

The following Circular published in the Glasgow Herald, taken in connection with the horror affected by our inconsistent friends at the encouragement given in the Northern States to Fenianism, is amusing and instructive:—

Virtually General Garibaldi has again raised his cry of "Rome or death!" and without, for one moment, presuming to fix the hour or month at which Papacy may receive its final blow, it is desirable to be prepared with every possible aid to the Christian patriots in Italy. Their cause is our own. Once free from the Eternal City, from the odious dominion of the Papacy, and England's difficulties with Ireland are at an end. It was Rome also that first imported Treason into Oxford. It was Rome who sent forth priests to propagate the errors of the dark ages in free England, amidst the enlightenment caused by the Gospel of Christ. Once let a blow be struck at the root of the Papal tree, and its branches will soon wither and die. It is for the cause of Christian England, equally with that of her sister Italy, that we earnestly solicit your aid. Subscriptions and contributions of clothing, sheets, blankets, medicines, bandages, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by every member of the committee. The experience of the late campaign in Trentino showed the necessity of having all things prepared and at hand long before they were wanted.

Lewis May.

Hon. Sec. to the Ladies' Committee for aiding Gen. Garibaldi.

13 Broome-terrace, Maxwell-road, Fulham St.

The writer is evidently a fool; for everybody knows that when the Papal Church shall have lost her influence in Ireland, "England's difficulties" with that country will have only commenced; for only amongst those who in fact, if not in name, have thrown off their religion, and made shipwreck of their faith as Catholics, are there to be found Fenian partisans, and advocates of principles really dangerous to England. The moderate reforms which Irish Catholics demand, and which the Catholic Church in Ireland encourages them to demand, are not dangerous; neither would there be any "difficulty" in granting them, were it not for an obstinate and irrational adherence on the part of a few old women, and a handful of fanatics, to the antiquated traditions of Protestant ascendancy—traditions scouted by the intelligent of all parties of British statesmen, but which still retain their hold on the minds of the politically influential middle classes.

The British Whig thus sums up the final result of the elections in Upper Canada for the central legislature. For the Ministry sixty-five; ardent oppositionists twelve: doubtful, waiters upon Providence, or independent as it is more polite to call them, six. In all eighty-three members. Without asserting the perfect accuracy of the above calculation, it is certain that the gentlemen in office will, at the first meeting of the Provincial Parliament, have a large majority to support them, not only from Upper, but from Lower Canada; New Brunswick will also help to swell this majority, whilst Nova Scotia alone has thrown its weight on the side of the oppositionists. Yet we have no reason to believe that the Nova Scotia representatives have any sympathy with Clear-Grit, or Rouges principles.

As Others See Us.—M. Rameau, a well-known French publicist, of strong Conservative principles in politics, a sincere Catholic, and who takes a warm interest in the affairs of Lower Canada, and of the French race on this Continent generally, thus expresses himself in a letter to the editor of the *Montreal Acadian*:—

"You speak to me of Confederation. For my part I have been no great partisan of that measure; but now that it has been accomplished, that it exists, would it not be as well to imitate Robinson Crusoe shipwrecked on his island: that is to say try and turn to the best account—*trier le meilleur parti possible*—circumstances which we might have desired had been more favorable."

This is sound practical advice, as applicable to the people of Lower Canada, as to the Acadians.

The *Montreal Gazette*, Ministerial organ lays down the principle upon which henceforth the united Provinces of B. N. America will be governed. There will be no more sectionalism, for:—

"The Constitutionally ascertained majority of the whole Dominion must govern the whole."

This has been our opinion all along since the Confederation scheme was mooted. It is the also doctrine of the extreme Radicals in the United States.

GARIBALDI'S RELIGIOUS PLATFORM.—At the Geneva Peace Conference where Garibaldi so demeaned himself as to disgust his warmest adherents, and to alienate the sympathies of his oldest friends, he thus defined the religious plank of his platform:—

"The Papacy is declared extinct, *dechu*. The Religion of God is adopted by the Congress and every one of its members engages himself to propagate it over the surface of the earth."

A most excellent Resolution no doubt, but open to the charge of being a trifle vague. What is the "Religion of God?" In other words—what is the size of a piece of chalk?

The Charlottetown Islands P.E.I. is of opinion that it will not be impossible to persuade the people of that Colony to accept union with the other B. N. A. Provinces. On the other hand, the Halifax *Chronicle* expresses the wish that the union may be dead to six months. In the meantime Nova Scotia will bear the yoke patiently as an inevitable evil.

The Bureau of Public Education for Lower Canada is to be transferred from Montreal to Quebec.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of A. Sharpe, fireman, who met his death at the fire at Spelman's distillery, on 10th inst., have, after a long and patient investigation, delivered the following verdict:—

That Bernard Trainor on the 16th day of September 1867 at about the hour of twelve o'clock at night, was legitimately employed in cleaning and washing certain puncheons, tubs and other vessels contained in the distillery and rectifying buildings occupied by Edward Spelman and others, being situated in St. Maurice street and Longueuil lane, in the St. Joseph Suburbs of the City of Montreal, and that the said Bernard Trainor with a lighted lamp, which he then and there had and used, did casually, accidentally, by misadventure, and not otherwise, set on fire and ignite certain gases and other vapours contained in the said distillery and rectifying buildings, as aforesaid by which fire the said buildings were burned and destroyed, and that William Sharpe, of the City of Montreal, in his endeavours and exertions to put out and extinguish the said fire, received such grievous wounds and injuries, by the falling upon his body of a portion of the aforesaid distillery and rectifying buildings as to cause his immediate death. And we, the Jurors, do further say and declare that the rear portion of the aforesaid buildings was entirely unfit for the purposes for which it was used, and that the Inspector of Buildings for the City of Montreal has been remiss in his duty in not having the same properly repaired. Signed by W. H. Hall, Foreman and thirteen other Jurors.

The inquest was closed at ten o'clock.

The *Montreal Gazette* calls attention to the fact that laborers, such as bricklayers and masons can earn in Montreal daily wages varying from \$2.50 to \$3—(in gold not greenbacks)—according to skill. This fact surely ought to encourage skilled workmen to try their fortunes in Montreal.

SCOTCH SABBATARIANISM.—We recommend to the notice of the reader a pungent but truthful article on this topic which will be found on our second page, copied from the *Saturday Review* a leading English Protestant publication.

The switchman through whose negligence an accident occurred on the 21st of May last at the Whitty station of the G. T. Railroad, has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

There was a meeting of the Ministry at Ottawa on Saturday last. The day for the meeting of the Provincial Parliament is not yet certain. By some it is said that there will be a session before the 6th of next month.

The steamer *Himalaya* with the 60th Rifles on board has been sent to Grosse Isle to do quarantine, two or three fatal cases of Cholera having occurred during the passage.

The water in the river opposite the City is said to be lower than it has been at any time for the last forty years.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.—Montreal, Oct. 1867.—We publish a list of the contents of the current number of this very excellent serial, which well deserves the support of all who read French:—

Les Greves—Travailleurs—Solidarite—Association Universelle.—L'Union.

La Vie de Chateau—La Partie de Billard. Les Pionniers Santegeois et la Nouvelle Confederation de L'Amerique du Nord (Fin)—L'Independant.

Une Nuit Terrible (Fin)—Benedict H. Revoil.

Une Chretienne (Suite)—Revue d'Economie Chretienne.

Fior D'Aliza (Suite)—Entretiens Par M. de Lamartine.

M. Prevost-Paradol—Le Journaliste Academicien.—Figure.

Physiologie des Baveurs—Baveurs de Cidre.—Semaine des Familles.

Causseries D'Automne—Le Feuilletoniste du Lundi—Le Causeur du Samedi—Boucher—Millovaige—A. de Musset.—G. de Cadoudal.

La Vie des Saints Illustres, en Chronolithographie.

Le R. P. Lacordaire—Sa Vie Intime et Religieuse.—Mad. de Marcey.

Le Jardin des Plantes.

Pensees Diverses.

Exposition Universelle de 1867—Cambonne a Waterloo—Tableau de M. Armand Dumaresq.—Exposition Universelle Illustree.

Bulletin de la Semaine.

Causserie Litteraire—Une Fete a Rome l'An 67—Une Autre Fete l'An 1867—Trois Voyageurs a Rome au XVIe Siecle.—Le Messager.

MURDER AT KINGSTON.—A brutal murder was committed at Kingston on the morning of Sunday, the 22nd ult. From the local papers we glean the following details:—

The Kingston *News* says:—At an early hour on Sunday morning the city was startled by the intelligence that a most atrocious murder had been committed, between the hours of one and two o'clock, as near as can possibly be ascertained. The victim is a man about fifty years of age, named Cornelius Driscoll, a watchman at Morton's Brewery and Distillery, and who had been employed in that establishment for more than twenty-three years. About one o'clock in the morning, an employee of the same establishment who lives in the brick house across the road north of the office, was returning home from the city, and had nearly reached his residence when he heard someone whom he supposed to be "Con" (the night watchman) as he was familiarly called, setting the dogs on something within the distillery yard; the dogs were barking furiously as this was not an unusual occurrence, he entered his house and thought no more about the matter until informed in the early morning that Driscoll had been foully murdered during the night, and that the office of the brewery and distillery had been robbed of a large sum of money, stated to be about \$1800. The forcing open of the safe and the robbery of its contents were trifles compared to the murder of the inoffensive "Con" who was a favorite among the workmen; a trustworthy, honest man, and as harmless as a child. The people living in the vicinity flocked to the scene of murder, deeming it scarcely possible that the report could be true. They only needed however to pass through the wicket of the main entrance to the premises to realize the fact that a brutal and bloody murder had been committed; and that a desperate struggle had taken

place in the exertions of the victim to escape from his adversary after he had received the fatal blow. There is a stone wall running west from the wicket, and along this wall is a narrow boardwalk. On this boardwalk, with his back against the wall, was he evidently placed, and the lifeless body of poor Driscoll, with a severe wound above and back of the right eye, evidently caused by a heavy blow from some blunt weapon which had crushed in the skull; a second wound behind the right ear, clearly caused by a sharp instrument; and a third wound on the left side of the face. The chest was also bruised and discolored as if from a blow or a kick. By the side of the murdered man was a white handkerchief saturated with blood, and which did not belong to him; it is supposed to have been the property of one of the gang. Blood had flowed freely from his wounds, across the boardwalk to the ground, and there was a pool of clotted blood near the wall against which the body was found resting. Traces of a desperate struggle were to be seen. The entrance at the wicket is very narrow, and the gate, although a small one and made of wood, is strongly put together. The railings of the gate are round, and on several of these are bloody impressions, as if they had been grasped one after another in the endeavours which were being made to wrest the stricken man away from them and to break his grasp. On the inner frame piece was the clearly-marked impression of a bloody hand, each finger leaving a distinct and separate trace. It would seem as if the poor fellow had been gradually dragged inwards while efficiently strong to contest every inch of the way. He is represented as having been a tolerably strong man, and had he not received a blow which partially disabled him it would have needed the best efforts of a powerful antagonist to have mastered him under all the terrible circumstances of the case. There can be little doubt that the murderer stood sentry at the wicket outside, while his companions effected an entrance into the office, and that Driscoll on attempting to pass through, received the first of his wounds—probably that on the right side of the head. A bottle was also found near him containing a small quantity of beer. The door of the office seems to have been opened from the lower part by a pry, the marks of which are quite visible. The safe was one of "Harrington's" and considered a very strong one. It was opened with the aid of chisels and a large sledge hammer; the latter was left on the premises, and a strong chisel, which had been made from a file, was picked up about thirty or forty yards from the office having been dropped by the burglars shortly after leaving on their way to the city. About eight dollars were found a few yards from the office door. It is supposed (but at the time of writing had not been definitely ascertained) that \$1,600 were taken away in a bag belonging to the establishment. About \$800 or \$900 in silver had been brought out from the city between five and six in the evening of Saturday from the Express Office, we believe; the drayman had also brought out a further sum, the remainder being made up from money on hand and the proceeds of the day's receipts. The unfortunate man seems to have been struck just as he was coming out of the gate. Before he could possibly defend himself he was struck down, his skull crushed in by an iron bar in the hands of the prisoner Allen. The fiendish party then placed the almost inanimate body in a sitting posture against the wall, the poor man making no groans, resistance than to utter the most mournful groans, caused by the intense agony he suffered from the frightful wounds inflicted. While his life was thus ebbing the robbers, now murderers, accomplished their work by breaking open the safe and carrying off their booty, about \$2,500. The dark deed was not discovered until Sunday morning, when a woman passing saw the body and gave the alarm. The police were put in possession of the facts, and it was soon discovered that a boat belonging to a Kingstonian had been taken away, whilst some skiffs, moored alongside of her, contained marks of blood. Scouts were sent out in various directions and the telegraph wires brought into requisition. About noon the captain of the Pierpont discovered the first trace of the supposed murderers by lightning, on Wolf Island, upon the boat which had been stolen by them. Inquiry on the island brought out the fact that a farmer resident there saw three men crossing his farm and carrying a small bag with them. Further inquiry showed that the suspected parties had gone via to Watertown, New York, having hired a horse and buggy at Cape Vincent. On arriving at Watertown, they registered their names at Ward's Hotel as C. E. Adams, William Howard and Edward Jones. The Watertown police, being already on their track, had but little difficulty in arresting them. About eight hundred dollars of money, identified as a portion of that which had been taken from the distillery, was found in their possession. Blood stains were discovered on Adams' shirt, coat and trousers, and some on Howard's cap. The prisoners were at once surrendered by the Watertown authorities and brought to Kingston. The fourth supposed murderer, Alex. Gemmill, was arrested on one of the steamers running to the States. Jones and Howard had each a six shooter on their persons; one barrel of each had been discharged. The man who gives his name as William Allen is well-known in this city, where he had formerly resided, and rejoiced in the nick name of "Saxie." He is a tall, dark-complexioned man. The others are one short stout man, the other slightly built, and none of them under twenty years of age. Some of the prisoners are identified as having formerly been connected with the notorious "Brook's Gang."

Gemmill is now making a full confession, in which he admits being with the burglars, and says that he saw Saxie Allen kill Driscoll by striking him with an iron bar coming to the gate. Gemmill wiped the murdered man's face, and told me to day that he lifted the unfortunate man and placed him against the wall in which position he was found. Allen jumped on the man, and Gemmill said "Don't do that."

Kingston, Sept 25th.—Jones alias Whales, another of the murderers under arrest here, has also confessed. His confession is more interesting than Gemmill's and of more importance to the authorities. It is thought Jones will be used as Queen's evidence in his confession does not implicate himself. The Coroner's Inquest resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against the four prisoners, who were at once committed to stand their trial on the charge, at the next assizes.

SAN ACCIDENT.—The little child, aged about 18 months, which was killed on Saturday at the Cote St. Paul road crossing by the 10:30 Lacine train, had wandered from his home near the track, and it appears, laid down on the rail, and is supposed to have gone asleep. The engine-driver of the train did not perceive the child until too late to stop, owing to several loads of timber which crossed the track immediately before the accident. When he did perceive it, he whistled to put on breaks, and reversed the engine, at the same time sending the fireman forward on the cow-catcher to try to save the child. The latter failed in the attempt, and built the train passed over it before the cars could be stopped, sadly mangled the little one. An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

A little boy, aged four, son of Mr. David Perrault, died suddenly at the Asile St. Joseph, in this city, where he was attended as an infant school. He was taken ill with the other children, when he suddenly fell senseless, and died in five minutes. Dr. Desjardins attributed his death to malformation of the stomach.

The rumor that two officers of the 22nd Regt. had been drowned in New Brunswick turns out to have been incorrect. The officers have since returned to their regiments.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It was supposed that the new Parliament of Canada would be convened as soon after the elections as possible. It had been announced by some of the organs that there would be a short session, commencing the latter part of October, and then an adjournment to allow the Local Legislatures to hold a session in the interval. But this will be impossible if the General Legislature should not meet till December or the first of January. The new constitution provides that both the General and the Local Parliaments shall hold their first sessions commencing not later than six months after those constitutions shall have come into operation. So, therefore, if the Legislature of Canada should not meet till December, the Local Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec must be in session at the same time. Here then will arise at the very first session some of the most serious disadvantages arising from dual representation. We shall have an illustration of men endeavoring to serve two masters at one time. If those members who have been returned for both Parliaments attend to the business of the one, they must neglect that of the other. As these gentlemen are not ubiquitous, they cannot be in two different places at once. It is to be hoped that such a departure from sound principle will never occur again—that the Legislature of Ontario, at least, will imitate the action of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and pass an Act disqualifying any man from being even a candidate for a dual return. The principle is inherently vicious; and so, we believe, nine-tenths of the people of Ontario regard it.—*Hamilton Times*.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 24th, 1867.—The universal subject of discussion now is: What will they do in Nova Scotia? Will they rest satisfied with having punished the leaders of the Union party, and bury the past, or will they, as they have threatened, fight the thing out to the bitter end, making every minor question subservient to the one great object of effecting a repeal, by any means, of the hated Union? That such a victory as they have gained should be the subject of unwonted exultation is perfectly natural. Seldom or ever has there been a more decided and unanimous expression of public opinion on any subject and seldom or ever have those who have attempted to evade a direct appeal to public opinion met with a more signal defeat. Looking over the Halifax papers, I find that the Antis ascribe their triumph to the unconquerable aversion of the people of Nova Scotia to union with Canada on any terms; and on the other hand find that the Unionists ascribe it to the prevalence of annexation principles and the influence of American gold. I am inclined to think that neither view is the correct one for supposing that those who favoured annexation views had the advantage of American gold yet it must not be forgotten that the Unionists had all the advantages which the actual possession of place and power confer, besides the openly expressed wishes and opinions of the Imperial Government, on their side. No, the defeat (and a most unfortunate and humiliating one it is) must be attributed solely and entirely to the way in which the question has been submitted, or rather neglected to be submitted to the people. If ever there was a question of sufficient importance to warrant a direct appeal to any people calling itself free, this surely was one. Myself an ardent Confederate, I do not hesitate to put this on record, and I have not been able to find a man in New Brunswick, Unionist or Anti Unionist, who does not entertain the opinion that the Nova Scotia people have been badly used in being denied the free expression of their opinion until after the Union was consummated.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Wednesday evening the body of a man was found floating in the St. Lawrence at the foot of the current, near Hochelaga, by a man who was gathering wood. The body appeared to have been sometime in the water, as the face was swollen and partially decomposed, and the skin had stripped from the hands. Nothing was found on the body to lead to identification, only three coppers being in the pockets. The clothes consisted of a grey coat, dark vest and dark striped trousers and Wellington boots. As far as could be judged the man must have been between 30 and 40 years of age. An inquest was held and a verdict of found drowned returned.

THE ACADIAN POPULATION.—The French of Nova Scotia have, it seems, been increasing in numbers with marvellous rapidity. The ratio of increase, without the aid of immigration, has been 40 per cent. in ten years; whereas the whole population of the counties where they reside has only increased at the rate of 24 per cent. in the same time. French statistics therefore think that, with an immigration of French Canadians, the French element will soon preponderate in some of the counties of Nova Scotia.

The St. John Globe says that for a small country, New Brunswick does pretty well for lawyers, and that everywhere around the lawyers are swarming and buzzing like bees on a warm June day, all in quest of judgeships, seats in the Local Legislature, &c.

Mr. Houle, of Ascot, has discovered a valuable lead mine on his farm, two miles east of Sherbrooke. The deposit seems to consist of pure ore.

Nearly every dollar stolen by the Kingston murderers has been recovered.

Births.

In this city, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of Mr. JAMES TRAYNOR, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of JAMES SULLY Esq. of a son.

In this city, on the 19th of August, the wife of Mr. CHARLES MOHRMAN, of a son.

Died.

On Saturday the 21st September, MARGARET, wife of Mr. DONALD McKEAN, Dundee, C.E., aged 73 years. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the 30th September, at the age of 72 years and 2 months, Mr. ALEXIS TRUDEAU, father of the Rev. A. TRUDEAU, O. M. I., and of the Rev. Sister TRUDEAU of the Hotel-Dieu.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct 1 1867.
Flour—Pollards, nominal \$4.50; Middlgs, \$4.75 \$5.00; Fine, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Super., No. 2 \$6.75 to \$7.00; Superfine nominal \$7.00; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.50; Extra, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$3.75 to \$3.95.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—U. O. Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Peas per 60 lbs—86c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 37c to 38c.
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.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$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 brl. of 200 lbs.—M—\$18.75 to \$19;—Prime Meas, \$15.50; Prime, \$15 to \$20.00.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has just received his full supply of Drugs & Chemicals, all of the finest quality, and purchased in the best markets.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully dispensed. Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared pharmaceutical preparations, at the lowest prices for Cash.

HENRY R. GRAY.
Dispensing and Family Chemist,
41, St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.
(Established 1859).

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 imported 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., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine 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.

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THEREGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place on MONDAY EVENING 7th inst.
Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
A full attendance requested.
By Order,
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION are hereby notified that the NINTH and TENTH CALLS of TEN PER CENT on the Capital Stock Subscribed will become due and made payable on WEDNESDAY the 9th and THURSDAY the 24th of October respectively. The Secretary will be in attendance at the St. Patrick's Hall on the evenings of the 9th and 24th October to receive payments from 7 to 9 o'clock p.m. and daily at the Office of W. O'Brien, No. 19 Place d'Armes.

(By order)

JAMES FENNEL, Secretary.

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. 30 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, Esq., 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.

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.

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, 60-62 RD 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, 52c.; Drawing, 50c.; Entrance Fee [annual charge], 50c.
HOUSES OF CLASSES:—From 6 to 11 1/2 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.

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 stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on 1st Thursday of July.