

"Lordly castle by the sea." The internal decoration *ditto*, were originally of the costliest description.

But see! it disappears from view, and we sail away by "sunside" of gentle memory—by the "Kaatskills"—"Anthony's nose" and a hundred scenes known in all parts of the world where the prose poetry of "Geoffrey Crayon" is studied and admired—now skirting the base of some dark gray mountain, or gliding by some busy manufacturing in the valley, which throws its glaring murky light into the moonlit sky; and now winding into some sheltering bay to thread our way through clustering flights of timid river craft, till the busy hum of voices around us died away, the evening air becomes chill, and we retire with many a backward look from scenes of such unrivalled beauty.

On waking we were at Albany—more heat, more noise, more fatigue, as may be surmised, our stay was short. The direct train took us thence to Montreal—and the reality of life resumed its interrupted course. We began again to study the interest of "mankind" but from a more practical point of view.

Yours healthfully,

M. A. N.

MONTREAL CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.—The vacation at this excellent seat of learning and piety terminates on the 2nd of September. It is to be hoped the parents of the children attending the schools of the Christian Brothers will endeavor to have their children present on the second of next month, so that they may commence the collegiate year with attention in this respect as well as assiduity to their studies.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, TORONTO.—Early in September the Christian Brothers will re-open their Schools at Toronto. The institution is eminently entitled to support. Probably no other educational establishment is gifted with such energetic, painstaking and pious teachers. Brother Arnold, the Director, has been long known as a successful educator of Catholic youth. We therefore deem it a pleasure to recommend the Catholics of Toronto to urge the claims of the good brotherhood on the public, and wish the pious confraternity every success in the undertaking which they are so well entitled to. The Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingston, must sustain a serious loss in the removal of Brother Arnold to Toronto.

NEW POLICE STATION.—On Monday evening the new police station was opened in connection with the fire station at Point St. Charles. Ten of the best men in the City Police Force, under Sergeant Clancy, are to be stationed here at least temporarily. It is probable, however, that the appointment will be permanent, inasmuch as the locality is a growing one, and is much frequented by rowdies, who are popularly supposed to reside in Beaver-Hall, Viger Square, and other select localities suited to their retiring nature.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—We perceive by *The Freeman's Journal* that at a sectional meeting of the association in Trinity College, Dublin, held on the 9th inst., that an interesting paper of vast importance to the medical profession was submitted by our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Dr. Hingston.

ACCIDENT AT THE GRANBY SLATE QUARRY.—On Monday morning last, Mr. Andrew Donnelly, of the Granby Slate Quarry, was killed by the explosion of a blast. He had run one of two hundred yards from the blast after the firing of the fuse; but such was the force with which the rocks were precipitated, that, even at that distance, Mr. Donnelly was struck and instantly killed. Mr. Donnelly was a resident of Melbourne and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his sudden death. —*Waterloo Advertiser*, 22nd.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon, Mr. John J. Ross, residing near Longue Pointe, found the body of a boy, about 12 years old, lying drowned on a raft. From inquiries made, it appears that the boy's name is Durand, that he resided near Longue Pointe, and has been missing during two or three days. It is supposed that the body, having risen to the surface, has been washed on to the raft by the passing by of a boat. The coroner has been notified.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that as Mr. Bissett, Supt. of the Lachine Canal, was leaving the canal office, Friday morning, in a buggy, his horse took fright and jumped into the old canal, about 25 or 30 feet deep; but, strange to say, the horse was almost uninjured, although the buggy was smashed to pieces. Mr. Bissett was fortunately able to jump out in time to save himself, or else consequences might have been serious.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Henry O'Brien, while at work Friday morning on board the steamer "Flamberg" fell from the deck into the hold, and was very seriously injured. He was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he died last night.

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—The Local Government has this day issued a proclamation offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of the party or parties who set fire to the buildings lately burned at Montreal.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A. Ryan Nash farmer who resides in the township of Windsor, a short distance from the town on the gravel road, was attacked on Thursday night by three footpads, who pounded him almost to a jelly, and then robbed him of \$11.50 and a gold ring. None of the robbers have yet been arrested. —*London Free Press*.

SEVERE REVOLT IN THE NOVA SCOTIA PENITENTIARY.—The Halifax *Express* of the 19th inst. says:

Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock a revolt, attended with serious results, took place in the Provincial Penitentiary. The dinner for the prisoners having been brought from the cooking department of the institution, and placed upon the table, the men, numbering about forty, declared that the meat furnished was rotten, not fit for human food, and demanded something better. The keeper remonstrated with them, telling them that the food was good and wholesome, but they stoutly maintained it was not, and manifested a disposition to

revolt. They seized the dishes containing the food, and threw them upon the floor, at the same time threatening the officers of the prison (who, not anticipating a disturbance, were not well prepared for such a scene) with personal violence. The men after destroying the dishes, commenced smashing the windows, and, in fact, breaking up the furniture which was within their reach. The Governor of the institution, finding that matters were coming to a crisis, and apprehending personal violence despatched a messenger to the nearest fort with instructions to request the presence of a number of armed men to assist him in quelling the riot. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards the messenger returned accompanied by a Sergeant and four Sappers, all of whom were armed with loaded rifles. But even the presence of the soldiers did not deter the riotous prisoners, as they still pursued the work of demolishing everything within their reach that was breakable. The Governor, in the presence of the Sappers, who had now presented arms, demanded the inmates of the prison to desist, but they paid no attention whatever to his order. The Governor, finding that ordinary means would not avail, and being apprehensive that the prisoners would make a desperate attempt to effect their escape, requested the Sergeant to order the Sappers to fire. The order was then given and promptly executed, the result of which was the wounding of three of the insubordinates, one of them very seriously. Soon after the shots were fired, about twenty men of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by an officer, arrived at the scene of disturbance, and their presence had the effect of striking terror into the breasts of the rioters, who at once retired to their respective cells. Order having been restored, it was found that James Burns, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for committing a violent and unprovoked assault upon Alderman Nash, and others, was shot through the left shoulder, the bullet having gone completely through his body. A soldier of the 17th Regt. named Parks, who was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment was wounded in the head. The bullet struck him near the eye and following the skull well nigh demolished one of his ears. The third man who suffered for his indiscretion was a soldier of the 47th Regiment, named Michael Bradley, who had been sentenced by the Supreme Court to imprisonment for life for committing rape. He was shot in the right thigh, but the wound is not dangerous. All the windows within reach of the turbulent prisoners were smashed, and the tables in the dining hall much damaged. The wounded men were conveyed to the hospital, in connection with the Penitentiary, where their wounds were dressed by Drs. Wickliffe and Black. The wound received by Burns is a very serious one. Intelligence of the insurrection was forwarded to His Worship the Mayor, to Judge Fyfe, the Attorney General, and the City Marshal, which gentlemen went to the prison, but the disturbance had been quelled previous to their arrival. All the prisoners were locked up in strong cells, and a number of policemen stationed in the building, who remained keeping watch all night. This is the most serious revolt that has as yet taken place in the penitentiary.

THE NAVIGATION BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.—The establishment of a deep channel between this port and Quebec is of such vital importance to the trade of the Province, much more even than to the trade of Montreal, that it is very natural the Hon. John Young, to whose exertions what has been done is due, should show his determination that the channel, made with so much labor and expense, should be used. The facts brought forward by Mr. Young, the care, it may almost be said devotion, he has given to this object, and the ample proof he has afforded of the capacity of the channels, whose existence, in spite of the certificates of the pilots, he has demonstrated, must give great weight to any statements he may make on this subject. No argument is required to prove, for the fact will not be gained, that it is desirable to have a clear and uninterrupted channel from Quebec to Montreal, of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest class of ships. The tendency for some years past has been to increase the size of ships, the expense of freight per ton decreasing as a general rule as the size of the ship increases. It is, therefore, evident that a depth which would have been looked upon a few years ago as more than sufficient, would now be regarded as very inadequate. Hence the ridicule at first attaching to the proposal made by Mr. Young when negotiating for the formation of a twenty-foot channel, and the unwillingness to go to an expense which appeared at the time unwarrantable. The question is not now, nor for some time past, whether there should be such a channel. All its advantages have been granted. Indeed without the facility even the imperfectly navigated channel has afforded, the great odds formerly existing against the St. Lawrence route must have been debared Montreal from looking for a shipping trade of any importance, when competing with the great rival route of which New York is the terminus, which must set all competition at defiance, if to heavy lighters and expenses of transfer be added the higher rate of freight which the detention caused by these delays would necessitate. The assertions made by Mr. Young are that the channel exists, and has never been used by the pilots, that this ignorance on their part has been the cause of great expense to the owners of ships; and that the probability of very large exports this year involving heavy expenses for the lighterage, which will either add to the rate of freight or fall as loss on the ship-owners, makes it a matter of the highest importance to ascertain whether his assertions as to the depth of water, confirmed by the statement of Mr. McLennan, President of Trade, or the certificate of the pilots that such channel does not exist, is to be credited. The subject has so often been before the mercantile public, that it is unnecessary to discuss the matter anew. This much, however, may be borne in mind, that public proof was given by Mr. Young and Cap. Armstrong that such a channel did exist in 1865, and still exists, but that it is never used. This arises from the fact of the map and sailing directions not being prepared, owing to the dismissal of Captain Armstrong, on the ground that the channel was completed, and, therefore, his services were no longer required. This is a fact which was one, is a question with which party politics have no concern. It is a matter of fact that it is in dispute, not a mere opinion, and the test could be so easily applied that no difficulty should be felt in obtaining a solution. If Mr. Young is wrong, the loss will be to him and to the people of Montreal; if he is right the gain will be to the whole community. With the direct challenge to the Harbor Commissioners some steps must be taken, and an investigation at once proceeded with, as the arrival of the fall fleet should see the question so decisively settled that no further doubt will be left on this important point. —*Herald*

Birth,

On the 21st inst., the wife of J. J. Corran, Esq. advocate of a son.

In this city, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr. William Booth, of a daughter.

Died,

At Compton, N. T., on the 18th of August after a severe sickness of over a year, William Daly son of Thomas Daly, and Ann Corran, of the City of Armagh, Ireland, aged 41 years.

New York *Freeman* and Boston *Pilot* please copy.

In Ottawa, on the 19th inst., after a brief illness, Anna Maria, wife of Daniel O'Connor, Esq. solicitor.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 21st August Susan Switzer, wife of Mr. George Lefebvre.

At Glenoe Cottage, St. Andrew's P.Q., on the 22d inst., Angus Michael, aged 20 years and 9 months, youngest son of the late Archibald Macdonald, Esq., Hudson's Bay Co.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug 27, 1867.

Flour—Pollards, nominal \$4.75; Middlings, \$5.50 \$5.80; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Super., No. 2 \$6.80 to \$7.00; Superfine nominal \$7.55; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7.70; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.30; Superior Extra \$9 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.70 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to \$5.95.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—U. C. Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Peas per 60 lbs.—96c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 43c to 45c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 60c to 70c.
Rye per 56 lbs.—85c.
Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.72 to \$0.75.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Ports \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$7.45 to \$8.00.
Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.75 to \$19.—Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15. to \$20.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Aug 27, 1867.
Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 20 6
Oatmeal, do 0 0 to 0 0
Indian Meal, do 11 0 to 00 0
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, 0 0 to 0 0
Peas, do, 5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do, 2 3 to 2 6
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to 1 3
Do, salt 0 6½ to 0 7
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag 3 0 to 4 0
Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0
Lard, per lb 0 3 to 0 9
Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 9½
Pork, do 0 5 to 0 9
Mutton do 0 6 to 0 7
Lamb, per quarter 4 0 to 6 3
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 6 to 0 6
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10.50
Straw \$3.00 to \$4.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$7.00 to \$9.00
Pork, fresh, do, \$7.50 to \$8.00

S. T. ANN'S ACADEMY.

under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCGORD 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 11½ 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 Sewing 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.

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.

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY.

NO. 111 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL.
The opening of the Classes of the above named Academy, already announced to the public as a branch of the Mount St. Mary Institute, took place on Monday, the 26th inst.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

The duties of the above named school will be resumed, (D. V.) on Monday, 2nd Sept. 1867.
Parents are requested to be punctual in sending, and children in coming, on the first day, that they may be classified, and active duties resumed at once.
Montreal, 29th August, 1867.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIREAD ME.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.
Directed by the Religious of the Order of St. Victor MILE END NEAR MONTREAL.

This house of education, founded in 1848, is placed under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and the Seminary of St. Sulpice.
It is protected by the Provincial Government.
Its classes are opened on the 2d of September and closed on the 1st of July.
English and French are taught with the same attention.

The course of studies is of six years and embraces grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing, and catechism, &c., with some notions on agriculture and domestic economy.
We have shops for shoe-makers, tailors, printers, book-binders and cabinet-makers.

For those who are old or occupied on the farm we open, on the 15th of November, a special course which lasts until the 15th of April.

This course comprises: manual alphabet, writing, the elementary rules and catechism, &c.
There is no particular dress but the pupils must be provided with clothes so that they may be always kept clean.

CONDITIONS

Boarding and tuition.....\$80.00 for the school year.
Bedding.....5.00 do do
Washing.....5.00 do do
Payable in advance in two terms.
Books, clothing and medical care are extra charges.
A. BELANGER C.P.S.V.

DRAWING FOR A HARMONICA.

The drawing by lottery of the above named article of Art for the benefit of the poor, will positively take place on Wednesday the 4th of Sept. next, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Cabinet de Lecture, Palais, corner of François Xavier and Notre Dame Streets.
That magnificent object of art, valued at \$200, is to be drawn for by 800 subscribers, at 25 cents each—a large number of tickets, still remaining on hand, can be had at the Cabinet de Lecture, Palais, every day from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m. If all the tickets are not sold at the time of the drawing—and if one of the undisposed of numbers should be the winner, the article will become the property of the poor and be sold by auction for their benefit. If the article should be won by one of the holders of the tickets sold, it will be delivered immediately on the receipt of \$10 to defray the expenses of the drawing. If the winner prefers money to the article, a reasonable price will be given for it.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL.

COTTE STREET NO. 31 AND 33.

THE REOPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on SECOND SEPTEMBER NEXT.

By a Resolution adopted on the 20th. of July 1866, the School Commissioners have made a deduction of fifty cents per month on the charges for tuition, the first year of the course being nevertheless excepted; and moreover, have established the following new conditions, viz.:

The payments in each year of the course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the 1st. and 15. of each month.

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

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.

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, from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 2 P. M.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

Principal.

SEMINARY OF ST. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

THE Scholastic Year, at the above Institution will commence on THURSDAY, FIFTH SEPTEMBER.

The Course of Studies embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages; Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy and the Sciences: Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry; Vocal and Instrumental Music Drawing, &c.
The Course is so arranged that after the first half, the students are prepared to enter advantageously in any branch of Commercial agricultural or industrial pursuits.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition.....\$50 00
Bed and bedding.....6 00
Physician.....1 00
Music Piano each lesson.....0 20
There are daily Stages to and from Montreal.
22 Aug. 1867.

LACOMBE & CLARKE'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

Nos. 30 and 32 St. DENIS STREET, near VIGOR SQUARE, Montreal.

WILL RESUME its Course of Instruction on MONDAY, the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at No. 39 for YOUNG LADIES, and at No. 32 for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Six able resident Teachers will be daily employed in assisting the Principals, besides the teachers of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke, Senr., will continue his special attention to the advanced classes in both Houses. Book-keeping will form part of the Commercial Education, and there will be a preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it.

Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen will be received AS BOARDERS, in the separate houses, on the same moderate terms as before.

Plain and Ornamental Needle-work taught in the Establishment.

MASSON COLLEGE TERREBONNE.

THIRTEEN MILES FROM MONTREAL.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

The re-opening of the new high commercial course introduced in the Masson College will take place on the 4th of September next.

The following is a sketch of this new and improved programme:—

FIRST SECTION.

1st AND 2ND YEARS.—GRAMMAR CLASSES.

Their subjects:—

- 1st. Accentuated and Declamatory Reading.
- 2nd. Elements and Syntax of the French and English Languages.
- 3rd. Arithmetic in all its branches, and Mental Calculation.
- 4th. Different writings.
- 5th. The reading of Manuscripts.
- 6th. Rudiments of Book-keeping.
- 7th. Compendium of Universal History.

SECOND SECTION.

3RD YEAR.—CLASS OF BUSINESS.

Its subjects:—

- 1st. Book-keeping in all its divisions.
- 2nd. Commercial Arithmetic.
- 3rd. Commercial Correspondence.
- 4th. Calligraphy.
- 5th. Treatise on Commercial Law.
- 6th. Telegraphing.
- 7th. Banking, Exchange, Discount, Customs and Commissions.
- 8th. Insurance.
- 9th. Stenography.
- 10th. History of Canada (for those only who follow the entire course.)

THIRD SECTION.

4TH YEAR.—CLASS OF LETTERS.

Its subjects:—

- 1st. Belles Lettres—Rhetoric.
- 2nd. Contemporaneous History.
- 3rd. Commercial and Historic Geography.
- 4th. Natural History.
- 5th. Horticulture (Flowers, Trees and Bets).
- 6th. Architecture.
- 7th. Treatise on Domestic and Political Economy.

5TH YEAR.—CLASS OF SCIENCES.

Its subjects:—

- 1st. Course of Moral Philosophy.
- 2nd. Civil Law.
- 3rd. Study of the Civil and Political Constitution of Canada.
- 4th. Experimental Physics.
- 5th. Applied Chemistry.
- 6th. Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Academic and Lineal Drawing—Vocal and Instrumental Geometry.

Board and tuition: \$100.00.

N. B.—All persons wishing to be supplied with detailed information and a demonstrative exposition of the new programme may obtain gratis, from the Directors, an English or French prospectus containing all required notices.

Aug. 16. 4 to

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA,

LACHINE.

THE entrance of the pupils will take place on WEDNESDAY the FOURTH of September.

CONVENT OF LA PRAIRIE.

THE Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. of the above place, have just replaced their ancient Convent built in 1704, by a new one having more than double the dimensions of the first. This house, constructed without any regard to the "saving of expenses," presents all that the health, the comfort and the convenience of the pupils require, namely, spacious and elevated Salles and Glass-rooms, a large dormitory well ventilated, adjoining which, is a toilet chamber and bathroom.

Each story of the house is constantly furnished with water cold and warm, at the exterior of covered galleries where the pupils can respire the pure air and take convenient exercise.

The course pursued in the institution is the same as that adopted in the other establishments conducted by the Sisters of the same community, comprehending all that constitutes an education suitable to young ladies. For the price of boarders, application can be made to the Superiores of the establishment. There are no extra charges only for the use of certain furniture (newels) for instrumental music and the English language to which is given a particular attention.

The parents of the pupils can easily find in the village, persons, recommendable and careful, to wash the clothes of their children and at reasonable rates.

Seeing the extreme facility of communication by the Steamer, three times a day in Summer, and by Coach once a day in winter, La Prairie is only a few hours' journey from Montreal.

The citizens of Montreal and elsewhere who wish to procure their children the advantages of the pure country air, and at the same time remove them as little as possible from their homes would do well to send them to the new Convent of La Prairie.

The entrance of the pupils, this year, takes place on Monday, the 2nd September next.

1st August, 1867.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, County of Veaudreuil.

The First day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BERTHELOT, No. 272.

ANGELIQUE ROY, of the parish of Rigaud, widow of the late Benjamin Sauve, in his lifetime of the same place, Jeoman, Plaintiff;

BERNABE HURTEBISE, heretofore of the same place, now absent of this Province, blacksmith—but having properties at the said place of Rigaud, Defendant.

The Court, upon the motion of Gideon Guimet, Esq., attorney of the plaintiff, orders that as it appears by the return of John Fletcher, bailiff of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec acting in the District of Montreal, to the writ of summons issued in this Court, that the defendant has no domicile in the said District of Montreal, and in the said Province, which domicile he has left—that he be notified by a public advertisement to be published twice in the English language, in the newspaper called *THE TRUE WITNESS*, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper called *La Minerve*, both published in the City of Montreal, to appear and make answer to the said action during the two months following the last publication of the said advertisement, and on default by the defendant to appear and answer to said action, in such delay, it shall be permitted to the plaintiff to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default.

By the Court, F. D. N. BASTIEN, Clerk of the said Court.

WANTED,

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation.

Address with particulars to, TEACHER 638 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of EDWARD MORIN, Merchant, of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, and now of the City of Montreal,

Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified