

Let a mob once feel that in one instance it can enforce compliance with its will, and there is no longer any law possible save "mob law." If allowed to close an Anglican church in one district to-day, it will claim and enforce the right to close a still more obnoxious Popish Chapel in another district to-morrow; if it be allowed with impunity to hunt Protestant choristers, because the "wretched boys" apparel savors of Popery, how can it be restrained from hunting actual Romish priests and veritable Sisters of Charity? And even if a Protestant mob were to content itself with this! but the chances are that, emboldened with impunity, it would not so content itself; but that the evil to which the *Times* prompts it, and which it applauds, so long as Puseyites and Papists are alone the victims, it would repeat with fatal effect upon institutions which the *Times* may perhaps venerate, but which a Protestant mob, such as that which now regularly hunts Mr. King's choristers, hates as cordially, and from stronger motives, as it hates the Mass, or musical services in the Church of England.

"THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE"—By the Rev. Aeneas M.D. Dawson, Ottawa.

We have received, and have perused with much pleasure and profit, the above-named work, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, of Ottawa. It originated in a lecture by him delivered some short time ago in St. Andrew's Church, of that City; but being earnestly pressed to give his vindication of the rights of the Holy See to the world in a more permanent form, the Rev. gentleman yielded to the request of his friends; and adding largely to his original discourse, he has at last furnished us with the volume under review.

We commend it to the careful study of the Catholic public of Canada. If the facts therein adduced are not startling by their novelty, they are at least convincing by the excellence of their arrangement, and the lucidity of the arguments which the author thereon bases. Not only is the personal character of Pius IX. amply vindicated, and the several acts of his Pontificate—including those which have been the most unfavorably commented upon by a hostile Protestant press—placed in their true light, and shown to be in perfect harmony with the well established clemency and liberality of the reigning Sovereign Pontiff; but the principles of the Papal Government in general, the origin of the Temporal Power of the Popes, and the influence of that Power upon European civilisation, are all admirably discussed, ably vindicated, and conclusively established, by the authority and testimony of, in many cases, Protestant writers and witnesses. The Appendix contains several very valuable documents, which throw much light upon the designs of the revolutionary party in Italy, and the morality of their leaders.

"CARDINAL AND DUQUET, VICTIMS OF '37 AND '38"—A Lecture delivered by J. A. Mousseau, Advocate, before the French Canadian Institute, upon the second Anniversary of its institution, May 16, 1860. Price, 12½ cents.

Although we would not attempt to justify armed rebellion against legitimate authority, although we do not pretend to adopt all the political sentiments expressed by M. Mousseau, and though we are firmly convinced that the success of the insurrection in which his heroes, M.M. Cardinal and Duquet, were engaged, would have been fatal to the national and religious interests of Lower Canada, we may yet be permitted to render homage to their disinterested devotion to what they believed to be the cause of their native land, and the courage with which they met their fate, when, having appealed to the sword, the sharp argument of the sword was retorted against them; and to put on record our abhorrence, both of the injustice of which the British Government, through its Canadian agents and advisers, was guilty towards Lower Canada, and of the cowardly brutalities perpetrated in the name of law and order during and after the insurrection, upon the poor habitants of Lower Canada, by many of the volunteers. These gentlemen in many features resembled the loyal Orangemen of Ireland in '98—in their promptitude to flee from danger, their aversion to exposing themselves to the risks of battle, their propensity to pillage, murder, and violate feeble women, and in showing themselves—in the words of an Irish writer—"formidable to every body except the enemy." Thank God, these unhappy days are over, and it would be well if the memory of them could be buried in eternal oblivion. Yet must we not wonder if the friends and relatives of the "victims" should still dwell fondly on the many noble traits which these gallant and well meaning, even if in some points, much erring, men exhibited; and which it is the object of the author in his eloquent, indeed brilliant discourse, to hold up to the admiration of his fellow-countrymen. The brochure is for sale at the office of M. Plinguet & Co., and it is intended that the proceeds be applied to the fund for erecting a monument to the victims of '37 and '38.

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE.—The collection for the Holy Father, at Trenton, Diocese of Kingston, has already amounted to the handsome sum of \$290, which, for its extent, does credit to the zealous Catholics of this mission. It is expected that, before the subscription list closes, the above sum will be considerably augmented. The Rev. H. Brettargh, in his wonted spirit of generosity, has given the princely sum of \$40.—Well done, Reverend Sir, you are now, as ever, true to the cause.

STATE-SCHOOLISM.—We read in the *Echo*, an Upper Canadian non-Catholic paper, that at the Synod of the Anglican denomination in Huron, it was carried by a large majority:—

"That this Synod petition the Legislature of Canada to amend the Common School Act—that it will secure to the Church of England population of Upper Canada the same privileges as those accorded to Roman Catholics."

YOUR MODEL ENGLISHMAN.

The Canadian world is doubtless aware that there is such a personage as John Bull. In his proportions he is somewhat obese from excess of feeding, and his intellect, though certainly not from the same cause, may be said to be so too. Not that we would wish to insinuate that he is totally ignorant—by no means; he knows a thing or two in cottons and calicoes—can strike a good bargain, and is particularly partial to three letters in the alphabet. Not that he picks these letters out with any degree of consecutiveness. Not at all. He has a way peculiarly his own of calling the master roll. Like his own traditional "Jack Horner" eating his Christmas pie, he appears to have a predilection for the middle first, though he by no means despises the crust. The consequence of this predilection is that L is the first letter he selects for his model alphabet; and to this he grants the first place, giving it two dashes (thus L) through its middle to show the emphasis of its position and qualifications. He next selects the letters S and D, apparently at random from the extremes of his school-boy alphabet, and there rests content. These are his "Belles-Lettres"—that is to say, always provided they are on the proper side of the ledger. Not that he despises literature—especially newspaper literature. This he devours gulpingly with his coffee and muffins every morning for breakfast. But still it must be a peculiar kind of newspaper literature to take his fancy, and the newspaper editors—shrewd fellows—know his taste to a turn. After a mouthful of "Consols and Markets" by way of a "coup d'appetit" nothing goes down so lusciously with him as a good fat lie "à la anti-Catholique." This, if prepared by a skilful cook, is sure to elicit innumerable rubbings of his fat chubby hands,—together with certain exclamations which, to the uninitiated, sound remarkably like the incoherent rumblings of an earthquake. And yet he is no bigot, at least he says so; "he hates Popery." Like his horned namesake, a purple coat has been known to throw him into the most violent paroxysms, and he has made a special law against men wearing long skirts to their coats. Anything below the knee is deemed to be encroaching very decidedly upon an Act of Parliament. In religious matters, he is considered a very pattern of toleration, which he has shown by robbing the Catholics of their Cathedrals, Parish Churches, and Abbey lands, and afterwards graciously allowing them by Act of Parliament to find others for themselves; so that a certain wit once told the Bishop of London, that the proper way to get Protestant churches was to let the poor Catholics build them with their penny subscriptions, and then to pass an Act of Parliament to take them from them. His liberality and love of toleration are further evinced by his allowing the Irish Catholics to pay any amount of millions annually for the maintenance of some half-dozen fat (English) Churchmen, and giving them in return, though somewhat grudgingly, a few thousands of a "Maynooth Grant." But then he makes up for this perhaps too great liberality by the strictness of his views on theological questions; by allowing the necessity of baptismal regeneration to be an open question, and marriage to be dissolved by an easy course of law, whenever either husband or wife may deem it convenient, thus making what was once vulgarly supposed to be a Divine institution, an "I'll-have-you-as-long-as-you-behave-yourself" kind of a thing. But then he loves his Bible, and is particularly anxious that the rest of the world should love it too. For this end he prints no end of Bibles in all shapes and sizes and languages, but unfortunately is not very particular as to the correctness of his printing, which has somewhat frustrated his desires, in as much as some stupid people, and especially those Papists—slow fellows!—will persist in thinking that the word of God should not be dealt with lightly. This however "he don't see," and consequently sends off ship loads of them to all kinds of outlandish places, feeling confident (some malicious people, and especially those Papists, say he has a superstition that way) that the very sight of them alone, if only for a moment, will turn a tattooed New Zealander into a decent Christian as quick as you can say "Jack Robinson"—to use one of his own expressions; and certainly if the sight of a Bible will do the trick, a ship load of them ought. Be that as it may—so great is his zeal in their distribution, that it is on record that when a certain store-house in Australia burst its sides, (not with laughter) and fell down without any previous warning or apparent cause, it was found, on examination, to be suffering from a plethora of Bibles, which the mice (not Hano-verian rats) had made bold to make their nests of. It is his reverence for this holy book also that causes his gold-beaters to use it to this day, cut up into neat little square books smeared with red to hold their gold leaf in. But he is a kind-hearted sort of a fellow, and is particularly indignant at a certain cousin of his called America, flogging his own niggers; though slanderous tongues say he used the lash pretty freely himself in Ireland, the Ionian Islands, and India. Apropos of nigger whipping, he is seriously thinking of giving up flogging his brave soldiers and sailors; but lest the drummers should be out of an honest job, he thinks he will give them the flogging of a certain class of husbands, who are becoming very common of late. Such is your model Englishman, who dreams by day and night of Anglo-Saxon superiority. Alas for frail humanity, if this be superiority!

SACERDOR.

"Little Jack Horner sat in a corner eating his Christmas pie—
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum saying—
What a good boy am I?"

English Nursery Rhyme.

† When Bishop Wiseman was appointed Cardinal, and Archbishop of Westminster.

† An Act passed in the reign of Queen Victoria prohibited Catholic Priests appearing in the streets in cassock or any distinctive dress.

†† Out of 20 samples of gold leaf books, we found 18 made up of fragments of a Protestant Bible and two, of parts of Eugene Sue's works.

††† See a new Bill before the Commons for inflicting corporal punishment upon husbands who maltreat their wives.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kingston, July 17th, 1860.

DEAR SIR—What a pleasant evening yesterday was! I should feel I had not appreciated it, did I not hasten to inform you how it was spent, knowing its object will meet with your warmest sympathies.

The Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who, you are aware, have a large institution, here generally close the scholastic year by a public examination. This year however we were deprived of this pleasure for a still greater one. The pupils, having passed a private examination, prepared a musical and dramatical entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be added to the collection for our Holy Father. This entertainment took place yesterday evening. The examination Hall was handsomely fitted up for the occasion; and at an early hour a large audience anxiously awaited a *première* of the scenes. His Lordship the Bishop presided; in the assembly, we also noticed a number of the Rev. gentlemen of the Diocese. The curtain opened, and presented to our view a beautiful stage. The scenery was one of the many delightful spots on our own river St. Lawrence—the *Thousand Islands*. Seated on a platform were the young Ladies and dear little children of the Institution. How pretty and simple they looked in their becoming uniform—a happy expression on their youthful countenances, no doubt the mirror of their peaceful hearts. Gazing on a scene like this, we could not but form bright hopes for the future. But our eyes alone were not to be brought into action—soon rich strains of music floated thro' the Hall. The fine old Irish air, ever new and beautiful, and so admirably sung, called forth re-

peated applause and ecstasies from the delighted listeners. The "Village Queen"—a moral drama in three acts—was well performed, and the *Vacation Song* joyfully sung by a band of the smaller children. In the second part of the programme, we had an interesting episode, bringing us to the times of Clildebert—1st—when he marched against Amalaric, King of the Visigoths. The scene passed in a dungeon, in which Clotilda, Amalaric's wife had been imprisoned for her persevering in the Catholic faith, and refusing her husband to join Arianism. The language in this drama was very fine, and the characters were well sustained. But the treat of the evening was a lyric scene, taken from Scripture, and exquisitely sung by Misses Stanley and Bowes. The voices of these young ladies were equally sweet, and agreeably different. The performance closed with an Address, read by Miss Fitzpatrick, and a song composed for the occasion, the chorus ending with the words—"God bless our Pope."

In the name of the audience, the Bishop thanked the children for the amusement they had afforded. His Lordship stated that in looking over the programme he had feared (and so had I) they had attempted too much; but indeed great as was their task, they had accomplished it admirably. Then our good Bishop told us a secret. It is so good one I cannot keep it from you. These charitable young ladies addressed a letter to their Superior, requesting her that the money which it would cost to procure prizes might be added to the Tribute to His Holiness. Adding to this the handsome sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the proceeds of last evening's entertainment, we cannot praise too highly the zeal and generosity of the pupils of the Congregational Convent of Kingston.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
IRISH BRIGADE.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY PIC-NIC.—This anxiously expected event came off on Wednesday last with great success. The day was all that could be desired, and the numbers who availed themselves of the occasion so great, that twenty-five cars could not contain them all. Arrived at Vaudreuil, every one proceeded to make enjoyment the business of the day; but its most interesting feature was a well contested Lacrosse match between the members of the Erin Club and twelve Indians from Canajoharaga. The latter won the day, but their opponents covered themselves also with honor. Great credit is due to Ed. Murphy, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, to Messrs. Healy, 1st Vice-President, Richard McShane, and the other gentlemen of the Committee, for the excellence of their arrangements, and their indefatigable efforts to promote the pleasure and comfort of the party.

AN EVANGELICAL CAMP MEETING.—We have often expressed our opinion as to the morality of "Camp Meetings, Revivals" and "Love Feasts"; but we are not aware that we have ever spoken more harshly of them than they richly deserve, or than they are spoken of by the *Kingston News*, a decided by zealous Protestant paper, and therefore, an unexceptionable witness against Protestantism.

It is to the *News* then that we are indebted for the following picture of an evangelical "Camp Meeting" which took place on the 24th of last month:—

"On Sabbath, the 24th ult., there was a 'Camp Meeting' held some miles from Odessa, G. W., under the pretence of improving (?) the morals of men, and inculcating (?) the precepts of the gospel of peace; where, according to their printed circular, several parties were by themselves, 'licensed on the Lord's Day' to cook and have teas, coffees, cakes, &c., in readiness at all hours for the rowdies, and pocket the proceeds of counsel! Others, taking courage from this want there and sold confectionary, cakes, and grog! The market proved so good on that Sabbath that an old Roman Catholic woman declared she had made more on that Lord's Day, by selling grog, than she did for the last six months! The consequences might be easily anticipated. The men got drunk—fought like devils—shed blood—broke bones—tore down tents—forced women into the woods—abused whole families—had law suits! The reports or items from the 'seat of war' at first were that some were killed, but there are none dead yet; however, the recovery of some of the heroes is doubtful. Upon the whole it was a scene of idleness, riot, drunkenness, vice, bloodshed, and debauch, enough to disgrace Sodom, Rome, or Spain in their darkest day! The churches were left vacant, and pious old men and women, who could not walk, were crowded out by the young and the impious, who wanted to enjoy the spree, and were left at home without preaching, in order to see how many there are between Odessa and Kingston that had no respect for the Lord or His Day. Of the parties that prayed, and preached and fought, I believe the latter were the most earnest, except when a chance to proselytise presented itself.—Well may the Church of Christ complain, when receiving such professed guardians."

The *Toronto Christian Guardian* noticing the brutal "Camp Meeting" assures us that it "was eminently favored with the divine presence." This reminds us of a profane jest about "seeking the spirit," which we will not repeat, lest our Methodist friend should also put us down as profane.

The *Toronto Mirror* thus discourses upon the benefits which the Union has conferred upon Upper Canada:—

"The condition of this Province previously to the Union, was not so flourishing, that we should be anxious to be restored to its wretchedness. There was a poverty in the country which repelled emigration. Our population was less than half a million, our revenue—amounting to £200,000—was only sufficient to pay the yearly interest of the public debt, we had no credit, our position was one of deplorable and hopeless ruin. Lower Canada meanwhile prospered; her treasury was overflowing, her population quadrupled ours, her revenue was amply supplied by a levy of two and a half per cent. Closed up from any outlet to the sea, there was no remedy for our distresses; and if the Union had not come to our relief, poverty and wretchedness would have been the only inheritance of the country to this generation. Upper Canada has certainly no right to complain of the Union. It has been wealth, population, and public credit to her—has added a million to her numbers, swelled the revenue of the Province to \$5,000,000, and made her bonds negotiable in the money marts of Europe."

When the population of Upper Canada was not a fourth of that of the Lower Province, the Protestant Reformers could see no injustice to Lower Canada in that the principle of equality of representation was forced upon it. It is only to day now that the relative position of the two sections of the Province is changed that our clear seeing friends can perceive the crying injustice of a principle which when applied, in their favor, but to Frenchmen and Papists, they without a murmur acquiesced in. Is there not a curse from old pronounced on him who has two measures and two balances?

MOVEMENTS OF H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.—We find in the *London Times* the annexed semi-official programme of the Prince's visit to this Continent:

"We understand that the arrangements for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada are now completed, and are as follows:—His Royal Highness will start from Devonport, upon the 10th of July, in Her Majesty's ship *Hero*, Captain G. H. Seymour, which will be accompanied by Her Majesty's ship *Adriadne*, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and Her Majesty's ship *Flying Fish*, Captain C. W. Hope. The Prince will be attended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germans; his Royal Highness's Governor, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce; and the Equerries in Waiting, Major Teesdale, R.A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards; and Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness's physician. Mr. Englehart, Private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany his Grace. The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23d of Aug., and the opening of the Victoria-bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent Her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold Levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both the Canadian provinces. On his return from the western districts it is intended that his Royal Highness should drop all Royal State, and assuming the title of Lord Renfrew, under which he has before travelled upon the Continent of Europe, his Royal Highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchanan, having in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city, and that his Royal Highness has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York. His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle or end of October."

We direct the attention of persons furnishing to the large and varied stock of Furniture offered by Mr. McGarvey of Notre Dame street. Anticipating the demand which will be occasioned by the Prince of Wales' visit to this city, Mr. McGarvey has imported splendid sets of Drawing room and Dining-room Furniture, Cottage and other bed-room sets, Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Sofas, and every other description of furniture. A visit to Mr. McGarvey's store will repay the time spent in so doing.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Last evening the city was startled by a rumour that a private of the Royal Canadian Rifles had been killed by a comrade. The rumour proved too true, and the facts, so far as we could ascertain them, are these:—Private Keogh was absent from roll call, and a picket commanded by lance-corporal Ryan was sent in search of him. They found him at Logan's Farm, amid a crowd of civilians, but he resisted their authority, in which it is said he was aided by the crowd, who threw stones at the picket; in the melee Corporal Ryan drew his sword and with a back-handed cut across the neck, caused almost instant death to the unfortunate Keogh. His body was taken to the barracks, and Ryan was handed over to the civil authorities. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned by the Coroner's jury, and Ryan is now in prison on that serious charge.—*Pilot*, 12th inst.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—James Keogh, the Canadian Rifleman who was stabbed by Corporal Ryan of the same regiment, was buried on Saturday, with full military honours, by his comrades. The Band of the Regiment, a firing party and a full company of the rifles attended the funeral.—*Gazette*.

A DANGEROUS SCOUNDREL CAUGHT.—The public will be glad to learn that a man, notorious and desperate character, who answers to the name of James McDonald, and several other aliases, and who has been prowling about Chatham for a couple of years past, is at last in the hands of justice. He was arrested last week, on a charge of having stolen a watch. After brief hearing, McDonald was fully committed to the Sarnia goal for trial. For some time, McDonald has frequented the northern section of the township of Dover East, where several daring depredations have been committed, in all of which it is believed McD. has been a leading spirit. McDonald has frequently threatened the life of Oliver Constable Goodyear, and always went armed with a bowie-knife and revolver. It is to be hoped now that justice will be meted out to the ruffian.—*Chatham Planet*.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—While picking berries a few days ago, a man by the name of Sager came across a newly made grave in the woods. His suspicions being aroused, he attempted to uncover the grave with a stick, but the night coming on he was obliged to desist till the morning, when he returned with some assistance. On reaching the grave they discovered that it had been opened during the night, and the contents removed. A search was immediately instituted, and on Sunday the body of a man with the head discovered from the body, and three bullet holes through the side, was buried in a grave recently dug. As the body was devoid of clothing and without the head, it cannot be recognized. At present it is impossible to say who the unfortunate man was. It is said that about a fortnight since a cattle buyer landed at Mill Point and went into the country and purchased some cattle, which he brought back to the Point to be kept until he purchased another drove, for which purpose he left on another journey into the country; that he has not been heard of since, and the cattle have not been called for. It is probable that he has been murdered and then robbed.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

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

Wheat and coarse grain.—We have nothing to report.

Flour has been active, and we quote fresh ground No. 1 at \$5.45 to \$5.55. The other qualities remain unchanged, with few transactions. Oatmeal, fresh ground, of good quality, is \$4.50.

Peas continue at 70 to 75 cents, according to quality, quantity, &c. The demand is fair.

Pork.—Mess is held at \$21 in retail, and Prime and Prime Mess continue both dull at \$13 for the former, and 13½ to 14 for the latter. It would, however, be difficult to force the sale of a quantity.

Asbes.—The price of Pots is firm, and gradually tending upward. The supply is very fair. Sales of Pots at 29s. to 29s. 3d. for firsts, and 30s. 6d. for inferiors, less deductions. Pearls remain at 29s. 9d. to 30s. without animation.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—The spring and early summer fleets have nearly left Quebec, and though they have taken a great deal of timber, there is a large stock remaining, which is continually being augmented by fresh arrivals. There is but little demand, and the greater part of lumbermen are laying up their rafts for the fall trade. In Montreal the supply of lumber of all kinds is fair, but the demand is fair, on account of the great amount of building, fencing and other improvements now going on.

BONESOURCES AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.
Oats, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; Peas, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Buckwheat, 2s 9d to 3s; Bag Flour, 16s to 16s 3d; Oatmeal, 11s to 11s 3d; Butter, Fresh 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Salt, do. 8½d to 9d; Eggs, retail 7d, and 6½ wholesale; Potatoes, 3s to 3s 6d; Hay, \$11 to \$15.60; Straw, \$3 to \$4.50.

There was a small attendance of farmers and a poor supply of Produce. Hay and Straw are coming to market in large quantities.

SALLER D'ASILE.—Another of these useful institutions is now being erected on Mr. Alfred Pinsonneault's property, corner of Victoria Avenue and St. Catharine Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs. The building will be 130 feet long, by 37 feet in width.

"Time tries all things," and has proven that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy, par excellence, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, influenza, and "last, not least," consumption. There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

A SCALD or BURN can be easily cured by the use of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effectual in curing headache, pain in the stomach or bowels, dysentery, diphtheria and cholera. No family should be without it.

Birth.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Michael Bergin, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Francis Redmond, aged 43 years.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DORCHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS:

	Pupils of 12 years and upwards.	Pupils under 12 yrs.
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic.	\$80.00	\$70.00
Half Boarders.	30.00	30.00
Classes of Three hours a day.	25.00	20.00
Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum.	30.00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Professor.	44.00	44.00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Landscapes.	20.00	20.00
Bed and Bedding.	12.00	12.00

Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of the Professor.

Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Professors.

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term.

No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter.

Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance—viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May.

Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, \$30 " " " By a Professor, " 44 Drawing, Painting, " " " " 20 Classes of Three hours, " " 25-20 Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil.

The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

A GOOD STEREOSCOPE, With Six Beautiful Views, for ONE DOLLAR.

GRAHAM & MUIR have received a large assortment of superior STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS, which they offer for Sale at much lower prices than usual.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, VERY SUPERIOR,

In handsome Mahogany Cases, only SIXTY CENTS a Set and upwards.

A supply received by GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Great St. James Street.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH NOTE PAPER,

Tented, only FIFTY CENTS a BOX, of Five Quires Black Ruled, and other Note Papers, with Envelopes to match—at equally low prices.

GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Great St. James Street.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce, they are exclusive Agents in Canada for the extensive, and well known CATHOLIC Publishing House of EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New York. The Trade can now be supplied from the Warehouse of the Subscribers,

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on as liberal Terms as can be obtained in New York, thus saving the expense of importation. Although the publications of Dunigan & Brother are acknowledged to be superior in style, their prices are not higher than those of any other Publisher.

Catalogues can be had on application.

GRAHAM & MUIR.

NOTICE.

I WISH to inform my Customers and the Public, that I am still in SANGUINET STREET, and that I do not wish them to be deceived by such false statements as have appeared for some time in several of the French papers of this city. And I have no connection with any other Establishment in this city, only in Sanguinet Street.

JOHN McCLOSKEY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

July 12.

TEACHERS WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. CANUT, C.E., a FRENCH and an ENGLISH TEACHER, qualified to Teach the usual Branches taught in a Country School. Address, (post-paid) stating Terms and Qualifications,

"THE COMMISSIONERS, St. Canut, C.E."

July 6.