

old man, for his solemn protest against rapine and robbery, and his more miserable readers, who, in their muffled and bad coffee, at the "City," impudently "go down to the City," to "do their share of the rapine and robbery," which the "Times" correspondent so ably advocates, and the Holy Father so eloquently denounces. Surely it was the first stage of impiety, when men preached virtue without practicing it; but it must certainly be the last stage of impiety, sitting in the chair of the scorners—when the last remnants of virtue are torn away, and the British press and "modern civilisation" stand forth as the avowed advocates of dishonesty and robbery, and sacrilege.

SACERDOS.

The *Sorree* at the *Salle Academique* of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers, which took place on the evening of Thursday, 22nd inst., Feast of St. Cecilia, was, as an exhibition of the literary and musical proficiency of the pupils, highly gratifying. The singers in the choruses were evidently well drilled, and the *Solo* singers distinguished themselves in a very creditable manner.

A dramatised version of the parable of the Prodigal Son, was well rendered. All acquitted themselves well, and received loud applause from the audience. The evening's proceedings were closed by God Save the Queen, sung by the College Choir.

We believe that these entertainments, interesting and profitable both to pupils and the public, will be repeated during the course of the winter. We would strongly recommend our readers to pay a visit to the *Salle Academique*. It is spacious and well arranged. The stage is handsomely ornamented, and the scenery is beautifully painted, reflecting great credit upon the artist; and the *tout ensemble* speaks volumes for the pains which the Reverend Fathers take to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of their pupils, by furnishing them with innocent and instructive amusement. For, if these *Sorrees* are amusing to the public or to the spectators, they are in the highest degree profitable and instructive to the actors therein; and thus under the wise regime of the children of Loyola, does every thing tend to the greater honor and glory of God—the motto of their Order, and the device on their standard, to which, in good repute, and in evil repute, amidst the plaudits of the world when Christian, and its execration when given over to the devil, the Soldiers of the Company of Jesus have ever approved themselves faithful and true.

Mr. Stephens, as our readers are aware, has disappeared from New York: where he will emerge next, we know not, but in his organ, the *N. Y. Irish People* of the 24th inst., we find the following mysterious announcement:—

"READERS OF THE 'PEOPLE'."

"The Crisis to which the great effort now near culmination has been made, is approaching, and very high. The sky will ere long be a glare with rockets signalling the movement of men—Irishmen—which will, we devoutly hope, give liberty to the home of our birth."

"Gone, and out going are those whose liberty and whose lives are staked upon the great attempt. Shall not all partisanship, all jealousy and personal pique, where any may exist, be now laid aside, and one calmly considered, hopeful but determined and sustained effort be made to aid and succor the 'men in gap' in ways which you will understand?"

"If ever there was a time and opportunity to strike our old enemy a blow, 'tis now, and if there has ever lived a man for that time and opportunity 'tis James Stephens."

"Look to the East—with your hand on your gun."

The *Daily Telegraph*, a Protestant journal of Toronto, in a recent issue, had an excellent article on the late Fenian trials; one especially with reference to the Rev. Mr. McMahon, whose fate it contrasts with that of the Protestant minister, the Rev. Mr. Lumsden. We make some extracts:—

"We have no fault to find with the Jury who pronounced Lumsden 'not guilty.' We believe they did what they considered their duty. But we do say that a vast amount of pity of pity has been wasted upon that man Lumsden; if McMahon, with his Irish passions and his Irish heart, as an Irishman among Irishmen, as a Roman Catholic priest among Roman Catholics, allowed himself to do wrong, and as yet found no favour, what excuse, in the name of heaven, was there for the vagabond who has been let free? What must those members of the Bar who shook hands with Lumsden on his acquittal think of themselves now, when they reflect on the career of their friend? If drunkenness excused Lumsden, then drunkenness would have excused McMahon had he chosen to make a beast of himself. Instead of being the aggravation of the offence, it was the reason of an acquittal. Sir Edward Coke said 'A voluntary demon has no privilege thereby.' But it appears that it is otherwise now. In the face of this acquittal it would be simply murder to hang McMahon."—*Toronto Daily Telegraph*.

This opinion will, we expect, be generally endorsed by the community, whether Protestant, or Catholic: and the Canadian Executive will—we doubt not, be influenced thereby, since it has no desire to deal severely with the Fenian convicts.

The special commission, under which the remainder of the Fenian prisoners are to be tried, has been received by the authorities; and it is expected that the sheriff will forthwith receive the precept to summon the necessary jury. There are thirty-nine Fenians altogether remaining in jail; twenty-two of whom have been sentenced, and hence thirty-two yet await their trials, which will take place immediately on the close of term, commencing, probably, on the 3rd prox.

THE NORTH AMERICAN GRAND CATHOLIC GIFT CONCERT.

The following letters speak for themselves, and warmly recommend a good work to the support of the Catholics of Canada:—

TO THE CLERGY.

Archbishop's See of Quebec, Nov. 12th, 1866. John B. L. Lemoine, Esq., the first Manager of the North American Grand Catholic Gift Concert of Kankakee County, Illinois, has just informed us that your Lordship is ready to recommend the good work of that Concert which he is preparing to realise sufficient funds to establish a convent and good Catholic schools in said county, if we think proper to recommend it in our Ecclesiastical Province and to invite the Pastors to announce it from the pulpit and urge their respective flocks to encourage it by buying Tickets. Yes, My Lord, we approve it with great heart and we think that it is proper that the Priests should encourage it and should be invited to do so.

It is a work of high importance for the salvation of our poor Canadians of Illinois, and we would wish to be able to assure its success in this Diocese and in the whole Province.

Please accept the assurance of the high consideration of your devoted servant.

(Seal) J. O. F. Bishop of Tlos To His Lordship the Right Reverend Ignace Bourget, Bishop of Montreal

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY.

Montreal, November 14th 1866

Rev. Pastors, The present is to testify, that the good work recommended to the Clergy of this Province by his Lordship the Bishop of Tlos, has all our sympathies and we have no doubt that it will also have all yours. We shall then form but one heart and one soul, in all the Province, to give to our brothers of Illinois a prompt and efficient help, more so willingly, as it is easy. Therefore we invite you to recommend that worthy work, from the pulpit and God will reward us by hundredfold (centuplum) by spreading new blessings over our religious institutions.

I remain very cordially your all devoted servant.

(Seal) J. G. Bishop of Montreal.

EXECUTION.—James Mack paid the penalty of his crimes on the scaffold on Friday last, the 23rd instant; we trust that he has received pardon from the God before Whom he has now appeared, and that his penitence has been accepted. Not indeed that we look upon the scaffold as the stepping-stone to Paradise, or the cell of the condemned as the ante-chamber of heaven; but we know that the mercy of God is infinite, and in the case of James Mack we believe that the penitence was sincere, and the contrition unfeigned.

He died calmly, without bravado, or any attempt to extenuate his offences. The Rev. P. Villeneuve, of the Seminary, attended him in his last moments, accompanying him to the scaffold, nor leaving him until he swang a lifeless corpse betwixt earth and heaven. His body was given to the Sisters of Charity, by whom it was interred in the Catholic cemetery. May his soul, through the mercy of God, and the infinite merits of Christ, repose in peace.

LECTURE ON THE "EVILS OF A SUPERFICIAL EDUCATION." By the Rev. Dr. M. McGregor, St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish.

We have to return thanks to the author for a copy of this scholar-like pamphlet, which strikes at the roots of one of the crying evils of the existing educational system. The students at St. Francis Xavier College are fortunate if the views therein expressed are carried out.

THE SANCTUARY.—A Story of the Civil War. By George Ward Michells; with Illustrations.

We have received a copy of this work. It is, as its name implies, a tale founded on the incidents of the war betwixt the Northern and the Southern States, by a partizan of the latter.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—October 1866. Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Montreal.

The present number opens with an article on the Irish Church (Protestant) and is followed by a clever review of M. Renan's last work, *The Apostles*. The *Reviewer* applies the lash severely but most justly; at the same time the extreme silliness of M. Renan's attempt to explain away the supernatural in Christianity, without impugning the intelligence or the good faith of the historian, is of itself an antidote to the poison which he seeks to instil. The other articles are much of the usual character.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE REV. FATHER BOISSONNAULT.

Rev. Father,—We, the Catholics of Hemmingford, hearing that you are about leaving us, cannot allow you to remove from this portion of the Lord's vineyard to another, without publicly expressing our profound esteem for your character and person, our warm affection for your devotedness, and our heartfelt gratitude for your self-sacrificing spirit.

Words can but feebly express, Rev. Sir, the great loss we feel at your removal from among us; and at a time too when the unforlorn state of our convent, requires your presence so much indeed; but, as dutiful children of the Church which you have always found us, we submit to the commands of our superiors.

In conclusion, we hope that your connection with your new mission may be of that pleasing character which so distinguished your relations with us for the last four years—the time which you have been among us. We hope you will remember us in your prayers, and at the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar; and we shall ever pray for your happiness in time and eternity.

Signed on behalf of the congregation by,

Thomas McAleer, John McCarthy, John Fleming, Michael McAleer, Michael Hoffmann, James Clancy, Hemmingford, 1st October, 1866.

Bishop Colenso having been excommunicated by his Metropolitan, and declared incapable of exercising his episcopal functions, had his salary stopped by the Trustees of the Colonial Bishopric Fund. To recover it, Dr. Colenso instituted legal proceedings; and these have terminated in a verdict in his favor—thus showing that in the so-called Church of England it is safer for a Bishop to preach infidelity, and to deny Christianity, than to betray a tendency towards the old Catholic faith. In the first case, he is in harmony with, because carrying out the essential principle of Protestantism; in the second he is in avowed antagonism with it.

We learn that on Saturday last, His Excellency the Governor-General received despatches stating that the possibility of trouble before long in the United States, renders incessant vigilance indispensable on the part of the Canadian authorities. It is very unfortunate that the Minister of Militia should have left before this intelligence reached, though probably in Col. Macdougall's hands the preparations for defence will be as ably handled.—*Minerva*, 22nd inst.

It is stated that General Stisted, who served with distinction in Persia, and through the Indian mutiny with the 78th Highlanders, will relieve General Napier as Commander of the forces in Canada West, the beginning of the new year.

EMIGRATION FROM QUEBEC.—The *Chronicle* says:—Numbers of mechanics and laborers have been leaving this city for the States since the fire, and the emigration continues. A great many persons have gone to the West, Chicago and Detroit being the favorite destinations. The encouraging accounts sent home by the earlier emigrants, keep up the movement, which threatens to diminish considerably our population.—The ship building business holding out but a dull prospect this winter, has impelled many of the artisans in this branch of industry to seek a home in the States for the ensuing winter at least. Of course, many young and middle aged men always "went South" at the approach of winter, returning at the opening of navigation, and it is probable that a considerable portion of the emigrants this Fall will return with the coming spring. A batch of about twenty artisans left on Thursday for the States, and as many took their departure the preceding evening.

SCHOOL QUESTION.—The Kingston *Whig* of Saturday says:—"It is stated that Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, purposes leaving by the next steamer for England, with the object of representing the educational interests in the expectant Confederation. Although the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, has left for England on a projected neutral mission, doubtless he will make representations on behalf of the educational interests of his own Province." We have been expecting this announcement for some time, and we have not the slightest doubt that it is correct. Dr. Ryerson is not the man to let his labour be lost in building up a great school system, that has answered so admirably with the great majority of Upper Canada, without a struggle. And he is just the person to keep Mr. Chauveau, and the rest of the dissenters from that system, in order. Thoroughly up in all that appertains to education, and the well-being of educational institutions—the founder, if we may so speak, of the system which has worked so well in the Upper Provinces—an eloquent and ready speaker and a practised debater—unless an amicable arrangement can be come to between the contending parties, the Doctor is almost certain to come out of the arrangement first-best.

HER MAJESTY AND THE QUEBEC FIRE.—Windsor Osale, 7th Nov., 1866.—Sir,—It having come to the knowledge of the Queen that a public subscription is being raised for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire at Quebec, Her Majesty has commanded me to address you, as Chairman of the Committee formed in London to receive contributions, and to express Her Majesty's sympathy for the unfortunate persons who, in an inclement season, are deprived of shelter and the means of subsistence. The Queen is gratified to notice the efforts which are being made for their relief, and desires me to announce to you a subscription of £300 from her Majesty.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your ob't humble servant, (Signed,) T. M. BIDDULPH.

To ED W. WATKIN, M.P., Chairman Quebec Fire Relief Fund.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ENGLAND FOR QUEBEC.—On Saturday His Worship the Mayor received the following despatch, by the cable:—"You can draw upon me at once for nineteen hundred pounds obtained here, to relieve the necessities of the sufferers by the calamity which happened in your city. Signed, MAYOR of Liverpool, England."—*Quebec Gazette*.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—A destructive fire occurred at Lewis this morning. It broke out in a carpenter shop occupied by a man named Belleranger. Before the fire was extinguished, three houses, as well as the city cod oil shed, were entirely destroyed. The houses and contents are insured. Two hundred barrels of cod oil, unsecured, were burnt.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Monday the people of Quebec and neighbourhood were several times visited by an earthquake. In the morning, at five o'clock, the first shock was felt and at eleven in the forenoon a more violent one was experienced, accompanied by a rumbling noise. Persons in large, solid buildings, felt them tremble and vibrate for a couple of seconds. In the open air the shock was less perceptible. Then at four in the afternoon there were two more shocks separated by an interval of a few seconds, and each lasting about five seconds. Persons walking on the terrace experienced a movement under foot, and those leaning on the railing felt a vibrating motion. The weather was dull and gloomy all day, with a close atmosphere. The forenoon movement is said to have been from north west to south east. In Lower Town, including St. Rochs and other suburbs, windows and light fixtures rattled, and in some instances fell, while the distant rocking sensation frightened the inhabitants of many houses to the extent of causing a rapid flight to the streets. Bells were set ringing and the scaffolding at St. Columba Church fell, but fortunately no one was near to receive any injury. The river police remarked a swelling movement of the river, such as a steamship would occasion, and they state it lifted one of their boats to the beach. The shock was also felt across the river at New Liverpool.

THE GAZ.—\$450 has been raised among the former students of St. Mary's College towards the purchase of one of the organs for the Jesuits' Church in this city.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.—The next time Mr. Bright refers to the British colonies as evidence in favor of manhood suffrage, he should be furnished with a Nova Scotian's experience. The *Halifax Citizen*, a very able liberal journal, after citing Mr. Prevost Paradol's article in *Les Debats* concerning the recent developments of election committees in Britain, says:—"The argument of Mr. Prevost Paradol is of as much importance in America as it is in England; and we regret to have to confess, that the experience of Nova Scotia fully sustains his theory that 'the integrity of the elector is not greater according as his worldly means are smaller.' The introduction of universal suffrage in Nova Scotia was accompanied with the introduction of corrupt practices at elections to an extent that was before not only unknown, but impossible. The Province will be fortunate, indeed, if these corrupt practices will cease, or be even appreciably reduced, by the removal of the cause, that gave such free scope to their development."

DEATH FROM A GUN-SHOT WOUND.—On Wednesday afternoon, while a man named Filtz was out duck shooting on Wolfe Island near Kingston his gun accidentally went off, lodging the contents in his left leg near the thigh and shattering the bone. The leg was amputated, and the unfortunate man died shortly after the operation.

FIENDISH ACT.—The down-train on the Grand Trunk Railway last Saturday night was brought to a sudden and exciting stoppage just on this side Prescott by a tie which had been laid across the track doubtless by some villain for the purpose of plunder. As it was not quite dark, the brakes were down in time to save the intended catastrophe. Had the train struck the sleeper at a more rapid rate it must have been broken through off.

CLOSE OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.—The cold season appears now to have fairly set in; our harbor is almost free of shipping; and the steamboats, one by one, are gradually creeping into winter quarters. We learn from the Kingston papers that the steamers of the Royal Mail Line are making their last trips.—The *Kingston* has arrived in Montreal, and will remain here for the winter. The *Champion* and *Spartan* would arrive yesterday, and also lay up here. The *Magnet*, *Passport*, and *Grecian* are to be quartered at Kingston, as is the gunboat *Hercules* lately stationed at Prescott. The crew of the latter have returned to Quebec. The steamer *City of Ottawa*, of Dickinson's Rideau Canal Line, will lie up at Ottawa in the Canal Basin. The American Express Steamers are already dismantled either at Oswego or Charlotte. We may fairly state that all navigation on the Upper Lakes for the season of 1866 is now terminated. The amount of traffic done during the season has been very great as compared with the four previous seasons. The shipping casualties, we are glad to note, have been very few. The *Quebec* left for winter quarters on Monday evening, and the steamer *Montreal* made her last trip on Tuesday evening.

SHARPS.—A party of three were the other day committed as vagrants, under the following circumstances:—They had lately been noticed by Mr. Luttrell, station-master, hanging about the Bonaventure Street Depot. He put detectives on the alert, and the game the three were carrying on was soon found out. One of them carried a bundle, and pretended to be a young fellow from the country, but had run short of money to pay his fare home. He would be glad to sell his valuable gold watch, although it was an heirloom, &c. The other two acted the part of commiserating strangers, who would be only too happy to seize upon such an offer, but they had not quite enough ready cash on their persons. The countryman was first taken in hand by the police, and in his bundle, which he said, contained his travelling wardrobe, were found a pair of old shoes. His accomplices were next seized, and on them were found a number of sham gold rings, which they were offering for \$2 each, the real value being about their weight in brass.

CHAMPLAIN'S TOMB.—The *Journal de Quebec*, of the 12th inst., contains the following with reference to the discovery of the tomb of the French navigator and discoverer, Champlain, whose name is so justly revered in Canada, and who died in Quebec in December, 1635:—"We are happy to be able to announce to day a piece of news which will be echoed, not only in Canada and America, but even in Europe. It is that the *Abbes Laverdiere* and *Casgrain*, after long and serious searches made conjointly, have just discovered Champlain's tomb, which our most skilful archaeologists have been seeking so long. We abstain, for the present, from giving fuller details because we are aware that those gentlemen will shortly publish a circumstantial report of the searches which have brought them to this discovery. Quebec ought to be proud that it should have fallen to the lot of two of its citizens to find again the tomb of its founder, and of the father of New France."

THE GUN BOATS.—The *Heron* has now received her winter coating, and will steam down to the Queen's Wharf, Toronto, to-day, or to-morrow. The boat has been rigged up with extraordinary rapidity, the order for the work having only been given on Tuesday, while she was completely covered in on Saturday. The improvement has given her a decidedly habitable appearance inside, while outside she has the shape of an iron clad, but much prettier.

MILITARY.—There are at present over 20,000 British troops in British North America, being a greater number than at any time since 1814.

A large number of Armstrong field guns and equipments have recently arrived in the Province from the Woolwich arsenal, and it is to be hoped that when they come to be distributed the claims of the Montreal Volunteer Field Battery—one of the strongest and best disciplined in the Province—will not be forgotten. Their present old smooth bores are worse than useless and should have been replaced long ago.

FENIAN BROTHERLY LOVE.—An instance of the brotherly feeling which animates the Fenians was given in the case of Eliza Burton, who was arrested among others in June last, and confined in Toronto jail. It was subsequently discovered that Burton was an imbecile, an idiot, and in consequence of this he was not put upon his trial. The American Consul at Toronto was informed that the prisoner would be liberated at any time upon application of his friends or others who were willing to take charge of him; but the poor fellow remained in jail from day to day, no one caring to pay even his railroad fare from Toronto to the land he claims as his home; the American government declined, and the heartless merchants who inveigled the poor idiot across the lines did not even attempt to get him back again. The expense of returning him to his home was at length incurred by those he came to injure—the "bloody Canadian judges" about whom Fenians delight to rant, was the only one who could be found with kindness enough to order his passage paid to the United States.

The Protestant horse is, we are glad to say, gradually recovering from the disease he contracted while recently consorting with some strange Lower Canada cattle in the Treasury pastures at Quebec and Ottawa. He is now going through a gentle course of exercise on the old school road, prior to being entered for the Confederation stakes, and in the meantime backers are requested to apply for fuller information to his trainer, Mr. George Brown, at Toronto.

THE REPORTED GOLD IN MADOC.—Mr. Robt. Bell Professor of Chemistry in Queen's University, Kingston, writes an account of his exploration of the alleged gold mine at Madoc. The Professor saw gold said to have come from the mine, but nobody who had seen it in the mine. The mine has a house built over it, which is kept locked up. He doubts if there is any gold there, but thinks it possible.

Died,

At Cornua, of diphtheria, on Sunday, the 18th inst., Edward, the beloved son of D. McLachlan, aged four years and ten months.

At Longue Pointe, on the 22nd inst., Catherine Ann McConnell, beloved wife of Francis Campbell, gardener, aged 42 years, after a long and painful illness.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 27, 1866.
Flour—Pollards, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.35; Super, No. 2, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Superfine, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Fancy, \$5.30 to \$5.45; Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Superior Extra, \$5.80 to \$6.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$3.90 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 18c to 20c.
Tallow per lb, 10c to 10c.
Butter, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 21c to 25c., according to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.00 to \$5.05.
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.54.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$5.60 to \$5.82; First Pearls, \$7.50 to \$7.52.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 27, 1866
a. d. s. d.
Flour, country, per quintal, 25 00 to 21 3
Oatmeal, do 12 00 to 13 0
Indian Meal, do 9 00 to 9 6
Wheat, per min., 0 00 to 0 0
Barley, do, (new) 2 60 to 3 0
Peas, do, 4 30 to 4 9
Oats, do, 2 00 to 2 2
Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 00 to 1 1
Do, salt do, 0 90 to 0 10
Beans, small white, per min 0 00 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag 4 60 to 5 0
Onions, per min, 0 00 to 4 0
Lard, per lb 0 80 to 1 0
Beef, per lb 0 40 to 0 8
Pork, do 0 70 to 0 8
Mutton do 0 50 to 0 6
Lamb, per do 0 40 to 0 5
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 7 00 to 7 6
Turkeys, per couple \$2.00 to \$6.00
Apples, per bbl \$6.50 to \$8.50
Hm, per 100 barrels, \$4.00 to \$6.00
Straw \$3.50 to \$3.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$8.75 to \$9.00
Pork, fresh, do \$8.75 to \$9.00



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 3rd Dec. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man 22 years of age Speaking and Writing French and English with facility, wishes to obtain a Situation in this city, either in an office or Warehouse as Book-keeper, or Clerk. Can furnish the best recommendations.

Address, G. W. MANSEAU, Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.

29th November, 1866. 2 m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of buildings prepared and superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, AND

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

IS AGAIN OPEN,

in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANN'S CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).

Parents and guardians, who favor him with the care of their children, may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral Education of his pupils.

Mr Keegan will give PRIVATE LESSONS in any of the various branches of an ENGLISH education to young Ladies in his own house, No. 53, MCCORD STREET, each evening, from half-past Four to half-past Six o'clock.

EVENING SCHOOL,

For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House.

Terms moderate. The School is under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Pastor of St. Ann's Church. Nov. 22, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.

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 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. July 21st 1867.