

The Toronto General Hospital is bankrupt. The Bishop of that diocese has reiterated his generous offer to undertake the expenses of the institution to a considerable extent, furnishing the necessary nurses, in the form of Sisters of Charity, gratis. A letter from Mgr. Lynch to this effect, and of which we give a copy below was laid before the City Council, but his offer was slighted:—

To the Mayor and Aldermen, representing the Citizens of Toronto in Council assembled.

GENTLEMEN.—As a rate payer of the city of Toronto and representing a large number of the same, permit us to address you in relation to the Toronto General Hospital. We visited it a few days ago in company with our Vicar General, Father Jamot. We found a large and well-ventilated hospital building capable of accommodating with proper classification, 300 patients. The halls, wards, and various conveniences for the sick appear to be very good. The situation of the Hospital is not bad; it might, however, be vastly improved if the idle able-bodied prisoners in the neighboring goal would be healthily employed in improving the run of the river Don into the lake. We were distressed to find only 27 poor sick within its walls, knowing that there were hundreds outside in misery and suffering who might easily be relieved. Moreover, we were sorry to find that besides the old debt on the establishment there was also one of the five thousand dollars for current expenses, notwithstanding a revenue from government and other sources of over twenty thousand dollars.

Gentlemen! this disgrace cannot be attributed to the government which supplies an annual grant of thirteen thousand dollars, nor to the charitable citizens of Toronto, who responded most magnificently to the last appeal made in favour of the Hospital, nor to the lack of endowment; but to mismanagement. This painful and humiliating condition of things, we proposed before to the Trustees of the General Hospital to remedy, and we now renew to your honourable body the same proposal. Not, as some have said by taking the proprietorship of the building into our own hands; nor by taking the control of it out of the hands of the present trustees; nor by making it secular, as the ministers of all denominations will have free access there, but simply by confiding its domestic management to the Sisters of Charity.

The really charitable and liberal citizens of Toronto having the interest of the sick poor at heart, favour the proposition. The small vote on the appropriation of ten thousand dollars in aid of the Hospital, compared with the large vote for Parliamentary honours, proved what the charitable of Toronto think of giving a further grant to an institution already sufficiently endowed, if that endowment were in proper hands. Sectarianism and bigotry may be worked up; but these will prove nothing in the presence of real charity and a multitude of sick and unrelieved poor. If the sick poor had the fate of the Hospital in their hands, their verdict would be, to be taken from their cabins of misery and to be left in the hands of good doctors and tender nurses, no matter what their religion may be if they only have the religion which makes them practice charity towards the poor, and especially toward the sick.

A great man once said:—"Those whom you have neglected to relieve, when you could, and allowed to perish, you have murdered." We sit by the sickly waters of a stream, that close over the poor, and we stretch not forth a hand to save them, nor permit others to do so. Blind bigotry, always uncharitable, may steal the hearts of some. But to talk of closing an hospital, already well endowed, or to call for further aid from an already heavily-taxed population, is to talk against charity, justice, and common sense. Under the circumstances, the City Council should not be held responsible for the calamity of a closed hospital, and were the sum of ten thousand dollars granted this year, with five thousand dollars already gone for current expenses, a demand for a similar grant may be made next year under the present management, and comparatively only, as small number of patients admitted. We, therefore, gentlemen, again renew to you our former proposal to the Trustees for relieving the embarrassments of the Hospital, by confiding its domestic management to the Sisters of Charity.

England, France, and the United States were glad to find in their difficulties, Sisters of Charity to attend to their sick soldiers, and certainly it would not seem to be beneath our dignity in this country, to follow such illustrious examples in our minor difficulties, though these difficulties are very serious for the poor. If the proposition, gentlemen, which we men have the honour to make, be rejected, the necessity will be forced upon us of establishing an hospital for the relief of the sick poor, without distinction of creed. This will entail a great expense, and quite an unnecessary one if our present proposition be not accepted.

We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

(Signed), JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Bishop of Toronto.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Sept. 10, 1867.

Mr. Editor.—It is a common practice with newspaper writers, at this season of the year, to apologize for the dulness of their remarks by very considerably reminding their readers of the excessive heat of the weather, and the consequent depression of man's physical and intellectual faculties. For my part, I feel that, as a devotee to Truth, I am not in a position to plead any such excuse, for, thanks to the continually bracing nature of our Island air, there is never absolutely a single day so very hot as to forbid all mental exertion. The only thing which surprises me in connexion with the climate of this island, is that so little advantage is taken of it by those who, breathing for ten months the pestilential atmosphere of a closely-packed city—an atmosphere which is fed with the multifarious smells of tanneries, soap factories, and steam engines—rush into the country with the strong determination of inhaling a few mouthfuls of pure air, and find themselves, by a strangely inconsistent act of their own will, safely ensconced for the remaining two months in a country town which is scarcely less of a city than Montreal itself. It is surely matter for surprise that persons who act thus—and there are hundreds of such in the principal cities of Canada—never reflect that they might almost as well remain in their counting houses, or at their professional desks as to pass their holidays in places like Richmond or St. Ann's, Bout de l'Isle. The writer of these lines has had occasion more than once to notice the "order of the day" pursued at these and many other favorite resorts of pleasure-seekers, and he assures the uninitiated that to dignify that with the name of healthy recreation, is one of the most arrant pieces of Tom foolery to be met with on this side of the Juggernaut of India. Far be it from me to wish to depreciate the great watering places of Canada, or to insinuate that they are not among the best in America. What I say, I say not to those

who frequent Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, or Ha! Ha! Bay, but to that large class of pleasure-seekers and health seekers who think that they are doing something really beneficial to themselves, if they take up their abode a few weeks in some bustling little town, and bring with them all the state and formality of city life—their three or four servants, their Champagne, their six o'clock dinners, their mercurial evening parties, and their little bill of four dollars a day and twenty a night. If any person can see in this course of life an avenue to health and comfort, he deserves to be eternally remembered. He will belong indeed to a very numerous class, but his powers of discernment must certainly be more than ordinary. I am well aware that there is a large number of persons who look upon this species of pleasure as little more than down-right humbug, but who, in the absence of a better and cheaper mode of healthy recreation, content themselves with doing as others do. For the benefit of such persons, as well as of those whom the present state of things prevents from enjoying a single week in the country at all, I would state that there are scarcely any better watering-places to be found in British America than in this Prince Edward Island of ours. The invigorating salt water which surrounds the island is accessible at all points, whilst we are never visited with those dull, heavy days, with the thermometer in the neighborhood of 95°, which as often as they come, completely prostrate every Montrealeur. In addition to this, the "gude folk" of P. E. I., are exceedingly modest in their charges, and hotel keepers are fully as attentive here as anywhere else, considering what they ask for their attention. For further particulars, inquire of Lovell's Geography and your family physician.

Whilst you of the New Dominion are passing through one of the most furious Election contests in the record of British American annals, the inhabitants of this little island, left out in the cold, as some Confederates very charitably put it, are pursuing in peace and contentment their happy avocations of sturdy, independent farmers. The harvest which has just been secured, is, on the whole, a very abundant one—the oat crop, which is always good here, has turned out remarkably well, whilst the wheat, which is generally considered here a precarious crop, has yielded beyond expectation. The other cereals too are abundant as usual, and, on the whole, the tillers of the earth amongst us (and they are by far our most numerous class) have every reason to thank a bountiful Providence for the success which has crowned their honest labors.

I have lately visited several settlements of this flourishing little Colony, and I have been highly pleased to observe that not the least attractive feature in many of them is a splendid Church, which would be a credit to the wealthiest country parish in Canada. On my enquiring to what denomination the largest and handsomest Churches belonged, I was invariably told that they were Catholic Churches, and that they owed their existence mainly to the untiring zeal of the present energetic Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. Dr. McIntyre. I think that I spoke to you before of our Catholic Educational establishments—our St. Dunstan's College, and our Convents, as well as, if I remember rightly, of the fostering care and encouragement given to these institutions by the same devoted Prelate. To what I may have already said on this subject, I have great pleasure in adding the testimony of a distinguished and impartial witness. His Honor Mr. Justice Peters, a member of the Church of England, lately said in a public speech that, of all the promoters of education in these Lower Provinces, His Lordship, the Bishop of Ch. Town, is the most energetic and the most successful. Such a testimony coming from such a witness, speaks volumes for the untiring zeal of this Rt. Rev. Prelate, and relieves me from the difficult task of endeavoring to detail at any length his many great efforts in the cause of education. I have said that many of the settlements which I visited were remarkable for their fine Churches; I cannot, however, forbear mentioning that in some localities which I was told were Protestant, places of worship, whilst every thing else seemed to flourish, appeared to my eye miserably poor. In one small district, I noticed two shabby-looking buildings set up within a stone's throw of each other, both pretending to be places of worship, and both belonging to the same denomination. Such an anomaly arose of course, as I was afterwards told, from a disagreement among the parishioners about Heaven knows what. In another locality, I passed a Church which was about half-finished, and which has been apparently in that comfortable condition for the last six years at least, and all owing as I was informed to the want of agreement among the leading members of the congregation. From what I saw in those localities of the effects of such Ecclesiastical squabbles, and in other places where the Churches were no larger than ordinary country houses notwithstanding the absence of squabbles, it appeared to me that in some of the Protestant portions of this island, "religion" is fast going to the dogs. Could not the same remark be made of some parts of Canada?

PISCATOR.

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC.—On Sunday the 6th instant the following Orders were conferred in the Cathedral of Quebec, by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston:—

Sub Deacons—MM. Joseph Remi Desjardins, Louis Oesime Gauvrieh, Ignace Langlais, Louis Joseph Gagnon, Adolphe Godbout, Francois Alfred Bergeron, Edouard Hospice Eugene Ludger Marceau, of the Diocese of Quebec, and M. Louis Jacques Langis, of Rimouski.

Minor Orders—M. Thomas Davis, Kingston, MM. Polycarpe Dassyria, Georges Pierre Cote, Joseph Arrien Panineau, Philippe Ernest Au dette, Francois Xavier Gosselin, Theophile Houde, Louis Sanslacon and Narcisse Eutrope Dionne, Quebec.

The following gentlemen at the same time received the Tonsure—MM. Prosper Vincent, Jos. Marquis, Leon Maxime Morisset, Edouard Loriaux, Francois Cinq Mars, of the diocese of Quebec.

Remember the Bazaar in aid of the Orphans.

On Wednesday the 9th was celebrated at Berthier, with much pomp, the Fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Parish Priest the venerable and universally beloved Rev. M. Gagnon. There were present the Archbishop of the Province, the Bishops of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Kingston, and Three Rivers, accompanied by one hundred and fifty of the members of the Priesthood. The sermon at High Mass was preached by His Lordship, the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

In the rejoicings the laity of all ages and conditions took an active and prominent part. The shops and places of business were closed as on a high holiday: the streets and buildings were gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, whilst arches were thrown across many of the chief thoroughfares. In the evening there were fireworks and an illumination. On the whole the fête was celebrated in a manner as creditable to the Catholics of Berthier, as it must have been gratifying to and was well deserved by, their excellent pastor. Long may he be spared to his flock.

On Sunday last, was read from the pulpits of all the Catholic Churches of this City and diocese a circular from the Bishop of Montreal, recommending to the Clergy and Faithful a collection to be taken up next Sunday, in behalf of the Missions to the ignorant, and recently emancipated negroes of Florida, and others of the Southern States.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—September, 1867.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—A very interesting number, it contains the following articles:—Moral Theories, and Christian Ethics; English Vers de societe; Concilia Scotia; Carsten Hauch and his latest Poem; Gustave Dore; Professor P. Smith's Measurement of the Great Pyramid; The Queen's Book; and The Achievements and Moral of 1867.

Another Spectator having not sent his name, is respectfully informed that his communication was, as is the case with all anonymous letters received at the TRUE WITNESS Office—thrown into the fire.

There is a rumor afloat that Lord Monck will shortly be recalled: and that he will be succeeded as Governor General of these Colonies by the Duke of Buckingham.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.—A bold case of kidnapping has occurred in Western Canada which will demand close investigation. The facts, as stated in the Detroit Post, are these: One Allen McDonald, a resident of Mooretown, on the Canada side, has been in the habit of smuggling goods and selling them to parties on the American side of the river. At length he was detected by the United States authorities and fined \$500, and ordered to be confined in the St. Clair County jail until paid. The Sheriff, however, did not put him in prison, but took his parole that he would not run away. But that is just what McDonald did, making good his escape without delay. The Sheriff was greatly enraged at being thus outwitted, and proceeded with his brother to Mooretown, where McDonald was easily found. They endeavored to induce him to go back with them quietly, and when he refused they forced him down to their boat after a desperate struggle. The crowd tried to rescue the prisoner, but the Sheriff and his brother kept them back with their revolvers. The account from which we quote, which is not likely to be unduly prejudiced in favour of the Canadian side of the story, says that Mr. McDonald was shot at and wounded, and that a man named Rankin was wounded in the back of the head by a bullet from the Sheriff's revolver. If these facts be correct, the Sheriff of St. Clair County must, of course, be called to strict account for his illegal conduct.—Montreal Herald.

In a recent address before the Social Science Congress then sitting in Dublin, Sir James T. Simpson showed that at 10s. a head sewage of Belfast was worth £70 000 a year, every shilling of which is now thrown into the sea. We are equally wasteful here in Montreal. Assuming that the sewage of this city is worth as much per head of the population, we annually waste substances valued, according to Sir James' estimate, at \$300,000 a year, a sum which would suffice to pay off our civic debt in less than ten years; that is if the sewage could be utilised and sold at the Belfast price. Montreal is remarkably well situated in this respect. If the sewage were collected in tanks and pumped up to the mountain, it could thence be distributed by means of tubes and hose pipes over an area of about two hundred square miles. Years may elapse before farming is carried to such a high pitch in Canada as to necessitate the employment of sewage as a manure, but that period must come sooner or later, and it would be well to keep it in view when carrying out any more great drainage works.—Montreal Gazette.

THE DESERTER GOODWIN.—Gunner Goodwin, Royal Artillery, who was caught in the act of deserting, disguised as a negro, on Tuesday morning, was at once handcuffed and so secured as to prevent him from removing any traces of the Africa from his face. In this piteous plight he was taken over to the naval yard wharf on board the steamer Banker, where the arriving batteries disembarked. There he stood confronting the men of the new batteries as well as those of the one he belonged to, which was about leaving. At first his comrades did not recognize him, as it is said his disguise was a most effective one; but as soon as the fact became known, they crowded round him, and in spite of the painful situation in which the fellow was placed, simultaneously burst into loud laughter, in which they were joined by the men of other batteries. The Artillery that embarked yesterday went by the Grecean, the Banker taking the baggage.—Kingston News Wednesday.

The correspondences between the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive will be read with mingled surprise and indignation by the people of this country. That Messrs. Hill, Blanchard, and the other members of the Administration would tender their resignations immediately after the return of His Excellency to town, was what we all had a right to expect; but that General Williams should think fit to refuse to accept the offices placed at his disposal, and shirk the responsibility of forming a new Administration, was not the treatment the people expected at the hands of that officer.—Halifax Chronicle.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GALT.—The Reformer has an account of a quarrel which nearly resulted fatally to one of the parties, occurring on Main street, Galt, on Sabbath evening last. Two young men engaged in altercation concerning a girl whom one of them was escorting, and the result was that the latter drew a pistol to intimidate the other and fired it into the sidewalk. On attempting to charge it again his opponent endeavoured to wrest it from him when he of the breach-loader fired at him and the bullet grazed the side of his head, cutting the scalp severely.

A swindler is going the rounds in Ontario victimising the printers and the public. He pretends to be the agent for the Worrell Brothers.

A Newfoundland paper now before us complains of the willful and wanton destruction of the woods which is continually going in that colony, predicting that at the present rate of destruction, fuel will be unobtainable in a very few years. We are equally careless here in Canada with our forests. Some parts of the country are completely denuded to the grievous discomfort of man and beast, and yet no one seems disposed to lay out plantations and thereby improve the appearance as well as the value of his lands. The French Canadians are sad sinners in this respect, and seem to have a perfect mania for destroying trees; but if they could be made to understand that the productivity of their crops depends upon the shelter afforded to them by a fringe of trees, and improvement might yet be looked for. A bare, treeless country resembles a beautiful woman without a lock of hair.—Montreal Gazette.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Whoever looks at the river will easily perceive that it is about as low as it was this time two years. The natural inference is, that the coming winter will see the Water Department encountering difficulties similar to those which be set in the winter before last. This is a serious prospect for the city; and the sooner it is determined in what manner the contingencies shall be met, the better and more economical it will prove. Experience may suggest a more judicious use of the turbine; but the inexorable action of the frost may frustrate all the strategy of the wheelhouse; and it would seem as if there was nothing for it but the erection of steam-engines to assist the pumping power. Let the department remember that to be forewarned is to be forearmed.—Witness.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—The multiplication of Governmental machinery by the adoption of Confederation, will raise the question whether we, in Ontario, are not in a fair way of being governed overmuch. Our municipal system was framed under a different state of things from that which now exists, and it has been developed to an extent which has not been at all approached in any other Province of the Dominion. These Provinces can easily adapt their municipal system, such as it is, to the altered condition of things. In Ontario our whole municipal system will require to come under review. At present there are no less than five different bodies which have the power of levying taxes. These are: The General Government, the Provincial Government, the County Councils, and the Trustees of School Sections.—Toronto Leader.

KINGSTON, Oct. 10.—John Mages, an escaped convict from Clinton State Prison, New York, was forcibly abducted to-day. He was taken from the police station by the County Attorney and Detective Macaulay, and when on the wharf loudly asserted his privileges as a British subject, and claimed the protection of British laws. He was forced on board the American steamer by the police, and taken away to the States. An investigation is demanded.

WHEAT.—Over 40,000 bushels of midge proof wheat have been taken in at Meadowvale mill during the past two months.—Globe.

HORSE THIEVES.—The British Whig says the horse thieves are lively again around Gananoque. Two farmers named Chapman and Smith, living near that village, had one horse and the other a buggy and harness, stolen from their premises.

Married.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the Rev. P. Dowd, P. P., in the Parish Church, Mr. Felix M. Cassidy, to Miss Elizabeth Kavanagh, both of this city.

Died.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., Teresa, daughter of the late James Magorran, Bsq., aged 19 years.

On the 5th inst., Mary Esther, only daughter of Alexander Shannon.

At Longueuil, on the 14th inst., Henry Logan Smith, youngest son of Wm. Orler, printer, aged 4 years, 7 months and 27 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 14 1867.
Flour—Pollards, nominal \$4.60; Middlings, \$5 00 \$0.00; Fine, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Super. No. 2 \$6 00 to \$7.00; Superfine nominal \$7.40; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.55; Extra, \$7.55 to \$7.80; Superior Extra \$8 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.60 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs. Wheat per bush. of 200 lbs.—\$5.40 to \$5.60. Oats per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.62 to \$1.63.

For per 66 lbs.—91c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 33c to 40c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 70c to 75c.
Rye per 56 lbs.—00c.
Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.00 to \$0.00.

Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$4.90 to \$5.95 Seconds, \$3.35 to \$5.40; Thirds, \$1.85 to 0.00.—First Peas, \$6.55 to \$6.60.
Pork per hhd. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$20.25 to \$30;—Prime Mess, \$16.50; Prime, \$15.50 to \$30.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY MONTREAL.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the Society's Hall, Bonaventure Building, on Monday Evening, the 21st instant.

SUBJECT OF DEBATE: "Which would be the most conducive to the interests of the New Dominion—Free Trade or a Strong Protective Tariff?"

N.B.—The members are particularly requested to attend, and can on this occasion be accompanied by Friends.
Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock, Sharp.
By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT

IN THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Full particulars in next issue.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.
The above Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 2nd September next, at Nine o'clock, A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on very moderate terms.
For particulars apply at the School.
WM. DORAN, Principal.
Montreal, August 30, 1867.

It has been established by the best medical authority, that one-half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have improved a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

BLACK TEA.
Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c.; 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do., 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., First 75c.

GREEN TEA.
Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 70c.; Superior and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superior do., \$1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal.
October 3rd, 1867. 3m

JUST THE THING FOR ALL.
CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING FOR ALL CLASSES.

What varied taste around we see,
Wherever we may press;
What fashion gay for work or play,
In every point of dress;
As seasons roll, costumes change,
Fresh beauties daily spring,
Whilst KENNEDY'S dress maintains the fame,
For all, 'tis just the thing.

Ask those who bask in princely halls,
Who lend the world of dress;
Ask those in humble spheres of life,
Their opinion to express;
And one and all those facts endorse,
Which through all Canada ring—
That KENNEDY'S clothing is for all,
In truth, the very thing.

For field sports, boating trips and tours,
For ocean, rail or road,
Is it appropriate in its part,
Substantial, smart and good;
To constitute its first class mark,
Experienced artists bring
Their combined knowledge, and, of course,
Produce it just the thing.

To suit all wearers ample care
Is fully now displayed;
The choice is most astounding, too,
The largest in the trade!
If saving now to meet the times,
Judiciously you bring,
Why, purchase then KENNEDY'S Dress,
It is the very thing.

KENNEDY'S SUMMER SUITS at greatly Reduced prices.
60 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH RAYMOND, Trader, of St. Remi,

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Saturday the Ninth day of November next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 12th October, 1867. 2w

F. A. QUINN,
ADVOCATE,
No 49 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Richard Carr, a Cooper by trade, who left Montreal on the 24th of November, 1866. When last heard of, six months ago, he was in Belleville. Any information of him or his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his aged and helpless mother, Address, Mrs. Carr, care of Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Montreal.

Ontario and United States papers please copy.

WANTED,

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate School, Pictou. A Male Teacher, who can furnish satisfactory references as to moral and literary character. Application to be made by letter to the Revd. M. Lalor Pictou.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.
under the direction of the
SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCCORD STREET.

Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work.

CONDITIONS:—Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance Fee [annual charge], 50c.

HOURS OF CLASS:—From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A.M., and from 1 to 4 o'clock P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per month, \$2.

ST. ANN'S SAVING ROOM.—The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867.

The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronize this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,
KINGSTON, C. W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful 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 day, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st of September, and ends on the 1st of July.