

THE CYCLOPAMA OF IRELAND.—“Have you been to see Ireland?” is a question that our fellow-citizens of Irish origin in Montreal have been repeatedly addressing to one another during the past week; and if there be any whose eyes these lines may meet, who feel themselves constrained to answer that question in the negative, we recommend them to make up for lost time, and for opportunities neglected, by paying a speedy visit to Professor MacEvoy's admired Cyclopama of Ireland, now on exhibition at Bonaventure Hall.

Besides what we may call the patriotic inducements to visit this exhibition; its artistic merits render it worthy of general patronage. It contains views of all the most lovely spots of the lovely isle whose romantic beauties have long been celebrated in story and in song, by the historian and the poet. Nor is the eye alone regaled, for the ears of the spectators are at the same time entranced with those exquisite melodies which Moore has wedded to his immortal verse, and to which no man, however hardened, can listen unmoved. These are delivered in most effectual style by a very competent band of artists, consisting of the Professor himself, assisted by Miss Kate MacEvoy, who is accompanied on the harp by her sister, a charming performer; and of “little” Barney the Guide, who is a host of himself. Last, but certainly not least, we must do homage to the marvellous comic powers of Mr. Whiston, whose admirable personifications of Yankee character in all its phases, and extraordinary feats of mimicry have not been surpassed since the days of the elder Matthews. Sincerely, therefore, can we recommend all our friends, and our Irish friends especially, to visit this Cyclopama of Ireland, which has obtained the unanimous approbation of our city press. Mr. MacEvoy will shortly visit Quebec, where we hope he will be well received.

ELECTION NEWS.—Mr. Morin has been returned for Laval. For the Trent Division Mr. Smith is the successful candidate.

BROCKVILLE BAZAAR.—We would remind our readers in Brockville and the vicinity, of the Bazaar which will be opened on Tuesday next in their Metropolitan Hall. The funds are destined for the completion of the Catholic Church; and for so praiseworthy an object, every Catholic should make it a point of honor to contribute out of the means wherewith God has been pleased to bless him. Irish Catholics, however, need not to be reminded by any man of their duties in this respect, for both in Canada and in the United States, as in the old land, they are foremost in every good work, and deed of charity. They need only to be reminded that the Bazaar opens on Tuesday the 1st prox., and will be continued for the two following days.

THE REVEREND MR. MACDONAGH, OF PERTH.—Mr. Malcolm Cameron has been lecturing at Perth on the subject of Temperance; and in the course of his lecture—which is reported in the Perth Courier—took occasion to pay the following well merited tribute of praise to the Catholic Pastor of Perth, and to his zeal in promoting the cause of temperance:—

“A war is pending between the Devil and Christ. All must admit every act we do must have some effect on that war. Now, can any man say that his drinking can have any effect for Christ in the present state of society on the temperance question? Is it not lamentably true that the very pulpit is not free of the evil, and many strong and great men have been laid down even from the sacred desk. Then why not at once engage on the other side, by which many are rescued and saved, and at all events none are ever injured, or made worse, or exposed to temptation by abstinence. I feel very unwilling to quit this subject, for I am fearful for you if you will not awake, and work, as you were wont twenty years ago.”

“A friend I met a few days ago from here said, ‘Perth is becoming a drunken hole—the young men are awful.’ I inquired, what are temperance men doing?—what are the clergy doing? I was answered—nothing. Yes, the Catholic Priest does more for the cause than all the others.’ Then God be thanked, said I, for Priests. Mercy is better than sacrifice, and all honor to Father Macdonagh, if this be true.”

THE “CHRISTIAN HEROINE OF CANADA,” or Life of Miss Le Ber, translated from the French. Montreal: John Lovell.

This is the title of an interesting little work, giving an account of one of those women to whom the Catholics of Canada at the present moment owe so many thanks, for the existence and prosperity of their many excellent institutions of education and of charity.

LLOYD'S MILITARY MAP.—This is far the best map yet published of the seat of War in the United States, and we heartily recommend it to our readers. The Quebec Gazette has the following notice, with which we fully concur:—

“AN INTERESTING MAP.—We have received a copy of ‘Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern Country.’ It is the most complete thing of the kind we have yet seen. One side of the sheet is occupied with a beautifully coloured map of all the seceded States, with the towns, villages, railways, stations, distances, foris, rivers, harbours, and particulars to render it a perfect ‘military map;’ on the other side is an historical and descriptive sketch of all places of interest in the Southern States, taken from the latest and most authentic sources of information. The price of this useful publication is only fifty cents, or sixty cents, when the counties as well as the States are coloured; and it can be forwarded by mail to subscribers, from the publishing office, 164, Broadway, New York.”

ST. ANNE'S CONVENT.—We find the following notice of this excellent educational institution in the Montreal Pilot:

“**EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AT LACHINE.**—The old Hudson Bay House, at Lachine, has been turned into an educational establishment for young ladies, directed by the religious of St. Ann's Convent. The opening of the classes will take place on Monday next; and already a large number of pupils have applied for admission. The institution contains in its plan of education everything to form young girls to virtue, and give them an education becoming their condition. Boarders, as well as day scholars will be taken. For the former, a wholesome and abundant diet will be provided; in sickness as in health their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times, and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness; in a word everything that constitutes a good education, corresponding to the condition of the pupils. A magnificent garden and the position of the establishment on the banks of the St. Lawrence, opposite the Sault Ste. Louis, and only five or six acres from the Railway Station, contribute to offer inducements to pupils whose parents desire them to enjoy the fresh air, a healthy and happy home, and a sound education. The terms are very moderate. For a full boarder \$74 per annum is exacted; for a half boarder \$37 with very small extras for washing, music, and drawing. The costume is neat and not expensive—a blue dress with a cape of the same color, and a white dress for fates and holidays. The writer of this has had the pleasure of conversing with several of the Sisters connected with the institution, as well as with the Lady Superior, and can certify to their aptitude and fitness for the great and important vocation to which they are to devote themselves.”

THE RANKIN LANCERS.—The following bit of news is going the rounds of the press in Canada:—“It appears that our Colonel Rankin has received a commission from the Government at Washington, and that he is now actively engaged at Detroit in organizing the Rankin Lancers, who are mostly Canadian.”

The Mr. Rankin above referred to, is, we are sorry to confess, a Canadian M.P.P.; but it is to be hoped that means will be found to prevent him from ever taking his seat in the Legislature. The Quebec Chronicle insinuates that the enlistment is but part of some money-making scheme, or job, in which this same Rankin is engaged; and that his military ardor is but an outbreak of his attachment to dollars and cents, for whose sake he undertakes to do the dirty work of a Yankee crimp. We copy the excellent comments of the Chronicle:—

“It will be seen that, to get round the Queen's proclamation, the depot is to be established in Detroit, and Canadian volunteers are to be invited to cross the river to take Uncle Sam's shilling, and enrol themselves for service in the Federal army under Colonel Rankin. Whether this evasion would have the effect of making Mr. Rankin safe from arrest whenever he should venture his person in Canada we very much doubt, but of one thing we are very certain, that should he pursue the course imputed to him by public rumour, he will meet with another more serious dilemma in taking service under the Federal Government. Mr. Rankin is a duly elected member of the Canadian Parliament, and is required on taking his seat in Parliament, to subscribe to the ‘usual oaths’ of loyalty and fidelity to Great Britain. As an officer of the Federal army, he will be also required to take an oath of loyalty, fidelity, and service to the Government of the Northern States. The promises to be made and the oaths to be taken are incompatible. No man can serve two masters. Allegiance to the Foreign Government of the Northern States, and allegiance to the Government of Great Britain cannot co-exist, and Mr. Rankin will find it a very difficult matter to make his *entree* into the Canadian legislature with the odor of a Colonel in the Federal army impregnating his clothes. We know that Mr. Rankin is of a highly speculative disposition, and has a large acquaintance and connection with speculators in New York. We have no objection to his entering into any legitimate speculation, buying up as many blankets and other mercantile commodities as he chooses, and selling them to his mercantile friends in New York at as large a profit as he can get; but we trust, for the credit and character of the Canadian population, whether Legislative representatives or not, that we shall find none of our people, either as officers or soldiers, enrolling themselves in any Dalgetty corps at Detroit or elsewhere.”

MR. WITCHER'S LECTURE.

We find our space will not admit of the very full report which we took of Mr. Witcher's Lecture in the Seminary Hall on Thursday evening, 19th inst.; and we must content ourselves with a general synopsis and a few extracts.

The lecture was the concluding one of a series, and he opened his subject by saying that if he were to give a more exact title to this evening's lecture, than that announced in the public press, he should call it the last chapter of his experience on becoming a Catholic. He then alluded to the current notions entertained by Protestants in regard to Catholics and the Catholic Church; and after giving a very amusing account of a dialogue between a ranting Protestant and a bluff old sea Captain, on the subject of idolatry, he entered seriously upon the subject of invocation of Saints.

We wish our limits permitted us to give this part of the learned gentleman's argument entire, in which he most conclusively proves that it is not the Catholics who elevate the Saints into the place of the Deity; but the Protestants, who, by withholding from God the Sacrifice of the Altar, and only giving to Him prayer and praise, lower the Deity to the level of humanity. “For see,” said he, “the same worship which the Protestant gives to God, he also gives to his fellow-man. All the world over, the subject approaches his Sovereign with the most humble prayers. No prayer is thought too eloquent; no form of words too humble, when addressed by the sturdiest Protestant, to the pardoning power, so only it move that power to show mercy to some son or relative who has made himself obnoxious to the penal laws of the country.”

“I know it is said the intention makes the difference. That although the acts performed are the same, yet when these acts are performed towards the Deity, divine honors are intended, but when performed towards men, only human honors are intended.”

“This may all be. But it in no wise alters the formality of the acts. The acts are the same with whatever intentions performed; and when the Protestant prays to his fellow-man, and says it is not idolatry, because he intends to pay

no higher honor than is justly due to the dignity and station which the man occupies, is it not a want of charity, indeed a great want of charity, to accuse the Catholics of the degrading crime of idolatry for performing the same act towards a Saint? For how does he know that the Catholic intends to pay any higher honor to the Saint, than is justly due to the character and dignity of that Saint?”

“If this be so—if the Catholic pays no higher honor to the Angels, than did the Prophet and Patriarch of Israel, and with that Prophet and Patriarch, demands a blessing of the Angel—if he does no more to that highest and purest of all created beings than did the Archangel Gabriel, and with that Archangel he cries out and says—‘Hail Mary full of grace’—if, in imitation of the Deity itself, he pays honor to those whom God hath said it is His delight to honor—if on being told by the Divine Word, that the prayers of the righteous avail much, he seeks the prayers of those whom he knows to be righteous;—if in short, on being told it is the duty of those pure beings who surround the Throne, and whose robes have been made white in the Blood of the Lamb, to present the prayers of the faithful on earth, as vials of incense—if, I say, on being told this by the Divine Word, the pious Catholic commits his prayers to that same keeping, that they may be presented with the prayers from the whole earth before Him Who sits upon the Throne;—who shall say he is bestowing more honor than is justly due; or who shall say he is an idolater while thus following the example of Patriarchs and Prophets, Apostles and Martyrs, Angels and the just of the whole earth; nay, of God Himself and the whole Court of Heaven!”

The eloquent lecturer then proceeded to give a very clear and succinct view of the teachings of the Fathers, in regard to the Catholic Church, from the third to the fifteenth centuries; showing a great similarity of tone and manner of argument between the old heretics and the present Protestants; and a like similarity of tone and manner of argument between the old doctors and Fathers of the Church, and the present Catholics; giving very happy examples of each.

Throughout the whole lecture, we were particularly struck with the tone of kindness manifested towards his former coreligionists. As an example, we quote his remarks on the unwillingness he felt on leaving the Episcopal church.—“But how could I leave a people who had been so kind to me? From the first time I had met an Episcopal clergyman, down through all my intercourse with the Bishops, the clergy and the laity, I had received nothing from them but kindness and the most brotherly affection. I had shared the fruits of their charities, and the courtesies of their hospitality. By their munificence, my worldly position was comparatively one of freedom from care and personal anxiety.”

“If I spurn all these ties,—throw away all these advantages,—turn my back upon all their charities, and bring scandal upon their whole body—to them I must appear the most ungrateful of beings.”

“Then again those thousand family ties that are linked around the heart and around the life!—To bring grief to a large number of relatives—to deprive a wife of a home, and my little children of a proper education, and to plunge them and myself headlong into poverty, followed by a tempest of indignation, if not of vituperation and scorn! And all for what? For myself it would be to save my own soul and the souls of those little ones whom God had given to me. But to my Protestant friends for what?—the mere following of a distorted fancy and a corrupt imagination.”

He then reviews the history of the Reformation in hopes to find a true and valid succession of Faith and Orders in the Episcopal church, so that he might satisfy his conscience to remain where he was.

“Vain labor! There stood the facts, and Mosheim could not conceal them, and Burnett, with all his weighty tomes, could not falsify them; Barrow, with all his boldness, could not deny them; and Douglass, and Campbell, and Collier, and Heylin, were borne down beneath the weight of them. The broad plain facts were there. Henry VIII. did expel and drive out the old Catholic Church from England; and although a remnant was left, yet that remnant was driven forth by his daughter Elizabeth. They drove the old Bishops from their Sees, the Priests from their altars, the Religious from their houses, and the laity into exile; and then by an Act of Parliament, proceeded to make a new church, with new offices and new doctrines.”

Mr. Witcher then gave the arguments by which those who have left the Catholic Church are wont to justify their course before the Protestant world; and concluded by mentioning those strong motives which can alone justify so important a step as a change of one's religion.

Although the lecture was of unusual length, yet the earnest simplicity of the speaker's style, the happy blending of narration with argument, and the down-right earnestness with which the whole was given, kept the audience in the most perfect attention.

RE-OPENING OF THE “ASSUMPTION COLLEGE,” SANDWICH.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

The public is already aware that it was in contemplation to place the Assumption College, in Sandwich under the management of some Religious Association whose special Mission is the training of youth. I am happy to be able to inform those it may concern, that the earnest and persevering efforts of His Lordship, the Bishop of Sandwich, have, at length, proved quite successful. The Fathers of the illustrious Order of St. Benedict, are now in charge of the Assumption College.

This announcement, I am confident, will be received with feelings of satisfaction by every one who takes an interest in the sacred cause of Religious Education. The Rev. Fathers who have assumed the direction of the College belong to that far-famed society of scholars and experienced professors whose literary labors have conferred lasting benefits in Europe, and the United States. They come in our midst to devote their time, exertions, and energy, to the noble but difficult task of training the rising generation in the pursuit of useful knowledge. Worldly motives, self-interest—have no share in their glorious mission. The glory of their heavenly Master and the advancement of sound and Christian education, are the sole object they have in view.

The appointment of such men to take charge of the Assumption College is, at once, a guarantee of the future success of this Institution, and of its claims to the confidence of parents, and of the public at large.

In closing this notice, I beg to repeat that the Assumption College will, in future, be conducted by a colony of the distinguished Fathers of the Benedictine Order, whose Mother-House is situated at St. Vincent's Abbey, near LaTrobe, State of Pennsylvania,—remaining, as before, under the patronage of their Lordships the Bishop of Sandwich and the Bishop of Detroit, who will spare no pains to promote the usefulness of this Institution.

The Benedictine Fathers will teach a Classical and Commercial course, including Greek, Latin, English, French, German, and all other branches of education. Board, lodging, tuition, washing, and mending linen and stockings, medical attendance, and use of library, \$120, payable quarterly in advance. For further particulars I beg to refer to the Prospectus which will be issued in a few days.

J. M. BRYER V. G.

Sandwich, Sept. 14, 1861.

Nota.—All letters an business with College should be addressed pre-paid as follows:—The Rev. Superior of the Assumption College, Sandwich, C. W.

The *Whig* of Kingston has the following notice of the late Bishop McDonnell of Kingston:—

“Of the individuals who have passed away from among us during the last twenty-five years, and who had taken an interest in the prosperity and advancement of Canada West, no one, probably, had won for himself in so great a degree the esteem of all classes of his fellow-citizens. Arriving in Canada at an early period of the present century, at a time when toil, privation and difficulties, inseparable from life in a new country, awaited the zealous missionary as well as the hardy emigrant, he devoted himself in the noblest spirit of self-sacrifice, and with untiring energy to the duties of his sacred calling to the amelioration of the condition of those entrusted to his spiritual care. In him they found a friend and counsellor, to them he endeavored himself to his unbounded benevolence and greatness of soul. Moving among all classes and creeds with a mind unbiassed by religious prejudices, taking an interest in all that tended to develop the resources or aided in the general prosperity of the country, he acquired a popularity still memorable and obtained over the minds of his fellow-citizens, an influence only equalled by their esteem and respect for him. The ripe scholar, the polished gentleman, the learned divine, his many estimable qualities recommended him to the notice of the Court of Rome, and he was elevated to the dignity of a Bishop of the Catholic Church. The position made no change in the man, he remained still the zealous missionary, the indefatigable pastor. His loyalty to the British Crown was never surpassed when the best interests of the empire were either assailed or jeopardised on this continent, he stood forth their bold advocate, by word and deed proved how sincere was his attachment to British institutions, and infused into the hearts of his fellow countrymen and others an equal enthusiasm for their preservation and maintenance. Indeed, his noble conduct on several occasions, tended so much to the preservation of loyalty, that it drew from the highest authorities repeated expressions of thanks and gratitude. As a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, his active mind, strengthened by experience acquired by constant association with all classes, enabled him to suggest many things most beneficial to the best interests of the country and the peace and harmony of its inhabitants.—*Kingston Whig*.”

BLESSING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT AYLMER.—On Saturday, the 29th instant, will take place the Solemn Benediction and opening of the new Catholic Church just being completed in the village of Aylmer. His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa will preside at the ceremony, which will take place at 10 o'clock, a.m., precisely. High Mass will be celebrated immediately after, at which will be performed Mozart's Mass, No. 12, by the choir of the Cathedral of Ottawa, under the able direction of Mons. Dosart, Organist. The members of the Canadian Band have also consented to lend their valuable aid to the orchestral services of the day.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

THE “HABEAS CORPUS” IN BALTIMORE.—After the five secession members of the Legislature were arrested on Monday, by order of General Dix, and taken to Fort McHenry, a man by the name of Jos. Wicks, from the eastern shore of Maryland, undertook to get out writs of *habeas corpus* for their release. As soon as the fact was communicated to General Dix, he ordered the police to arrest Wicks and send him home by the first steamer, with a notification to the captain not to bring him to Baltimore again. General Dix is certainly entitled to the credit of devising an original and summary mode of staying proceedings in *habeas corpus* cases.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

The City of Hamilton brought out to Quebec ten 100 pound Armstrong guns, and other stores for the defence of Canada. To show how red tape yet rules in England, the spars for the shears for mounting the guns were also sent out.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

ON THE LOOK-OUT.—We (*Hamilton Times*) understand that Corporal Smylie and two men of the 30th Regiment are now stationed in this city for the purpose of keeping a look-out for deserters. The frequent desertions of soldiers from the regiments stationed at Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto have induced the military authorities to make extraordinary efforts to put a stop to it as far as possible.

THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.—Many of our farmer friends have threshed out their fall wheat, and we believe the yield will be tolerably fair upon the whole, though scarcely what may be said to be an average crop. Many of the samples are somewhat shrunken, the effect of the rust, with which the fall wheat was visited in this part of the Province a few days before ripening. With the exception of a number of fields badly damaged by the army worm and another small insect (the true name of which we have as yet been unable to learn), the prospects for a good yield of spring wheat are very fair.—*Oshawa Vindicator*.

We (*Commercial Advertiser*) copy from the Oxford Herald a letter from Washington, over the real signature of the writer, giving pretty solid proof of the subsidizing of the *Globe* by the Federal Government at Washington. This is no doubt a better speculation for Mr. Brown than the advance on sawn hardwood obtained from the proprietors of the Ocean Steamships, and accounts for the recent payment of some pressing claims upon him.

From the letter alluded to by our cotemporary we make the annexed extracts:—

Washington, 12th Sept., 1861.
My Dear M.,—When I took my leave of you in Toronto, last July, I promised to write upon my arrival at Washington, and give you any news that might be of interest to your readers.

Dr. Russell's letters have given great dissatisfaction. I heard Mr. Seward, in communication with other members of the cabinet, uttering his anathemas against the Dr., the *London Times*, and the British people generally. He said, in the present state of affairs, that it was a matter of importance that some leading Canadian journal should be induced to advocate the cause of the North. Canada being a contiguous Province, as well as for several other considerations, it was thought that such would be good policy. I think it was Mr. Seward who remarked that the *Globe* would be the most likely to accept their overtures and advocate their cause, as during the last session of the Canadian Parliament one of the principal Editors of that paper declared that if existing evils in Canada could not be remedied, his party would look to Washington for relief.

Besides this the proprietor of the *Globe* had lived for some time in the United States and entertained extreme democratic views. Under these circumstances, it was thought that the influence of the *Globe* in their behalf, could be secured. This is the substance of the conversation that took place in my hearing, and you may judge that I was not very much surprised to see within a week after the most fulsome articles in the *Globe*, advocating the cause of the North, and justifying the policy of the Cabinet. It is rumored here that the pecuniary recompense was only part of the consideration, and that American papers in the interest of the government, puff the *Globe* and its editor-in-chief. The latter instalment has been promptly paid. In my humble opinion the chief of the Opposition party has placed himself and friends in a very awkward position by the course he has adopted in his paper.

Yours truly,

RUAL BROOKS.

Married.

In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, on the 9th inst., Mr. Robert Warren, son of Moses Warren, to Jane Agnes, daughter of Mr. James Fitzsimmons, all of this city.

On the 19th inst., at St. Mary's (R.C.) Cathedral, Hamilton, by his Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, and the Very Rev. E. Gordon, V.G., G. H. Daly, Esq., son of Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of South Australia, to Mary Stuart, daughter of the Hon. Sir Allan N. McNab, Bart., A.D.C., M.L.C., of Dundurn.

Birth.

In Montreal, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Bernard Maguire, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. Patrick Prior of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 19th inst., Mr. John Hanley, Inn-keeper, aged 45 years; a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST;

Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

THIS College is under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U. S. It is situated in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two miles from the town of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and of the United States.

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course.—The Classical Course comprises the English, French, German, Latin and Greek languages, together with the other branches of literature which are usually taught in all great Colleges. The Commercial Course comprises the English, French and German languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be taught, if desired.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced.

The Scholastic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July.

The discipline is strict, but mild and parental.

All letters must be submitted to the inspection of the President.

The use of tobacco is prohibited.

No student is permitted to leave the College, unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the month.

TERMS, (invariably in advance):

Board and Tuition, for quarter of 80 days, \$25 00
Washing, mending, and the use of Library, ditto, 3 00
Instrumental Music, ditto, 3 00
Spending vacation at the College, 20 00
No extra charge for Vocal Music.
School Books and Stationery will be furnished by the College at the usual prices.

No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unforeseen expenses.

Every student must be provided, 1st, with three suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two flannel shirts; 3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair of stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counterpane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bags; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th, three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for toilet; 11th, knife, fork, tea and table spoons, and a metal cup.

The College opens this year on the first Monday of October.

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B.,

President.

Assumption College

Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.

BAZAAR!!

A BAZAAR for the sale of a large quantity of useful and elegant articles will be held in the

METROPOLITAN HALL, BROCKVILLE,

on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of October next, in aid of the fund for completing the new Catholic Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Catholic ladies of Brockville.

Brockville, Sept. 6th, 1861.

BONAVENTURE HALL,

COMMENCING

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, UNPRECEDENTED combination of ART, SCIENCE & HUMOUR! Three great Exhibitions in one: MacEvoy's grand Pictorial and Musical Exhibition,

THE CYCLOPAMA

OF

A TOUR 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 *Ohio 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.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER, for the Grange Catholic Model School, who can give instruction in French and English.

For particulars, apply by letter (post-paid) to Patrick Hackett, Esq., Granby, Canada East. Sept. 12.