

Mr. McGee, through the columns of the *Montreal Herald*, thus replies to our Quebec correspondent, challenging him to call upon, or to give permission to, Mr. Allyn to repeat what occurred betwixt them—Mr. M. Allyn and McGee—at their interview at the Donegana Hotel of this City, shortly after the great meeting at which the latter was selected as the Irish candidate:—

(To the Editor of the *Montreal Herald*.)

220 St. Antoine Street,
Montreal, July 8th, 1859.

Sir,—I am sorry to trouble you again, very briefly, in relation to the *True Witness* and its Ministerial prompters. In my note of the 25th of June, upon that paper's explicit, positive statement of my "negotiations with the Attorney General for Canada West," I said:

"—if that gentleman—the Attorney General West—or any one now a Minister, or who was a Minister previous to the general election in 1857, will state over his own name substantially the same charge as the *True Witness* has re-produced from the Ministerial press, I will hold myself bound to deal with it, as it deserves, and as I did on its first circulation in 1857."

To-day, wholly abandoning his first charge, *apropos* of Mr. MacDonald, and his subsequent charge of the 1st inst., the Editor opens a new sluice in a new name—that of Mr. Allyn, Provincial Secretary. I have now to repeat of this new device, what I said of the first, that if Mr. Allyn will state, over his own name, the substance of the charges in the *True Witness*, *Pilot*, and *Advertiser*, I will be prepared to deal with him as their author.

I decline taking up any third party. If I am to deal with any one, in such a matter, it must be with a principal, not a mere mouthpiece.

Yours, very truly,

Thos. D'Arcy McGee.

It will be seen that Mr. McGee shrinks from the test proposed to him; that he does not call upon, or give permission to, Mr. Allyn, to speak out; but that relying upon the latter's gentlemanly scruples about divulging the particulars of a private conversation, he merely threatens Mr. Allyn if he presumes to open his mouth. For, if Mr. Allyn, if Mr. MacDonald were to divulge what took place at the interviews alluded to, and whose existence Mr. McGee himself admitted to gentlemen both in Kingston and Montreal—he could turn round upon them, and taxing them with breach of confidence, might plausibly argue that their evidence was worthless; this is how he "would deal with them." Therefore Mr. McGee prudently abstains from giving permission to Mr. Allyn to raise the veil that conceals the former's intrigues from the light of day; and by way of keeping up appearances, defies, or dares him, to do that which he is firmly convinced Mr. Allyn's scruples will prevent him from doing. But he dare not say—"I authorise Mr. Allyn and Mr. MacDonald to make public the negotiations in which, during the latter part of 1857, I was engaged with them, with the view of taking service under a Cartier-McDonald administration." This, Mr. McGee, dare not do; neither can he deny that he was engaged in such negotiations; and that he prepared a Ministerial Electioneering Address and submitted it to the Ministerial party in Montreal, in the hopes that those negotiations might prove successful. He therefore is in the position of one who allows judgment to go against him by default; and here, therefore, we are well content to let the matter rest.

Only this may we be permitted to say in behalf of ourselves, and of our motives, in condemning Mr. McGee—because of his treacherous abandonment of the policy of "Independent Opposition;" because of his advocacy of "Representation by Population," in spite of the pledge in his Address to the electors of Montreal to uphold the "Constitution of Canada as it is;" because of his advocacy of the "voluntary principle in its broadest application," and as held by the enemies of our Schools, Convents and Asylums; and because of his alliance with his "honorable and honored friend!" Mr. Dorion, who voted for the insulting restrictive clause in the Bill for Religious Incorporations,—which was indignantly denounced as insulting to their Church, by a Society of which Mr. McGee with strange inconsistency is President. In behalf then of ourselves, of our undeviating consistency, and unswerving adherence to principle, at all times, and under all circumstances, we copy from the *True Witness* of the 25th December, 1857, the concluding words of an article in which we then took the occasion of speaking our minds freely to our new representatives:—

"And now one word to the successful candidates whom by our votes we have raised to the honorable conspicuous, but highly responsible position of representatives of the chief city in British North America. 'Gentlemen!' would we say to them—'we have trusted you, and in proof of our confidence, have elevated you to your present enviable position. Our main object in selecting you as our representatives is this—that you exert yourselves strenuously and unceasingly to procure justice for our brethren in Upper Canada; that from your seats in Parliament you insist, in season and out of season—no matter what the consequences to any Ministry or to any party—that the same measure of justice which in this section of the Province has been cheerfully and ungrudgingly dealt out to the Protestant minority, be in like manner accorded to the Catholic minority of the Upper Province. Do this—and heart and soul we will support you. Fail in this, falter for one moment in your allegiance to the great and holy cause which we have chosen you to advocate, and you will find us as prompt to pull you down, as we have been to raise you up. Remember—that your every word, your every action, your every vote upon matters connected with the 'School Question,' and the general interests of the Church, will be closely watched, keenly scrutinised, and impartially weighed; that as we have been ready to place a generous reliance in your promises, so will we be rigid, and inexorable in exacting their fulfilment, even to the uttermost farthing; that no excuse will be accepted, and no pardon or indulgence extended, for the slightest deviation from the paths of rectitude; and that it depends entirely upon your conduct in Parliament whether

we shall be your warmest friends, or your bitterest and irreconcilable foes.

"The above sentences comprise the entire policy of the *True Witness*—that policy of 'Independent Opposition,' which from the first day of its existence, it has advocated, and which it will advocate to the last. We repeat them now, not because we have the slightest reason to doubt the good faith and honorable intentions of our 'Independent' representatives; not because we think that they require to be reminded of their duty—but in justice to ourselves; and to those principles which we have always avowed. With us, men, are nothing. Personally, the candidates at an election are to us no more than X, Y, or Z; mere algebraic signs, important only in so far as they are the exponents, or representatives, of principles. To the latter we must remain ever constant; the former we are prepared to exchange at a moment's notice for any other letters of the alphabet which shall more fully and faithfully express our meaning; or more effectually aid us in solving those politico-religious problems in which all Catholics are interested, and with which alone the Editor of the *True Witness* deems it his province to interfere."

We appeal to the above, we say, as a proof that the *True Witness* has never made a promise that he has not fully kept, or given a pledge that he has not faithfully redeemed. Can the man who in 1857 obtained the votes of the Catholics of Montreal on the faith of the promise that the "Constitution of Canada as it is, must be upheld;" and who in 1859 declares himself in favor of organic changes in that same Constitution, say as much?

RECEPTION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE AT SHEFFORD.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

DEAR SIR—Thinking that any intelligence relating to the progress of our holy religion would be welcomed by you, and many of the readers of your paper—I trespass upon your columns, that our brethren in the faith may know what God has done for us here, through the fostering care and apostolic zeal of His Lordship of St. Hyacinthe.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., after administering the Sacrament of Confirmation, His Lordship and Clergy left Granby for the church of the new parish of St. Francis Xavier of Shefford. The distance is about nine miles through a country rich, fertile and picturesque. Through the well-known liberality of a wealthy Irish Protestant, Duke Roberts, Esq., a true friend of his countrymen, without any alloy of bigotry, the Catholics of this parish, at a nominal value, secured fifteen acres of land, in perhaps one of the most beautiful places in the Eastern Township, known as Shefford Plains. It is a beautiful piece of land at the base of Shefford and Broome Mountains, watered by the outlet of Broome Lake, and in the immediate vicinity of the Stanstead, Shefford, and Chamblay Rail Road.

After fulfilling his Pastoral visit, His Lordship and Clergy, accompanied by several carriages, left at four o'clock for the church of the new Parish of St. Joachim of Shefford, distant from the church of St. Francis Xavier ten miles. Many of the parishioners of St. Joachim came to St. Francis Xavier to accompany His Lordship back; and at intervals all along the way, groups of carriages and horsemen met His Lordship to welcome him on his first Pastoral visit to their parish. Perhaps the most imposing scene, during the route was the meeting of the juveniles of both sexes, who came three miles in procession to meet and greet their good Bishop. As the retinue reached near the church, the sides of the roads were handsomely decorated, and many appropriate flags unfurled to the breeze. His Lordship reached the church at half-past six in the evening. After some private devotion, he performed the ceremony of blessing the church, which is entirely new, and not quite finished. He spoke in flattering terms of the zeal of the Catholics of this new Parish, and of the satisfactory state in which he found the Church and all connected with it.

The following addresses were presented to His Lordship from the boys and girls of the Parish of St. Joachim:—

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, JOHN CHARLES PRINCE, LORD BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE.

MY LORD—We, the boys of the Parish of St. Joachim, of Shefford, beg leave most humbly to approach your Lordship, and express our gratification at seeing your Lordship amongst us. Although many of us never had the pleasure of beholding your Lordship until this your first visit to our Parish, yet we had your eulogy often and ardently sounded in our ears by our worthy Missionary Priest. It is our sincere hope and ardent desire that your Lordship may live and enjoy health to pay us many Pastoral visits. As a stimulus to our faith, and purity of morals, we humbly solicit your Lordship's benediction. Please to accept our thanks for the spiritual favors conferred on many of us, and our best wish and earnest solicitude for your health and happiness here, and perpetual rest with God's holy Saints hereafter.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON DE RIVERIE,
For himself and others.

St. Joachim of Shefford,
June 27th, 1859.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, JOHN CHARLES PRINCE, LORD BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE.

MY LORD—We, the juvenile females of this portion of your Lordship's vineyard, beg leave most humbly to approach your Lordship, and offer to your Lordship our congratulations and fervent thanks for your Lordship's visit amongst us. We humbly beseech your Lordship's benediction—fervently believing that it will be the means of preserving us in our baptismal innocence and virgin purity;—confirming our faith in the holy religion in which we were born, and of which your Lordship is a bright ornament. Please to accept our best wishes for your Lordship's health and happiness here, and perpetual felicity hereafter.

(Signed)

LUCIE H. MORIN,
For self and others.

St. Joachim of Shefford,
June 27th, 1859.

His Lordship kindly responded to both of these addresses, making, at the same time, some presents to the deliverers, and bestowing on the groups of little boys and girls that stood round to hear their addresses read, his thanks and benediction. Shortly after, His Lordship and Clergy left, accompanied by many from St. Joachim, for the church at Roxton Falls, a distance from the church of St. Joachim of about ten miles. The Catholics of the two new parishes in Shefford will long and ardently remember His Lordship's first Pastoral visit amongst them.

The Catholics of St. Joachim have secured a deed of twenty-five acres of excellent land for their church; ten acres of it are a gift from P. Mahady, Esq., to whose indefatigable zeal and constant solicitude for the interests of religion the Catholics are indebted for the formation of their Parish and the state their church is in. The British American Land Company, with their usual liberality, through the recommendation of their popular and justly esteemed agent, G. G. Stevens, Esq., Mayor of the Municipality of Roxton, gave a grant of ten acres of land. A Mr. Power, and two others, gave the other five acres; making in all twenty-five acres in one block. The Church of St. Joachim is at present but a small frame building, intended, as some of the Catholics

told me, for a Presbytery, after one or two years.—It is built on a beautiful hill, of easy access, with a purring stream in front and at its base.

I am much afraid I am trespassing too much on your space, but could not say less, and do justice to my theme. I will conclude, begging leave to subscribe myself—Yours, &c.,

CATHOLICUS.

St. Francis Xavier of Shefford,
July 7th, 1859.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT TIGNISH.

(From the *Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Examiner*.)

Owing to the very severe illness under which the Right Rev. Dr. McDonald, the Bishop of this Diocese has laboured for several months past, the Right Rev. Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat, was invited here for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the splendid Church in course of erection at Tignish, under the pastoral care of the Very Rev. P. McIntyre; and his Lordship kindly acceding to the invitation, came over in the Steamer from Pictou, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. He was accompanied by his Private Secretary, the Rev. C. P. Martell, of St. Xavier's College, Antigonish; and on their landing at the wharf, they were received and welcomed by most of the Catholic Clergy in the Island. His Lordship, accompanied by the Very Rev. Mr. McIntyre, the Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G., the Rev. Dr. McDonald of St. Columbia, the Rev. P. McPhee, of St. Andrew's and St. Peter's, and the Rev. T. Phelan, of Charlottetown, together with the Rev. Mr. Martell—left Town, en route for Tignish, on the afternoon of the same day, and proceeded as far as St. Eleanor's, where they remained for the night. On Wednesday morning they took the Great Western Road, and reached Casumpec Dock about 3 o'clock, where a vast multitude of people, gathered from settlements for a distance of twenty miles around, awaited their arrival—immediately formed in procession—and accompanied the Bishop and Clergy as far as Tignish Church. On arriving at Tignish, there was a large concourse of people assembled to receive the Bishop and Clergy, and a Guard of Honour, consisting of about one hundred young Frenchmen with fire arms, was drawn up in front of the residence of the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, where a salute was fired as the carriages bearing the Reverend gentlemen passed through their ranks. The Chapel bells then rang out a merry peal—a large cannon, (owned in the parish), joined in the general *feu-de-joie* of the small arms, with a quickness that would have been creditable to experienced artillerymen, which was only interrupted for a short time during the afternoon by the solemn ceremony of the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the Chapel by his Lordship the Bishop, eight Priests assisting. After being sumptuously entertained at dinner by the Pastor of Tignish, the Bishop and Clergy visited the site of the new Church, which is about a mile and a half distant from the residence of the Rev. Mr. McIntyre.

Thursday morning, the 9th inst., the day appointed for the laying of the corner stone, dawned auspiciously. It rained almost continuously from 9 until about 11 o'clock; but, notwithstanding, at the latter hour there was a larger assemblage of people on the ground than we have ever witnessed on any occasion in this Island. The site of the new Church is in the very centre of the various, thriving, and picturesque settlements which pass under the general name of Tignish—is on rising ground, in a clear, vast plain; and commands a view of the country for many miles around, as well as of the Gulf on both sides of the strip of land which forms Township No. 1.

The arrival of the Bishop and Clergy at the new Church was hailed by a salute of firearms and a brisk cannonading. At the end of the building where the Altar is to be erected, a temple was tastefully constructed under the direction of the Rev. P. Aubrey, the amiable and much esteemed Vicar of Tignish, the floor of which was richly carpeted and strewn with wild flowers. His Lordship, having assumed in this temple the episcopal vestments, proceeded to bless the salt and water to be used in the ceremonial, after which he offered up a prayer for the perpetual sanctity of the place sprinkled with the water. He then mingled salt with the water, in the form of a cross, and offered up a prayer, "that wherever it shall be sprinkled, all the molestation of the unclean spirit may be removed, and the terror of the venomous serpent may be driven away." The choir then chanted the Antiphon—"Signum Salutis pone," and the 83rd Psalm, "Quam dilecta tabernacula." The Right Rev. Prelate then offered up a prayer for the Divine favour on the spot, through the interceding merits of the Blessed Virgin, the saints to whom the Church is to be dedicated (St. Simon and Jude), and all the other saints. He then proceeded to where the corner stone was placed—a large and beautiful block of granite which was imported at a heavy cost from New York—and engraved with the sign of the cross. Having sprinkled it with holy water, the Bishop marked each part of the stone with the sign of the cross, in the name of the different persons of the Holy Trinity. His Lordship having then knelt, the Litany of the Saints was recited, after which a prayer was offered up, and the 126th Psalm, "Nisi Dominus dissecaverit domum," was chanted. The Bishop then set the stone, and sprinkled it with holy water, saying, "Asperges me Domine, hyssopo, et mundabor; lavabis me, et super nivem dealbabor." [Thou shalt sprinkle me, O Lord, with hyssop, and I shall be cleansed; thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whiter than the snow.] The 50th Psalm was then chanted, after which a procession was formed round the foundations, the Bishop sprinkling holy water upon them, and the choir singing, as they went along the 89th Psalm, "Fundamenta ejus in montibus sanctis." During the procession the Bishop and Clergy stopped twice, offering up appropriate prayers and chanting the prescribed antiphon. The hymn "Veni Creator," having then been sung, the ceremony of laying the corner stone was brought to a conclusion.

A large bottle was inserted in the corner stone, which contained a Latin inscription, beautifully written on parchment by the Rev. Mr. Martell, of which a copy is given below, together with an English translation. A collection of the small coins most in use—a copy each of the *Examiner* and *Islander*, and copies of several other Colonial papers—were likewise deposited in the bottle.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated a pontifical high mass in the temple above referred to, in which the following Reverend gentlemen assisted:—The Rev. Dr. McDonald, Dean; the Rev. C. P. Martell, Sub-deacon; the Rev. F. Aubrey, Master of Ceremonies; the Very Reverend James McDonald, V. G.; Very Rev. P. McIntyre, Rev. Thomas Phelan, Rev. Pius McPhee, and Rev. S. E. Perry. Shortly after Mass, the Bishop addressed the vast concourse of people from the steps of the temporary altar; and in a strain of fervid and thrilling eloquence, which occupied about three quarters of an hour, he congratulated the people under the spiritual care of the zealous and indefatigable missionary of Tignish on the extraordinary proof which they had given of their zeal and piety in preparing for the erection of a church of such stupendous proportions, and of such costly materials, as that which is now in progress.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's address, the Hon. Mr. Whelan was invited to come forward, and in the presence of His Lordship and the Clergy, addressed the vast audience for nearly half an hour. After expressing his admiration at the zeal displayed by the people of Tignish and neighboring settlements, in providing for the erection of a Church which gave such a magnificent promise as that upon whose foundation he then stood, and humbly joining with the Bishop in the congratulations which His Lordship had so justly expressed, he referred to the spirit manifested by the Catholic Church in all ages and climes in the construction of august edifices for the worship of the Most High, and stated that while the old countries

of Europe were studded with the proudest monuments of architectural skill and genius that the human mind has ever devised, and within the pale of the Catholic Church, the New World was endeavoring to emulate the Old in this respect; and that the Catholics of Prince Edward Island, according to their numbers and resources, were not far behind their brethren in older and more favored countries. But the zeal of Catholics was not absorbed in the construction of Churches and Chapels. It was as conspicuous in the erection of stately edifices dedicated to the diffusion of Knowledge, the true handmaid of Religion. It was thus the Church vindicated her claim to the title of the most magnificent patron of the arts and sciences—thus by the diffusion of letters she spread a halo round the august mysteries of the ancient faith, and triumphantly refuted the absurd and wicked calumnies of her enemies, who would fain misrepresent her as the nurse of ignorance and superstition. Mr. W. then took a rapid review of the various Catholic Churches and institutions of learning that had been erected in this Island within a few years; and concluded by thanking the Reverend gentlemen who had done him the honor to request him to speak on such an occasion, and apologised for the imperfect utterance he had given to his feelings. After the addresses, a collection was taken up in aid of the Church, at the corner stone, and in less than an hour the sum of Seven Hundred Pounds was received by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre.

DIED.

On Sunday night, the 3rd instant, after a severe illness of three weeks, which she bore with Christian resignation, ELIZABETH MCBRIDE, in the 38th year of her age, wife of our esteemed citizen EDWARD MURPHY, Esq., of the firm of Frothingham & Workman.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when quite a child, upwards of thirty years ago. As a most faithful, though humble and unassuming child of the Church, and a zealous member of several charitable associations, she will long be affectionately remembered, by her Clergy whom she edified by her piety, and by the poor whom by her charity she relieved in their afflictions. In losing her, our Catholic society has lost one of its best ornaments, and the poor one of their best friends; but heaven, the Christian's better home, has gained another inmate; and it may with confidence be asserted that our loss is her gain.

On Wednesday morning, the 6th, her earthly remains were followed to the Parish Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of her soul, and thence to the Cote-des-Neiges Cemetery, by a numerous and most respectable concourse of our fellow-citizens. Members of all denominations vied with one another in paying this last sad tribute of respect to one whom they had known, and so highly esteemed upon earth; and it to those whom she has left behind her to weep her loss and to imitate her virtues, it is consoling to know how highly the loved but lost one was prized, that consolation has not been denied to them. Few indeed have ever carried with them to the grave warmer memories than has the late Mrs. MURPHY, whose soul is now we trust with the Saints, waiting for the joyful resurrection of the body.

The Members of the Executive and Vigilance Committees of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society are requested to meet in Saint Patrick's House next Sunday, immediately after Grand Mass, on business of Importance.

We have heard that it is the intention of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, assisted by the St. Patrick's Society, and the Volunteer Rifles, to give a grand Pic-Nic for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, about the middle of next month. If the arrangements are carried out, as contemplated, this we have no doubt will be the finest "turn-out" of the season; and considering that the sole object is the support of that noble institution—the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum—we are sure that the attendance will be most numerous.

HONOR TO CANADIAN MEN OF SCIENCE.—We are happy to learn that at a recent meeting of the Royal Society, London, T. Sterry Hunt, Esq., Chemist of the Canadian Geological Survey, was elected a Fellow. He has now, therefore, added to his name the magical letters among British savants F.R.S. His proposers were—Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir William Logan, Professor Ramsay, Dr. Percy Hoffman, Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Graham, Master of the Mint. We heartily congratulate Mr. Hunt upon the distinction he has won.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Catholics ought to know by this time that we never insert anonymous communications.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

DEAR SIR—I sent the following to the *Free Press*, but I do not expect he will insert it; very seldom will he notice me on such matters. I wrote to him the other day with reference to the scandalous libels now publishing in the *Prototype* against the Right Reverend Dr. Piusoneault, without effect. Perhaps you will insert the attached.—Yours, &c.,

C. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *FREE PRESS*.

London, June 28, 1859.

"It was most unsafe to trust any one with such an office as that of teacher, who was entirely under the control of the Priests of Rome, who would absolve him of any act, however wicked. We all know that Rome introduced servants into families, so as to undermine the Protestant principles," &c.

SM—The above remarks were made by a Rev. J. McLean at the Church of England Synod recently held here, as reported in the *Globe* of yesterday; and I do not find that any objection was made by the ministers or laymen present; so I take it for granted that "we all know" and believe firmly—as above—and why not? What right have I to question the veracity or Christianity of the Rev. speaker? Certainly not; yet I must confess I never saw it proved that "Rome" did, really did, such horrible things. Why we are not safe in our houses. How can you tell, for instance, what the religious principles are of the servant you at present keep? Perhaps she has been sent by "Rome," and bid to say she is a Protestant, or supposing no question to be asked, that she must attend church, and at the same time she is secretly and covertly (assisted by two or three priests, no doubt) undermining—that is the word—the peace and security of your family! Good gracious! and can it really be? Where does she get the powder and the matches? Who brought them to the house? Gracious goodness! examine the collar instantly, or before "we all know" all about it, you and yours may be ruthlessly blown into extremely small fragmentary pieces. O my country! and this in Canada. And "Rome" does all these things in enlightened Canada; and we were (poor benighted savages!) utterly and entirely ignorant,

until the other day, that it was understood, distinctly understood that "we did know." Yes, we know very well that "Rome would absolve a man of any act, however wicked." And pray what for? Money, of course. No, he did not say that; but I will tell you what he might have said: he might have told the assembled gentlemen that it was (he had heard it from a very safe and reliable source) the intention of "Rome" to transfer their respected Bishop, and change the diocese from Huron to Goderich! This the Rev. Mr. McLean might very easily have said; and it would have been something new, something original, something startling, and would not have been half so barfaced a falsehood.

Yours respectfully,
AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC.

Birth.

In this city, on the 12th instant, the wife of F. F. Mullins, Esq., of a son.



THE FIRST IRISH PIC-NIC.

Under the Management of the

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION,

(Of which the Rev. Mr. O'Brian is Director.)

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

GUILBEAULT'S GARDENS.

On THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

THE Gardens will be opened at Half-past Nine, A. M., and will be closed at Half-past Eight, P. M.

Gentlemen from the Association will be selected to act as Standards, so that Order, Pleasure, and Healthful Enjoyments will exist without the slightest interruption.

Three Bands have been engaged for the occasion—viz., Two Quadrille Bands, and a Splendid Brass Band.

Programmes of the figures to be danced can be had from the Masters of Ceremonies. The National Exercises of Vaulting, Hacking, Throwing the Hammer, High and Long Leaps, will be spiritedly contested.

A very elegant Silver Medal with an Irish motto, will be awarded for the best Three Leaps. The Leaping to commence at Two o'clock; each party may contend for the Prize at three different times.—Entrance fee, 13 3d.

A beautifully wrought Silver Medal will also be presented for the best Running High Leap. This Prize will be contested for at Three o'clock; each Leaper may contest the Leap three times, if he thinks proper. Entrance fee, 13 3d.

A Hardie Race, by Six Young Men, or more, to come off at Four o'clock. The Six Hardies to be three feet high. The best out of Three Heats to be declared the winner; and to be awarded a valuable Silver Cup, with an appropriate Irish motto. Entrance fee, 2s 6d.

A great many other amusements will be kept up throughout the day.

Luncheons and other Refreshments (spirituous liquors excepted) will be served in the best manner.

At about Six o'clock P. M., if the day proves favorable, one or two large BALLOON ascents will take place, accompanied by Rockets, &c., &c.

The object of this Pic-Nic is to create funds for the Purchasing of Instruments, in order that an

IRISH BRASS BAND

may become permanently established in this City. P. F. WALSH, Sec. Com.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, 21st instant, in their HALL, 408 St. George Street, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order, T. J. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

PLEASURE EXCURSION

LAVALTRIE.



THE Splendid Steamer "WELLAND," Captain C. B. Dewar, of the American Line of Steamers, will leave Bonsecours Wharf on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at EIGHT o'clock A. M., for LAVALTRIE, calling at Longueuil, Boucherville, Vercheres, and Vercheres, returning the same day.

A first-rate band of Music will be on board.

Fare 50 cents for the trip.

Dinner and Refreshments to be had on board. Clubs or Societies wishing to make arrangements for Pleasure Excursions, can procure either of these well known Steamers, the "Ottawa" or "Welland," on MONDAYS of each week, by making application at the Office.

Montreal, July 14.

J. McMARTIN.

SITUATION WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER, (lately arrived from England) who understands Agriculture in all its branches, and both able and willing to work himself, would be glad to undertake the Management of a Farm.

Apply to Mr. JOHN MCCARTNEY, 81 Commissioner Street, Montreal.

July 7, 1859.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1859.