

sured by revelation, that they could get no further. As they neared the sacred edifice the unwelcome prophecy could not be banished; but the happy couple smiled and "got further." Her father, as was met, gave the bride away; and "my brother," says Charles, "joined our hands." It was a most solemn season of love. I never had more of the divine Presence at the altar.—*Christian Guardian*.

The ceremony over, as Mr. Jenkins of the *Morning Post* would say, the happy bridegroom broke out once more into hymns and sweet psalmody—"His lyre," as the *Christian Guardian* tells us:—

"His lyre had, of course, been strung and tuned for the joyful occasion; and as he had poured out the seabings of his heart in many hymns, so now he utters his most earnest prayers in sweet and flowing verse."—*Id.*

Of this "sweet and flowing verse," the following is given as a specimen. To be sung to the tune of—*The Jolly Young Waterman*:—

"How happy the pair whom Jesus unites  
In friendship to share angelic delights;  
Whose chaste conversation is coupled with fear,  
Whose sure expectation is holiness here!"  
—*Christian Guardian*.

The conclusion of this strange wedding is thus given, in the words of the evangelical Benedict:—"We walked back to the house, and joined again in prayer. Prayer and thanksgiving was our whole employment. We were cheerful without mirth, serious without sadness."—*Id.*

We think that the reader will agree with us that in the above we have an admirable specimen of that admixture of spirituality and secularity, of praying and flirting to which we alluded, as characteristic of the evangelical phase of Protestantism, and as the natural consequence of its origin in the revolt of man's lower or animal nature against the asceticism of Catholicity.—It is not, we repeat, the mysticism or the supernaturalism of Popery, that repels evangelical Protestants, and provokes their Protest—for the mysticism of evangelicalism is somewhat different in kind, is as intense in degree or quantity, as is that of the Church. It is the moral and ascetic side of Catholicity that irritates and wounds; and above all, it is the undisguised preference for the celibate or virginal, over the married life, which the Catholic Church in the persons of her Doctors since the days of St. Paul has always manifested, that animates the sturdy Protestantism of those who, like the young man mentioned in the Gospel, are not prepared to give up all things for Christ's sake, and to follow Him. In the distinctively Catholic doctrines of the Real Presence, and of Purgatory, there is nothing more repugnant to human reason, than there is in those doctrines which evangelical Protestants pretend to have retained—such as the doctrines of the Trinity and of Eternal Punishment. It is not therefore an intellectual or rational obstacle that repels evangelical Protestants from the Church; but the ascetic doctrine which she always and everywhere preaches to all her children, as essentially necessary to salvation—"He that will be saved, let him take up his cross daily, and deny himself."

A PRESIDENTIAL UKASE.—President Abe Lincoln, of his mere good will and pleasure, has been pleased to signify to the docile serfs over whom he bears rule, that the *Habeas Corpus Act* is everywhere suspended throughout his dominions, in all cases of persons arrested and thrown into jail by the authority of the President, or by authority of the military, naval and civil officers of the United States. In short, by this Ukase, more arbitrary than any that Asiatic despot ever presumed to publish, all persons, now, or hereafter to be held in custody by Abe Lincoln, or any of his underlings, under the pretence that they—the prisoners aforesaid—are prisoners of war, spies, or aiders and abettors of the rebellion, officers, soldiers or seamen of the land or naval forces, persons suspected of being deserters therefrom, of having resisted the draft, or guilty of any offence against the military or naval service—are debarred from the benefits of the Constitution, and deprived of all legal redress. In one word, the personal liberty of every man, woman, and child in the United States is at the mercy of the President and his myrmidons. The conquest of the South, and the subjugation of the Confederates may be a very fine thing—but truly the men of the North "are paying very dear for their whistle."

The atrocity of the policy of the Federal Government in arming the negroes, is well exemplified by a paragraph in the *Mississippi Republican*, which lately reported the cold blooded murder of nine peaceable citizens on Deer Creek, Issaquena County, Miss., by a body of these armed negroes, who went from house to house murdering as they went, doing the bloody work of their father Abe Lincoln.

MARSHALL'S CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.—We are happy to have in our power to announce that the Messrs. Salliers have under press, and will in a few weeks publish an American edition, with latest emendations, of this excellent work. We bespeak for it a hearty welcome from the Catholic public of Canada, as we think that, without exception, it is one of the most valuable, instructive, and deeply interesting works that has been brought before the public for many years. Many thanks are due to the Messrs. Salliers for their spirit in presenting us with a good and cheap edition of so important a work, one which no Catholic library should be without.

Mr. John McCarthy is respectfully informed that his paper has been regularly forwarded from this office to the address by him given. If the paper has not been received, the fault lies with the Post Office authorities.

It is with sorrow that we have to announce, it is with profound sorrow that the Irish Catholics of Montreal will learn, the death of one who was once in an especial manner their pastor—the Rev. J. J. Connolly. The worthy priest died at the Carney Hospital, Boston, on the 16th, aged 47 years. His remains were followed to the grave by all the Catholic clergy in Boston, where the deceased was universally beloved.—*R. I. P.*

MONTREAL THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—An informal meeting of the City Council was held yesterday at 3 p.m., called by the Mayor, in order to elicit the sense of the representatives of the City in Council on the subject of the establishment of the Seat of Government in this city. We are informed that the Mayor was consulted by a member of the Legislative Council, in relation to the feeling of the city towards the removal of the Seat of Government to Montreal, and the meeting was called with this object. The Council was averse to taking formal action, even to the extent of recording a resolution in relation to the matter. The unanimous opinion of the members of the Council was that the permanent establishment of the Seat of Government in Montreal would be heartily concurred in and liberal contributions would doubtless be made by the Council and the citizens towards the erection of permanent buildings, while suitable temporary accommodation could at any moment be supplied, until the permanent buildings were ready. They were, however, opposed to the removal of Government to Montreal or a limited period. One member only expressed himself in favor of having the Government for four years, but no less, and that, because he thought it would lead to the permanency of the Seat of Government here.—*Montreal Herald*.

In our notice of the Industrial Department of the Exhibition, we neglected to notice that the Wanzer Sewing Machines carried off the prize, the superiority of these Machines being so indisputable that there was no competition.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

The pick-pockets who attended the Exhibition were unfortunate—a number of them were arrested immediately after arrival, and locked up in the Police station, where they remain much disgusted at the result of their trip.—*Montreal Herald*.

A gentleman just returned from an extensive tour, in Canada West says:—"The wheat crop in Western Canada, taken as a whole, appears to be turning out an average one, perhaps rather better. Fall wheat in most localities where sown, has been a large and profitable crop; but in some places the yield of Spring has been rather poor, turning out much less than was expected while it was standing. This, however, is only local, and there are places where the yield has been fine. The coarse grains are also abundant. As a consequence, both farmers and merchants expect 'good time' during Fall and Winter—even with a prospect of low prices."—*Transcript*.

STRIKE OF THE MASTERS.—At a meeting of the Carriers of Montreal, held on Saturday evening it was resolved—"That all Carriers abstain from work until an arrangement is come to between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and them as to the rates they are to be allowed for carrying goods to or from the Company's Stations."—*Montreal Herald*.

Mr. Vidal, the Opposition candidate, has been elected for the St. Clair division of the Legislative Council.

GOLD IN LEXXON AND ADDINGTON.—We have been informed, by parties who have seen specimens, that gold-bearing quartz has been found in the township of Richmond, only about eight miles from this place. The specimens are said to be of a paying character, and although speculation at present would be premature, yet our neighbors may possibly hear that we have a real El Dorado in some of our stony townships. We will try and give something of a more definite character next week.—*Newbury North American*.

An Australian writes to the *Montreal Witness* that he has seen nearly two ounces of almost pure gold taken from five tons of soil on the Chaudiere. He considers the result extraordinary, and that if Australian miners saw it they would flock in thousands to the diggings; and says that the gold of British Columbia is not to be compared to the Chaudiere samples. He believes untold riches will yet be obtained from this region.

The copper mine recently discovered in Lake township, north of Belleville, is being opened up and the indications are eminently favorable.

The accounts received from the mining district in view of the country of Hastings are said to be very promising. Iron, copper, lead and lithographic stone are known to exist in large quantities.

On Saturday last a couple of Lincoln's minions brought over two men handcuffed, and marched them some distance up the street before removing their handcuffs. Some apologists of this style of doing business say the men were horse thieves. If they were, they ought to have been punished as such.—The fact is, however, quite different. One of the men is a Scotchman, the other an Englishman, and both were engaged by the Government in New York to work on gunboats, and sent to Cincinnati for that purpose. When there they had a disagreement with the Superintendent of the work they were engaged on, when he had them arrested on a charge of being spies. They were put in jail and there detained for four months without trial, when they were landed on our shores as related above.—*Windsor Record*.

CHAMBERLAIN.—The St. Catharines *Daily Journal* gives the following account of a shocking case at St. Catharines:—"A young man named Dempsey, of Port Dalhousie, was recently married to a woman considerably his senior, and last evening the wedding party was being held at the residence of a man named Michael Dunn, near the Welland Railway Bridge. The townsmen and boys of the village assembled with the pious, and all sorts of instruments used to Charlie parties, making a most hideous noise. Dunn wanted them to desist several times, threatening that if they did not he would shoot some of them. They paid no attention to his threats, and became still worse in their riotous demonstrations, when he fired three shots from his gun in the air. The fourth shot he fired into the crowd, the ball taking effect in the thigh of a man named Grogan—a driver for O. McShannon—passing completely through it. The gun used was an Enfield Rifle, and the wound is, of course, a most jagged one, and for this reason, although no bones were broken, is considered dangerous by the medical man, Dr. Boyle. Grogan has a wife and four children, who are informed. Dunn is also a married man. The case was being investigated by the authorities of Port Dalhousie. Dunn has been arrested."

NOR TOWNSEND.—The man who was arrested on his own declaration that he is the notorious William Townsend turns out to be somebody else. His name is John Murray, lately of Woodstock. He was at work in Southampton recently, and came over to Owen Sound, looking for employment, and not readily falling in with any, went on a spree, which he has been indulging in for the last three weeks during which time he conceived the queer idea of calling himself Townsend, of which he is now thoroughly ashamed.—*O. S. Comet*.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1864.—The Belleville Town Council have taken the first practical step towards securing the Provincial Exhibition for 1864, by guaranteeing \$4,000 towards the erection of suitable buildings. These buildings will cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and if the County Council will give an equal amount, the remainder can easily be raised by private subscription, and from adjoining Counties.

THE INQUEST ON MR. GIBBARD.—The inquest on the late Mr. Gibbard has terminated. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

A large quantity of tobacco has been grown this year in Canada West; many farmers in Kent having raised from five to twenty acres; the crop is said to have done well. Tobacco has also been successfully raised in the Townships of Lower Canada.

THEFT ON A CHILD.—Yesterday afternoon an Indian Squaw picked up a little girl on Queen Street West, and carried it off along the street. The distracted mother, hearing her child had been taken away, ran of the Police Station and gave information to the authorities. Detective Crowe was dispatched to look after the squaw, but in the meantime a greater crowd had gathered round her on Queen Street, when she dropped the little girl and decamped as quick as possible. The child was restored without loss of time to her parents.—*Globe*.

[The Leader of the 15th states that a gipsy woman and not a squaw kidnapped the child.—*Ed. C. F.*]

We regret to learn that the 'Passport' struck upon a rock in the Coteau rapids yesterday p.m., and received such damage that she commenced to fill with water. Her head was turned to land, and about two miles below the rapids she took the ground about forty feet from shore. The passengers were all safely got off with their baggage, and were brought to town by the Grand Trunk Railway.—*Montreal Gazette*, 18th instant.

AN ACT OF BENEVOLENCE.—A short time ago two emigrants arrived in this city, from Londonderry, penniless, and being unable to obtain employment, they were in a state of destitution calling for active sympathy. The fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. McKenna, of the Emigration Office, that gentleman, with his well-known benevolence, set about raising a subscription for them, and in a few days raised sufficient to pay their passage to Upper Canada, and to provide for them on the way. This is not the first instance of Mr. McKenna's benevolence. The poor emigrant arriving on our shores can meet with no warmer or kinder hearted man, or one better disposed to give them good advice, or assist them in procuring employment. In the Emigration Office he is undoubtedly the right man in the right place.—*Quebec Daily News*.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN CANADA.  
(From the *Commercial Advertiser*.)

A correspondent of the *Times*, who has taken refuge at the Falls from the extreme heat that renders New York unbearable and even dangerous, says (in a letter to that journal) that the Federal spy system has ramifications even in British territory. "Clifton House," he says, "is a favorite resort of Southern Americans, and of those natives of the Northern States who decline to take oath of allegiance to a revolutionary despotism, or who have by their real or supposed 'disloyalty' rendered themselves obnoxious to the authorities of Washington. Here they are safe from the molestation but that which springs from the presence of the ubiquitous spies of the State Department. These emissaries of Mr. Seward are both amateur and professional—male and female, American and foreign. The professional spies are the most numerous and the most mean. They come down who talk or dine with Mr. Vallandigham, what refugees from the military tyranny of General Schenck at Baltimore, or General Burnside at Cincinnati, consort together, or what Englishman or Canadian indulges in a *le-tete-a-tete* with a gentleman from New Orleans or Virginia. They catch up scraps and odds and ends of conversation; they sit, Yankee fashion, balancing their chairs with their heels on the window-sills or the balustrades, pretending to read the newspapers, but straining their ears to catch the disjointed fragments of the confidential talk of the bystanders. They claim previous acquaintance with persons who never saw their faces. They assume the guise of Southern sympathizers the better to draw forth the free thought and expression of those whom they wish to betray, and not unfrequently carry their impudence to the length of passing themselves off as British officers who have seen service in the South. They pretend to have travelled through the seat of war, and to have been with General Beauregard at Charleston, or with General Lee at the battles of Gettysburg, and resort to every despicable shift to worm themselves into the confidence not only of the American refugees and exiles, whom their dastardly reports may ruin, but into that of Englishmen and Canadians, to whom, fortunately, they can do no greater injury than a sneer or a polemic can do in the society of gentlemen. It must not be presumed, however, from this slight sketch that these creatures are peculiar to Niagara. They abound in New York and other cities, and in fact, all through the North, and are maintained in their disreputable calling at a very considerable outlay from the all but limitless fund of secret service money which the President and his Ministers are known to have at their disposal."

"No traveller," he says, "can remain six hours on Canadian soil without recognizing the fact that the sympathies of the people are in favor of the South. It was so from the beginning, is so now, and is likely to continue so to the end. Were the country polled upon the question it is probable that 75 out of every 100 Canadians, but of the East and West, would declare themselves against the Federal cause. The Northern Americans are at a loss to understand the reason. They fancy that if the Canadians were to revolt against the rule of Great Britain, and desire either to establish themselves as a separate nation, or to annex themselves to the Federal Union, Great Britain would resist by force of arms. They argue, therefore, that in striving to retain the unwilling South by the agencies of fire and sword, and, if need be, of extermination they are but doing what England would strive to do against Federal America in the days of George III. But the Canadians are better informed. They know that if a majority of their people were to vote themselves out of the British Empire to-morrow, Great Britain would neither draw a sword nor fire a gun to compel their loyalty or their submission; and that the British people sympathizing with the British Government, whatever party might be in power, would cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Canadians, and bid them God speed their new career. For these reasons they look upon the North as a nation of tyrants, at war with the principles of their own Government, and content to destroy liberty itself for the sake of the Union. They see how illogical as well as how cruel is the war which it thus wages. In spite of all considerations connected with the question of slavery, they sympathize with the Southern people in their gallant struggle to rid themselves of a partnership with a people whom prior to war they despised, and whom subsequently they have learnt to hate with a bitterness unparalleled in history. If the idea of annexation to the United States ever recommended itself to the minds of any portion of the Canadian people, as alike their destiny and their interest, the progress of the war has greatly weakened, it has not utterly dispelled it. The 'canny' Scotch element prevails largely among them. They look before they leap. They know when they are well off. They prize the bird in the hand above the two birds in the bush. They have seen the ship of the Yankee Republic in the fair weather and in the foul, and have discovered that the gallant vessel is not quite so seaworthy. They prefer the reality of liberty without the drawbacks of constant electioneering, and think it a blessing rather than a misfortune that a governor of limited powers, either for good or evil, should be appointed over them, without the trouble, the inconvenience, the expense, and the general nuisance of convulsing the whole country to elect him. They have not the slightest intention to submit themselves to the slavery of a conscription; to make themselves participants in a debt as big as that of the mother country, incurred about one hundredth part of the time; to share in the onerous taxation which will entail upon themselves and their posterity if it be paid, or in the shame of its repudiation should an indignant and dishonest people resolve to shake it off. Whatever force of attraction the Federal Government may have once exercised upon Canada has been changed into repulsion, and even the vision of independence, once cherished by so many as the natural growth and certain fortune of so noble a colony, has ceased to possess its former charm in their eyes. They see that Great Britain, strong with the strength and wise with the wisdom of a thousand years, possesses to-day a more stable as well as a more liberal Government than it enjoyed a hundred years ago, while the great American Republic that has not seen its nineteenth birthday, is falling to pieces, to be replaced, after a series of bloody and fruitless struggles, by a relentless military despotism, that will allow no right to the people but the right of making money to be taken from them by the tax gatherers. Annexation to such a Republic is not to be thought of; independence alongside of it, without the support of the parent State, is as little to their minds. All the cry now is to strengthen the links that unite Canada with the mother country, and to borrow from it the best great ornament and cement of a permanent governor, in the shape of King or Viceroy of the Blood Royal of England."

birth. On the 12th September, at Pleasant Grove, Hawkesbury Village, the wife of Mr. E. Lawlor, of a son.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.  
(From the *Montreal Witness*.)

	September 22.	September 23.
Flour, country, per qt.	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0
Oatmeal, do.	0 9 to 0 10	0 9 to 0 10
Indian Meal, do.	0 9 to 0 10	0 9 to 0 10
Peas per min.	3 9 to 4 0	3 9 to 4 0
Barley, do. for seed	4 0 to 4 1	4 0 to 4 1
Oats, do.	2 0 to 2 1	2 0 to 2 1
Beans, Canadian, per min.	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8
Honey, per lb.	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 3 0	2 6 to 3 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6.00 to \$6.50	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8
Bacon, per 100 bundles	\$8.00 to \$12.00	\$8.00 to \$12.00
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 10 to 0 11	0 10 to 0 11
Do. salt, do.	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8
Black wheat	0 9 to 0 10	0 9 to 0 10
Flax Seed, do.	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0
Timothy, do.	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Turkeys, per couple, do.	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0
Geese, do.	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0
Ducks, do.	2 0 to 2 6	2 0 to 2 6
Fowls, do.	2 0 to 3 0	2 0 to 3 0
Lard, do.	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0 5 to 0 6	0 5 to 0 6
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Quails	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Hallibut per lb.	0 0 to 0 7	0 0 to 0 7
Ducks (Wild)	1 8 to 2 3	1 8 to 2 3
Pigeons (Fancy)	1 0 to 1 3	1 0 to 1 3
Partridges	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0
Haddock per lb.	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Sept. 22.  
First Quality Cattle, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Second and Third, \$4.50 to \$5.30. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$3.50 to \$4.00; extra, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Lamb, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.50, live-weight. Hides, \$5 to \$5.50. Pigs, 70c to 90c each. Tallow, rough 40c to 50c.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—Sept. 19.  
Fall wheat \$2 to 25c per bushel. Spring wheat, 75c to 80c per bush. Barley, 75c to 80c per bush. Oats, 30c to 35c per bush.—*Globe*.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.  
Montreal, Sept. 22, 1863.  
Flour—Pollards \$2.00 to \$2.30; Middlings, \$2.00 to \$2.30; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Super, No. 2 \$3.00 to \$3.30; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.30 to \$4.50; Extra \$4.45 to \$4.70; Superior Extra \$4.50 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$4.25 to \$4.35.  
Wheat—No. 1 of 200 lbs, L.C. \$5.25. No. 2 C. Wheat—U. Canada Spring, 90c to 92c.  
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pot. latest sales were at \$6.05 to \$6.10; Inferior Pot., \$5.00 to \$5.05; Pearls in demand at \$6.75 to \$6.80.  
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 12c to 14c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.  
Eggs per doz, 11c.  
Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c.  
Tallow per lb, 7c to 8c.  
Cut-Meat per lb, Smoked Hams, 10c to 11c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Prime Cess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

INFORMATION WANTED.  
OF CATHERINE WARD, daughter of THOMAS HANNON and BRIDGET WARD, of the Parish of Kildimo, County of Limerick, who came to this country about eleven years ago, and remained in Quebec for some time. Any information will be thankfully received by ELLEN HANNON, 182 Diamond Harbor, Quebec.

WANTED,  
A BAKER to work in Brockville, C.W. He must be capable of taking charge of a Bake Shop, and a good Cakes and bread Cracker Baker. The strictest sobriety will be indispensable in the applicant. Wages \$15.00 per month and board.  
All applications to be made (if by letter post-paid) to P. BAKER and Grocer, Brockville, C.W.  
September 24.

MATT. JANNARD,  
NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE,  
AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL,  
Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Craig St., MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

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

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

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.  
ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at MORISON'S.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's Combination.

JAMES MORISON & CO.  
WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO., 238 Notre Dame Street.

LOST,  
IN St. Paul Street, on the 16th instant, a Pocket Book containing \$22.00 in Silver, the property of a poor man. If the finder leaves it at Messrs. FOULDS & HODGSON, 216 St. Paul Street, he will be liberally rewarded.  
Montreal, September 24, 1863.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
IN PAMPHLET FORM,  
THE DOCTRINE OF  
TRANSUBSTANTIATION  
SUSTAINED:

An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Dr. Cahill's Lecture on Transubstantiation.  
BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFE,  
ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.  
FOR SALE at Messrs. D. & J. SALLIERS, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 7d.  
August 25, 1863.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS  
KINGSTON, C.W.  
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. HORTON, 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, 1863.

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH,  
GERMAN PHYSICIAN OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Will be in the following places in the month of September and October, 1863:—  
Kingston, Simpson's Hotel, Sept. 22nd, 23rd, & 24th.  
Pictou, Blanchard's " " 25th & 26th.  
Napawin, Commercial " " 27th.  
Bridport, Mansion House, " 28th.  
Peterboro, Chief's Hotel Oct. 1st & 2nd.  
Lindsay, Jewitt's " 3rd & 4th.  
Newcastle, Commercial " " 5th.  
Where he can be consulted on all forms of lingering diseases. Consultation free.  
Sept. 17, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that splendid FARM (the residence of the late Mr. Francis McKay) at SAULT AU RECOLLET, with a fine STONE COTTAGE and excellent GARDEN, planted with fruit trees, attached, Farm House, out-buildings, &c., on it. The Farm House is in good order and ready for occupation. It is one of the finest properties on the Island of Montreal, and admirably situated, being on the river side.

For Terms, &c., apply to  
REV. J. J. VINET,  
Cure St. Re-collet,  
Or  
G. L. PERRY, Esq.,  
25, St. Lawrence Main St. J

N.B.—The Cattle, Farm Utensils, and Entire Stock belonging to the Farm, will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 30th September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.  
Sept. 17, 1863.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN  
JANUARY, 1864;  
1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL,  
A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.  
BY  
WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE,  
Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut.-Col., Staff, Active Force, Canada.

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO—PRICE, \$1.  
JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.  
Montreal, Sept., 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED,  
OF MICHAEL FEENEY, and his wife Catherine, (maiden name McDonough) who left Drumkeerin, County Leitrim, Ireland, 16 years ago, and are supposed to be now at Quebec, C.E. Mrs. Feeny's brother, Patrick, requests them to let him know their address. Any letter for him, addressed True Witness Office, Montreal, C.E., will be received.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.  
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 Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.  
Jan. 17, 1863.