

truths of Catholicity, yet formally, or in that it is Protestant, it is as completely cut off from all communion with the Catholic Church as is the vilest and most extravagant of modern sects.

(2.) There is some obscurity in the language of our correspondent upon this point. Confession, according to the teachings of the Catholic Church, is an integral part of Penance, or process by which post-baptismal sins are remitted—contrition and satisfaction being the other parts requisite on the part of the sinner. Of these, the second—i.e., contrition, or at least attrition in the sense of sorrow for sin, is, and always has been held to be indispensable, and where the others are absolutely impossible, except in desire, is, if perfect, sufficient to obtain pardon and mercy through Christ. To pretend that the practice of Confession amongst Catholics rests upon the order of the Council of Lateran is as erroneous as it would be to attribute the practice of Communion amongst Anglicans to their rubric which enjoins "that every parishioner shall communicate at the least three times in the year, of which Easter is to be one."

(3.) Burns, we have reason to believe, had never received even the sacrament of Baptism; and in that case it was, and by that sacrament, that his many and great sins were entirely remitted, both with respect to their eternal and their temporal punishment.

A great deal is said of British liberty; and justly so too. For with the single exception of Canada, there is not a country under the sun, where so much true liberty is enjoyed as in the British Isles—that is to say, the English and Scotch portion of them, to the exclusion of unfortunate Ireland. That Catholic Ireland should be excluded from the blessings of this fullest liberty, is not to be wondered at, when we remember that she has unfortunately become the slave of a Protestant Master, who holds her for her religion, as of negro blood—as one out of the pale of civilisation, and fit only for servitude and the lash. Her devotion to her Church and her God it is, that has brought upon her this degradation and suffering. Would she have renounced her religion and sacrificed to idols—would she have but consented to eat flesh that had been offered to the false gods of Anglo-Saxondom, she had escaped the gridiron and the rack—the caldron of boiling oil—the being dragged at the heels of wild horses—of a worse than Pagan persecution. Would she have sold her soul to the devil, and bent the knee before England's lay and female Pope, she might have risen from her slavery—her chains would long ago have been struck off—her naked and shivering limbs would have been clothed in purple and fine linen, and her English sister disowning her no longer before the nations, would have extended to her the hand of sisterly affection. But Ireland!—brave, courageous Ireland! preferred degradation and servitude, even though that servitude was the servitude of modern England's most refined bigotry, to the disowning her God and defiling her conscience. The servitude of Egypt, as "bewers of wood and drawers of waters" was preferable to the Egyptian flesh pots and false gods.

If we must believe the boasts of Protestant writers, we must attribute this superiority of England's political liberty to Protestantism.—This is a convenient, and to Protestant bigotry, a flattering hypothesis, but withal a shallow one. For if this superior political liberty is the work of Protestantism, we should expect to find an equal liberty in Protestant Norway and Sweden and Germany; a proposition we suspect which English egotism (Protestant though it be) would be little willing to endorse; and which equality would in fact at once destroy the possibility of superiority; and in point of fact, when have the constitutional liberties of England been more in danger than under Protestant England? Under Charles I., we had a fear of absolutism; under the Parliament, of republicanism; under Cromwell and the army, of military despotism. But leaving this flattering, but illogical hypothesis to Protestantism and the bigots, we are inclined to attribute this political superiority to another and more secular cause, and one of no small moment at the present moment. The tendency at the present moment throughout the world, is towards the establishment of military despotisms. Mexico, the (once) United States, France, Piedmont, Sicily—and in Asia, India, Cochinchina—are either already, de factis, military despotisms, or are fast tending to becoming so. Now, it is exactly this preponderance of the military organ-

isation in Continental countries, we think, that has caused their inferiority to England; whilst it is the absence of this preponderance in England that has given this superiority to her political institutions. The military organisation of a standing army is in England of a comparatively recent date. We all know the unwillingness of the British Commons, which the fear of Lewis of France even could not overcome, to grant a standing army to Charles. They had found the yoke of a military despot, under Cromwell, rather too galling to be willing again to place it upon their neck, and to incur the risk of a second dissolution at the peremptory voice of the army. Hence they preferred to confide the constitutional liberties of England to the rude, but undisciplined valor of the militia, rather than entrust them to the more steady and unflinching courage of regular troops, who whilst they might defend them more surely against external foes, might become in turn (as under the Commonwealth) their deadliest enemy.

But whilst England from her insular position dared thus confide her destiny to the raw militia of plough-boys led by country squires, with Continental nations it was far otherwise. They looked for, and indeed needed some more stable defence. Hence it was that the citadels built by Vauban already echoed to the measured tread of well disciplined troops. The very sentinels moved with the stern precision of machines. The Ottoman had been chased from the gates of Vienna, but by armies marshalled according to the most approved rules of military tactics which had begun to be dignified as a science; whilst the well ordered pomp of the household troops of Lewis would have gladdened the eyes of even a modern martinet. This military estate of the realm it was that gave to monarchy so tremendous a power for good or evil. The monarch, ex-officio, was Commander-in-Chief of the army; military patronage was wholly in his hands. The lowest soldier might become a Marshal of France—second only to the monarch himself. What wonder then, that the army should become on all occasions, whether for good or evil, his most obsequious tool. It is true that their legitimate role was the defence of their several Constitutions against foreign aggressions; but unfortunately often for constitutional liberty they were a two-edged sword which could as easily be used against constitutional liberty as in its defence; and we all know well that the tendency of human nature ever has been to abuse the power entrusted to it. In such a state of things then, it is easily seen that the military, instead of being the servants of the State, were more likely to become its masters; and that the civil power and constitutional government, from being paramount, would naturally become of but secondary importance in the State.

And the different modes of levying troops in the two countries has tended in no small degree to preserve to England this superiority of her civil institutions. On the Continent, in consequence of the conscription, every man is a soldier; he has been brought up a great portion of his life in the camp; his whole learning, his language, his ideas, his aspirations, are those of a soldier. And this feeling—this esprit de corps—is infused into him, even as a child, as he sits upon his grandfather's knee, and listens to his tales of citadels and camps. Thus the whole nation becomes imbued with military ideas to the stifling of all aspirations for civil liberty. In England, on the contrary, we have no conscription. The Queen's shilling to a drunken youth of the proper height and make, is all the inducement to enlist that is resorted to amongst us.—Hence our army is composed of the riffraff of the country, who somehow make the best of soldiers, though they may have been but indifferent citizens. Add to this the terrible barrier that exists between the commissioned and non-commissioned officer, by which the private can never hope to rise from the ranks; and it is easily seen that amongst us the military influence can seldom rise to such a preponderance in the State, as to render it a dangerous rival to our civil and political institutions. SACERDOS.

Mr. Whitcher delivered his promised lecture upon the Civil War in the United States, on the evening of Thursday, the 26th ult., in the Hall opposite the Seminary; and we had the pleasure of listening to an eloquent, and highly argumentative discussion of the causes which have led to, and the results which may be expected to flow from, this deplorable outbreak. The view taken of the causes of the war by Mr. Whitcher was one in which all except the merest superficial observers must coincide.—Nothing in short, is more plausible, though at the same time nothing is more false and incapable of supporting rigid scrutiny, than the theory that the present contest is a struggle betwixt Negro Slavery on the one hand, and Free Labor on the other. That the Slave question is one of the many troublesome ingredients in the caldron, no one will deny; but it occupies by no means such an important influence as that which is vulgarly assigned to it. This was the thesis of the lecturer, and this thesis he skillfully and lucidly developed in the course of the evening. The

immediate cause of the war he traced to agencies moral and social, long in operation, and whose baneful influences must, sooner or later, have made themselves felt, even had there been no slavery to furnish a theme for the manly sentimentality of Northern Abolitionists, and the pseudo-philanthropy of the "Black-Republicans." The most striking feature of American society, whether at the North or the South, is contempt for authority, a disregard for law, and a tendency to substitute in lieu thereof, the dictates of will. A general lawlessness is characteristic of the present generation in the United States, which forgetting the wise precepts of Washington and the other illustrious founders of the Republic, is rushing with ever increasing velocity towards the abyss of anarchy. Religion too has in a great measure lost all control over the people, and no longer exercises its natural conservative influences over them. With the exception of the Catholic, and Protestant Episcopalian, clergy, the Ministers or preachers of the Gospel have introduced the feelings, passions and customs of the hustings into the House of God; wherein as in the day of Hudibras,

Is beat with fist instead of a stick" and the clergyman abandoning his legitimate functions, assumes those of the demagogue, and aims rather at the reputation of a popular stump orator, than at that of an earnest Christian divine. With such discordant, or disintegrating forces at work within, and with no pressure in the shape of a common danger, from without, to compel cohesion amongst its several parts, it is no wonder that the hoisted Constitution of the United States should now be broken into fragments, and the constituent atoms of American society should be arrayed towards one another in the attitude of irreconcilable hostility. The Slavery question has thus furnished a pretext for, but is not the cause of, the rupture betwixt North and South, and of that gigantic phenomenon which has burst upon the world in the shape of armed Secession.

As to the results of the war, the lecturer professed himself by no means sanguine, feeling doubtful of success of Northern policy as at present conducted. Though a Unionist himself, he could not bring himself to believe that the course of action pursued by the present Government at Washington was one from which a restoration of the former cordial relations betwixt North and South could be expected. An essential condition of the Federal Union was that each State of which that Union was composed was sovereign and independent, and alone had lawful jurisdiction over its internal affairs, and domestic institutions. Hence a war having for its object the forcible abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, could not result in a restoration of the ancient Union, for it would involve an infraction of the essential principle upon which that Union was contracted. But however gloomy the present, and uncertain the future prospect of his native country, the lecturer, as a Unionist, could only hope and pray that from the present political chaos, peace, order, and union might again emerge.

Such in substance is a brief and necessarily very imperfect sketch—or rather outline—of a very full and eloquent discourse; in the course of which it was impossible to escape conviction of the sincerity of the speaker's attachment to the Union, even whilst most frankly recognising and deploring the national short-comings to which the movement in favor of Secession is due. Mr. Whitcher is indeed no common lecturer, and we trust that this his first, shall also not be his last visit to the British Provinces of North America.

MACEVY'S GRAND JOURNEY THROUGH IRELAND.—It is to be regretted that the Bonaventure Hall is not twice the present size, in order to accommodate all who wish to view this great work of art; for if this were the case it would be packed nightly. Our columns will not permit us to give an adequate description of the many pleasing features connected with this splendid exhibition. Professor MacEvoy is an instructive lecturer, and his fund of anecdote seems to know no end. Miss Kate MacEvoy sings the bewitching airs of Ireland with great taste and feeling; and Miss Marie, whether performing upon her favorite instrument the Harp, or mingling her voice in some beautiful duet with her sister, gains the applause of all by her truly scientific efforts. Little Barney, the guide, is certainly one of the most wonderful performers of his age we have ever witnessed; and the modest demeanor and great desire to please of Miss Theresa should receive the highest commendation. Mr. Charles MacEvoy performs upon the violin in the most artistic manner, adding greatly to the evening's enjoyment. The Professor has indeed secured a great card in the person of Mr. John W. Whiston, whose very name has become associated with everything humorous; there is no performer on this Continent, or any other, who can so disguise himself by his facial expression as this gentleman; his "Yankee Town Meeting," in which he sustains eight distinct characters, is a masterpiece, and "Our Country Cousin Abroad" is not acting, it is reality. We prophesy a most brilliant career and ample fortune in store for him. We understand that some of our leading citizens, who have been charmed by the exquisite rendition of the Irish Melodies by Miss Kate MacEvoy, are about to get up a complimentary testimonial to her talent at an early date. We heartily cooperate in this measure, and trust that a benefit really worth having may be given to this gifted artist.

We understand that the Professor is about to visit Quebec, where we bespeak for him the favor of the Clergy, the People, and the Press.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO FATHER CARAYON.

BELOVED FATHER.—We, whose lot it has been, under the dispensation of an all-wise and gracious Providence, to be placed under your spiritual care and instructions, for which we strongly feel we have great reason to be most thankful, would most respectfully approach you, to ask your acceptance of the accompanying slight testimonials of our appreciation of the unwavering kindness and benevolence which have characterised your relation with us, and more especially of your most exemplary and untiring anxiety and zeal in endeavoring to promote that which is far above and infinitely greater moment than temporary things—the cause of our Lord and Master. We are unexpressably pleased, and gratified to know that the ministrations of your holy office have been under the blessing of the everlasting Father of Mercies, crowned with success; and permit us to assure you that our earnest prayer and hope shall be that you may be long spared to watch over our spiritual interests, and exemplify those endearing virtues which have marked your connection with us, that through your piety and truly christian spirit, you may, by the favor of God, continue to instruct us in those things that appertain to the salvation of our immortal souls, and that when your days in this probationary state are ended, you will have many souls to present unto Our Lord as the reward of your labors amongst us; and that having given an account of your stewardship it may be your lot to hear directed unto yourself these beautiful and approving words: "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of our Lord."

Signed, on behalf of the Congregation, by JOSEPH QUINLAN, Chairman. R. P. CARTAN, Secretary. Rev. A. CARAYON, P. P., Brantford, Brantford, Sept. 14, 1861.

GENTLEMEN, AND DEAR FRIENDS.—This flattering address, and the truly magnificent gift with which you have kindly chosen to present me, allow me to say, reflect much credit upon you, and the congregation which you are now representing. To tell you how much I am affected at this moment is not exactly in my power. My heart, indeed is full of emotions, and sentiments of the most sincere gratitude; but my tongue trembles under the circumstances, cannot find words to express to you all that I feel. I confess that to the many kind things which, in your address, you have favorably said of me, I ought to take exception, knowing as I do, my several imperfections and manifold deficiencies in ministering to the congregation; but, at the same time, I am rejoiced that these kind sentiments which you express effectively redound to your praise. Indeed, every body will pronounce that congregation blessed, the members of which can see in their pastor nothing but good works and virtues. If, by the grace of God, some good has been effected in the parish since I came among you, to you, gentlemen, and to the good will of the congregation, all the praise and glory;—I have been simply a weak instrument in the hands of God who has blessed you with docility, good will, and zeal, to second, at all times, my poor endeavours. Let us hope that the gracious Providence, who has watched with love over St. Basil's congregation, will continue to extend to the Pastor and to the flock, the graces required to accomplish, and protect the good work.

The splendid equipage outside, that beautiful horse and buggy, which you have come to present me, I accept thankfully as the spontaneous offering of your liberality and kind regard, and I hope that God, who is rich in every gift, and is able to increase your store, will not leave your generosity without its reward, but will render unto you even an hundred fold. Many a poor member of the parish whom I will visit in the distant parts of this extensive mission, will, no doubt, join their prayers with mine, when I tell them that through your generosity and kindness, I am now in a position to visit them more frequently, and to bring to them the consolations of our holy religion. Once more, gentlemen, allow me to tender to you and the congregation, my warmest thanks, and believe me entirely devoted to your spiritual and temporal welfare.

Signed, A. CARAYON, P. P.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Toronto, J. McDonell, \$3; St. Remi, J. Sloan, \$3; Hillier, J. Vincent, \$2; Norwood, P. C. Foley, \$2; Whitby, R. Kelly, \$2; Deep River, J. Downey, \$2; St. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Thibaudier, \$2; Sherrington, T. Halpin, \$2.50; Amherst Island, H. McKenty, \$2; Goderich, J. Quinlan, \$2; St. Malachie de Frontenac, Rev. Mr. Rousseau, \$5; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. J. R. Ouellette, \$4; Brockville, W. Manley, \$1; Alexandria, D. McDonell, \$2; St. Dedace, N. McFaden, \$1; Stanstead Plain, C. M. Lough, \$4; Chelsea, B. Gardner, \$2; St. Nicolet, Rev. M. G. Pronix, \$2; Thurso, B. Cameron, \$5; Barrie, A. Gunn, \$2; St. Andrews, A. R. McMullan, \$2; M. O'Neill, \$2; A. McQueen, \$2; Pen-tanguishene, Rev. J. P. Kennedy, \$2; Martintown, A. S. McDonald, \$2; Ristigowche, Rev. P. J. Saucier, \$2; Napierville, W. Moran, \$2; Charlottenburgh, A. McDonald, \$2; Narrows, M. Mooney, \$2.25; London, B. Henry, \$2; Lancaster, D. McGillivray, \$1; Pembroke, T. Lee, \$6; Lachine, Rev. N. Piche, \$3; Tilbury East, W. J. Couits, \$5; Harvey Hill, P. Judge, \$1; Ashfield, Rev. A. Wassereau, \$2; Hinchinbrook, Rev. Mr. Boyes, \$2.50; Cambridge, Mass., U.S., Rev. J. J. Connolly, \$2.91; Portsmouth, O.K. Cameron, \$2; Johnsons Corners, S. Brown, \$2; St. Charles, Rev. Mr. Martineau, \$2.50; Hemmingford, A. McAlear, \$4; Leeds, T. Scallon, \$1; Stanfold, L. L. Richard, \$2; Babypoint, H. Murray, \$3; Cornwall, Dr. R. McDonald, \$3; Godmanchester, P. Brady, \$4; St. Remi, P. Maher, \$2; Winchester, J. W. Buckley, \$4; Queens-town, T. Greene, \$4; Toronto, W. G. M'Donel, \$2. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—T. Corrigan, \$3; J. Ellis, \$3; K. Temple, \$2.75; J. Burke, \$2.50; R. McGillis, \$10; H. Martin, \$3; J. P. O'Meara, \$4.50; Hon. T. J. Taschereau, \$3; C. Shurples, \$2; G. M. Muir, \$4.50; St. John's, Rev. Mr. Destroismaisons, \$2.50; St. Joseph, Rev. J. Nelligan, \$2.50; Rev. E. Roy, \$3; Rev. L. H. Hamelin, \$2; J. C. Noim, \$3; J. O'Leary, \$2; C. Peters, \$2. Per Very Rev. Mr. Cazaux, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Lecours, \$2.50; St. Anselme, Rev. Mr. Blauquet, \$2; St. Helene, Rev. Mr. Beaumont, \$2; Malabar, Rev. Mr. Bea-dry, \$2.50; Riviere du Loup, Rev. D. Racine, \$2.50; Metis, Rev. Mr. Cloutier, \$5; St. Giles, Rev. Mr. Hiron, \$2. Per T. Donegan, Tingwick—J. M. Williams, \$2; J. Tunber, \$2; M. Synnott, \$5. Per Rev. Mr. Prouty, Highland Creek—J. Walsh, \$5. Per Rev. J. M. Nault, Caladonia—Self, \$3; M. Donnelly, \$2. Per Rev. G. W. Hardy, Aurora, Dr. Mortimer, \$1. Per D. M'Donnell, Vankleek Hill—Self, \$2; A. M'Millan, \$2. Per Rev. J. St. Aubin—Melancthon, H. M'Manahan, \$2. Rev. J. Rowland, Ottawa City—P. Healy, \$2.50; W. Kehoe, \$4; J. M'Mahon, \$1; Mr. Landrigan, \$1. Per C. F. Fraser, Brockville—Rev. B. Byrnes, \$2; J. Mulroney, \$2. Per M. Heaphy, Kemppville—H. M'Kevin, \$2.50. Per A. M'Donald, Alexandria—Self, \$4; Major A. M'Donald, \$2.50; A. M'Dougall, \$5; H. M'Donald, \$2. Per Rev. J. J. Collins, East Hawkesbury—J. M'Vor, \$2.50; T. Hoisted, \$4.50; G. Collins, \$2.50; J. McGinnis, \$5; J. Walsh, \$2.50. Per J. E. Murphy, Hamilton—E. D. Murphy, \$1. Per D. M. Dillon, Sherbrooke—Self, \$2; W. Dillon, \$2. Per Rev. M. Lalor, Piton—W. H. Gray, \$5. Per J. Johnston, Whitby—Self, \$1; T. Foley, \$1; W. Goodman, \$1; J. Doyle, \$2; J. Lamont, \$2. Per E. M'Connell, Peterboro—Otonabee, T. Buck, \$2; J. Doras, \$1; Fannimore, \$1; L. Doran, \$2.

Parliament is further prorogued until the 6th of November, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Ottawa Citizen says:—"We have authority for stating that Lord Monck leaves England on the 31st of next month, and that Sir Edmund Head will leave the country shortly after the new Governor General's arrival."

The Provincial Exhibition at London, Canada West, has been a great success, both as regards the quantity and quality of the articles exhibited and the attendance. On Thursday last, 30,000 persons visited the exhibition, and the receipts exceeded \$5000.

A GALE.—The equinoctial gales this season have proved unusually severe, and we regret to say more than usually destructive. On Friday morning the barometer began to fall, and in the afternoon it fell more suddenly, so that at 9 in the evening it stood at 29.300. Late in the evening a strong north-easter set in, and gradually increased to a strong fitful gale. The damage to property in the city, with one exception, was fortunately slight. At five on Saturday morning the gale was at its highest, and beat with great force on the splendid range of stores, now being built for the ladies of the Hotel Dieu, and with such effect as to blow down upwards of 30 feet by 40 of two of the brick partition walls in the centre of the building. In their fall the brickwork carried away the beams of the five floors and seriously damaged the brickwork in which they rested. The beams were unusually strong for such a building; being 16, 17 and 19 inches, by 4, 5 and 6 inches. The brick walls were also very solid—over 20 inches thick. The contractors estimate the damage at \$2000; this is not over estimated when we consider that over 200 beams are thus rendered worthless, and fully 600 feet of brickwork are destroyed. The beams of the French Church says that the walls were half-an-hour falling, and fell in portions at three distinct intervals. The contractors for the brickwork and carpentry will have to bear the expense entailed by this destruction.—Montreal Gazette.

The New Brunswick Reporter of the 20th inst, says there is no longer any doubt that a delegation from the Eastern Provinces is immediately to be held in, and in connection with Canada on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railroad; not only with the view of submitting the plan which may be adopted to the respective Colonial Legislatures, but with the further one of negotiating the matter with the Imperial Government. These projected deliberations will involve in the first place—the local encouragement to be guaranteed by the Provinces; and in the next, the amount to be granted by the Home Government in return for the service of conveying Her Majesty's Mails all the way through British territory. The Reporter does not doubt that a far more extensive view than even that of mail conveyance will be entertained on the subject in Great Britain; that the project—no less useful than magnificent—of connecting by Railroad the whole continent of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has often engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers; and it is certain that the present position of affairs in India—in Europe and in America, must necessarily urge this consideration with more weight than ever.

The Quebec Chronicle conjectures from recent arrivals that some action in reference to the Inter-Colonial Railroad is in contemplation.

Married.

At Grand Gaspe, on the 23rd September, by the Rev. L. Desjardins, Joseph Octave Sirois, Esq., Merchant, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John Carberry, both of Grand Gaspe.

Died.

In this city, on the 30th ultimo, Mary Ann Mallon, wife of Mr. Patrick Muldoon, Merchant, aged 33 years.



ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM ANNUAL BAZAAR.

THE ANNUAL CHARITABLE BAZAAR for the Maintenance of the ORPHANS of ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM will OPEN ON

Tuesday Evening Next, 8th Oct.,

IN THE LARGE HALL OF THE

SEMINARY BUILDINGS,

NOTRE DAME STREET.

The Members of the Ladies Charitable Society of St. Patrick's Congregation have made every exertion to render this BAZAAR attractive to all; and the cause for which it is held is expected, of itself, to attract the patronage of all the friends of the fatherless inmates of the Asylum.

By Order of the DIRECTOR.

October 3, 1861.

BONAVENTURE HALL, COMMENCING

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19,

UNPRECEDENTED combination of ART, SCIENCE & HUMOUR! Three great Exhibitions in one: MacEvoy's grand Pictorial and Musical Exhibition,

THE CYCLOPAMA

OR A FOUR IN IRELAND,

PAINTED ON 10,000 FEET OF CANVAS, And accompanied by a corps of Musical Artists. The vocal illustrations from Moore's Melodies by the distinguished young Soprano Miss Kate MacEvoy. Master John Spalding, the youthful Vocalist, will represent Barney, the Irish Guide.

In addition to the above, Mr. J. W. Whiston, the great humorist and delineator of character, will appear in his Olio of Oddities and Gallery of Eccentric Characters.

Lecture by Prof. MacEvoy. Manager and Musical Director Charles MacEvoy. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Sept. 20.

WANTED.

WANTED at CHAMBLY, a Teacher competent to teach the branches of an English education. He must be well recommended as to character and capability. J. HIOKEY, 31 Chamblay, October 2, 1861.

WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER, for the Granby Catholic Model School; who can give instruction in French and English. For particulars, apply by letter (post-paid) to Patrick Hackett, Esq., Granby, Canada Esq. Sept. 12.