

themselves, and a vast amount of credit and honor on their learned Teacher, Mr. Edwin P. Ford.

The following is the order in which the classes were examined:—The first class, in spelling and reading, gave general satisfaction. The second class was examined in spelling, reading, and explanation, the pupils of which, by the proficiency which they displayed, showed that they had profited by the time that was afforded them for their advancement in learning. Then came the third class, which gained great applause for the correct and precise manner in which the pupils answered the different questions which were proposed to them in explanation, Arithmetic and Geography. This class was followed by the fourth, the pupils of which were interrogated on the more advanced parts of Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic, and gained a great amount of eulogy from the spectators. Last came the fifth class; and here I must say that the pupils surpassed the sanguine expectations of either parents or friends. They were examined on Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Astronomy; and they proved by their intimate acquaintance with the most intricate parts of the above-named subjects that they knew how to appreciate the many facilities that were afforded them for the acquisition of a good liberal education.

The examination, taken altogether, was a source of the greatest satisfaction to all those who had the pleasure of witnessing so great a display of literary acquirements; but it must have been, in a special manner, satisfactory to Mr. Ford to see that his indefatigable exertions for the welfare of those children who were submitted to his care were crowned with such brilliant success.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

MICHAEL WALSH,  
Local Superintendent of Schools,  
Douro.

**EXAMINATION AT THE SEPARATE SCHOOL, AT COBOURG.**—The semi-annual Examination of the pupils of the Catholic Separate School of this town, preceding the summer vacation, took place in the Separate School House on Monday last, before the Rev. Mr. Timlin, the Trustees of the School, and a number of other persons, including several of the parents of the scholars. Classes in spelling, reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and natural philosophy, were generally and critically examined, and the children generally acquitted themselves with more than ordinary promptitude and precision. It was truly surprising to notice the precision with which the children replied to the most critical questions in geography, grammar, and arithmetic. The junior classes in reading and geography were presented with valuable prizes, the gift of Mrs. T. Grimshawe, being four highly finished gilt prayer books with clasps. The presence of these prizes excited the children to a spirit of emulation in their endeavors to obtain them. After a spirited contest the prizes were awarded to the following children:—

Second Class.—1st Margaret Meehan; 2nd Anthony Muldoon.

Third Class.—1st John Gordon; 2nd Eleanor Plunkett.

The most unmistakable evidence of the success of the School is the fact that twelve months since the School House as it then stood was found to be inadequate to the accommodation of the scholars attending; since which time, however, an addition of about one half of its former dimensions has been added to it, thus making it very commodious, spacious, well ventilated and healthy. The supporters of the School owe this to the exertions of the Trustees, seconded by the zealous co-operation of our venerable pastor; they have reason to feel proud of the present standing of the school. The average attendance during the past term has been upwards of one hundred pupils.

We noticed a full assortment of maps, globes, and other articles necessary for common school studies, which had been received some months since from the office of the Chief Superintendent of Education. The outfit of the School is most complete and in excellent order.—*Cobourg Sentinel, 9th inst.*

**PRISON INSPECTORS.**—We have had lately an account of certain proceedings on the part of the Board of Prison Inspectors which we should not have credited did it not come to us on unimpeachable authority. It appears that the priest who ministers to the wants of the Roman Catholics of Orillia has a very small flock in that place, who cannot provide enough to supply his wants, and he is consequently obliged in addition, to devote his attention to another place. It occurred to this gentleman, or some of his friends, that if the Government could be persuaded to pay him a salary in connection with the Branch Lunatic Asylum at Orillia, it would be an exceedingly convenient arrangement for himself and his flock. The idea was suggested to the Board of Prison Inspectors, and we are informed that they have actually recommended to the Government that the reverend father should be appointed to the office of chaplain to the Branch Asylum, with a salary of £50 a year! We can hardly believe that the story is true. But we give as we receive it. We need hardly say that no lunatic asylum in the Province is provided with a chaplain at the public expense, but that there has never been any want of spiritual ministrations to the unfortunate inmates, clergymen having always been found willing to attend them without charge to the Province.

The above is from the *Toronto Globe*. We have made inquiry as to the accuracy of the statement, and we find it devoid of foundation. What we learn is this, that an application was made to the Inspector to recommend a salary to a Roman Catholic Priest at the Orillia Asylum, as there was no such minister in the village who might administer to Catholic inmates as required. The Inspectors, we understand, recommended that as the Priest resided some distance from the village, his travelling expenses should be allowed to him when his services should be required at the Asylum. This is done for the minister who takes his turn in officiating at the Toronto Asylum. His cab hire from the city to the Institution is always paid by the Bursar. In the case of Orillia, we are not aware, that the Government has even yet adopted the recommendation of the Inspectors.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is idle for the *Toronto Globe* or other papers to assert that in raising 10,000 men Canada has done enough. A Province of such population and wealth should muster at least 80,000 or 100,000 men. A less number in time of war would be ineffective, as a little consideration will show. The total effective regular military force of the entire British Empire is 203,000, of whom 63,000 are in India, and 60,000 in the Colonies, leaving 80,000 as a home garrison. Now if war were to break out between Great Britain and the United States—which no rational man will declare to be impossible, and few will regard as improbable—a frontier of 1,500 miles would be exposed to the attacks of a bold and enterprising enemy, possessed of an enormous army. Where is the force to meet this army if Canada, who is most deeply interested in the matter, raises only

10,000 men? The heart of the Empire cannot be laid bare, India, with its swarming populations, cannot safely be denuded of troops, and the Colonies also require defenders. Common sense teaches us that a very large proportion of the defence of Canada must be found in Canada, and if it is not prepared to perform its duty, it may, at no distant day, have to undergo the penalty of its neglect. As to the plea put forth, that any energetic measures of Canadians will be construed into a "menace" against the United States it is absurd. The people of the United States are not likely to apprehend much danger of aggression from a people of only three millions. To provide for their own defence, is simply a duty that a people owe themselves.—*Halifax Reporter.*

We are informed that nineteen young men who were fleeing from the conscription about to take place in the Northern States were taken out of the train journeying towards Canada on Saturday, and marched as prisoners to Fort Montgomery in the vicinity of Rouse's Point. Two companies of regular infantry are quartered in that place.—*Montreal Gazette.*

**FORWARD TO CANADA.**—A large number of Northerners, instead of facing Richmond, are now making for Canada, in order to escape conscription. For weeks past dozens of them have been coming into our Province, and quietly settling down amongst us—allowing the War to take its course. No less than three hundred Northerners reached Canada yesterday, a large number of whom came to Toronto.—*Leader.*

**THE CROPS.**—Most encouraging reports reach us with regard to the crops. The fall wheat is excellent, and is almost certain to yield a splendid crop—the best perhaps that we have ever had. This is most cheering, for sometime ago, when the farmers were greatly discouraged about the drought, we were led to expect a miserable harvest; but now, gloomy as the prospects were then, the appearance of things is completely changed, and we shall yet be enabled to feel grateful for an abundant harvest.—*Brantford Courier.*

**THE CROPS AND HARVEST.**—We have had an abundance of copious showers during the past two weeks, which have greatly improved Spring Wheat, Barley and Oats as well as potatoes, turnips and pasture. The orchard has also a beautiful appearance, the trees being loaded down with fruit. Fall Wheat is turning out much better than was anticipated a month ago, and should the weather prove any way favourable the most of it will be gathered in good condition this week. The hay harvest is about finished, and with such favourable weather for the second crop of clover, it will not be over one-third below an average crop.—*Brampton Times.*

**THE CROPS.**—This morning, Mr. Chance, Dry Goods Merchant, Wyndham Street, brought us a fine sample of wheat from the farm of Mr. Hugh Black, in the Township of Eramosa. When Mr. Chance got it, it was crowded with the grain insects, from which it would appear that the insect is not doing the injury that was apprehended. The wheat looks splendid, and Mr. Black says that the grain crop will be more than an average one, and that where he got 16 bushels last year, he expects to get 30 bushels this year. Hay will be a three-fourths crop. We are glad to find that from all quarters the reports are now encouraging.—*Quebec Advertiser.*

**EFFECTS OF THE DRAFT.**—The American influx still continues at this port. The Wolfe Island ferry steamer brought over a number of young men on Friday, who had fled from the Jefferson county scene in small boats. The *Pierrepont* brought a full cargo of these unwilling conscripts from Cape Vincent at noon. In the States young men are said to be rushing to the frontier with all the haste that they can well make, in order to preserve the secrecy of their movements. The youths who escape to Wolfe Island under cover of the night are evidently afraid of either vigilance committees or passport orders.—*Kingston News.*

**RECRUITING.**—Mr. Foote of Brockville was in Kingston on Friday trying to get men ostensibly to work upon an American railroad, but it is believed for the recruiting for the United States army. The police made inquiries of men with whom he had been in conversation, and ascertained that he was offering to convey them to Pennsylvania and pay one dollar and ten cents a day. Some of these inquiries were made in the police court, and whilst a case was going on, Mr. Foote stepped in and endeavored to clear himself from the suspicions excited against him. It was mentioned that Mr. Foote had got forty men to go with him in the afternoon to Cape Vincent, and Ald. Macarow, the acting Magistrate, on learning this, told him it was a serious crime to entice men away for an army under promises of the kind, and that although he had no evidence upon which to detain him, he should direct the police to warn the men of the danger they ran in listening to proposals of such a nature in times like the present. It is believed that the advice of the magistrate defeated the scheme.—*ib.*

**ELLEN FARRELL ALIAS MCGILLICK.**—This woman, who has figured quite extensively in the papers, and who has gained a most unenviable notoriety, was before the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, on a charge of having stolen on the 10th July, a lot of clothing and money from Mr. Ducloux, by whom she was employed as a servant. It was adduced in evidence in the case that the prisoner had confessed to having taken the articles in question, and they were found in her possession at the time of her arrest. She brought forward no witnesses in her defence, but cross-questioned those for the prosecution with a skill which would have been no discredit to a lawyer. When the evidence was through she addressed the jury in her own behalf; but her remarks were couched rather to her own personal history, than to her vindication of the charge preferred against her. She stated that she came to this city from Toronto, in mid-winter, with but seven dollars in her possession, and that her intention was to make a living; for this purpose she sought employment, but she was followed by the City Police, who had marked her, and who had informed persons of her character, and warned them not to employ her. She was very severe on the police. Her remarks, however, had very little effect on the jury, for, without retiring, they immediately rendered a verdict against the prisoner of "guilty."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

One result of the failure of the Canadian Legislature to make provision for an efficient militia force is the forced sale of our Bank stocks by British holders, and a large fall in their value, the same thing has happened with the Provincial securities; and the loss from these causes already amounts to several millions to say nothing of the loss of character.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Captain and Steward of the American steamer Madison have been committed for trial at Toronto, for enticing and assisting soldiers to desert from that garrison.

(Concluded from sixth page)

Churches, their servitude, their poverty, their distress, and the terror of death that Mussulman fanaticism constantly suspends over them! But, what do I say? The last outbreak of this sanguinary fanaticism, has it not lately shocked the world by horrors, such as the sun never shone on before? Did any of the most terrible of God's plagues show anything approaching to the abominable massacres of Saidah, Harbata, Bakhara, Der el Kamar, of Damascus?

Posterity, in wonder, will perhaps, ask how this despotism and barbarism still subsisted. "Ah!" said Bossuet in former days, "political power sustains this decrepit empire; threatened with ruin, it sways up barriers around to save it from falling!" So it is to-day; rotten to the core, its trembling basis is undetermined; it is no longer, except by a strange agreement between Christian powers that it remains still standing. They prevent it from falling, without being able to prevent it from dying, and in dying it continues to oppress, to insult, to weaken the remains of our churches in the East. And yet millions of Christians suffer under its yoke, abandoned, almost defenceless, to its mercy and its hatred!

But let us leave aside these things, and only occupy ourselves with souls—though the fate of souls depends in great measure on these things; and through steel, fire, blood, horrors of all kinds, let us turn our minds to Christian souls! Thanks to God, the shade of the dark night which, since so many centuries shrouded in the sad East, begins to show streaks of light, and consoling signs are evident.—The double tyranny of Islam and of schism, which weighs upon these unhappy Christian communities, has already received deep rents, and is wearing thinner every day.

Whatever political power may do, the decomposition of the Turkish empire is visible, and under its ruins, when it will fall, will appear those nationalities which the Christian sap has preserved—oppressed, but living. For it is remarkable, brethren, that Islamism could never absorb all in the Turkish empire, and that there are still in the East, thanks to Christianity, distinct peoples, Armenians, Maronites, Bulgarians, and others for whom the national question is complicated with the Catholic question; it is with the grace of God for the future of faith, a serious hope.

Schism seems to be mortally stricken down. It has become too evident. Separating peoples from the focus of light, and from Christian life, and giving up the Church to human power, schism drags after it to inevitable evils—ignorance and the servility of consciences! Ah! why does the East delay so long in recognising it? Why did it not see it on that day when we so loyally offered it our hand at the councils of Lyons and Florence? Since then there are no serious doctrinal difficulties between the East and us. Why, then, has not that union, so easy and so desirable, been consummated? Then, at least, a great step was made, and since these councils (if I may be allowed to borrow from the language of diplomacy the most exact and precise expression), there is in favor of the union a protocol open, and every Church can when it will, affix its signature to it. There is still more, and it may be affirmed that the Eastern question has just been solemnly brought forward in the Catholic Church.

O! common Father of all Churches! O! Pastor of the lambs and the rocks! In spite of the perils that surround you, and the great and universal cares that oppress you, how often forgetful of your own sorrow have you turned your looks and your heart towards the sufferings of your sons in Jesus Christ, the Christians of the East, calling down upon them the sympathy and prayers of the Christian world, and calling them to you with the most tender and paternal love!

It was in accordance with this high solicitude that even recently the Holy Father gave the East, in the important congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, new and zealous ministers, who will make it a sacred duty to study the wants of these Churches, and give all their attention to the work of preparing still more effectively the desired union of separate communities, without touching the ancient and venerable rites, to which the Holy Father never refused his just homage.

A great work, moreover, a providential institution, has been formed and founded in France, brethren, and what is remarkably, in the bosom of the "Fidélité" of France, in the heart of a learned man, who was one of the first mathematicians in Europe, and at the same time, one of the first Christians, the illustrious and regretted M. Cauchy—I was happy and proud to pronounce his name here, for gratitude towards the men who have done service to the Church, is a pleasing and a great duty for all. It was, then, in the heart of this great and virtuous man, that the important work of the Eastern schism took birth, and it may well be said, that he devoted himself to it to his death; for in the midst of the material power of his genius and of his prodigious calculations he had a soul as tender and devoted as that of a Sister of Charity.

That work, however, like all those that have a grand aim, and are founded to carry out important measures, is evidently reserved for special blessings, and for a great future success. With what enthusiasm, brethren, did Catholic France respond to the appeal, when the awful account of a new massacre of Christians reached us, and how glorious was that young priest, whom I see to-day among those honored by the Sovereign Pontiff with distinctions of which his heart and his devotedness are so worthy, to be the deputy of Catholic charity to our brothers in Syria, and to take them three millions of francs in the name of France and of the Christian world.

Come, then, beloved brethren, with all the generosity of your hearts, to the assistance of the schools of the East, and the institution will continue to send to the Churches of the East the double aim they require, thus preparing for a future epoch, perhaps not remote, the accomplishment of the generous designs of Providence for these unfortunate countries. Such is, brethren, the direct object of this assembly and of the words I address you. What the East asks from us to-day is at the same time a great proof of sympathy, and the useful and necessary help of abundant and generous aims.

You all venerable Bishops of the entire world, what have you come here for? Why have you crossed the seas, abandoned your flocks, and braved fatigues? You have come to the Pope as children come to their father, when he is in suffering, because he loves you, and because you love him; and he also says to you as a father to his son: You are my pride and my consolation. Never was anything similar done in the Church to satisfy a simple longing of the heart—a wish of affection and union.

But the heart is the artisan of great things. You came from a sentiment of filial piety, and your meeting has become, unsought for by you, a great event.

Well, brethren, our meeting will have another great effect still, and will be for the Churches of the East a great and unexpected consolation. All our brothers in the East will hear of it and be fortified by it. Those among them who have remained with such courageous fidelity true to unity, and those separated by schism from our communion, but not from our charity—they will say to themselves, Rome, France, Spain, Germany, the entire Catholic world thrills with love for the Churches of the East; and at Rome, before three hundred bishops assembled from all parts of the world, a bishop of the West described the past and present misfortunes of our Churches, and all hearts were touched. Catholic bishops of Syria, of Armenia, of Constantinople and Smyrna, you will go tell your faithful flocks of this binding and tender union of the Catholics of the West and the Catholics of the East in the charity of Jesus Christ, between the arms and on the part of our common Father.

Ah! your mission of regeneration in your own Churches, and of conquest among the separated Churches, this mission is a great and a laborious one; but you will return encouraged, and fortified for your work by all the good wishes and sympathies

of the West; as perhaps, in visiting our Churches, our institutions, by witnessing the discipline of our seminaries and schools, and all those focuses of apostleship and doctrine, offered to our regular and secular clergy—by seeing, in fact, everything that constitutes our life and our force, and which, transported to the East, would bring back your churches to their ancient splendor; and, thanks to your faithful energy, would make revive, with the zeal and doctrine of the Basil and Chrysostoms, the beauty of former days.

If you expect much from us, on our side we expect, with confidence, much from you.

But for all this work, brethren, your assistance is necessary, and it is for this reason that eight venerable bishops, four from the East and four from the West, will stand in a few minutes at the doors of this church to hold out with joy to you a supplicating hand, offering in return for your gifts the gratitude of their hearts, and the benediction of Jesus Christ.

Ah! brethren, let me tell you in all the simplicity of familiar language, to give abundantly for this good work, give your most generous money—money, that sad but admirable money, of which it has been said, that it is a bad master, but a good servant; and, for it is used so often for evil, but admirable when it is used in favor of faith and charity, for all those great things; when it becomes, and it often has that honor; the instrument of man for the work of God. Let me still add, you here with your own good will, perhaps through mere curiosity, but all, in fact, to do a work of charity. Well, do it better than you intended. Is it not always good to be better than one intended to be? Well, that happens continually, and I often meet men who are better than they think they are.

I have not faith, they say to me; yes, you have faith, only you have not courage to own it in yourselves. Dare to be Christians, and you are Christians. Be to-day also more charitable than you intended. Give all you have with you. You have not loaded yourself, so as to be inconvenienced on your way here—the return will be still easier. Here there is a collection and a subscription to be made—think of both. For the collection give all you have at present, without counting for the subscription, it is a serious matter, requiring reflection. You will calculate for the subscription, but here do not calculate—give according to your heart, and if I add, according to the heart of Jesus Christ, it will be largely.

Yes, it is something great that must be done to-day; greater, perhaps, than you can foresee. Do you know what may be the importance of your alms? Did that poor woman of Jerusalem who gave St. Paul herewithal to make his journey, know where the apostle was to go, and what that journey was to give to the world? God alone knows what the bishops of the East will do with your gifts. Unite with the thought of God, and give with the charity and the generosity of truly Christian hearts.

When I remember what the East did for us, in giving us faith, and then I see that East plunged into darkness, where we should be ourselves if Peter and Paul had not come, and oppressed by that brutal despotism which dishonors it, and I say myself: But we could take Christian liberty and light to these peoples, and we do not do so—I cannot help calling that indifference a culpable and odious ingratitude. Yes, we have in our hands, brethren, the moral regeneration of the liberty of the East, for Christianity, in evangelizing souls, delivers and raises up peoples. It is the father of true liberty, not that which falsehood prepares, but the liberty which is the guarantee of virtue: it is the parent of the real grandeur of nations; in whatever way it is understood, it is the salvation of life and of society.

Then, if you love liberty and human dignity, think of the East; if you love souls, think of the East. Ah! when I remember it was the East that gave us Jesus Christ in return can we refuse Him anything? If you love the Blessed Virgin, think of the East. I never could see a poor Jewish woman without thinking of the Blessed Virgin, without saying to myself with emotion that Mary was of her blood and of her people! In fine, if you love the Church, think of supporting the churches which languish, and of bringing to the focus of Christian light and life those left desolate by schism. In one word, beloved brethren, it is from the East we have received all our blessings. Well; let us measure the extent of our generosity with that of its former favors and present misery, and let us signalize the great day which assembles us by a great act of charity for which Jesus Christ can give in return the blessings of the earth and the reward of Heaven.

#### Birth.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Daniel Rooney, of a daughter.

#### Died.

In this city on the 2nd inst., at the residence of her son, Thomas Tiffin, B. Ann Bracken, relict of the late John Tiffin, senior, aged 72 years, a native of the County Wicklow, Ireland.

**THE AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN NIAGARA!**—And they will soon take about half the world, under the Stars and Stripes. We take for a cough, hoarseness, sore throat, cold, &c., Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. J. Lyman & Co. Longmough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, August 12, 1862.  
Flour—Pollards, \$3; Middlings, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.50; Super, No. 2, \$4.30; Superfine, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Fancy, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Extra, \$5 to \$5.10; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2.50 to \$2.55; Scotch, \$2.60 to \$2.65. Sales Super at \$4.62 1/2 to \$4.65.  
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5. No supply in market.

Wheat—We can hear of no transactions for three or four days. The following are latest quotations:—Western Spring Wheat, No. 1, is firm at about \$1.02 to \$1.03; but we hear of no sales since the advance; Canada No. 1 is 99 cents to \$1 in car loads; Red Winter No. 1 about \$1.12; White No. 1 about \$1.15. The latest sales of Red Winter were at \$1.08 to \$1.10; but some holders ask \$1.14 in store; scarcity of freight prevents transactions.  
Corn per 56 lbs, 45c to 46c. Dull.  
Barley and Oats—No transactions.  
Pork—Mess \$10, 50 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$9 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$9; Prime, \$8.37 1/2 to \$8.50. All dull.

Hams 7c. to 9c.; Shoulders, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c.  
Butter is dull, the demand being limited to local requirements; prices are about the same:—Medium, 10c to 11 1/2c; fine to choice, 12c to 13c. Some old or very inferior butter was sold last week as grease at 8 cents.

Eggs 10 1/2c to 11c.  
Lard 7 1/2c to 8c.  
Tallow 7 1/2c to 8c.—*Montreal Witness.*

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF THOMAS MURPHY and MARTIN MANEY, both natives of the Parish of the Roar, Kilkenny, Ireland; when last heard of, T. Murphy was in Steven's House, Broadway, N. Y., M. Maney, 40 miles from New York.  
Any information communicated to Ellen Burke, their mother, will be most gratefully received at No. 15, Aylmer Street, Montreal, C. E.

#### SECOND CLASS TEACHER.

A TEACHER, holding a Second-Class Certificate from the Provincial Normal School of Upper Canada, desires an engagement. Good Testimonials.  
Address, pre-paid, 'Y. Z.' Teacher, Toronto, C. W. Aug. 12, 1862.

#### NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY of good connexions, well qualified to teach English, French, Music, and other accomplishments, is desirous of a situation as instructor in a respectable family, either in Lower or in Upper Canada. She is also well qualified as a Church Organist, and would willingly enter into an engagement in that capacity.

For more ample information, apply to 'C. B.' at the Convent, Ottawa City, C. W.



#### GRAND PIC-NIC

TO  
ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

THE COMMITTEE of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY have the honor to announce that by the kind permission of Major-General Lord Frederick Panbaker, C.B., they will hold

#### A GRAND PIC-NIC

ON  
ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

MONDAY NEXT, 18th AUGUST.

The proceeds to be devoted to the CHARITABLE FUND of the Society.

#### A FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

will ply between the City and Island during the day. BANDS of MUSIC will attend.

DANCING. This department will be supplied with a splendid QUADRILLE BAND, and will be under the management of a competent Gentleman.

THE REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT will be supplied with every luxury of the season, and every refreshment.

Spirits and Liquors will not be allowed on the ground for sale or use.

The arrangements are such as will secure the greatest comfort to thousands of visitors, and make this the GREATEST PIC-NIC of the season.

PROFESSOR CUNNINGHAM, the celebrated  
**IRISH PIPER,**

will attend, and enliven the hearts of thousands of the representatives of all nations, who will compose his audience on that occasion.

The public will please remember that the proceeds of this Pic-Nic are devoted to the assistance of POOR EMIGRANTS and others depending on the Society. HUNDREDS have been relieved during the past three months, and Hundreds more require relief.

TICKETS 25 cents each. Children under twelve half price. To be had at all the principal places in the city, and at the Steamer on the day of the Pic-Nic.

August 14.

#### MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON

BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vicinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends, she will open an

#### ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

(VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.)  
On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at  
No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET,

being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS, (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given.

All persons wishing to join the above named Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr. BECKWICK, at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street, and enter their names on the list for the Class now forming.

Terms for the EVENING CLASS, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF a month; to be paid in advance on entering name, when a receipt and card of admission to the Class will be given. Terms for Private Lessons (given without exception at the Academy) can be obtained at Prince's Music Store.

Hours for the Evening Class, from half-past SEVEN to half-past NINE.

Mrs. STEVENSON'S method of teaching either Vocal or Instrumental (Piano-forte) Music, includes the use of the BLACK BOARD and corresponding Slates, according to Hall's most approved and modern system, which teaches the pupil to write as well as to read music.

N.B.—Mrs. STEVENSON takes the present opportunity of stating that all applications for Lessons during the Fall and Winter Seasons must be made to her Agent, Mr. McCORMACK at the Trans-Atlantic Office.  
August 14.

#### FIRST CLASS TEACHER.

A TEACHER, holding a First-Class Provincial Normal Certificate for Upper Canada, desires an engagement. Excellent testimonials from Clergymen and others.

Address, pre-paid, 'A. E.' Teacher, Toronto, C. W. Aug. 11, 1862.

#### CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL.

THE OPENING of the CLASSES is fixed for MONDAY FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

#### NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Canine and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.  
Jan. 17, 1862.

#### MONTREAL SELECT MODEL

#### SCHOOL.

No. 2 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on extremely moderate charges.

Parents who intend sending their sons to this Institution are particularly requested to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of obedience to the orders of the establishment, as no child is permitted to remain unless he give general satisfaction in his application and conduct.

For particulars apply at the School.  
W. DORAN, Principal.

August 14.