

Therefore, this meeting is reluctantly compelled, as a last resource, to present an earnest remonstrance to the Duke of Newcastle, soliciting at the hands of His Grace such protection from the premeditated and cruel assault, as upon mature deliberation of the circumstances of the case, His Grace, with the approbation of His Royal Highness, may be pleased to extend towards the peaceable Catholics of this city in their present unprotected positions.

Col. Baldwin in seconding the resolution, was vociferously applauded. He said that, on account of his age and infirmities, he was not in the habit of attending public meetings, but when called upon to join his fellow Catholics in giving expression to their feelings on an occasion of so much importance, he was glad again to have an opportunity of lifting his voice in the service of his country and his creed. (Cheers.) The Catholics had done everything they could in the way of conciliation. They had given up their St. Patrick's procession, trying if in that way they could pacify the blood-hounds they had to deal with. But nothing would do. The Orangemen still continued their procession, and matters had now reached a climax. Were they then to bow their heads and like Roman captives march under the Orangemen's yoke. He would die first. (Cheers.) It had been asserted by some of the Orangemen that it was not in the power of the Government to prevent their erecting that arch. Perhaps so. He did not know but the Government was guided by the Grand Master who had demeaned himself by wallowing through the mud at the head of the Orangemen, making himself meaner than the worm that crawled along the ground. (Cheers.) Let the matter be laid before the Prince, through the Duke of Newcastle, and then it would be seen whether or not the Orangemen governed the country. (A voice—"Sensible to the last!"—and cheers.) Col. Baldwin then concluded by stating amidst reiterated cheers, that he was willing to meet the Orange Grand Master either in the field or in council.

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously. Mr. John O'Donohoe moved the second resolution. He said he had frequently stood before the citizens of Toronto on public occasions, but never with so much regret as on the present occasion. He had most earnestly desired that all the citizens of Toronto might have joined together in doing honour to the Prince, to express not merely the loyalty of the lips, but the loyalty of the heart and hand to uphold the constitution of England. On the part of the Catholics everything had been done to attain this object, but an attempt was being made to defeat it—he would not say by all the Orangemen, for there were good and worthy men amongst them, but by some wily and malicious schemers, who desired to sow discord and dissension in the community. Mr. O'Donohoe went on to say that the Orange Institution was made use of by selfish political leaders to advance their own designs. He contended that there could be no good reason assigned for perpetuating its existence in Canada. In a country where full freedom of speech was allowed, there could be no necessity, where the motive was good, for men meeting under the cloud of night and banding together under the obligation of secret oaths. The Catholics had proposed that a national arch should be constructed, of which they offered to pay the expense, and that all Irishmen should march through arm in arm. And to guarantee that it should be a national arch, they had proposed that it should be constructed under the direction, not of a Catholic, but of Dr. McCaul, President of the University, and a Protestant clergyman. This proposition, however, was rejected. After some further remarks, Mr. O'Donohoe moved as follows:—

"That under all circumstances the Catholics of Toronto and Western Canada, in conjunction with their co-religionists throughout the provinces of the empire on this continent, are most anxious that the visit of His Royal Highness to the Canadian portion of the British Empire, should be marked only by unanimity and peace, and that nothing is better calculated to endanger these than a display of partisan feeling, offensive emblems and their usual concomitants, riot and perhaps loss of life. Therefore, that this meeting strongly deprecates any resort to violence or physical force on the part of Catholics, in order to set aside or destroy the preparations made by any other class of their subjects, however obnoxious their principles or unjust their aggression upon the rights and feelings of the Catholic people."

Seconded by Mr. M. G. O'Beirne, and carried unanimously. Mr. T. J. O'Neil moved the next resolution. He said that the persons erecting the arch in question must know perfectly well that it would be painfully disagreeable to the feelings of the Catholics of Toronto. He clung, however, to the hope that even at the last hour sound common sense and the dictates of discretion would influence the minds of those parties, and that they would forego their intention of giving offence to so large a body of their fellow-citizens, who yielded to none in reverence for the Queen respect for her son, and attachment to the Constitution of England. He moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas, any participation on the part of Catholics in the public demonstrations now being prepared for the reception of the Prince of Wales, in the case of the above circumstances remaining unchanged involves an insult inflicted on the Catholic body, without any provocation on their part, an insult which His Royal Highness would be far from expecting them to submit to:—

Resolved,—"That the Catholics, whilst regretting the necessity of so doing, abstain from all participation in any such public demonstrations upon the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness to this city. That a memorial founded on the foregoing resolutions be prepared by the Chairman and Secretary, and presented by a deputation to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and that the said deputation consist of the following gentlemen, namely:—The Hon. Captain Elmsley, Colonel Baldwin, Mr. J. G. Moylan."

Mr. Allan McDonnell seconded the resolution. He said he was not aware that an insult similar to the present had ever been offered to the Catholics of this city, and it was felt all the more because it was offered on an occasion when all the citizens ought to act in harmony in giving a loyal reception to the Prince of Wales. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Cries were raised for a speech from Mr. Moylan, but that gentleman did not come forward. On motion of Mr. O'Donohoe, the chair was then vacated by Father Walsh, and having been taken by Mr. W. J. Macdonald, a vote of thanks was tendered to Father Walsh for his conduct in the chair. Mr. C. Robertson called for "Three cheers for the Queen," and the call having been vigorously responded to, some one in the crowd demanded "Three cheers for the Pope," which were given with at least equal heartiness. The meeting then separated shortly after eleven o'clock.

SIGNIFICANT.—An attempt has been made to burn the house of the Hon. Captain Elmsley, who was one of the Catholic delegates to the Duke.

How His Eyes were opened so that he did see: How His Mouth was opened so that he did speak.—We read in Holy Writ how the eyes of the son of Boor were opened so that he saw; how the mouth of Balaam's ass was opened so that the creature spake. As with the seer of Moab, as with the ass of Balaam, so has it been with the Upper Canadian press, so has it been with the editor of the Toronto Colonist. His eyes, have been opened, so that he now sees: the mouth of the

dumb beast has been opened, so that it now speaks to our exceeding wonderment. This is a miracle indeed, yet one which the great Protestant writer Strauss himself could not gainsay.—Let us see how it has been wrought, or brought to pass.

But a few days ago, and the Toronto Colonist was the staunchest supporter of the right of the Orangemen to greet the Prince with an Orange Procession, Orange Regalia, and Orange Arches: the most strenuous of all the Upper Canadian journalists in his assertion of the perfect propriety of such a proceeding. In such partisan demonstrations, the Colonist could only last week see nothing indecorous, nothing offensive, nothing to which the most fastidious could object, nothing which upon any consideration whatsoever, Orangemen should consent to abandon.

Thus stood matters till the appearance of the announcement that these Orange demonstrations were not countenanced at head-quarters. In an instant the eyes of the Colonist were opened, so that he saw an angel—as it were the Duke of Newcastle—standing as an adversary over against him; and hiding the mouth of the dumb beast was opened, so that to the amazement of its masters, and of as many who heard it, it spake distinctly and sensibly, and like a rational creature. Here are the words of the Toronto Colonist of the 3rd inst:—

Orangemen forget that it argues small respect to the Queen to force upon Her Majesty or Her Majesty's Viceroy (for such is the Prince's official rank here) a kind of welcome which is unpleasing or ill-timed. Would the Orangemen of Dublin act in like manner? Would they, without permission, meet the Sovereign on a Royal Progress with flags and banners of their own choosing, and of a character such as would exclude the presence of, at least, one-half of Her Irish liegemen from the ceremonial? And would the Queen consent to such a proceeding? We think not. And if not, can the Duke of Newcastle, as the Prince's confidential adviser, recommend a different course here?

Is not this a marvel? Have we not here a miracle? a genuine instance of the thaumaturgic skill of a Colonial Secretary? Of the ultimate fate of Balaam's ass, we know nothing, nor should we have any reasons for believing that it retained the use of speech, were it not for the numbers of asses who since the day of Balaam have inflicted orations upon a much, and long, suffering people. But whatever the fate of the other ass, we do hope that the newly acquired faculties of seeing, and of speaking—of the seer, and of the vates, prophetes, or sooth-sayer—which have been suddenly and miraculously conferred upon the Toronto Colonist, may adhere to him, and abide with him always.

\* Literally, "truth-speaker."

COURTESY, CHARITY, AND LOYALTY.—From the columns of the Kingston Daily News of the 3d inst., we may gather a few facts as to the courtesy, charity, and loyalty of Orangemen. Of their courtesy and charity, we may form an estimate from the following explanation of the meaning of the projected Orange demonstrations in Upper Canada: these were designed, says the Kingston Daily News,—

"to remind them (Catholics) of the dominancy of Protestant principles in Canada, and the inferior position they hold in comparison with the Protestant population of the western section of the Province."

It is really too bad that the Prince of Wales would not consent to sanction by his presence demonstrations thus avowedly designed to outrage and insult his mother's Catholic subjects; so, hereupon, we have an exhibition of Orange courtesy to their guest—the son of their Queen—and of Orange loyalty:—

"If the presence of the Royal party," says the Daily News, "in this Province is to be contingent upon the course to be pursued by the Orangemen, His Excellency the Governor General may very gently advise His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, after their oration in Ottawa is over, to cross the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg at once."

Moreover we are assured that the Orangemen are so very loyal that they are determined to treat the expressed wish of their royal guest with contempt, and to force upon him their unwelcome partisan demonstrations, "even against remonstrance of the Duke of Newcastle, Governor Head, his Ministers, and all the Roman Catholics in the Province."—Daily News. From the above selections, which, had we space, might be multiplied ad infinitum, the reader will be able to form some estimate of the amount of Courtesy, Charity, and Loyalty, with which we should henceforward credit the Orangemen of Upper Canada. Here, as in Ireland, they evince their loyalty by their contempt for the law, and their disrespect towards Her Majesty's representatives.

In our last, speaking of the Orange troubles, we asked—"Will the Ministry do their duty?" We are happy to have it in our power to answer this question in the affirmative. If L'Ordre may be believed—and from its general anti-ministerial tone, we have no reason for disbelieving it—the Ministry have in this instance done their duty well, and efficiently. L'Ordre of the 5th inst., in substance says:—

On the 28th ult., M. Cartier, informed of the designs of the Upper Canadian Orangemen, summoned a meeting of his colleagues at Montreal. At the meeting it was decided that the Orangemen should not be received by the Prince, and that no place should be assigned to them in the Procession to greet his arrival. To this decision Sir Edmund Head objected, because it implied a grave censure on his conduct in receiving and officially replying to Orange addresses. Hereupon M. Cartier rose, and informed His Excellency, that he held in his hands the resignation of the Ministry, and that he would tender it unless Sir Edmund Head yielded to the views of his advisers. For a reply the Governor-General said that he would ask for his recall, if his opinions were not adopted.

This we publish on the authority of our French contemporary; and if the facts be as by him stated, we have no hesitation in saying that the Ministry have gone a great way towards redeeming their past errors, and meriting the forgiveness of those whom by their apparent dalliance with Orangism they had deeply and justly offended. As when Ministers have acted ill, we have been loud in condemning them, so when they do well, our love of fair play compels us to do them justice.

To "SCRUTATOR."—We do not consider the acts of our fellow-citizens of the Anglican Church, so long as they do not molest or insult us, to be legitimate subjects of our criticism, or censorious remarks; and most certainly the columns of the TRUE WITNESS are not the fitting place for offensive or disparaging comments upon one whom men of all denominations must respect as an accomplished gentleman and a ripe scholar, even though they may contest his ecclesiastical status. Our correspondent should, therefore, send his animadversions on the Anglican Clergy of Montreal, to the Witness, by whom they may be favorably received.

The Toronto Colonist objects to the comparison instituted between the Druses and the Irish Orangemen on the one hand, and between the Maronites or Syrian Christians on the other. We submit to his notice therefore the following extract from an editorial in the London Times, wherein that journal recognises the inconsistency of British interference in behalf of the Christians of Syria, the victims of the Syrian Orangemen—until such time as it shall have effectually interfered in behalf of its own subjects, the Papists or Maronites of Ireland, persecuted, and shot down by the Irish Druses. The Times says:—

"At the present moment all Europe is struck with horror and amazement at the massacres which are being committed in Syria on account of the religious differences which exist among the population. The Great Powers have remonstrated with the Sultan, the scandal must be stopped, and before long there will be an end of it. But what if Abdul Medjid were to hear that, even among the subjects of the Queen who address him in such forcible terms, the same spirit is at work which induces his own Druses and Maronites to shoot each other down like wild beasts? Might he not fairly recommend the British Sovereign to put her own house in order before she meddles with the intestine troubles of the Turkish dominions? Of course, the savage slaughters of Hasbeya and Damascus cannot be renewed at Ensisheim or at Londonderry; yet the soil of Ireland was stained the other day with human blood for causes precisely similar to those which have converted the villages of Lebanon into shambles. In what respect, save that they are under the necessity of working out their folly and wickedness in the presence of armed men, who will not permit them to tear each other to pieces, do the Orangemen and Papists of Northern Ireland differ from the Druses and Maronites of the Syrian mountains?—Times.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Toronto, W. J. McDonnell, 10s; Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. Rev. M. Gilmer, £1 5s; St. Johns, N.B., A. M. Tavish, £2 5s; Charleston, M. Cavannah, £1 5s; Toronto, M. Dowd, 10s; Metcalf, J. Palmer, 10s; Oshawa, F. S. Clarke, £2 7s; St. Andrews, A. R. McMillan, 10s; Pointe Claire, J. Rodgers, 10s; Point St. Charles, J. B. Rodgers, 10s; Paris, J. O. B. Scully, 10s; Winchester, P. F. J. 5s; Boston, Rev. J. Flattely, 10s; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Martin, 10s; Richmond, H. Hanly, £1 5s; New-wood, P. O'Foley, 10s; Godmanchester, D. Murphy, 10s 4d; Piche, J. Mulvehill, 10s; Cobden, D. Gorman, 10s; Lansdowne, M. O'Connor, 10s; St. Johns, D. O'Brien, 12s 6d; Manningville, Rev. Mr. Brosnan, 10s; St. Anicet, T. Quinn, 15s; Grand Paboc, N. Walsh, 10s; North Gower, J. McSweeney, 5s; Brockville, J. Lenehan, 12s 6d; Emily, P. O'Grady, 10s; Huntingdon, Rev. Mr. Gagnon, £1 2s 6d; St. Anicet, Rev. Mr. Garrity, 10s; Allumette Island, Rev. Mr. Lynch, £1; Cornwall, J. Massey, 5s; Laocaster, J. Dunn, 10s; Chelsea, B. Gardner, 10s; Edgeworth, J. Kerr, £1; Nicolet, Rev. M. G. Proulx, 10s; St. Martin, Rev. Mr. Blyth, £1 2s 6d; St. Regis, Rev. Mr. Marceau, 10s; Haudey, P. Whelan, 10s; Cornwall, T. Linsky, 10s; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Labbe Mainguy, 10s; Hamilton, L. Devany, £1 2s 6d; Industry, W. B. Trumble, 10s; St. Marie de Beauce, Dr. R. A. Fortier, 10s; Bloomfield, J. Sullivan, £1. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. Veldin, 10s; G. Smith, £1 5s; M. Battie, 5s; G. Kindein, 10s; T. Corrigan, 15s; M. O'Grady, £1 10s; P. Moss, 15s; Hon. L. Massie, 15s; C. Peters, 15s; J. O'Leary, £1 10s; P. Lawlor, £1 2s 6d; J. C. Nolan, 15s; R. W. Behan, 15s; E. G. Cannon, 15s; Mrs. W. Scanlan, 15s; J. Shanley, 15s; T. Burns, 15s; His Grace the Archbishop, 15s; Bishop of Tion, 15s; Rev. E. Langevin, 15s; T. McIntyre, 10s; Isle d'Orleans, Rev. Mr. Desrosiers, 12s 6d; Pointe aux Trembles, Rev. Z. Gingras, 10s; St. Por, J. French, £1; Sillery, M. Fitzgibbon, 7s 6d; J. Bolger, £1, not £2 as acknowledged in list of remittances of 13th July last. Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville—A. Guillon, 3s 3d; L. Deschambaud, 10s; P. O'Brien, 10s; J. Callaghan, 10s. Per J. Bonfield, Eganville—P. Hughes 10s. Per D. McDonnell, Lochiel—A. McMillan, 10s. Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, U. Brewers Mills—J. Fitzgerald, 10s; A. Milne, 5s; South Lake, J. Donahoe, £3 Howland Island, J. M. Namara, 10s. Per E. M. McCormick, Ennismore, J. Carew 5s; Peterboro, W. Conway, 5s; Keen, D. McCarthy, 10s. Per J. O'Driscoll, Norwood—Self, £1 5s; D. Healy, 10s. Per J. Ford, Prescott—F. Cuthane, 10s. Per P. Purcell, Kingston—N. Cartmell, 12s 6d; J. McCaffrey, 6s 3d; P. M. Gummiak, 5s; J. O'Connor, 5s; J. Hackett, 5s; P. O'Riordan, 10s. Per J. S. Vandeleur, Allumette Island—N. Kennedy, 10s. Per J. Doran, Perth—J. Dowdall, 10s. Per T. Dunn, St. Athanasie—W. McNulty, 15s. Per Rev. Mr. Falvey, St. Columban—Self, 10s; J. Phelan, 10s; J. Clary, 5s. Per J. Rodgers, Hawkesbury Mills—P. Doyle, 5s; P. Rodgers, 5s. Per Hon. J. Davidson, Alnwick—Self, 10s; P. Morrison 10s; J. Bowie, 10; Tabusintac, J. Gratton, 10s; Lannarez, W. Davidson, 10s; Bathurst, J. Read, 10s; St. Andrews, Rev. R. Verrier, 10s. Per Rev. M. Lalor, Picton—Self, 2s 6d; P. Mahon, 12s 6d. Per W. Ghisholin, Dalhousie Mills—Self, 10s; A. McDonald 10s. Per T. Maguire, Cobourg—J. Cunningham, £1 5s; T. Giles, 5s. Per T. Donegan, Tinswick—W. Ivers, 11s 3d. Per W. M. Manamy, Brantford—J. Feeny, 5s; J. Noyan, 5s; L. Smith, 5s; J. Ryan, 5s; Mrs. Carroll, 5s. Per F. C. Chamoneau—Chambly, J. Dunne, £1 11s 3d; Rev. Mr. Mignault, £1 5s; H. O'Hara, £1; Sorel, J. Kelly, 12s 6d; P. Tobin, 12s 6d; D. McCarthy, 12s 6d. Per P. Murray, Brockville—M. Coghlan, 5s; W. Dwyer, 6s 3d; B. Leary, 5s; T. Brainiff, 5s. Per Rev. Mr. Campbell, St. Anne de la Pointe—Self, 10s; Seguin, U. S. J. Campbell, 10s. Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrew—Self, 10s; A. McDonald 10s. Per M. O'Connell—Boston, J. M. McCormick, 5s. Per P. Purcell, Kingston—D. M. Pherson, 10s; M. J. Jordan, 5s; P. Nowlan, 12s 6d; J. Hogan, 5s; Asphodel, Rev. Mr. Brophy, 10s. Per J. Rowland, Ottawa City—B. Dunn, 5s; W. McDonald, 5s; J. A. Hearne, 12s 6d. Per Rev. M. Timin, Cobourg—Self, 10s; J. Hutton, 10s. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Baillarge, 15s; Judge Duval, 15s; Judge J. T. Taschereau, 7s 6d; J. Nolan, 15s; Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau, 15s; Rev. Mr. Farland, 15s; W. Hannon, 15s; Rev. Mr. Kelly, 15s; J. Lilly, 15s; Malheic, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 12s 6d; Sillery, F. Bailey, 5s. Per J. Doran, Perth—J. McKinnon, 10s.

None but a physician knows how much a reliable alternative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities every where multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an alternative cure. Hence a great many of them have been made and put with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from kindred preparations in market is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not.—We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent Physicians of this neighbourhood and have the further evidences of our own experience of its truth.—Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.

Notwithstanding the imitations, and many other medicines in the market pretending to answer the sale of Perry Davis' Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it.—Brunswick Telegraph.

The Oxygenated Bitters are recommended by Physicians in their practice. A distinguished clergyman, who had taken six bottles, by direction of his Physician, writes us that they have cured him of Dyspepsia, of twenty-five years standing. Try this remedy, Dyspeptics.

Birth. In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Denis Brady, Carpenter, of a son.

Death. At Brockville, on the 24th ult., John Weatherhead, Esq., aged 70 years.

A GRAND CHARITABLE PIC-NIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY NEXT, 13th Inst.,

The Trustees of the Asylum, assisted by the Officers of the different Societies connected with the Saint Patrick's Congregation, have made such arrangements as they flatter themselves will make the occasion one of real pleasure to all who may attend. BANDS will be engaged, and Refreshments as usual. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tickets, 1s 3d; Children, under 12, half-price. THOMAS BELL, Secretary.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. THE SISTERS OF THIS CONVENT WILL RESUME THE DUTIES OF THEIR BOARDING SCHOOL, on the SIXTH OF SEPTEMBER. Longueuil, Sept. 3, 1860.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal. "P. GARNOT," Professors of French. "F. H. DESPLAINES," Professors of English. "J. M. ANDERSON," "M. KEBGAN," "A. LENOIR," Assistant.

THE Re-Entrance of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at Nine o'clock in the morning. Religious Instruction will, as last year, be under the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary. Parents are respectfully requested to send their children immediately, in order that no delay be experienced in the Classification of the Pupils.

N.B.—The number of the Professors and numerous improvements recently made in the Re-establishment will permit the admission of a greater number of Pupils this year than during the past, and this, too, without any inconvenience to health, as all the Class-Rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and furnished with backed seats. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, C. C. Academy, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. August 24, 1860. 3ms

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

THIS well known Institution, situated in a healthy and beautiful locality, about Six Miles north of Montreal, possesses many advantages for the moral and scientific instruction of youth. This Academy, conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, whose attention is constantly directed to the morality of the Pupils confided to their care. This Institution is likewise peculiarly advantageous to parents or guardians desirous of removing their children from the contagion, and vices of the City, and of obtaining for them, at the same time, the benefit of a good Christian Education. The religious opinions of Non-Catholic Pupils are never interfered with; but compliance with the Rules is required of all. The Course of Instruction comprises a complete Commercial Education, without exception.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per Annum (10 1/2 months) including Washing, Mending, Bed and Bedding complete, &c., Paid Quarterly in advance..... \$100 Board and Tuition exclusively..... 64 Classical Objects, Postage and Medical attendance form extra Charges. For further particulars, apply at the Institution, or by letter, pre-paid, to the Rev. J. REZE, S.S.C., President. August 17, 1860. 2ms

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of the above institution will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for young pupils. A French Master of great abilities and experience has been engaged. Terms extremely moderate. For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1860.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 16 Craig Street, Montreal.

MRS. H. E. CLARKE and Mdlle. LACOMBE will RE-COMMENCE their Course of Tuition in the English and French Languages on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. The system of Instruction which has proved so successful in previous years, will be continued in this, and every branch of a sound Education will be taught as before.

MRS. BUCHANAN HAS REMOVED TO 106 DORCHESTER STREET, Near Bleury.

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY, DIRECTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS AND MARY, MONTREAL.

THE pleasant and healthy location of this newly erected Academy, the spaciousness of the Buildings, and the accommodations which it enjoys, enable the Sisters to bestow every attention on the Moral and Intellectual culture of their pupils, as well as upon their domestic comfort. The religious principles of the young ladies entrusted to their care, are guarded with unremitting solicitude. The system of discipline is mild, but firm and uniform; while every encouragement and every laudable incentive is employed, to forward the pupils in knowledge and virtue.

Pupils of every religious denomination are admitted, and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The scholastic year, comprising ten months and a half, opens on the First of September, and ends about the middle of July. Parents and Guardians are allowed to visit the Pupils on Thursdays. There is an additional charge of \$12 for those who spend vacation at the Academy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar. Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes; Sacred, Profane and Natural History; Mythology, Chronology, Logic Rhetoric, Elements of Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy; Vocal and Instrumental Music; Drawing, Painting in both Oil and Water Colors, Transferring on Wood and Glass; Wax Work; Housewifery, all kinds of plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

TERMS. Board and Tuition (per Annum, half-yearly in advance).....\$ Music, Drawing and Painting.....\$ Washing.....\$ Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution.....\$ Books and Stationery.....\$ Doctor's Fees.....\$

THE UNIFORM CONSISTS OF A pink muslin de laine skirt; One white dress; a black silk baguette; a sky blue sash; a straw hat, with white trimming; deep crimson merino is worn in the winter season; each pupil should also be provided with six changes of linen; a dozen of towels; a black veil, a yard wide; a white veil, two yards in length; a dressing and ivory comb; a hair brush, a tooth brush, a knife, fork, table and tea spoon, a goblet. Uniform is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. Parents will please take information at the Academy, of the form and mode of making the dresses, &c.

REMARKS ON THIS PROSPECTUS. J. M.

The object of this new Academy is to benefit families who are desirous that their children should receive a complete course of instruction in the English language. The Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, anxious to promote the welfare of education in this respect, will secure their pupils every facility of making proficiency in this tongue. They will devote to this purpose a part of the edifice which has recently been erected on a magnificent site—au courent Ste. Marie—and which is due to the munificence of Mr. Simon Valois. A Chapel is attached to the building that will soon be opened for public worship, and whose architectural beauty will afford connoisseurs an accurate idea of Saint Mary Major, justly ranked among the most beautiful churches of Rome.

The Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary hope that their enterprise will be cordially greeted by an enlightened and benevolent Public, and that success will crown their endeavors, if they continue to enjoy the same patronage which has been so liberally tendered to them at Longueuil, where the Mother House is established, as well as in the different parishes and missions where they have been entrusted with the education. They avail themselves of this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to the friends of education, who have so liberally patronised their community; and they now purpose to labor with renewed energy in behalf of the noble cause which Divine Providence calls upon them to advocate.

PROSPECTUS OF SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts. Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty. Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars..... \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders..... 6.00 " " For Boarders..... 11.50 " " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.—Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices. Washing..... \$1.20 per month Music..... 2.50 " " Use of the Piano..... 50 " " Drawing..... 1.50 " " Bed and Bedding..... 60 " " Libraries..... 10 " " All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials. August 17, 1860. 4ms.

LOST, OR STOLEN, ON the 28th inst., a PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by T. M. Bryson, to the Order of Duncan McDonald, for FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, dated at Six Months from the 4th June, 1858. Also, a Bank of British North America Certificate of Deposit, for Six Hundred Dollars, 28th Aug., 1860. The Public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating either of the above.

BOARD. TWO PERSONS can be accommodated with genteel BOARD—a large Carpeted and FURNISHED BED-ROOM,—use of Sitting Room, &c., where no other Boarders are kept. Address—"C." Office of this paper. Montreal, August 1, 1860.