

sexual unions: who assert marriage to be but a civil contract, and denies that it is not indissoluble—to detect a flaw in this reasoning: or to show that there is anything more contrary to God's law in these temporary liaisons which, amongst too many young men and women are voluntarily contracted, and by mutual consent quickly severed, than there is in the more legal unions contracted by their parents, and liable to be severed by a finding of a divorce court.

Protestant parents often profess to wonder at to mourn over, the immorality of their own sons in this matter of sexual intercourse. Do they ever ask themselves the question—"How far are we responsible for this, and for these unhappy connexions our boys have formed?" Have we not, by denying the indissolubility of marriage making of it a mere civil contract, and by tolerating divorce, placed marriage and concubinage on a moral level, and thus taught our own sons that in the latter, there is nothing that need disturb their conscience?

IRISH CLAIMS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Statesmen, political economists, and philanthropists vie with each other in paying a just tribute to the press. Its cheapness and its ubiquity are marvellous—a copy of the same publication finds its way daily into the hands of the mechanic and the monarch; for, we believe no special edition with gilt edge and elaborate ornamentation is ever struck off for the latter. Yet notwithstanding the ability with which it is conducted, and the fearlessness, when fortified by conviction and truth with which it keeps in the van of public opinion until that opinion acquires consistency and shape,—it is a little disheartening sometimes to meet with men, remarkable otherwise for intelligence and enterprise, adhering with tenacity to theories to which the press, with few exceptions have agreed should be definitely abandoned.

The majority of the journals of Canada, the States and Britain now admit that the past government of Ireland has been marked by ignorance and incapacity. Evils for which common sense in vain suggested remedies, have been allowed to grow to colossal dimensions. The Irish at home are gravely asked by one of our latest English exchanges, "the London Times" why with equal laws is there such an absence of manufacturing enterprise in Ireland? and why if the Irish at home want harbors improved, or havens of refuge constructed for the tiny craft in which the hardy Irish fishermen ply their precarious and dangerous avocation, do they "knock at the treasury doors?" In a word, says the leading organ "why don't you do as we do?"

The merest tyro in Irish history can supply the fact that legal enactments were at one time resorted to in order to crush manufacturing enterprise in Ireland; and, although these enactments are now a dead letter, the spirit survives, and every effort in this direction has to encounter an unseen but organized combination. In matters of simple enterprise who is so likely to forget the last Galway Packet station—the bribery which planned the consummated evil casualty—the invariable "screw loose?"—every voyage causing detention, and subjecting the company to the imposition of overwhelming fines—the marked change in the tactics of the older English companies, calling for the first time at the Irish ports, &c., &c. The object of the successive governments for the past half century was, by suppressing manufactures, to coerce the people of Ireland to engage wholly in agricultural pursuits; and when this object was attained free trade was introduced without a thought on the part of the English legislature of affording compensation—except it be the rather equivocal one of increased taxation,—for the sudden destruction of Irish industry, based upon national faith, propped up by protection and fostered into an abnormal growth by the systematic suppression of manufacturing enterprise. Well, we say, what about the charge preferred against us by the London Times for "knocking at the door of the Treasury?" Has the widow indeed who cast in her mite—"all that she had"—become a suppliant for relief? We deny it. Justice, not mendacity, knocks at the Treasury gates, with securities in one hand, and pointing to the coffers which, as has been lately demonstrated in the British House of Commons, she has contributed more than an equitable share in creating, asks for a little participation in the benefits of its expenditure.

If the sluices of the national reservoirs are to admit of copious and fertilizing streams to one portion of the empire, while but a few drops which might be counted reach the parched land which it is surprising that an everlasting evaporation has not already calined, is it mendacity to point out the partiality? Only a few days ago England with pardonable pride marshalled a fleet not alone for the special gratification of the Sultan, but that the world might gaze upon it and tremble.

Justice with her fingers still tapping at the Treasury doors might be excused for gently asking where were the untold millions spent in the construction of those colossal ironclads? What harbors have been improved for their reception? or how many of them ever found their way into Irish ports?

It is idle thus to combat individual crochets. Ireland contends at fearful odds with free trade; it is wasted by absenteeism, impoverished by an inequitable taxation, and while the masses with an instinct that never errs, are flying to our shores in Canada and to the States, we hold that it is the bounden duty of a government, particularly under the artificial and exceptional circumstances of poor old Ireland, to deal directly with the impediments to its progress, to initiate, to aid, and to foster Irish enterprise. There is a strange anomaly in the fact that while England is increasing, beyond all precedent, the number of ships of war, the people of Ireland who have ever been her right arm in time of need are flying in thousands from her shores. Political economy may smile when we assert that a tithe of the sum necessary for the construction of such a fleet would not be ill spent in staying a wasting

exodus, and establishing prosperity amongst a loyal and industrious people. Irishmen can well afford to treat with scorn the attack of journals like the London Times when it prattles of the inactivity of the Irish whilst under the same laws as the people of the sister isles. The solution of the question "How is it that Irish talent, Irish enterprise, Irish industry, Irish faith and devotion to the cause of faith and fatherland is on a par in America with the people of other nationalities?" may be easily ascertained if we institute a comparison between the equal and the unequal facilities afforded for the Irishmen at home and abroad.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) SIR,—Your readers will, I am sure, find pleasure in being informed that not only on its frontier, but also in the very centre of Glengarry, is the important cause of Catholic Education making decided progress. Here in Alexandria, the oldest village in the County of Glengarry, we Catholics have the happiness of possessing a Separate School, in two departments male and female, in successful operation for more than ten years past. But since the month of January last, there has been a marked improvement in both branches of our school in point of numbers, in consequence of our adopting, at that period, the free school system, and thereby placing the priceless boon of education within the reach of all—the poor equally as the rich.

Your Correspondent deferred sending you a report of the Examination and Distribution of Prizes in the female department, which is efficiently presided over by Sisters of the Holy Cross, from St. Laurent, near Montreal, which event occurred on the 6th ult., until he should have the satisfaction, which he now enjoys, of being able to say a word regarding a similar event at the Brick school, male department, which is under the competent surveillance of Mr. Angus J. Campbell, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., whereat several prizes were distributed amongst the most deserving pupils in the respective branches taught in the school.

It is no exaggeration on my part to say that in both branches of the school, the pupils acquitted themselves most creditably. In support of my position I may further state that at the Examination of the male department, all who assisted thereat, but especially the Revd. Mr. Cameron of Lochiel, Local Superintendent of Schools, and Principal Houghton of the Alexandria Grammar School, frequently expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the pupils in the different classes responded to the searching ordeal of questions to which they were subjected by the Examiners, among whom I recognized the Revd. Father Masterson, P.P., St. Raphaels; Revd. Charles H. Gauthier, Professor in Regiopolis College, Kingston, and our own Parish Priest, besides the deservedly popular Teacher of the School.

At the close of the exercises, upon being invited to do so by Father O'Connor, P.P., both the Revd. Local Superintendent of Schools, and Principal Houghton of the Grammar School, addressed the pupils in a few eloquent remarks on the proficiency which they evinced in the different branches upon which they had been examined, and exhorted them to renewed activity on the reopening of the School, after the mid-summer vacations. Indeed the last named gentleman insisted very forcibly on the superiority, in a religious point of view, of Separate Schools, (or Church Schools, as he preferred to term them,) over any other denomination of Schools, for the proper educational training of the rising generation; and very naturally, his excellent address was heartily applauded by an appreciative audience.

Going back now to the 30th ult. the period of the examination at the Nun's School, your humble scribe has the authority of the above named reverend clergy, and of the Reverend Father McDonnell, P.P., Lochiel, for averring that never before in the history of this school, did so large an amount of success attend any of its examinations as on the present occasion—proof that the school is steadily progressing in efficiency. In this branch of our Separate School, as in the other, the successful competitors were rewarded with a handsome number of prizes, which afforded a subject (I think) of legitimate pride to both parents and pupils.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of our beloved Bishop, Dr. Horan of Kingston, who was prevented by the inclemency of the weather, from keeping his engagement previously made to Father O'Connor of assisting at the Distribution of Prizes, we were obliged to forego the pleasure of witnessing his Lordship give away these prizes with his own hand. But in order to make up as far as possible for his inability to preside upon that occasion, his Lordship has since, with characteristic generosity, forwarded to Father O'Connor four valuable books, to be given in his name, to the four most deserving pupils in this school,—from these facts, Mr. Editor, and others which I might adduce did space permit, I feel confident that your readers will readily acknowledge that the Catholics of this Parish have just reasons to feel proud, as I am aware they do, of having so flourishing a Separate School in their midst—the daily average attendance of which, for the past seven or eight months, has been a fraction over one hundred and ten pupils; shewing an increase of more than twice the average attendance of former years.

Alexandria, Glengarry, } August 5th 1867. }

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday morning last, 11th inst., the Revds. Messrs. H. Langlois and Aug. Chevalier, of this Diocese, were promoted to the holy order of the Priesthood, by His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal. On the same occasion, the Rev. Joseph Gaudet of the same diocese, was promoted to Subdeaconship. The interesting ceremony took place in the presence of many of our citizens and of the friends and relatives of the ordained who had come to witness it.

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Pic-Nic.—Yesterday Irishmen met at Guilbault's Gardens in the sacred cause of charity, under the soothing influences of that spirit which the Apostle James describes as pure and undefiled—to visit the fatherless in their affliction. Thousands were present, the utmost unanimity prevailed, and when father O'Brien escorted upon the ground those children for which the disciples of St. Patrick have banded themselves together to protect, the better feelings of their nature predominated, and the orphans subdued all bitterness and animosity. No one could have looked upon them without emotion. No one could look at their ruddy faces, have had any doubt that their bodily comforts were cared for. No one could have gazed into their eyes, beaming with intelligence, and had any misgivings about their moral and intellectual culture. When they arrive to the estate of manhood, and read the annals of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, they will doubtless offer up a prayer for the Rev. Father O'Brien, who has so diligently laboured for their welfare. The exhortation to the public to support, by their presence, the noble objects of charity connected with those, who under the providence of God, have been robbed of the endearing terms father and mother upon earth, and who have been taught to pray to their Father in Heaven, was responded to. From an early hour the street cars were filled with people, and in the line of streets from the city was crowded with pedestrians. The programme was good, and commenced with the Military sports, which were confined to the 13th Hussars—"Tilting at the Ring." Fifteen competitors entered, Private G. Derkin won the first prize, and Private R. Tyrer the second. Then followed "Sword Practice." The agility and skill of the competitors and the wonderful management of their horses, elicited loud applause. Private F. Casey made eleven points, and received first prize; Private Derkin made 9 points and received the second prize. Next came a Bout of Foils, the opponents were wary, though not so successful as the stage play in the "Corsican Brothers," they contested as though their lives depended upon the event. Private R. Sedgwick was awarded the first prize. Private R. Gough the second, "Sword versus Bayonet." This was a rare sight, the horsemanship was of a very superior order, and Private Casey skillfully repelled the bayonet attacks, and was declared the winner of the first prize. Private Crinion, who made an admirable defence with the bayonet, received the second prize.

The military sports ended—then followed a "Sack Race" in heats, which requires no description; it had its usual awkwardness and tumbles, and after great exertion, James Byron wins the 1st and 3rd, and William Wark the 2nd.

The next race was for one mile, with this result, A. Moffatt, 1st; John Cullen, 2nd. Then followed a half mile race, which was won by Private Derkin, of the 13th Hussars.

Irish Jigs, Sailor's Hornpipes and Highland Flings concluded the amusements; and then were danced in the shades of evening. Peculiarly the pic nic was a success. About three thousand people were present, the utmost good-humour prevailed and every one seemed heartily to enter into the sports.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC.—The London Canadian News says: A reference to what has taken place on the Atlantic during the last few years may not be considered as out of place. Going back only to 1854, there was then but one steamer each week and one steamer additional every alternate week in each direction, making a total of seventy-eight passages per annum from Europe to the United States of America and seventy-eight passages from the United States to Europe. In the columns of the Times for the 7th of January, 1867, may be seen the advertisements of steamers at the rate of four hundred and eighty-one per annum from Europe to North America; and so immensely do the trade and traffic between Europe and America increase that more vessels have commenced running since the beginning of May last. Yet the sea passage is what it was in the beginning and must ever be three thousand one hundred miles from New York to Liverpool, more to Bremen and Hamburg, somewhat less from Boston to Liverpool, Bremen and Hamburg, than from New York, and from four hundred to five hundred less from Quebec to the European ports than from New York or Boston. The storms by the Atlantic are as fearful as ever; the dangers of its navigation are undiminished. The only change in favor of the passage is that many of the more recently built steamers are of larger tonnage and of somewhat higher speed than those launched twelve or fifteen years ago; yet the stream—the torrent of traffic ever goes on increasing, and every indication points to further development, instead of to diminution.

SEVERAL PERSONS DROWNED.—On Sunday a resident of St. John Suburb, Quebec, Joseph Orseau, while attempting to swim across Lake Cerriman, was drowned, a short distance from shore. He had gone, with several acquaintances, to the Lake, on a fishing excursion. Two men, belonging to St. Roch, were drowned in Lake St. Charles on Sunday. On the forenoon of the same day, Pierre Roy, of St. Sulpice, was drowned while attempting to swim across the River St. Charles for the second time.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The brigade of horse artillery which stopped at Point Levi, some weeks ago, on its way from New Brunswick to a western destination, was under orders to leave for Montreal last night. The brigade had its quarters at the camp, its halt having been made principally to allow of men and horses being properly refreshed after their journey.—Quebec Chronicle, Thursday

Nearly a hundred and sixty soldiers have been enlisted in the regiments at Quebec. The increase of pay is exercising a beneficial influence.

MORTALITY OF TORONTO.—The returns for the month of July show the number of deaths to have been 114, against 115 in the same month last year.

The contract for the additions to the new fort at Toronto has been awarded, and the work will be pushed forward without delay. The additions will assist in securing better accommodation for the men of the artillery batteries now in garrison, and are expected to be completed this fall.

A fearful tornado passed over the township of East Zorra, in the county of Oxford, a few days ago, falling trees, killing cattle and sheep, and harrying the farmers, some of whom are heavy losers.

The rowing match between the Ward Bros and St. John's crew, for the championship of the world has been arranged and will come off on the Connetquot river on the 11th of September. The distance to be rowed is six miles. The stakes are \$2000 or \$1000 a side.

The Halifax British Colonist says: For some weeks Sanford Fleming, Esq., with a competent staff of Engineers, has been engaged conducting necessary arrangements for an early commencement of the great work, at our end of the line,—making surveys for a final selection of the route, and a permanent alignment of the road where they decide it must inevitably go. All this is done under the special direction of the General Government who we know are most anxious and fully determined that the work shall be commenced as early as a day as possible, and our portion put under contract immediately.

Died, At 52 Upper St. Urban Street, Bernard Augustine, son of B. Devlin, Esq., advocate, aged nine years and four months. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the morning of the 7th, Mr. Henry Ryan, aged 28 years.

In this city, on the 10th instant, Mary Ellen Finlay, aged 26 years, beloved wife of P. Jordan, Esq., Lumber Merchant.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Daniel Farrell, second son of Mr. Daniel Farrell, City Assessor, aged 23 years.

MONTRÉAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug 13, 1867. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.00; Middlings, \$5.50 \$5.80; Fine, \$6.45 to \$6.60; Super., No. 2 \$6.00 to \$7.00; Superior nominal \$7.50; Fancy \$7.75 to \$8.00; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Superior Extra \$9 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to \$5.95. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—U. C. Spring, \$1.55 to \$1.60. Peas per bush. 60 lbs.—77c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot for delivery—Dull at 40c to 41c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 65c to 66c. Rye per 56 lbs.—85c. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.72 to \$0.75. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Potts \$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.—Mess, \$18.75 to \$19;—Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15. to \$20.00

MONTRÉAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Aug 13, 1867. Flour, country, per quintal, ... 20 0 to 20 6 a. d. a. d. Oatmeal, do ... 0 0 to 0 0 Indian Meal, do ... 11 0 to 00 0 Wheat, per min., do ... 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 do ... 0 6 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 ... 8 0 to 8 9 Beef, per lb ... 0 5 to 0 9 Pork, do ... 0 5 to 0 9 Mutton do ... 0 6 to 0 7 Lamb, per quarter ... 4 0 to 5 3 Eggs, fresh, per dozen ... 0 6 to 0 6 H&T, per 100 bundles, ... \$8.00 to \$10.50 Straw ... \$3.00 to \$4.50 Beef, per 100 lbs, ... \$7.00 to \$9.00 Pork, fresh, do ... \$7.50 to \$9.00

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC of the above Society will take place in GUILBAULT'S GARDENS, On WEDNESDAY, the 28th AUGUST. Programme to be published in a few days. Admission, 25 cents. Children half price. JOHN O'BRIEN, Secretary.

MASSON COLLEGE.

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. Accented 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.—CLASSES 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. Telegraphy. 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.—CLASSES OF LETTERS. Its subjects:— 1st. Belles Lettres—Rhetoric. 2nd. Contemporaneous History. 3rd. Commercial and Historic Geography. 4th. Natural History. 5th. Horticulture (Flowers, Trees and Bees) 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 Linear 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 11

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 Class-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 exercises.

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 Superioress of the establishment. There are no extra charges only for the use of certain furniture (meubles) 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 23d September next. 1st August, 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT. District of Three Rivers.

The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT: The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ANDREW STUART. No. 551.

LOUIS EMER GÉRYVAIS, of the City of Three Rivers, Esquire, Merchant, Plaintiff;

vs. LEONIDE LANDRY, of the said City, Laborer and Shoe Maker, Defendant.

ON the motion of Messieurs Hart and Desilets, Advocates, Attorneys of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Baptiste Gaillois, one of the sworn Bailiffs in the District of Three Rivers of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, to the Writ of Summons issued in this cause, that the said Defendant cannot be found in the District of Three Rivers, and that he has left his domicile in the said District, it is by the Court ordered that the said Defendant be notified by an advertisement to be published twice in the French language in the Journal des Trois Rivières, published in the City of Three Rivers and twice in the English language in the True Witness, published in the City of Montreal, to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the delay of two months from the last insertion of the said advertisement, and that on his neglect or refusal to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the said delay, it be permitted to the said Plaintiff to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

Certified, N. A. DUBERGER, Dep. C.O.C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT, District of Three Rivers.

The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT: The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ANDREW STUART. No. 423.

MOSES E. HART, of the parish of St. Zephirin de Coarval, Esquire, Notary, Plaintiff;

vs. PATRICK LYNOH, of the parish of Ste. Brigitte, Yeoman, Defendant.

ON the motion of Messrs Hart and Desilets Advocates, Attorneys of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Magloire Martin one of the sworn Bailiffs in the District of Three Rivers of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, to the Writ of Summons issued in the cause, that the said Defendant cannot be found in the District of Three Rivers, and that he has left his domicile in the said District it is by the Court ordered that the said Defendant be notified by an advertisement to be published twice in the French language in the Journal des Trois Rivières, published in the City of Three Rivers and twice in the English language in the True Witness published in the City of Montreal, to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the delay of two months from the last insertion of the said advertisement, and that on his neglect or refusal to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the said delay, it be permitted to the said Plaintiff to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

Certified, N. A. DUBERGER, Dep. C.O.C.

WANTED,

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to, TEACHER, 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.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 healthful 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 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 the First Thursday of July.