THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -OCT. 2. 1863.

got charge of them some ten years ago. Up to the present he had always more or less of a balance in his favor at the close of the yearwhile this year closes with a considerable balance against him. -..

We therefore request the Irish Congregations generally to take an active part in the present hazaar. All who are in the habit of making lis's will, we trust, do so this year without fail : we trust also that many new collectors will be added to the number of the old. There is of necessity is thus ably and summarily dealt with by a coran occasional falling off in the number of the old respondent of the Montreal Gasette :collectors, were no new ones to come in there would in a short time be a great falling off in this grand and necessary work of charity. New collectors will therefore we hope come to the assistance of the old, and unite with them in their common efforts for the destitute Irish orphans .----For such we would bespeak a kind and generous reception : they have up to the present been in the habit of receiving such reception-ever since the bazar has been established-from persons of every creec, denomination and nationality. All from old-world troubles, and where Imperial questions feel that destitute orphans must be clothed and fed, and that the Institution which does so, which keeps them from the streets, from the baunts of uice, and instils into their young minds principles of Christian morality is a common blessing, and all cheerfully come to the aid of such an Institution

The history of the St. Patrick's bazaar establishes this trath-we therefore the more confidently appeal to the citizens of Montreal in general, knowing that our appeal in behalf of the orphans will not be in vain.

Signed on behalf of the Ladies of Charity. CATHERINE AUSTIN, Sec.

The strong opposition to Confederation displayed by many of the leading Protestant politicians of Nova Scotia is in some quarters represented as arising rather from a hankering after more centralisation, than from any State-Rights prochvities. As one of the chief causes assigned by the leaders in the American War of Independence in justification of their appeal to arms. was the sanction and encouragement given to Popery 10 Canada by the British Government, so ,t seems that prominent amongst the motives that now dictate the anti-Confederation policy of Nova Scotian Protestant politicians, is their hostility to Catholicity, which they fancy is protected in Lower Canada by so much of the Federal principle as has been enibodied in the Act of Union lately passed, in that it guarantees to the local governments a quast independence of action on certain matters. If this view of the case be correct - and from the very illiberal policy of the Protestant majority in Nova Scotia towards the Catholic minority on the School Question, it is apparently a by no means distorted view-it follows that what the antis aim at is not repeal, but a drawing tighter and closer of

land will nor draw the sword upon the prople of their earnest industry, with their loyalty to what Nova Scotia, and if they were not strong enough to they hold to be true manbood. Finding in the midst resist the Canadians, and were determined to free of us some things that they did not find at home, themselves by force, they could obtain the aid of not always finding such a welcome as might be detheir nations loudly applauded - the Speaker cleared the galleries -and the House shortly afterwards adjourned.]

A Protestant paper published in the interests of the so-called " low" party of the Anglican sect in this city, having given circulation to a series of vile libels upon the people of Ireland, it

THE IBISH AT HOME AND IN AMERICA. To the Edutor of the Gazette.

SIB,-Now that the axe is being laid to the root of the evil system of Government in Ireland, it is to be expected that those who have been so long epioving its fruit, rather more substantial than that of the Dead Sea, will assume that they are mightily aggrieved and exhibit temper and eloquence accordingly. This is, and doubtless will continue to be, the case in Ireland but suraly there is no occasion for repeating Enniskillen speeches, or reproducing Dublin Warden editorials on this side of the Atlantic where Catholic and Protestant Irishmen are alike free, or may be. may be discussed without any of the incentives to arrogance on the one side, and resenment on the other. These remarks are preparatory to my directing your attention to an article which appeared in a re cent number of a sheet published in this city professing to be in the interest of a section of the Church of England. This editorial assumes to develope the heading 'Irish disestablishment, will it secure Irlsh loyalty ?' and while as to correct reasoning an utter void is presented, it would be difficult for literary ingenuity to compress within the same space a greater amount of false history, and intensely scurrilous and malicious abuse. Please read a few samples Speak ing of the 'genuine Irish Catholic,' we are told :

Rebellion is innate. So long as the ancient race remain upon its soil they never can, from the nature of their original institutions, and mode of living be loyal or even submissive to any temporal authority. This is an evident fact, and is at once explained by a glance at the circumstances of the early settlement of their Island, and the gypsy manner of living slways obtaining.

' The Oatholic Irishman's resistance is not simply a resistance to the British Government, it is a resistance to all Government, and hereditary hatred of any rule but the rule he originally exercised in his un bought plains.'

Again :- ' The Oatholic Irishman we say, for three reasons, will never be loyal to England, for loyalty to a monarch, is not in him.'

The Irish Catholic emigrant, male and female to the United States, and Oanada, is thus described.

Arrived in the country, his first introduction is to a 'Fenian Circle,' his first lesson is to bate the negro, his first purchase a revolver, and his first visit. to the nearest tavern of a fellow-countryman. In Canada he has simply proved himself a pest. Cast on our shores indigent, and in the lowest depths of ignorance, he becomes available for the most menial employments, and here his primitive nature again breaks out-the nature to abuse and plunder his fellow-man.'

'Female domestics, so soon as a comfortable home annears secure, become insolent to their mistresses. idle and thievish; and the vigilance with which Protestant matrons are driven to avoid a Roman Catholic servant has become a ludicrous but painfol proverb.'

The writer of the tirade, of which these extracts shew the entire animus, no doubt regards himself as a oyal man and daily declaims against Fenianism and all other forms of disloyalty ; but his is evidently one of those cases in which the zealors man knows not the spirit he is of. He is cursed with an obliquity of moral vision ; and sees not that his writings are only calculated to nerpetuate, perhaps intensity, the evils which they affect to rebake.

It is bateful to have to deal with such calumnes the bonds of the existing Union. With Union as this paper sets forth. I shall do so briefly. The charge of disloyalty, he should know, applies nearer home. Plowden (a high Protestant authority) speak ing of the rebellion of '98, says :

gust 31st) than they have ever been since he bulary as between England and her Colonies. Eng God they have come with their strong arms, with CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY [The House and galleries having sired, and yet finding in many cases, where there is industry and temperance, the elements of prospecity

and wealth. There are a thousand things among us we should have failed to possess but for Irish emigration. There are some trifles we should have been relieved of had we not that element."

The writer in question speaks with unmixed score of the Irish Oatholics in Canada. Not so were they regarded by an Imperial Commissioner who had ample opportunity of testing their worth, and who says of them : 'Their loyalty and bravery materially contributed to save the Province.' [Lord Dur-

bam's Report, page 65.] The late Chief Justice Robinson referring in a letter to Sir R. W. Horton, to the period and the events of which Lord Durham writes, testifies in immortal words to the value of Irith ky 1 5-

' It was universally felt,' he says, ' that the conduct of the Irish was pre eminently good. They seemed not only to acknowledge promily their obligations to support the Government and laws, but they discharged their duty with an eager forwardness and a fine bearty warmth of fcellog, that it was really quite affecting to witness.

Enough for the present in answer to this so-called religious writer. But I toick it proper to add that am satisfied that few, indeed, of the members of the Church of England in this city sympathise with him in the particular conduct I have referred to. And more, even, may be said of the clergy of that com munion. As a body they are peaceful, plous and laborious, reflecting very fully the qualities of their late good Bishop, a dignitar : whose demeanor among us has secured for his name and office an amount of respect that is not likely soon to pass away.

I am, Sir, Your obd't servant,

MONTERAL, Sept. 10, 1868.

The To:onto Leader says :-- Many of our reader may not have seen the force of the objection taken by Mr. J. H. Cameron while the jury was being empannelled upon which although apparently trivial in itself it would seem as if the life or death of the prisover alone depends. In a case of capital felony the law gives the Crown as well as the prisoner the right of each challenging twenty jurors peremptorily that is without assigning any reason why they should not pass sentence upon the life or death of the prioner Mr. Cameron before he had exhausted these peremptory challenges objected to one of the jurors for cause as it is technically expressed the Grown Pro secutor denied his right to do this and an argument having taken place the learned Chief Justice decided in favor of the latter and ruled that the peremptory challenges must first of all be exhausted against this roling that the appeal will be taken and upon its determination as we have said the fate of the prisoner in a great measure depends

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Andrews, D McDonell S3; Milwaukee, Rev M Lalumiere 6,50; St John, J Brennan 2, Toronto, H P 4 (paid to June '69); Albany, J Ryan 5; St Hypo. lite de Watton, Rev G Vaillancourt 1; Florid , Rev J B Allard 2; Bethel, I M Morrissy 2; West Farnham, Rev M Springer 6,50; Bowmanville, P Bigley 1; St Gregoi e, Rev J Harper 2 50; Thorold, T Simp son 4; St Anicet Rav F Rochette 2; Clifton, Rev R A O'Connor 2; Goderich, Rev M Boubat 2; Quebec Rev Mr Harkin 2; Joliette, Rev Mr Lajole 2,60 Hillier, J Vincent 2: Smithsville, T McK-ough 1 North Nation Mills, J Ryan 2; St Andrews, F McRae 2; Baby's Point, M Conlon 7; Lacolle, T Brady 2. Quebec - Rev Mr Quinnan 2: Francis Conway 2.50; William Stuart 2,50; Rev Z Gingres 2,50; Mrs Muroby 2; J Johnston 2; R B han 2 50; Martin O'Brien 2: Ed Cabil 2; Very Rev Mr Caz'an 3; Rev Mr Beaudry 2; Rev Mr Auclaire 2; Archbishop 2; Charles McDonald 2,50; J C Nolan 2; J Ried 2; Patrick Abearn 1; John Delaney 2; Denis Bogue 2; Bensen Bennett 2; Michael McNamara 2,50; Patrick Dwyer 2; Joba Saright 2 50; William Hannan 2, Melchoir Drolet 2; Duncan McElbearn 2; Semi ary 2 50; Mr Breman 2: Rev Mr Hamelin 2; Rev Mr Matte 2; H Martin 2; Rev Mr Lemoine 5; Mr Landrigan 4: Hugh O'Donnell 2; Joseph Leonard 2; G M Muir 1 25; J P O'Meara 2 5).

Per P Hackett, Granby-Self 2; T McKey

OF MONTREAL,

NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET.

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

For the first year of course..... \$1.00 per month. do second do 150 do

đo	third	do	 2.00	do
da	fourth	do	 2 50	do
do	fifth	do	 3.00	do

A deduction of twenty-five cents per month will be allowed to pirents paying quarterly, or who will

have two or more children at this school at the same time, or who belong to some benevolent society in Montreal. On the other side, twenty five cents per month

will be added to the account of parents who will have failed to pay before the 15th of the month. Parents will be furnished with a monthly Bulletin.

stating the Conduct, application and progress of their children.

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

The French and English languages are taught the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school. For all particulars, enquire of the principal, at the Academy, Cotte street No. 31, Hours of attendance from 8 to 10 A.M.

And from 1 to 2 P.M.

1 m 3

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,

THE Course of Studies of this Institution embrace the various branches of a solid and useful education viz., Orthography Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, | stitution of the said rent has been the said Pierre Geography (with Maps and use of Globes) Astronomy, Botany, Ohemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, said immoveable to appear before the said Court Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, etc.

TERMS :

- Board and Tuition, per month......\$6 00 Music..... 2 00 Drawing and Painting..... 1 00
- Washing..... 1 00 Use of bed and bedding per annum... 5 00
- Use of desk..... 1 00

Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing, Peinting, etc, are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents.

The Academic year commences on the first Mon day of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white muslin, each young lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one of white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork spoon, and goblet work boy, etc.

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

Pupils are received at any time during the year.

Address, SISTER ST. GABRIEL, Direct Directress. August 2 . lm.2

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 32 St. Denis Street,

(NEAR VIGES SQUARE),

WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the first of September 1868. Able resident Teachers will, daily, assist the Principals, besides the Professors of Music and

Singing. Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue his special attention to the advanced Olasses. Book Keeping, will form part of the Commercial Education. A

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

~5

QUEBEC,

District of Three Rivers. | NUMBER 32.

Three Fivers the Twenty-First Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

KNOW all men that DAME EL'ZA PHOEBE JOHN-STON, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Riche. lieu, wife of and separated as to property, from Jules Chevallier, of the Town of Sorel aforesaid, Esquire, Advocate, from him well and duly authorized, and the said Jules Chevallier, Esquire, to authorize his said wife, and Archibald Johnston, aleo of the said Town of Sorel, Require by their Petition filed in office of the Superior Court under No. pray for the sale of an immoveable, situated in the said District, to wit : " A land situate in the parish of St. Severe, in the County of St. Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, in the range or Concession named Bellechasse, being the lot mentiozed in the schedule of the Fiel Robert under Number Two Hundred and Fifty-Eight, containing eighteen arpents in front by by experienced French and English protessors, and | twenty arpents in depth, taking in front to the the task of learning these idioms is made easy by Seigniorial line, in rear to the abuttals (Les abouts) on one side to Jean Baptiste Lessards or his representatives and on the other side to Luc Deziel dit Labreche," which land has not been occupied for more than ten years and was last occupied by one named Pierre Fortier, who is deceased, and the said Petitioners alleging that by and in virtue of the schedule of the said Fief Rober:, herein above men. Principal. tioned, a bipothec was constituted upon the said ime moveable herein above described for the sum of Sixteen dollars and five cents currency annually for cens et rentes and constituted rents claim from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the sum of Four Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Thirty Cents, said currency, due to them for twenty years of BITEBIE of cens et rentes and seven years arrears of constituted rents up to the eleventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven. The said Petitioners further allege that the present proproprietor of the said immoveable is unknown and that the known proprietor since the date of the Con-

Fortier. Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the within two months to be reckoned from the fourth

publication of this present notice to answer to the demand of the said Petitioners, failing which the Court will order the said immovcable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

J. N. A. DUBERGER. Deputy P. S. C .. District of Three Rivers. First insertion October 2, 1868. 4 - 8

PROVINCE OF QUEBRC, | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Mentreal. AND 1865.

In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, of L'Acadie, in the District of Iberville, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by

his reditors, in number according to law and that unless opposition be fyled to the said deed, within six juridical days after the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER,

Assignee. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 1w-7 PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR OOURT. Dist. of Montreal. SUPERIOR ACT OF 1864-'65. SUPERIOR OOURT. No. 373. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly

Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville, Insolvent.

THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting the said Court.

GEORGE E. MAYRAND. Attorneys T. & O. C. DE LORIMIER.

2m•7

Insolvent

U. E. AROHAMBAULT Montreal 28 August 1868. MATTHEW RYAN. CONDUCTED BY THE

500 SHERBROOKE STREET,

MONTREAL.

they would be content, could they but eliminate therefrom all traces of local autonomy, or State-

Rights. As the Quebec Mercury puts it :-

"The preservation of the rights of the Roman Ca tholic Church in the Province of Quebec by the Treaty of 1763, is what the Nova Scotians of the Wilkin's party consider an insuperable bar to the continuance of the existing Union with Canada. By Centralisation, or as they barbarously call it, & Legislative Union, the Nova Scotia Opposition hopes to see the Roman Oatholic Church, the French language, the Civil Code, the Code of Procedure and all the institutions which are at all peculiar to Quebec, immediately swept away."

Whatever the motives and ulterior objects of this party may be, their language is strong, as witness the following extracts from Att. Gen.

Wilkins' speech :-

'I sincerely hope that the British Government will lose no time in tuifilling their solemn pledge to redress the wrongs inflicted upon this loyal people. If they do not immediately do so, the consequence may be fatal in the extreme: and I should ill perform my duty to my Sovereign, if I did not emphatically warn the ministers of the danger of delay. The people have not been trampled upon by any intentional act of tyranny on the part of their Queen, but they have been reduced to the condition of abject slaves, by the craft and subtlety of political knaves in Canada. This they never will endure; and I may as well explain that to be released from his Confederation is not a matter of choice with the people of Nova Scotia, but a matter of imperative necessity. They will not remain in subjection to Canada, for the simple reason that they cannot do so, and I fear that if, before this House meets again in six months from this time, steps have not been taken to give them relief and redress they will be no longer able to submit, but will be compelled to attempt to redress themselves, and re-gain their valued constitution. All they require is to be restored to their constitution and their Sovereign. They will not have Oanada and Canadian executive councillors to rule over them, and we shall bear no more of ' constitutional means' and ' passive resistance.' This indeed, sir, is greatly to be dreaded and I should not be faithful to Her Majesty if I did not implore her ministers to prevent such a result by the immediate fulfilment of their pledge-that the wrongs of Nova Scotia should be redressed.

The hon. and learned leader of the opposition fore sees the issue of this political crisis, when he tauntingly tells us that we could not prevent Canada from collecting the revenue of this Province 'You have none but a Canadian tariff,' he observed, ' and, therefore if you refused to pay under that tariff you would 'have no revenue at all.' To this I would roply, that this Legislature, at its next session, could easily create a tariff. and order the Collector of Unstome to pay the revenue into the Treasury in this building. Let the hon, and learced member tell me how this could be prevented.

Mr. Blanchard. - Who would assent to the bill ? Hon. Atty. General, -- There would be no difficulty about that : the matter could be arranged before the to Canada-indeed we have been emphatically told in Belfast, and for good or ill they are coming - comthat the word coercion has been erased from the voca- ing all the while. And we have reason to thank

The original founders, the chief promoters and conductors of the rebellious union were all Protes tants.' [Historicaal Review, vol. 3, page 700.] Again (page 708) ' almost all the chiefs and leaders of the, rebels ' were Protestants.'

Smith O'Brien, in one of his letters after his return from exile, says of the attempt in '48, ' had the peo 'ple joined me I would have freed the country in a 'few months, perhaps a few weeks.' It is not necess ary to say that the 'people' referred to are the Catholics of Ireland, - to whose loyalty in refusing to follow a protestant insurrectionist England, as would thus appear, is at this moment indebted for the maintenance of her sway in the sister Kingdom The cruel reflections upon the Irish in America

can be best met in the language of Lord Dufferin: To their [the Emigrante] immortal honor, within sixteen years after their departure they have sent back to Ireland upwards of £12 000 000 of money chiefly for the purpose of enabling their friends to follow their example. Now unless they had prospered, those savings could not have been accumu-'ated ; unless their new existence had been full of promise, they would not have lempted their brethren to follow them '

In Lord Grey's 'Colonial Adminstration of Lord John Russell,' vol. 1, page 243, will be found a simi lar tribute, based upon the amount reported by the Emigration Commissioners to have been remitted up to 1852. And it should not be omitted that Irish servant girls, whom this religious paper asperses in the manly way I have quoted, have contributed their share to this great work.

Doctor Nicholas in his book. 'Forty years of American Life,' speake thus: 'Thousands, hundreds 'of thousands, of poor Irish girls, working in American kitchens, have sent home the money to maistain their families, or eachle them also to emigrate. Millions of dollars have been sent by poor servant girls in America to the land of their birth ' Elee-where he says of this class: 'They have their virtues. They are honest, and most invaribly chaste. Their kindness and generosity to their relations also appeal to our best sympathies'

But there is other and more recent testimony too valuable to be withhe'd. At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Preebyterian Church in Ireland, lately beld in Belfast, a deputation from the Presbyterian Church in the United States attended and addressed the Assembly. The speakers naturally referred to the Irish in America, and the Rev. Dr.

Booth, of New York, said :-

The ties that bind us and you together are ties that strengthen every year. I suppose that no one but those who have been America can realize how much of Ireland we have amongs; us. I have in mind a certain town an inland town, in Worcester County, Mussachusells, where twenty years sgo, the first Irishman that was engaged as a day laborer was visited by all the oblidren in the community, and looked upon as a curiosity, as if he had been an Afii can gorilla. And in that town to day there is a Roman Oatho'ic chapel in which there worship more individuals of Irich birth than are gathered in all the other churches in that town besides. That is in one locality the work of twenty years. In New York next meeting of the legislature. We have been as. sured that no force will be used by Great Britain to compel the people of this Province into subjection in Dublin, and in Philadelphia more than you have

Per J O'Regan. Oshawa-Self 2; Rev J J Shea 2; C Allan 4; J P Jobnson 2; D Dalles 2; P Wall 2; P Cosgrove 2: R Linman 2.

Per W Farley, Granby-Self 2; W Harris 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sep: 28 1869. Flour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$4,40 \$4.25 ; Fine, \$4,50 to \$4 75 ; Super. No. 2 \$5 0 te \$5,59; Superfine \$5 50 \$5,75; Fancy \$6 00 to Extra. \$6 75 to \$7,00 ; Superior Extra \$0 to \$6,15 : \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 70 to \$9 85 rer 100 lbs Caimeal per brl of 200 lbi. - \$6 40 to \$6 50 Wheat per bush of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,25

to SI 28.

Barloy per 45 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about \$1.00 to \$3 10.

Asbes per 100 ibs - First Pols \$5.70 to \$5.75 Seconds, \$5,00 to \$0,00; Thirds, \$4.40 to 4.50.-

First Pearls, 5,35. Pork per brl. of 203 lbs - Mess, 24 00 to 00 00;-Prime Mess \$17 50; Prime, \$16 00 to 16.50

A Lauy (aged 40) who has for several years past Lept House for Olergymen is desirous of obtaining a similar situation.

SITUATION WANTED. Address " A. H.," TRUE WITNESS Office SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG MAN, & First class Teacher, who has taught in one of the Laritime Provinces for the past six years, is now open to an engagement. Oan be communicated with any time prior to lat. November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be weil recommended A liberal salary required. Address ; 'P. B, Teacher,' office of this paper. Sept., 17.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

WANTED,

A SCHOOLMASTER to teach in the English language, with an Elementary Diploma. Salary from thirty to thirty-five pounds per annum. Echool year ten months.

For further particulars apply to. WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Tress, St. Oclumban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q.

1m-8 October 2, 1868.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. C. S. Separate School in Pictop, by the 14th October Lext, a first-class Teacher. Address-

REV. M. LALOR. Picton, 2nd October, 1868.

THE SISTERS of the HOLY NAMES of JESUS and MARY at Longueull, will re-open their Boarding School on the 2nd September. 2 77 3

preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. August 28. 100-3 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. BOARDING SCHOOL. Mas. O. H. E. OLARKE'S INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY No. 577. FOR In the matter of JOSEPH U. ROY, fils, Trader of YOUNG LADIES, L'Acadie, District of Iberville,

NO. 30 ET. DENIS STREET (NEAR VIGER SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday

the first of September, 1868. Mrs. Clarke will be assisted as before by the two resident Teacoers (English and French), besides the Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Olarke, Sen., will continue to may special attention to the progress of the pupils in English Writing and Ari thmetic.

Conversation in English and French, restectively, will, at all times, be required

Boarders received on the same reasonable terms as before, of whose Health and Manners, as well as advancement in their studies, Mrs Clarke will take particular care.

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

CULLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, ONT.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bisbop of Kings on.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Atle Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an orject of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include acomplete 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 Papils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (payable halfyearly in Advance)

Use of Library during stay, \$2 The Annual Session commences on the lat Sep-tember, and ends on first Thursday of July.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m. A thorough English, French, Ocmmercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely

moderate terms. For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal. August 28. 2m-3

silion and discharge, executed by his creditors ac-cording to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said deed. JOSEPH H. ROY, file. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has de-

posited in the office of this Court, a deed of compo-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO.

IN RE:

DAME PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, wife-separated as to property in virtue of her marriage contract -ot Honore alias Henry Barthe, duly authorised by the latter, and of Eusebe Lussier formerly partners in the City of Sorel District of Richelieu for purposes of commerce and navigation. Insolvent. THE thirteenth day of February next the undersigned will apply to the Court for her discharge in virtue of the act above cited. PRAXEDE TREPANNIER. HENRY BARTHE. To authorize said Dame Praxede Trepannier, h wife Sorel 16th September 1868. 5-0-VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER: let Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Oanada 1868, Price, Varennes selizer, 3s per doz. (empty bottes to be returned ; Varennes Saline, (quarts), 23. 6d. per des (empty bottles to be returned ;) 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Mesors. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James stri et, and Phillips Square. STREET DIALOGUE. - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. 2.) Well Mr. 2. What success in your applica-tion for that appointment? Mr. E. - I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D -- How did you manage it? Mr. E.-I poviously colled on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in Cno of his Grand

Trunk Suits.