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN O'SULLIVAN. Tyndinago, Aug. 13, 1863.

"And Joseph taking the body wrapped it up in a clean linen cloth, and laid it in his own new monument, which he had hewed out in a rock."—Matt. xviii. 59. Jesus our Saviour! God the Omnipotent! Here in thy cold grave humbly we kneel to thee, Humbly embracing thy feet all pierced with wounds, Weeping we greet thee.

Thou art all naked, save what thy winding sheet, Purple and gory hides from our weeping gaze; Thou, the eternal Son of Omnipotence! Liest here naked. Naked and lonely—wounded and spat upon— Crowned with thorns, each seeding a rivulet Scarlet and gushing, down thy sweet countenance, Hiding its beauty. Naught but the hard rock cushions thy wounded back Torn with the sad thongs malice had woven thee; Naught but the cold rock pillows thy bleeding head Wreathed with those sharp thorns. Dark were thy damp tomb, save that angelic bands Hither from Heaven, mute with astonishment, Crowd round thee, gazing, shedding celestial light Into the deep gloom. Mute and astounded thus to behold that God Whose throne in heaven streamed with eternal light Mute and astonished at the dread spectacle Stand these bright angels. Thou who still holdest poised in thy mighty palm Earth and its waters, heaven and its shining halls! Thou who still reignest over the Cherubim Lying thus naked! Thou whom the lightnings flashing across the sky Praise with their deep voiced thunderings, re-echoed From earth to heaven, from heaven to earth again, Lying abandoned. Jesus our Saviour! God the Omnipotent! Here in thy cold grave humbly we kneel to thee Humbly embracing thy feet all pierced with wounds Our souls adore thee!

A WARNING TO IRISH LABOURERS. (To the Editor of the British Whig.)

Sir,—The number of able-bodied men from Canada who are decoyed "the other side" by American crimps and agents, under the pretence of giving them employment as laborers upon the lines of railroad, but in reality to obtain recruits for the Northern army, is incredible. Dozens of poor Irishmen are daily shipped by these crimps to the United States; it therefore becomes my duty to warn my countrymen against the artifices of these knaves and rascals who would thus lure them on to certain destruction. The week before last eight laborers were decoyed away from their homes by one of these agents; not twenty-four hours elapsed after they left our shores until six of them were duly enlisted and turned into Yankee recruits. I have the names of some worthless fellows who are engaged in this nefarious business; it is as well to warn them that they are well watched, and for them to look out. It is to be hoped that men will not be such fools as to give credence to the statements of these crimps, being nothing but a tissue of lies from beginning to end. Advertisements to which the name of Canadians are inserted as decoys are transparent devices and can only deceive the unwary. Promises of high wages are all a sham, for when a poor fellow is in their clutches, lingers in a short time will compel him to enlist. Contrabands are excellent material to make railway laborers of, and as the Americans have taken rather a fancy to the article just now, it is exceedingly advisable not to interfere with their market. It would be just as well for the Irish laborer in Canada to remain where he is, and not allow himself to be humbugged by becoming a Yankee soldier, fighting for twenty-five cents a day, to be paid in the worthless currency of the Northern States.— Yours, J. O'REILLY, President of St. Patrick's Society. Kingston, Aug. 13th, 1863.

CONVENT OF LONG POINT.—The Classes will re-open on Thursday the 3rd Sept. The course of tuition comprises English and French. Terms, Five Dollars a month. A competent Mistress will, if parents please, give lessons in Music: terms, One Dollar per month.

PRIVATE TUITION.—Miss Clarke's Classes in French and English, Craig Street, will re-open on Monday next.

IMPORTANT GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE COUNTRY OF BRABANT.—Considerable excitement has been caused in the South Shore parishes by extensive gold discoveries in St. Francis de la Riviere. It appears that along the banks of the Riviere Gilbert, in the third concession of that parish, the richest deposits have been found. There is, doubtless, considerable exaggeration in many of the rumors which prevail; but the prospects are promising. A correspondent of the Canadian, writing on Saturday last, says that within the last three weeks about \$12,000 worth of gold has been taken out. A man named Freebol Poulin with three companions, in a single day, realized the amount of \$1,100. Some of the nuggets are said to be worth between \$200 and \$250. There has already been a considerable rush of diggers to the spot, anxious to secure a share of the "fifty fives"; and at last accounts about 150 were at work.—Herald.

CANADIAN DEFENSES.—The London Morning Post in an editorial on Canadian defenses, says: "We have confident belief that the Minister of the Federal Government will produce very salutary effects in Canada. In spite of the urgent appeal of the Government, the Legislature of Canada has refused to place the militia on an efficient footing. As the Canadians have no sympathy with the North, the present aspect of affairs on their continent may induce them to show a little spirit which animated their fathers in 1812. Prudence, as well as self-interest, should lead them to do this. We may add that it is the bounden duty of the Home Government to look to the moral defense of the province on the inland seas from Superior to the St. Lawrence, there is not so much as a guard of armed steamers, while the Americans profess to have in their ports a flotilla which, at any time, would give them command of the lakes and render access to Canada a matter of comparative ease.

THE COMING EXHIBITION.—Preparations are being actively made by the various committees in town and country for the approaching exhibition, for presentation at which specimens of produce, of Canadian art and manufactures, are being carefully collected. The building intended for the show are undergoing the necessary preparations, and new buildings required in addition are being erected. The spacious sheds put up by the Board of Agriculture for the agricultural department, on the site of the Prince of Wales' ball-room, are hastening to completion. The roof of the Exhibition Building where the industrial products will be laid out, is receiving needed repair. The Victoria Skating Rink is being fitted up for the horticultural and agricultural collections, and this display is expected to be the best ever witnessed in Lower Canada. Great care and attention are promised in the arrangement of the specimens and the general decorations. A fountain will cast up the spray from the centre of the rink.

The barque 'Louisa' has brought a large consignment of war-stores for the military authorities at Montreal, and for several of the western garrisons.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

THE GREAT FIRE AT THREE RIVERS.—The Inquirer says the total loss of property by this fire, covered by insurance, is \$78,000, not counting partial claims and the uninsured property lost between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The amount of insurances in the Liverpool and London is about \$20,000. The office of the Royal will be the principal sufferer.

A DISAGREABLE VISITOR.—A respectable resident of College Street has lately made a sad complaint to the police, of the unbidden weekly visits of his Satanic majesty. The party gravely asserts that every Sunday from four to ten p.m., his house is patronised by the above unpopular personage, who seems to have taken quite a fancy to the neighborhood in general and that house in particular. Being extremely unwilling to tolerate such spirits in his domicile, and having also no little faith in the capabilities of the police, the complainant believing they are the right men when he has the devil to pay, asks that a policeman in disguise be sent on Sunday evening for the purpose of catching the foul fiend. The task would be a difficult one no doubt and fraught with unpleasant consequences to the captor. It is believed that our City Fathers should exert their weighty influence in the poor fellow's behalf, seeing that they have got the ward in such a state as last to render it almost tolerable to the above diabolical intruder.—City Paper.

RECRUITING IN CANADA.—A few weeks since we cautioned parents against allowing their sons to accept the inducement held out to them to leave their homes by American agents who advertised in one of the city papers for lads to drive on the New York canals. We have it now on excellent authority that a number of the boys enticed away from the city by those agents were, immediately on their arrival in the States inveigled into military service by recruiting officers; and our informant further states that all the lads taken from Kingston, ostensibly to work on the canals, are lodged in a barn adjoining a recruiting office, near Syracuse, for the purpose no doubt of facilitating the work of enlistment. There are positions in the army which can be as efficiently filled by boys as by men, and there is no doubt that the advertisements for lads which appear in so many Canadian journals are calls for youthful recruits to fill up the ranks of Lincoln's "grand army." We again caution citizens against all American railway and canal advertisements notified that the object of many if not all of them is to inveigle Canadians into the Northern army.—Kingston Paper.

The Ottawa Union states that the progress of the Parliamentary Buildings is quite encouraging. The roofing of the Departmental Buildings was commenced last week. The other buildings will be covered in in the fall.

AN HONEST BOY.—A lad named Robert McKenzie found a portmanteau containing a small sum of money and some papers in Grey Nun Street on Monday evening, which he handed to Chief McLaughlin of the Water Police, where the owner, by proving property, will receive it.

Small-pox which was very prevalent in Galt a short time ago, has nearly entirely abated. As a curative for this disease, the Reporter speaks highly of the 'pitcher plant,' and says: 'In this neighborhood it has proved an entire specific, and no case has proved fatal since its introduction to general use.'

A gentleman who was at Niagara on Thursday states that he crossed at the ferry, just above the Falls, and soon after the boat had pushed from the American shore, a young man who was on board exclaimed, 'I am free once more,' and he then told the passengers that he was a conscript, and had walked one hundred miles to reach Canada.

A man who calls himself 'One of the Two Witnesses' has been frightening the weak at Owen Sound out of their senses by prophesying that the world will come to an end in two or three years.

MONTRAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, August 25, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.60; Middlings, \$2.50 to \$2.80; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Super, No. 2 \$3.50 to \$3.75; Superfine \$3.80 to \$3.90; Fancy \$4.40; Extra \$4.35 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.50 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.35. (Treatment per bbl of 200 lbs, L.C, \$5.25. No J.C. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 85c to 91c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6.00, to \$6.05; Inferior Pots, at 75c to 20c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.55 to \$6.60. Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10c to 11c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13c. Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c. Tallow per lb, 7c to 8c. Cut Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 7c to 8c; Bacon, 5c to 6c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Prime Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—Montreal Witness.

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) August 25.

Flour, country, per qll. 13 0 to 13 6
Oatmeal, do 00 0 to 00 0
Indian Meal 7 6 to 8 0
Pens per min 3 9 to 4 0
Berley, do, for seed 3 4 to 3 6
Oats, do 2 3 to 2 6
Beans, Canadian, per min 0 0 to 0 0
Honey, per lb 0 7 to 8 0
Peanuts, per bag 2 6 to 3 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$6.00 to \$6.50
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10
Hay, per 100 bundles \$9.00 to \$11.00
Sawd. \$6.00 to \$8.00
Butter, fresh per lb, 1 0 to 1 3
Do salt, do 0 7 to 0 8
Buckwheat 3 0 to 3 6
Flax Seed, do 0 10 to 0 0
Timothy, do 0 0 to 0 0
Tinkers, per couple, do 6 0 to 7 0
Geese, do 4 6 to 5 0
Ducks, do 3 6 to 3 0
Fowls, do 2 0 to 2 0
Poultry Hens 0 0 to 0 0
Quails 0 0 to 0 0
Habbit per lb. 0 0 to 0 7
Ducks [Wild] 2 0 to 2 6
Pigeons [Tame] 1 0 to 1 3
Partridges 0 0 to 0 0
Haddock per lb 0 9 to 0 3
Lard, do 0 7 to 0 8
Maple Sugar, 0 5 to 0 5 1/2
Maple Syrup, per gallon 0 0 to 0 0

MONTRAL CATTLE-MARKET—August 25. First Quality Cattle, \$5 to \$6.50; Second and Third, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$16 to \$25; extra, \$30 to 35. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.50; Lambs, \$2 to \$3.25. Hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50, fire-weight. Hides, \$3 to \$5.50. Pigs, 60c to 75c each. Tallow, rough 4 1/2 to 5c.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS—Aug. 22. Little business was done on the market to-day. Two loads of new Oats brought 45c a bushel, Barley scarce at 60c. Other grains steady.

Died, At St. Foye, Quebec, on the 16th instant, Mary Ann Darragh, wife of Captain A. McGrath, in the 36th year of her age. At Lewis, on the 20th inst., John Henry, son of Thomas Dunn, Esq., J. P., aged 15 months.

A CARD. A VERY handsomely executed LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPLEMAN, & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CONVENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved Bishop.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION SUSTAINED: An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Cahill's Lecture on Transubstantiation. BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFFE, ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. 137 Price 9d. August 26, 1863.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, 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 teaching, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to 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 the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1863.

LORETTO CONVENT, BOND STREET, TORONTO.

SEMINARY FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES Under the Superintendence of THE LADIES OF LORETTO

THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT was opened for Pupils on WEDNESDAY, 28th of MAY.

The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. There will receive tuition, according to the wishes of parents or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient and Modern), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic; English, French, German, and Italian Languages; Harp, Piano, Melodeon, Violin, Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting; Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastels and Miniature; Ornamental Drawing; Japanning, Enamelling; Making of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needlework, &c.

TERMS: May be known by applying to the Lady Superiora, Toronto July 10th, 1863.

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are respectfully invited to enter on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Their effects will be carried gratis from the Steamboat to the College. August 27.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at LOURVILLE, will RESUME their duties at their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER. August 27.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

MHE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted, in this Institution, on extremely moderate Charges. Superior facilities are afforded for the learning of the French and English languages, as nearly all the pupils speak both. Parents desirous of placing their sons in the above Establishment, are requested to make early application. For Terms and other particulars, apply at the School. August 19. W. DORAN, Principal.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL, No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. August 27.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY will LEND MONEY, on Security of Real Estate in the City, in sums of \$200 and upwards. For particulars, apply to M. H. GAULT, Sec.-Treasurer. Office—46 St. Francois Xavier Street. August 27.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS TEACHER capable to TEACH FRENCH and ENGLISH. Apply, enclosing Terms, to FRANCIS GAUDETTE, Trustee, Arthabaska Station, Aug. 11, 1863.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Reading Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Posters Stored for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of College and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.