

spective cells. He, witness, bid and listened to the conversation, in which amidst many oaths and irrelevant expressions, Whelan explicitly avowed or boasted that "he had shot that fellow like a dog." This conversation was reported to, and written down afterwards, by the Sheriff.

Sheriff Powell deposed that he had employed the last named witness as a competent person to listen to, and take down the conversation between Whelan and Doyle. The witness also occasionally employed another prisoner, Robert Hess, to listen to, and report any conversation between the prisoners.

Robert Hess sworn, corroborated the testimony of Cullen and of Sheriff Powell: which was further confirmed by the evidence of John L. Nephew, a man employed about the jail.

Francis Kilby, had heard of the murder at half-past five of the morning on which it occurred. Shortly after went to Michael Starr's: spoke of the murder, and expressed an opinion that the murderer deserved to be torn limb from limb: prisoner who was present turned round with a strange expression, and with a grinning smile asked for something to drink. This closed the case for the Crown.

For the defence, a number of witnesses were called, who all deposed to the infamous character of the witness Lacroix, whose testimony against the prisoner was the sole direct evidence. Lacroix, so all the witnesses examined on this head deposed, was a liar and a thief, and of such a reputation that no one who knew him would believe him upon oath. On this point there was a singular unanimity.

Euphémie Desfosses, a servant at the tavern where prisoner boarded deposed to having accidentally discharged the prisoner's pistol some time before Mr. McGee's death, wounding her arm in so doing. The mark was shown in Court.

Wm. Gould knew the witness for the Crown, Turner. Met him soon after the murder when Turner said "Jim Whelan poor fellow is arrested: he wouldn't hurt a child." Heard Turner say that Doyle was a fool if he did not take the reward to give evidence against Whelan; and that for half the money, he—Turner—would hang his grandfather.

Mrs. Murphy, John Lyons, and Patrick Kelly were examined, but nothing of any consequence seems to have been elicited from them.

Michael Duggan (prisoner) kept a grocery in Montreal before his arrest. Never saw Whelan till he saw him in gaol, and was certain that prisoner never set foot in the grocery. P. A. Egleson, John Downes, and Mr. Duggan gave their testimony to the same purport.

Susan Wheatley corroborated the evidence given by Wm. Gould as to the language of the Crown witness Turner, as did also James White.

James Kinsella, prisoner, confirmed the statement of the other witnesses as to the language of Turner, and swore that whilst in gaol, and in conversation with Whelan about the murder of Mr. McGee, prisoner had always stoutly protested his innocence.

Patrick Egleson sworn, knew the witness Turner and confirmed the evidence of the previous witnesses as to what was said by Turner, respecting his readiness to hang his own grandfather for half the amount of the reward in the McGee case, and the innocence of Whelan.—The rest of this witness' testimony was not important.

Catherine Scablon lived in Montreal: her husband kept a grocery there; knew prisoner, and the witness Turner, but never heard the former use threats against Mr. McGee.

Mr. O'Hara police magistrate, deposed as to the taking of the depositions of the witness Lacroix.

Michael Casey, prisoner, was in for stealing a watch: knew the witness Hess: heard him tell "Whelan that his d—d neck would be stretched before long," and boast that "he was to get the best suit of clothes in the City from the Sheriff."

James Duggan had lived in Montreal; John Weather knew nothing about the truthfulness of the witness Hess.

John H. Duggan was an advocate in Montreal. This witness' evidence established nothing of importance.

James Doran, waiter at Russell House, from which he had been dismissed, testified to the impossibility of hearing a conversation in the pantry from the spot in which the witness Turner stated he was in, when he overheard a conversation between Whelan and others with reference to Mr. McGee.

R. Quinn saw Whelan in the House on the night of the murder, saw him leave the House: he went away by the main entrance and turned to the East. Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence established nothing either for the prosecution or for the defence. On the motion of prisoner's Counsel the trial was adjourned to await an important witness for the defence, named Mitchell, who had been accidentally delayed at Cobourg.

On Saturday the trial was continued, and Wm. Mitchell deposed that he was in gaol, when the conversation testified to by the witness Cullen as having taken place between prisoner and Doyle took place: that prisoner never in the course of that conversation admitted that he had shot Mr. McGee; and that if such an admission had been made by prisoner, he, witness, must have heard it.

This closed the case for the defence, but the Crown proceeded to call some witnesses in rebuttal.

Alexander Powell, Governor of the gaol, de-

posed to the fact that Mitchell could not have overheard the conversation sworn to by Cullen, since before it occurred he, Mitchell, had been locked up. This was corroborated by a turnkey W. McEwan.

W. H. Falls, Law student, swore, that wishing to test the possibility of overhearing such a conversation as that sworn to by the witness Turner, he witness, had taken the place in the Russell House Hotel, that Turner occupied, from which he could distinguish the words of a conversation held in a low tone, betwixt Cullen and Mr. Burnham. This also was corroborated by the two last named.

Dr. H. Hill, of the hospital, testified to the witness Euphémie Desfosses having been treated for a gun shot wound in the arm received on the 9th of February.

Daniel Buck and W. Sanger were examined but nothing of immediate consequence was elicited.

The Court then decided that the Counsel for prisoner should address the Jury, followed by the Crown Counsel. As this would occupy the remainder of the day, the delivery of the verdict would have to be postponed till Monday.

These proceedings closed, Buckley and Doyle were arraigned as accessories to the murder: they protested their innocence in energetic terms, and entered a plea of "Not Guilty."

After an eloquent and powerful address from Mr. Cameron, and the reply of Mr. O'Reilly, the Counsel for the Crown, His Honor the Judge summed up the evidence, and charged the Jury in an eminently impartial manner: indicating the points to which their attention should be directed, and urging them to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubts they might entertain. About 8 p.m. on Monday the Jury retired to consider their verdict.

At a few minutes after nine on Tuesday, His Honor Judge Richards took his seat, the Jury were called into Court, and after the usual questions by the Judge, the foreman declared Patrick James Whelan "Guilty" of the murder of Thos. D'Arcy McGee. His Honor asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. The prisoner made a long speech, strongly protesting his innocence of the crime of which he had been found guilty, after which His Honor passed the following sentence:—

"The sentence of this Court is that you Patrick James Whelan found guilty of the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, be taken to the place from whence you came, and that, on Thursday the tenth day of December next, between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner heard his dreadful sentence with varying colour and quick breathing.

#### THE LATE BISHOP FULFORD.

(To the Editor of the True Witness)  
MONTREAL, Sept. 13th, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to speak in the name of the members of the English Episcopal Church; and through you to offer our grateful acknowledgment to the Catholic authorities of this City for the courtesy and Christian charity which they displayed in causing the great bell at Notre Dame to be tolled, and its flag half masted, out of respect to the memory of our late metropolitan.—The members of his own church have spoken of the excellent way in which he discharged the difficult duty of presiding over a clergy in hot strife, one party against another, as recent exposures in the public papers unhappily prove. The inhabitants generally, by their unskipped attendance at his funeral, have testified to the respect in which his public conduct and private virtues were held among us. It was reserved for the authorities of the more ancient church of this City and Province to show that notwithstanding the known sentiments of that Church against all not belonging to her communion, they were willing to put the fruits of true faith before what they considered the profession of it, and to recognize good works as the fruit of God's Spirit, wherever they may see it manifested. "Forbid him not; for whosoever is not against you is for you." Doubtless many Roman Catholics have remembered the course pursued by Bishop Fulford, when, presiding over a Missionary meeting, he said in effect—"My brethren, are you sure that in seeking to destroy the religion of those people, you have a better to give them in its place?"

Would that the Protestants of this city were as courteous and charitable in the way they speak and act towards Catholics, as the latter generally are towards them! "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Yours faithfully,  
ONE WHO BELIEVES IN "THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH," AND "THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS."

The annexed is from the Montreal Witness:

OUR R. CATHOLIC CLERGY AND 'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GOSWOLM.'—The exhortations of the Roman Catholic Clergy of our city, against the bearing and seeing of said opera, form at present one of the trite subjects of conversation. A great deal is said about it, and in a great deal of talking is always also a great deal of nonsense. I will give those who laugh at the exhortations a piece of news. Offenbach, the composer of 'La Grande Duchesse,' never allowed any of his children to hear or see his operas; he even forbade them to read the text, however much they would have liked to do so. Lastly at the wedding breakfast of his eldest daughter, the conversation turned to this subject, and Offenbach declared that now he had no more objections to his daughter's visiting his operas as long as she had her husband's consent, but he never would like it. This is a fact, my name vouches for the truth of it. Offenbach's operas and particularly their subjects, are all very much alike and have all pretty much the same character. They really are no operas, but farces, vaudevilles, to which the melodies of their many lyric verses and more lyric scenes, were mostly composed by Offenbach himself, instead of being borrowed from the mouths of the people. On the question: Why Offenbach composes against his better judgment such farces? I answer: Offenbach was once a very poor German Hebrew, and would make money with his talent, and he is now a very, very rich man.

New Books.—We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Messrs Dawson Bros., of this city, reprint of the following standard works:—

MIDSHIPMAN EASY—By Captain Marryat.—This is a very neatly printed edition of the works of almost the only man who knows anything about the life of a youngster on board of a man-of-war. Capt. Marryat is, in short, the best writer of naval stories in the English language.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—Martin Chuzzlewit, and American notes by Charles Dickens.—This is the second volume of a new and very handsome edition of the popular novel. The type is small, but the paper good, and the execution first rate.

GOTHE AND SCHILLER—An Historical Romance—By L. Medbach. Translated from German by C. Coleman, and illustrated by Gaston Fay.—We cannot speak very highly of its merits.

A CARD—The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Williamstown, having considerably enlarged their establishment, beg to inform Parents and Guardians, that they can now accommodate a very large number of boarders.

The convent is situated in one of the most healthy localities in Canada and but four miles from the Lancaster Station.

Board and tuition in the English and French languages, with vocal and instrumental music and all kinds of needle work are placed at the very low rate of eight dollars per month.

Lieut-Governor Dundas, of Prince Edward Island recently arrived in Halifax. His visit was undertaken it is said, for the purpose of avoiding Butler and his party, who called at the island a few days ago for the purpose of endeavoring to form a politico-commercial treaty with that dependency.

As one effect of the drought in England we may notice that the 'German' took from this port on her last outward voyage 91 tons of hay. This is the first time that we remember hay being exported from Canada to England by steamship.—[Gazette.

One of the principle Orange Lodges publishes a resolution, in the Daily Telegraph censuring the H. N. J. H. Cameron for taking a fee in the Whelan case, he being the Grand Master of the Orange Order.

We are glad to learn that the visit of the Algerian deputations resulted in the collection of the substantial sum of \$7,000. We should now do as much, if not more, for our more immediate neighbors in the northwest.—[Gazette.

Three members of the Roman Catholic Separate Board of School Trustees, of this city, were excommunicated at St. Peter's Cathedral, on Sunday last by Vicar General Bruyere for refusing to comply with the decision of the bishop, and admit the Sisters of Charity as teachers of the Separate School. From what we learn, the members of the board were notified about three months ago by the bishop that arrangements were about being made to put some of the Sisters of Charity over the female department of the London school. These ladies, before entering the order, have to obtain a first class Normal school certificate, and thus are well qualified teachers; and as the amount realized from taxation is entirely inadequate to defray the expenses of the school, the deficiency has to be supplied by the voluntary contribution of members of the church. The object of the bishop in relieving the membership of part of the burden imposed, is surely worthy of much commendation. The bishop has the almost unanimous feeling of the congregation in his favor, and he will be heartily sustained against the dissatisfied few.—Pro type Sept. 8th.

Dr. Sterry Hart says:—The waters of the Varennes springs are alkaline-saline, belonging to the same class as the Saratoga waters, and the Saline and Gas springs of California, but somewhat stronger. All of these, in addition to sea salt and bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, contain a portion of bicarbonate of soda, besides compounds of bromine and iodine. The waters of the Varennes Springs, according to my published analyses, contain more over portions of baryta and strontia salts, which should not be overlooked in estimating the medicinal value of the waters, besides which the Outer springs contain some carbonate of iron. These waters are now on the market. Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell & Co., are the Montreal Agents.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon, about ten minutes past four, a man named E. G. Martin attempted to commit suicide in a boarding house kept by A. D. Bonin opposite the Royal Insurance Buildings. It appears the man stated he arrived from Boston that morning, about 8 o'clock, and during the day took his breakfast and dinner. He stated he was a marble carver and partner in a firm in Boston, and seemed to be under the impression that the detectives were after him. When discovered he was lying on his bed with a gash in his throat, and afterwards attempted to tear it wider. He was however, quite sensible and wrote, his name on the wall with a pencil, also the words, "I thought you had been a soldier with me in the U.S." "I am not a thief or a murderer." He was evidently labouring under temporary derangement, and was conveyed as soon as possible to the English Hospital.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Arsenic, N. S. R. W. B. McLeod \$1; Hamilton, Very Rev. E. Gordon V. G. \$1; Halifax, J. Donohue \$4; M. Conroy \$1; Toronto, J. P. Macdonnell \$2; Greek Bink, J. N. G. \$4; Longbeach, J. Lythe \$2; Point Alexander, J. McQuirly \$3; Boucherville, Widow Delery \$2; St. Jerome, P. Shea \$1; Park Hill, Miss M. Golovin \$2; Kingsbridge, Rev. A. Wassenaar \$2; Hemmingford, J. Ryan \$2; Oka, Rev. M. Mercier \$2; Kingston, R. Byrne \$4; St. Marthe, D. Blandet \$1; Portsmouth, O. K. G. Cameron \$2; St. John, F. H. Marchand \$2; Aymer, 8 Day \$3; New Wood M. Shea \$2; Stanfield, P. Thomas \$1; Picton, W. H. Gray \$2; Almonte, H. Fay \$2; Padmaro, P. Whelan \$4; Weston, F. G. Kent \$2; Leamoxville, P. Murphy \$1; Three Rivers, Rev. G. O. Canon \$2; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. J. Larocque \$2; Gaspé, Rev. M. Bess \$1; St. Catherine de Jacques Cartier, J. O'Brien \$2; St. Hyacinthe, M. Buckley \$2; Per Rev. J. McCarthy—Miss McGillis Williamstown \$2; J. Devine North Lancaster \$2; Per F. O'Neill—J. Leroy Pakenham \$2; T. O'Connor Cedar Hill \$2; Per J. Hackett—M. Mulrany Chambly \$2; P. O'Reilly \$2; Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm—J. Doyle Margate \$2; M. McDaniel \$2; Per L. Whelan—G. Edwards Gatineau Mills \$2; B. Gardner, do \$2; T. Carroll do \$2.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1868.  
Flour—Pollards, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Middlings \$5.30 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Super. No. 2 \$8.00 to \$8.10; Superfine \$7.00 to \$7.40; Fancy \$9.00 to \$9.50; Extra, \$7.10 to \$7.25; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.50; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs.  
Cattle per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$20.00 to \$20.00.  
Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.65 to \$2.00.  
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal—worth about \$2.00 to \$2.00.  
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$8.87 to \$8.90 Seconds, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Thirds, \$4.40 to \$4.50.—First Potatoes, 5.55.  
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 24.50 to 25.00.—Prime Mess \$17.50; Prime, \$16.00 to 16.70.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

	Sept. 15, 1868.
Flour, country, per quintal, ....	18 0 to 18 6
Oatmeal, do .....	00 0 to 00 0
Indian Meal, do .....	9 8 to 10 0
Barley, do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Peas, do .....	6 3 to 7 0
Oats, do .....	2 6 to 2 9
Butter, fresh, per lb. ....	1 3 to 1 8
Lard, salt do .....	0 10 to 1 00
Potatoes per bag .....	6 0 to 6 3
Onions, per minot, ....	7 6 to 10 0
Lard, per lb .....	0 7 to 0 8
Beef, per lb .....	0 4 to 0 9
Pork, do .....	0 7 to 0 8
Mutton do .....	0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, per quarter .....	2 6 to 5 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen .....	1 0 to 1 1
Hay, per 100 bundles, ....	\$8.00 to \$10
Straw .....	\$5.00 to \$7.00



#### CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

##### GRAND

#### PROMENADE CONCERT,

##### TO BE HELD IN

#### ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

##### ON

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1868.

Reverend Mr. O'Farrell, and other distinguished speakers, will deliver addresses. The most eminent Musical talent has been engaged. Concert commencing at 8 o'clock.

THOS. FOX, Sec.

Montreal, Sept. 11, 1868.

#### BAZAAR.

ON MONDAY, the 21st inst., will be opened in the SALLE D'ASTYLE, Bonaventure Street, under the Patronage of the Ladies of Charity, a BAZAAR of which the proceeds will be applied to the Orphans, and the children abandoned by their parents, under the charge of the Grey Nuns of the Hospice St. Joseph.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "A. H.," True Witness Office.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, a First class Teacher, who has taught in one of the Maritime Provinces for the past six years, is now open to an engagement. Can be communicated with any time prior to 1st November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be well recommended. A liberal salary required. Address: "P. B. Teacher," office of this paper. Sept. 17.

#### TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, county Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, "Patrick O'Leary, Secretary, Treasurer, School Commissioners St. Sophia Terrebonne Co, P.Q."

THE SISTERS of the HOLY NAMES of JESUS and MARY at Longueuil, will re-open their Boarding School on the 2nd September. 2w-3

#### HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September.

#### JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

THIS School will re-open on the 14th September next at 5 o'clock p.m. The pupils must:— 1st. Pay the first quarter in advance. 2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate. 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

#### LACOMBE & CLARKE'S

FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 32 St. Denis Street,

(NEAR VIGOR SQUARE),

WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1868.

Able resident Teachers will, daily, assist the Principals, besides the Professors of Music and Singing. Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue his special attention to the advanced Classes. Book Keeping will form part of the Commercial Education. A preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it. August 28. 1m-3

#### BOARDING SCHOOL.

Mrs. O. H. E. CLARKE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY

FOR

YOUNG LADIES,

No. 30 ST. DENIS STREET (NEAR VIGOR SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1868.

Mrs. Clarke will be assisted as before by the two resident Teachers (English and French), besides the Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue to pay special attention to the progress of the pupils in English Writing and Arithmetic.

Conversation in English and French, respectively, will, at all times, be required. Boarders received on the same reasonable terms as before, of whose Health and Manners, as well as advancement in their studies, Mrs. Clarke will take particular care.

Plain and Ornamental Needle work taught in the establishment, and Domestic Economy practically explained. August 28. 1m-3

#### CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

SOCIETY ST. JOSEPH.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the CAISSE D'EPARGNE of the Temperance Society, section St. Joseph, and to all persons concerned, that the said Society at its meeting of the 27th inst., adopted a Resolution declaring the urgency for dissolving the said Society immediately after its proposals shall have been honored: and if any one proposes to object to the said Resolution, he is bound to do so within fifteen days after the last publication of the above Notice.

ALPHONSE BOURDON,

Montreal, 28th Aug., 1868. 1m-4

#### CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET.

THE REOPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The payments in each year of course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the 1st and 15th of each month.

For the first year of course..... \$1.00 per month.  
do second do ..... 1.50 do  
do third do ..... 2.00 do  
do fourth do ..... 2.50 do  
do fifth do ..... 3.00 do

A deduction of twenty-five cents per month will be allowed to parents paying quarterly, or who will have two or more children at this school at the same time, or who belong to some benevolent society in Montreal.

On the other side, twenty-five cents per month will be added to the account of parents who will have failed to pay before the 15th of the month.

Parents will be furnished with a monthly Bulletin, stating the Conduct, application and progress of their children.

The Commercial Academy's principal object is to prepare students attending the course for all branches both Commercial and Industrial.

The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English professors, and the task of learning these idioms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school.

For all particulars, enquire of the principal, at the Academy, Cotte street No. 31. Hours of attendance from 8 to 10 A.M. And from 1 to 2 P.M.

U. E. AROHBAULT

Principal.

Montreal 28 August 1868. 1 m-3

#### SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

CONDUCTED BY THE

RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 500 SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Course of Studies of this Institution embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, viz., Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Maps and use of Globes) Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, etc.

#### TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per month.....\$6 00  
Music..... 2 00  
Drawing and Painting..... 1 00  
Washing..... 1 00  
Use of bed and bedding per annum..... 5 00  
Use of desk..... 1 00  
Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing, Painting, etc., are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents.

The Academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 6th July.

Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white muslin, each young lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one at white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work box, etc.

No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of protracted illness.

Pupils are received at any time during the year.

Address, SISTER ST. GABRIEL,

Directress.

August 2. 1m 2

#### MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms.

For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal.

August 28. 2m-3

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, Ont.

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 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 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.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868 (open to competitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Sept. next, in the EXHIBIT ON BUILDING, St. CATHERINE STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM fronting Guy and St. Catherine Streets.