

minute particulars, the views expressed by the *True Witness* on the subject of the Coalition and of Federation, agreed with those expressed on the same subject by M. Rameau. This coincidence, this perfect harmony of opinion are of course gratifying to us, for they corroborate the soundness of our views, and our sincerity of purpose. They show that our vision has not been warped or distorted by political prejudices or party predilections; and that two men, aliens to one another in race, holding no communication with one another, writing one in Paris, the other in Montreal on the same subject, though separated by thousands of miles of ocean, because having no object in view but truth, no interests at heart but those of Lower Canada, her Church and her autonomy, think and express themselves in terms so alike, that one might almost be suspected of plagiarising from the other. In our next we will give M. Rameau's article as it appears in the *Courrier du Canada*, the *Canadien*, and other Lower Canadian Ministerial journals, and with whose lucubrations on the same subject it stands in striking contrast.

#### RESULT OF PROTESTANT MARRIAGE LAWS.

—It is impossible to deny, even Protestants must now admit, the wisdom of the decree of the Catholic Church by which she declares her right to adjudicate on causes matrimonial—

*Si quis dixerit canones matrimoniales non spectare ad iudicium ecclesiasticum, anathema sit.*—*Conc. Trid. Sess. 24. can. xii.*

Confusion worse confounded—the anathema of the Church—has indeed fallen upon those communities which rashly and impiously have disregarded her teachings, ignored her rights, and have attempted to be a law unto themselves on the question of marriage. Worse than the confusion, than the discord of Babel, is the social condition of Protestant England and of Protestant Scotland, generated by their Protest against the wise, salutary and certain marriage laws of the Catholic Church. Listen to the *London Times* upon the subject; and take a lesson from the confessions of this great organ of Protestantism, all ye who profess to be wiser than the Church, —or who would set up against her the civil courts, and the laws of the State! The *Times* is treating of the Yelverton case, and its varied fortunes; and it thus describes the condition to which lay legislation, and disregard for the authority of the Church—have brought the sister kingdoms, England and Scotland:—

"Nothing can be more monstrous than the exhibition made by this case of the marriage laws in the two sister kingdoms. Miss Longworth has been pronounced Major Yelverton's wife by a jury in Ireland, and the verdict has been affirmed on appeal by the Irish Judges; in Scotland it was originally decided that she is not his wife, then on a first appeal that she is his wife, and on a second appeal the House of Lords have decided that she is not, and now the whole question is to be opened again. Even supposing that the Scotch question had been settled by the decision of the House of Lords, the contrary decision in Ireland would have remained overruled, and this lady would have been, we suppose, Mrs. Yelverton in Ireland and Miss Longworth in Scotland. In England we are tempted to think her neither one thing nor the other, and to be certain of nothing but that the whole case is one of inextricable confusion.—*London Times.*

Mark well the words! "inextricable confusion"—Anathema Sit. Truly the sentence pronounced by the Council of Trent has not been pronounced in vain—for is not "inextricable confusion" the lot of the damned? Is not hell itself an "inextricable confusion." Is it not in short the work of the devil himself, of the enemy of Him Whose work is the Cosmos?

Protestantism by upsetting the laws of the Church on marriage has made social order impossible, has given us only "inextricable confusion"—as in Great Britain, as in the U. States, as in every country where Protestant principles have obtained ascendancy. May we not in Canada profit by the example, and by the confessions of the *London Times*—seeing that here in Canada we have a numerous party of Clear-Grits and Liberals ever earnestly insisting upon the importance and the obligation of assimilating our marriage laws, and consequently our social system to that of England wherein the *Times* is certain only of one thing—to wit of "inextricable confusion?"

#### RETURN OF AN ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 12th May 1864: For Certain Statements Relative to Employees in Public Departments.

This is a Parliamentary document from which it appears that there are employed in the several Public Departments of the Provincial Government, 289 Employees of English origin with salaries of \$271,810—against 161 French Employees with salaries of \$110,493.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER.—We have received from Messrs. Dawson Bros. a copy of this very handsome periodical. It contains upwards of one hundred and fifty well executed engravings, much interesting reading matter, gay and serious, and is published at the cost of one penny per number.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A young girl, the daughter of a farmer, residing in the parish of Baie du Fevre, was killed by lightning during the storm on Saturday last. A child was seriously injured at the same moment.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS TORONTO. These schools so admirably managed by Brother Arnold will open on Monday next the 29th inst. The course of education in these schools comprises English, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Astronomy, and from the manner in which the pupils invariably acquit themselves at their annual examinations, there can be no doubt but what the above are all well and thoroughly taught.

The collections taken up on Sunday last in the St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's Churches, amounted to \$233.

We find the following in the St. John's, N.B., *Weekly Freeman*, a Catholic paper of the highest respectability:—

Some of the St. John papers have more to say about the visit of the Canadians to Halifax than the Halifax papers themselves. It is very dull work to read what they do say, and it must have been hard work to write it. There is no enthusiasm, no novelty, but a dull unvarying round of excursions, &c., and of speeches which almost signify nothing, and which are but endless repetitions. The dinner in Halifax was a grand failure. The Governor was there, the Admiral was there, and leading politicians were there, but the people did not go. One paper says that the room would have accommodated a thousand persons. All the papers said last week that five hundred were to attend this great banquet. The *Chronicle*, which contains the longest, and therefore the most stupid account of the affair, says that only 230 persons (including about a hundred guests) were present.

THE "MONTREAL HERALD" ON THE STATE OF PARTISAN.—The *Herald* has the following on an actual party and political complications:—

COMING ELECTIONS.—Nothing is more conclusive as to the anomaly of our present political position than the electoral movements now going on in Upper Canada. We say in Upper Canada, because in the Lower Canadian constituencies now about to exercise the franchise, there is either no political question at issue between the parties, or the issue is distinctly drawn upon political grounds. It is in Upper Canada alone that we see men professing to agree upon the overwhelmingly important issues of the day, and yet fighting as earnestly and fiercely as ever upon ancient grounds of party strife, which now all profess to look upon as outworn. Considering the reign of peace and fraternity which was to be inaugurated by the late coalition, it is certainly, to say the least of it, something startling to see the virulence with which a number of Parliamentary seats just now vacant are likely to be contested. We have already indicated what this seems to us to prove—that at heart the people of Upper Canada feel that there are questions which come home to their bosoms far more intimately than that of confederation or federation, whatever merits either of these schemes may have, considered *per se*; and that, however little sense or substance may seem to a stranger to inhere in old political differences, these differences have for the electors a very considerable importance, to which ever side they may incline. Of course there will be many minor quarrels raised in addition to those which grow out of the two great divisions of opinion which in some form or other, separate the people in all free countries—love of freedom or submission to authority—the desire to hold on to the Excellencies of the past, with all their drawbacks, or to achieve new reforms with all their buried evils. Chiefly we may expect to see a great branch in the happy family as to the just solution of the problem—why began the electoral disputes—whether the opposition offered to Mr. McDougall was a justification or not for keeping up old party distinctions under a new regime of universal good will and all embracing patriotism.

To say that office-seeking is one of the curses of Canada, is to give but a very faint idea of the evil. So inveterate is the habit become that it may be regarded as a portion of our political system. It is a profession—a business—to which no contemptible portion of the population betake themselves as regularly and systematically as other people do to the more ordinary occupations of life. Our readers, in the course of their daily walks, must frequently have met a number of apparently half starved and certainly determined beggars, who demand alms of the charitable with a voice and in a manner that seems to imply "give them you must." A glance at these gentry is sufficient to satisfy any one that begging with them is rather a habit than a necessity. We have been informed that some of them are thriving landed proprietors—capitalists who lend out money at interest—and who whilst they are mumbling out their thanks to the charitable, are mentally calculating the chances of some proposed investment. Yet they are most inveterate beggars—and think it no more shame to ask for charity than an industrious man does to solicit a day's work. They have been so long in the habit of living on the public that they would be miserable were they to be deprived of the chance of pursuing their old vocation. They would die were they not permitted to beg. It is very much the same with the professed office-seeker. If there is a new situation to be disposed of, he is in for it. Make him a Prison Inspector and he will ask for the Secretaryship of some Bureau and insist upon having it, not because the duties are more onerous or the responsibility greater, but because of the pay and the perquisites. Once let him get into Parliament and support with vote and voice and pen the Ministry of the day, and so sure as a Clerkship of the Crown becomes vacant, or a Prison Inspector is promoted, he will insist upon being pitchedforked into the situation, if for no other reason than a reliance upon the profound philosophical aphorism that nature abhors a vacuum. As the *Laissez faire* system has increased the race of beggars in the Province, so has the course pursued by the Government in Canada favored the growth of office-seekers. As the old beggars grow lazy and independent—forgetting to say God bless you for the half pence, or absolutely doing up their posts—a new and more exigent lot set up for them. So is it too with the office-seekers.—*Transcript.*

FIRE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—About ten minutes past nine o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given from box 51, at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine Streets by constable Gauthier, who discovered the cupola of the Deaf and Dumb institution, for females, in St. Denis Street nearly opposite the old reservoir above Sherbrooke Street, to be on fire. The flames shot up with great rapidity when discovered by the policeman, and illuminated the vicinity to the distance of a mile. The fire was discovered by the ladies in charge of the institution, it being a branch of the Providence Nunnery, who at once commenced to remove the children to the parent institution in St. Catherine Street. This being vacant, the number in the institution was only about twenty, all safely removed. The fire in the absence of engines to throw water had spread from the cupola of the bell tower to the roof and the interior of the attic chambers. The furniture had nearly all been removed by police and other persons who collected about at an early stage of the fire. The arrival of two fire engines that soon brought water to bear on the flames somewhat stayed their progress; but so much of the attic stories (the roof being very high) had become involved in the conflagration that considerable difficulty was experienced in suppressing it. After the fire had destroyed the whole of the roof, together with the two attic stories the firemen succeeded in limiting its operations to

that portion of the building. The remaining stories are badly damaged by smoke and water. Our reporter was unable to ascertain last night whether the building is insured. Fortunately the fire was discovered before the occupants had retired, or the consequences to the little deaf inmates might have been disastrous.—*Herald, 20th inst.*

We are given to understand and make the statement with pleasure, that great credit is due to Assistant Engineer Paton, and the brigade under his command, for the noble and daring manner in which they acted at the fire at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Friday night. They could not bring water to bear on the flames, owing to the position of the building, and nevertheless succeeded in quelling what promised to prove a very extensive fire. The Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy are enthusiastic in their praise. Some of the soldiers in garrison worked most nobly.—*Transcript.*

WARNING TO CANADIANS.—The *Essex Record*, in warning our Canadian youth from throwing their lives away by entering the American army and fighting for the subjugation of a people who are exerting themselves so desperately to maintain a principle which lies at the root of the American Constitution the right to govern themselves as they think fit—has just received news of the death of the last of 9 young men who left Prescott and its vicinity only a few weeks ago, full of life and hope for the future. The recklessness of the Federal authorities in their insane desire to have a large army in the field, without using due precaution in having the men trained to a soldier's life and duties, and without officers qualified to direct their movements, has consigned these young men, and hundreds of thousands of others to an untimely and unhonored grave. Their late ought to be a warning to other Canadians, especially so when they see so many of the Americans themselves fleeing from their country to avoid compulsory enlistment. The tempting bait of bounty has, no doubt, led many Canadians to become hired soldiers, or in other words hired mercenaries! Those who join the Federal cause under such motives, deserve no sympathy. If people will barter away their lives for lucre they deserve to lose them.—*Sarnia Observer.*

At Kingston, on Tuesday, William Wallace, a Federal recruiting agent was sentenced to six months imprisonment, for attempting to induce a soldier of the *Rifles* to desert.

ATTEMPTED DESERTION.—A case has recently occurred in the Toronto garrison of attempted desertion, which the novelty of the plan adopted and its unexpected failure, invest with unusual interest.—On Monday last, a private in Captain Morrison's troop of the Military Train, obtained leave of absence from his quarters until twelve o'clock at night. The fellow did not return at the proper time, and was not discovered until he was brought into the new Fort arrayed in all the amplitude of skirt and crinoline. It appears that the prisoner met with some female friend who was good enough to place him in possession of her garments, while he threw his uniform over the embankment, and in the female disguise proceeded to cross the Suspension Bridge into the dominions of Uncle Sam. Our readers are perhaps aware that night and day there is a look out party at the Bridge, and they are pretty knowing fellows. The disguise though good, was not sufficiently so to deceive them, for the moment they set eyes on the would-be deserter they suspected him, and lost no time in taking him into custody, when the whole scheme was disclosed. The prisoner was returned to this city and will shortly be tried for the offence.—*Toronto Globe.*

DEPARTURE OF THE THRODS.—It is said that the Canadian mail steamships Jura and Peruvia have been engaged by the Imperial Government to convey to England the Military Train now stationed in Montreal and Canada West.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CAUSE SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—Last week two American recruiting agents came to Chamby, where a number of Grenadiers are now at ball practice. These agents believed they had succeeded in enticing one of the Guards to desert, and had tied their horses and buggy to a tree, whilst he went, as he gave them to understand, to bring some of his comrades to desert along with him. He, however, informed his officers, and returned with a party of men, along with whom was a sergeant with side arms. This alarmed the crimps, and they fled, leaving their horse and buggy, which was sent to Montreal.

The deserters from the 63rd Regiment who fled on the party sent in pursuit of them have been sentenced by Court Martial to be shot; the sentence awaits the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY TRAIN FROM LONDON.—Yesterday orders were received in garrison for the immediate removal of the Military Train to Montreal, from thence to take their departure for England, on the 28th inst. They leave by the Montreal line of steamers, in squadrons, or such numbers as the vessels will accommodate.—*Hamilton Times, Aug. 15th.*

ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS, IN CHARGE OF AN ENGLISH CONSTABLE.—This individual who was arrested in England, on a Bench warrant, issued from the office of the Peace in this city, arrived in Quebec on the North American, in charge of Mr. Langley, a London detective. At Quebec, Phillips was handed over to the custody of Detective O'Leary, who proceeded to Quebec for the purpose of bringing the prisoner to this city. Yesterday he was brought before Judge Cusack, and was committed to gaol to await trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench. The most distinguishable feature in the prisoner's personal appearance is the luxuriant growth of his hair, which descends in heavy masses almost to his shoulders. On board the steamer he was remarkably gay, and was not recognized as a prisoner by any of his fellow passengers, his custodian having kept very "shady" about the relation he sustained to the prisoner. Of course, once on board the steamer and clear of the land, there was no necessity for vigilance, and the prisoner had the opportunity of looking upon life with that calm philosophy which characterizes life on a steamer in mid-ocean, and in the absence of rough weather.—*Herald, 19th inst.*

A NEW CANADIAN MARBLE FIELD.—The *Quebec Daily News* says: "We were shown yesterday, by Mr. David Tetu, a large block of marble, taken from a marble quarry on his seignior on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, about one hundred miles below the Saguenay river. It is of brilliant crystallized white with beautiful veins of red brown and blue running through it, and is susceptible of a most exquisite polish. The quarry out of which this marble was taken extends for hundreds of acres, and we fancy when it comes to be more generally known will supersede much of the American marble now so much in use."

Married, In Toronto, on Monday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. F. P. Rooney, P.P., St. Paul's, Mr. Richard McCarthy, to Miss Ellen Welsh, both of Toronto.

Died, In this city, on the 11th inst., Francis George, youngest son of John Gillies, aged 13 months and 11 days.

In this city, on the 24th inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. Catherine Kerrin, a native of Banishkilly, County Fermanagh, Ireland. Requiescat in pace.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral without further notice, on Friday, 26th inst., at half-past seven o'clock A.M., from the residence of her grandson, (Mr. John Cox, Customs Department) 10 Bleury Street, to St. Patrick's Church, and from thence to the Catholic Cemetery.

On the 18th inst., Miss Mary Ann Murphy, aged 25 years.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the *Montreal Witness*.)

	Aug. 23.	Aug. 24.
Flour, country, per qt.	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0
Oatmeal, do	12 6 to 13 0	12 6 to 13 0
Indian meal	10 6 to 11 0	10 6 to 11 0
Peas per min	3 4 to 3 9	3 4 to 3 9
Beans, small white per min	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Honey, per lb	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 3 0	2 6 to 3 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$10.50 to \$10.75	\$10.50 to \$10.75
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$8.00 to \$10.00	\$8.00 to \$10.00
Straw	\$2.50 to \$4.00	\$2.50 to \$4.00
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8
Butter, fresh per lb	1 0 to 1 3	1 0 to 1 3
Do salt, do	0 9 to 0 0	0 9 to 0 0
Lard, do	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8
Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs.	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Buckwheat	2 6 to 3 0	2 6 to 3 0
Flax Seed, do	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Timothy do	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Oats, do	2 3 to 2 6	2 3 to 2 6
Turkeys, per couple, (old)	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0

#### TORONTO MARKETS—August 20.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel	\$4.45 to 4.55
Fancy, \$4.25 to 4.33; Superfine, \$3.85 to 3.95	
Wheat, Fall per bushel, 85c to 92c; Spring, 75c to 80c	
Barley, per bushel, 55c to 60c	
Oats, do, 42c to 46c	
Peas, do, 50c to 55c	
Beef, per 100 lbs.	\$4.50 to 60
Eggs, per dozen	13c to 15c
Butter, fresh, per lb	17c to 23c
Do, tub, 10c to 13c	
Chickens, per pair	30c to 40c
Ducks, do, 40c to 45c	
Sheep, each	\$3.50 to 4.50c
Cattle, do, \$2.00 to 4.50	
Lumps, do, \$2.00 to 2.50	
Hides, per 100 lbs.	\$4.50 to 5
Sherpskins, each	50c to 60c
Catskins, per lb	11c to 12c
Wool, per lb	40c to 42c
Hay, per ton	\$8.00 to 10.00
Straw, do	\$6.00 to 7

#### ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

The Sisters of the Congregation have the honor to announce that they will open, at the close of the present month, a Select School in M<sup>re</sup> Cord Street, St. Ann's Suburbs. The system of Education will include the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Music, Drawing, Lectures on Practical Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

#### TERMS:

Junior Classes	.....	\$0.75 per Month.
Senior Classes, from \$1.00 to 1.50	do	
Music	.....	2.00 do.
Drawing	.....	1.00 do.
No deduction made for occasional absence.		

#### HOURS OF CLASS:

From	.....	9 to 11 A. M.
"	.....	1 to 4 P. M.

The Pupils who desire to take Dinner at the School will be received at \$2 per Month.

For further particulars, the Nuns can be consulted at their residence, near St. Ann's Church. Montreal, August 18, 1864. 3t.

#### LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of JESUS and MARY, at LONGUEUIL, will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER next. August 24, 1864. 2w.

#### MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH OF AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few years past.

For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal, W. DORAN. 2m.

#### COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will, on MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, OPEN a Commercial Academy, at No. 50, St. Joseph Street.

The Course of instruction will comprise English, French, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Writing, General History, and Geography. For Terms, &c., apply at Class Rooms, from 9 to 12 A.M., or 1 to 4 P.M. D. J. ANDERSON. 3m.

#### DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION OF MILE-END, MONTREAL.

THIS Institution will be RE-OPENED on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. The course of Studies is of six years. It comprises Grammar, History, Geography, Catechism, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, with some notions of Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Philosophy.

#### CONDITIONS:

Board, bedding, washing and tuition, \$8.00 a month, in four terms, invariably paid in advance. Books, clothing, and, if called for, medical attendance, are extra charges. August 25, 1864.

#### JUST PUBLISHED, THE CANADIANS OF OLD.

BY PHILIPPE AUBERT DE GASPE.

Translated by GEORGINA M. PENNE.

THIS is a most interesting Narrative, founded on History, and enriched with historical notes, hitherto unedited. For Sale by DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal, and by G. & G. E. DESBARATS, Publishers, Quebec.

Price \$1; extra cloth, \$1.25; do. gilt sides, very elegant, \$1.50. Montreal, August 15, 1864. 3t.

#### FARM TO LET.

THAT well known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARRENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part) with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary buildings, Barns, and Out-buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery West Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING, St. Laurent. August 11, 1864.

#### LACHINE CONVENT.

THE PUPILS of this Institution will RESUME their studies on THURSDAY, the EIGHTH of next month. The Ladies of this Convent are happy to have it in their power to offer to their Boarders a great increase of room. They would also warn parents that henceforward the Course of study will be—half French and half English. There will also be a special Course for those Pupils whose parents desire them to study one language only.

Although the plastering of the rooms in the new house which the Pupils are to occupy is almost finished, they will, at the commencement of the Scholastic Year, all continue to sleep in the old house, so long as their parents desire it. August 18, 1864. 6w.

#### MRS. C. O'KEEFE,

SO long known and favored in Montreal for her system of Teaching the ENGLISH and FRENCH languages, will RE-OPEN her Classes at her old residence, No. 15, St. Constant Street.

On THURSDAY, the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. Private Lessons will be given at hours which may be agreed upon. August 24, 1864. 3t.

#### MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE

THE entry of the PUPILS of MASSON COLLEGE, is fixed upon for the SIXTH of SEPTEMBER next. Parents are requested to be punctual in sending their children on the day appointed. August 23, 1864.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, O.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 healthful 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 a 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 the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

#### HEYDEN & DEFOE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE. August 25, 1864. 12m.

#### HICKEY & BUCKLEY,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c.

OFFICE—IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets) OTTAWA, O. W.

M. J. HICKEY, P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B. August 3, 1864. 12m.

#### C. F. FRASER,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

13 Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PETER MOORE, of the Parish of Saul, County Down, Ireland; supposed to be in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by R. Drake, Hermit Street, Montreal. August 25, 1864.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF CATHERINE BARTLEY, daughter of Patrick and Ellen Bartley, of Ballyasade, County Sligo, Ireland. When last heard from, she was stopping at No. 44, Grey Nun Street, Montreal. Any information regarding her whereabouts will be thankfully received by CHARLES BARTLEY, Mount Clemens, Michigan, U.S.

August 17, 1864.

#### IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

That Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes.

#### JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family