

## NOTES OF A TOUR IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

A visit to the Maritime Provinces is one that will amply repay the tourist, not only as regards the magnificence of scenery, but also the various interesting social aspects of the people themselves. During the past summer, those Provinces were visited by a larger number of Canadians than ever before, and the impression carried away, was one of profit as well as one of pleasure. We ourselves had the good fortune to make the tour, and for the information of such of our readers as never visited the Maritime Provinces, we purpose to give a brief sketch of whatever seemed to us to be most interesting.

The scenery we shall not attempt to describe, for not even the art of the photographer could render it justice, it is so wild, so varied and so picturesque. At Pictou, we found a pleasant and prosperous town, and a hospitable community. We noticed a handsome Catholic Church in this place, just on the point of completion, and which will be under the care of the Rev. R. McDonald, a worthy and esteemed pastor.

This Church, we may add, was built by Mr. Hamill, who is a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Kiley, of New York, the Architect of the Church of the Gesù, Montreal, one of the most splendid edifices in America. Mr. Hamill is at present engaged in erecting a Protestant Church in the same place, and seems to be succeeding well in his profession.

We crossed in the steamer *Heatherbell* from Pictou to Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island—a place widely known in connection with the inception of the scheme of Confederation. Here we found a splendid college, which is enjoying a prosperous career under the directorship of the Rev. Angus McDonald. We visited the convent, and were received with great courtesy. It is built on one of the most beautiful sites to be found even in those Provinces, and is well patronized, being under the direction of the Nuns of Notre Dame, from Montreal. The convent is found to be too small, and in spring a large wing is intended to be added to it. Our readers may remember that Charlottetown, last year, was visited by a dreadful conflagration, and the greater part of the city was laid in ruins. We were glad to see that this calamity has been almost overcome by the energy of the inhabitants, and that new and better buildings are springing up in all directions.

We paid a visit to Antigonish, a pleasant inland town in Nova Scotia. There is a fine college in this place, under the directorship of the Rev. Dr. McGregor. The establishment, we are glad to state, is in a very prosperous condition. We may add, that his Lordship, Dr. McKinnon, the Bishop of Antigonish, resides in Antigonish, and commands the esteem of the whole community. We attended church in Antigonish, and were astonished at the congregation; for we never saw any where such a number of men of so extraordinary a stature—men strong well built, and over six feet in height. Both they and the female worshippers, were remarkably attentive in their devotions, and left upon a stranger very favorable impressions. We may add that these people, for the greater part, are natives of Scotland. Leaving Antigonish we proceeded by way of New Glasgow and Truro to Halifax.

Halifax is a pretty city. Situated on the side of a hill gradually sloping down to the water's edge, and fronting one of the finest harbors in the world, it presents to the traveller a spectacle at once striking and pleasing. On the top of the hill, overlooking the city, and catching the first glance of the eye, is the citadel, a massive fortification of granite, bristling with guns, and commanding the town, mouth of the harbor, and country for miles around. There, at the mouth of the harbor, standing sentinel as if to guard the entrance, is George's Island, also surmounted by a fort, and presenting a formidable obstacle to the passage of hostile vessels. Across from the city of Halifax, at the other side of its beautiful harbor, is the little town of Dartmouth, a pretty little place containing many neat cottages and pleasant summer residences.

Entering into the metropolis of Nova Scotia, the houses appear to be built principally of wood. But when we approach the centre of the city, the part where nearly all the leading merchants carry on their business, and where industry makes its greatest stir, we perceive many fine buildings of brick and stone—commercial palaces which would not appear out of place on any of the leading streets of London or New York. The public edifices too are very fine. The Province Building or Parliament House, the Court House, and new Post Office, are costly buildings, and elegant in design. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are of sufficient breadth. They are well paved, and attention seems to be paid to keep them in as good order as possible.

The week of my arrival a great bazaar was being held at Mason Hall, in aid of a Catholic church building in the city. A glance at the interior of the Hall sufficed to show that the ladies had spared no pains to make their undertaking turn out a complete success. Chairs, ottomans, fancy articles of every description, were scattered about on the tables in a profusion which betokened that no small sum would be realized from their sale. A military band was in attendance each evening, and discoursed sweet music until the closing up at a late hour in the night. The place was crowded, and the only thing that marred the occasion was the smallness of the hall, which could not accommodate with ease the great numbers that flocked to see the display, and aid the charitable work by their purchases. We were glad to see such an exhibition held for a Catholic cause. It showed that the Catholics of Halifax are numerous, and well-off in the world's wealth, and that they go whole-souled into anything which pertains to the progress of their holy religion. Indeed there are many Catholic merchants in that city who do business on quite a large scale, and who by their industry and talents, have made fine fortunes, and obtained leading positions among their fellow-men. The Catholic Church there is certainly at present in a prosperous condition, and has little to

fear for the future. It has at its head Archbishop Connolly, a prelate who by his talents and zeal in the good cause has worked wonders, and obtained from even Protestants many marks of respect and good-will. Archbishop Connolly is respected and beloved by all classes. His benevolence is universal; it extends to all persons no matter what may be their religion or station in life; and by the course which he takes he prevents malignity from casting many darts at the Church of which he is a distinguished representative.

The Catholic institutions are, considering the size of the city, numerous and very fine. St. Mary's Cathedral is a substantial stone building of gothic architecture, and about one hundred and sixty feet in length. Of its exterior we say nothing at present, as it is not yet finished; but when the projected marble front is put up, we may expect that it will compare favorably with any similar building in America. The interior presents a "coup d'œil" which cannot be surpassed in many churches. Among the many attractions therein are the main altar of marble, the stained-glass windows, and beautiful new organ.

A new school house for the Christian Brothers was lately erected near the Cathedral, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars. It is of brick and granite, and is at present occupied by nearly five hundred scholars. There the Christian Brothers are, be it remembered by Upper Canadians, paid by government. The other Catholic institutions are, St. Mary's College, Convent of the Sacred Heart, and two convents occupied by the Sisters of Charity. The Convent of the Sacred Heart especially, demands more than a passing notice. It is a large building, situated in a pleasant spot outside of the city, and surrounded by beautiful grounds. It should be a healthy place to live there, and the institution directed, as it is, by the Nuns of the Sacred Heart, is certainly a superior educational establishment. In fact it has more than once been said by Protestant journals that this convent stands in the first rank of the female educational establishments of the Lower Provinces.

A few words about Halifax as a fortified city. During the last two summers works have been going on at the different fortifications which surround the city. Heavy embankments of earth have been thrown up; massive walls of granite and blue-stone have appeared above ground; in a word everything has been done to render Halifax as a fortified city second to none in America, and a difficult place to be taken in case of an invasion.

Such are a few of the impressions made upon us by a visit to the metropolis of Nova Scotia. They have been favorable, and we have formed a high opinion of the future of Halifax from its central position, its magnificent harbor, and the agricultural and mineral resources of the country at its back. It is true that the greater part of Nova Scotia is as yet uncultivated; but before many years, when the population shall have become greater, and the resources of the country developed, we may expect to see Halifax as its capital take a position among the leading cities of America.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA, FOR 1865.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Though late in its appearance this Report is welcome as giving abundant assurance of the steady progress that education is making amongst the people of the Lower Province, as will be apparent from the following summary which we clip from page 6:—

"The increase in the number of Institutions of every kind amounts this year to 102. Last year it was only 42; that in the number of pupils amounts to 5,909 against 3,603 in 1864."

There are 146 Protestant Dissident Schools with 4,763 pupils; and 37 Catholic Dissident Schools with 1,320 pupils.

Advices state that His Lordship Mgr. Taach reached St. Boniface on the 16th October last, after a very fortunate voyage. A crowd of inhabitants had repaired to St. Cloud, with carriages, to convey Monseigneur and suit to St. Boniface. The priests and nuns who accompanied the Bishop were in perfect health.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION.—On Sunday last, the 4th instant, several of our townships drove to Brantford to witness the ceremony of a new Catholic church in that town. His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, officiated, assisted by his chaplain, Rev. Mr. Bardon, and the Parish Priests of Brantford and Paris. The choir, which at present includes ten members of the military band, rendered their parts with powerful and pleasing effect. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. T. J. Dowling, of this town, who spoke for about an hour upon the unity, extension and indestructibility of the Church. The offerings laid by the people on the corner stone amounted to \$850. In the evening, we are informed, the Bishop, by special invitation, accompanied by Rev. Messrs. O'Carroll and Dowling, dined with the Colonel and officers of the Royal Fusiliers. —*Paris Star*.

## ST. ANN'S BAND

Last Thursday evening, 15th inst., a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert for the benefit of St. Ann's Band was held in the Mechanics Hall which, notwithstanding the wetness of the evening, was filled with a large audience. Mr. Torrington presided at the piano, and a very varied and excellent programme was given by the St. Ann's Band, the Orpheonists, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Hamill, Master J. Wilson and Sig. Baricelli. A number of pieces were given, and among them some specimens of the rising talent of St. Ann's Band, on the violin, cornet, and flute, which were very creditable, especially as some of the performers were little above three feet high. Miss M. J. Wilson also sang 'Norah the Pride of Kildare' with much taste, and was encored. The whole affair passed off very agreeably, and we doubt not fully answered the purpose intended, in a financial point of view.

EMIGRATION.—During October there sailed from Liverpool to Canada four ships, with 1061 passengers, of which 163 were cabin and 898 steerage. Of this number 380 were English, 52 Scotch, 188 Irish, and 278 foreigners. From a rough calculation it appears that during the past month upwards of 3600 emigrants have left Liverpool for America.

CONFEDERATION.—It is stated that a document will be made public after the departure of the ministerial delegates to England, announcing the course to be pursued by them in London, and stating fully the proposed plan of appeal from the Local to the Central Legislature under Confederation.

The following gentleman have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in the undermentioned localities:—

Rev. R. McDonald, of Pictou, general agent for N. S. to whom those in arrears will please forward their subscriptions.  
Rev. H. Ellis, agent for Antigonish, N. S.  
Dr. Thos. Walsh do Halifax.  
J. J. Lawler, Esq. do St. John's, N. B.  
J. Meagher, do Fredericton, N. B.  
J. C. McDonald Charlottetown, General agent for P. E. Is. and  
All those in arrears in P. E. Island will please send their subscriptions to Mr. McDonald, Charlottetown.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—The scholars of the Friars' School in this city recently forwarded four cases of clothing to Quebec for the use of such of their fellow scholars as were burnt out in the recent conflagration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following letter from the British Minister was received to-day by the Secretary of State:—

Washington, Nov. 15.  
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult. relating to the sentences of death passed on R. Lynch and J. McMahon in Canada, and stating the views entertained by the Government of the United States, and the various considerations of law, policy and humanity which might be expected to arise in the course of the trials of the individuals concerned in the raid committed on Canada last spring. Immediately on the receipt of that note I transmitted a copy of it to Her Majesty's Government, and I await their instructions before entering at length upon the several and weighty subjects contained in it. The course pursued by the Canadian Government in bringing these cases before the regular tribunals of justice, thus securing to the prisoners the full protection the law affords to the accused, and the readiness shown by them to communicate all such documents to the Consul of the United States as may throw light on the justice of the sentences, and the regularity of the proceedings, will, I trust, that while vindicating the majesty of the law, the authorities do not conduct the prosecutions in any vindictive or harsh spirit. I am, moreover, authorized to state that the whole question of the disposal of such of the prisoners as may be convicted has been referred for decision of Her Majesty's Government, who will certainly be animated by the desire so to deal with it as to secure peace and harmony between the populations living in such immediate proximity, and separated by a long frontier so easily traversed.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed,) FRASER W. BUTCH.

To Hon. W. H. Seward.  
Toronto, Nov. 15.—Thomas Ryall, the Fenian prisoner who turned Queen's evidence at the trials, escaped out of the old jail this morning at 3 o'clock by lowering himself out of the third story. Popular opinion is that the authorities winked at his escape.

Major General Napier is to leave for England at the end of the year.

We take it, judging from a despatch given elsewhere that ministers do purpose in some way to upset the bargain, which gave future legislation upon the subject of education to the Local Legislatures. We can assure the Government that such an outrage will not be quietly submitted to by the people of Upper Canada. They are willing to stand by the bargain made at Quebec, but they will not be content to have the Federal Parliament empowered to meddle in their school legislation. We have had too much Lower Canada interference in our school system already, and one great merit of the Union scheme, as it stands in that it will prevent any recurrence of such outrages. The bargain was made at the Quebec conference with the consent of all parties. It was ratified by an overwhelming majority in the Canadian Parliament, and it was acquiesced in with singular unanimity by the people of Upper Canada. What our people want now is that the sectarian school advocates should be held to the terms of the agreement. They ask nothing more, and they will be content with nothing less. —*Toronto Globe*.

CHOLERA.—On Monday last the first symptoms of illness approaching to the epidemic form of cholera appeared at Stratford in a hotel near the depot, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Since then numbers have been prostrated by the deadly hand of the destroyer, resulting fatally, we are sorry to learn, in nearly all the cases. The Stratford 'Beacon' of last week notes the progress of the fall disease. On Monday, Valentine Flynn, section foreman, died of it after a few hours illness. It was equally sudden and fatal in the case of a boy named Alecks who died on Tuesday evening, the father having died from other causes the same morning. —*Cobourg Sentinel*, 3d inst.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Martindale, A. Lowry, \$2; Morrisburg, J. Gormley, \$2; Hochelaga, Rev J. L. Mongeau, \$2; Morrisburg, Rev Mr. Meade, \$2; Sarnia, T. Hewitt, \$1; Huntley, J. Mantill, \$2; Parma, E. Hickey, \$2; Orangeville, P. Cassidy, \$2; Marysville, T. Lee, \$2; Ashpodel, T. Shea, \$2; Downeyville, P. Molloy, \$2; Hamilton, Very Rev J. Gordon, \$2; Amherstburg, W. Rowan, \$1; Brockville, M. Shaw, \$1; Renfrew, Rev Mr. Rougier, \$2; Fairfield, Vt. Rev G. N. Cairns, \$4; U. S. City, Westwood, J. S. Driscoll, \$2; Lyndhurst, D. O'Connor, \$2; Lewis, T. Dunn, \$2; Starnesboro, P. O'Donnell, \$5; Russelltown, E. McGill, \$3; Port Colborne, D. McFall, \$2.50; Granby, Rev Mr. McQuay, \$2; Dunham, Rev G. J. Brown, \$2; Berachoir, P. Jones, \$1; St. George, Dr. Bourgeois, \$2; Granby, M. Gannon, \$2; Lockiel, Rev Alex. McDonald, \$2; Westport, A. Rooney, \$2; St. Sylvester, Rev E. Pafard, \$2; St. John's, Sargt. Fitzgibbon, \$2; Lougboro, J. Lacey, \$4; Perth, M. McNamara, \$2; Gananoque, L. O'Neill, \$2; Oshesha, E. Walsh, \$1; Portmouthe, A. Grant, \$1; Norwood, M. O'Shea, \$2; Seneca, M. Sweeney, \$2; St. Raphaels Rev Mr. Materson, \$2; Arichat, M. S. Rev H. Gerard, \$5; Bessington, J. Lally, \$1; Naperville, W. Moran, \$2.  
Per Rev. J. O'Regan Kingston—D. Lynch \$1.50; Jas King \$2.50; D. Hagerty \$1; J. Quinn \$2; M. O'Grady \$5; Storrington J. Kennedy, \$2; Glenoraire J. Hickey \$3; Portmouthe O. McLaughlin \$1; Collins Bay C. Caroline \$3; Highlands W. Keon \$2; Westport Rev M. Lynch \$4; Tyndinaga, Rev Mr. Brophy \$2.  
Per H. Bretzburgh, Trenton—Brighton, P. Egan \$1; Oodington T. Hollerin \$2.  
Per Rev M. Michel—Estate of the late Rev Mr. Synnott \$1.  
Per J. O'Regan Oshawa—C. O'Malley Brooklin \$2; R. Lannan Greenwood \$1.  
Per P. Doyle Toronto—P. Hanley Lloydtown \$1.  
Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings—J. Armstrong, \$2; Mrs. Graham, \$1; Jas Smith, \$2.  
Per E. McCormick, Rochester—J. Allen, South Duoro, \$1.  
Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall—W. Hill, \$1; Rev Mr. Hav, St. Andrews, \$2.50.  
Per Rev E. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis, Mo.—Self, \$2; E. Fitzpatrick, \$2; F. Deneny, \$2.  
Per P. Neville Quebec—Rev Mr. McGauran \$2; J. Murphy \$4; J. Brennan \$2; H. Martin \$2; J. P. O'Meara \$3.50; T. McGreevy \$3.50; Most Rev Dr. Targoon \$2; Rev Dr. Baillergon \$2; Rev Mr. Aulrich \$2; Rev Mr. Bonneau \$2; G. M. Muir \$2; J. H. Roche \$2.50; M. McNamara \$2.50; Jas. Kelly \$2.50; Hon. Justice Duval \$2.50; Rev Mr. Lemieux \$2; J. Ellis \$2; J. Johnson \$2; J. O'Dowd \$2.50; P. Walsh \$2; T. Dubiz \$2; Sillery D. Bogue \$2; J. McInenly \$2; M. H. O'Ryan \$2; Mrs. Lynch \$2.50; St. Mary's Beauce R. A. Fortier \$2.  
Per F. O'Neill Fitzroy—Self \$1; Cedar Hill T. O'Connor \$2; Pakenham Rev J. J. Collins \$2; Per Rev Mr. Gravel Oshawa—J. Farley \$2.

THE RECOLLET CHURCH.—Sketch of its history—Who built it—who used by its approaching sale.—The approaching sale, and probable demolition, of this old landmark in the history of the city will readily recall the period when the Catholics and Protestants alternately worshipped on Sundays within its walls, and the Elders of the present St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Congregation (then houseless) on one occasion acknowledged the kindness of the Recollet Fathers by presenting them at the close of last century with 'one box of candles, 58 lbs, at 8d; and 'one hhd. of Spanish wine at £6 0 6d.' The Recollet Church was built in or about the middle of the 18th century by the Monks of the Order of Recollets, and, like many parish churches throughout the country, was once entirely built of rubble and masonry. After the confiscation of their estates by the British Government the building fell into ruins, and the part fronting on Notre Dame street had to be taken down. This was in the early part of the present century, soon after which the Government exchanged the property (which was then of far greater depth and width than now, extending from Notre Dame street to Lemoine street in one direction, and from St. Peter to McGill in the other and planted with venerable elms of great magnitude) for St. Helen's Island, then owned by Baron Grant, the proprietor of the adjacent seignior of Longueuil. The Baron seems to have made a good bargain by the transfer, for almost immediately after the transaction he sold several of the lots on St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets (the ground now occupied by Moss' stores) to the Hon. James Leslie, and the old church itself and one or two adjacent buildings to the Fabrique, who, it is said, therefore paid the then handsome sum of £4,500. The remainder of the property was laid out into lots and streets, one of which (Lemoine) was named after the Baroness's family. At this period (1817) the Fabrique were contemplating the erection of the present stately parish church, and soon after proceeded to repair the Recollet church. Eight years however elapsed before the work of restoration was completed. The old parish church, which then stood lengthwise in the middle of Notre Dame Street, was, in the meantime, taken down, and its outside front transferred to the Recollet church, the galleries and interior decorations being at the same time given to the Bonsecours church in St. Paul street. The date '1776' cut on the stone work above the principal entrance of Recollet Church is consequently apt to deceive with respect to the real age of the building. It was cut on the front of the old parish church in the year which it represents, but that church had been erected long previously—in 1672. These repairs to the Recollet Church were finally completed in 1825, at which period the Rev. Messrs Prevost was appointed curé. The Irish residents in the communion of the church then attended it and continued to do so until St. Patrick's Church was completed. The other incumbents were the late Rev. Mr. Pervault and the Rev. Mr. Giband. Until within a few years the remains of many of the Recollet Fathers reposed within the vaults of the edifice they had assisted to erect and with them many of their grateful parishioners. The former were buried in the long woollen shrouds peculiar to the order, the materials of which still remained intact and perfect when the ghostly Fathers were recently removed to their new and last homes in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The memoirs and traditions of the past century speak in high terms of the zeal and piety of these old monks, who, by the self abnegating rules of their order, were condemned to a life-long existence of pain and mortification, and self-condemned to live upon the alms of the charitable. In one sense it is to be regretted that the pecuniary necessities of the Fabrique are about to force such an old historical monument to the hammer; but the spirit of progress will take no note of this, especially as the site is undoubtedly one of the finest and most desirable ever put up to auction in the centre of a bustling city—and our capitalists are probably fully alive to its advantages and the productive uses it may be put to. —*Montreal Gazette*.

ANOTHER NOBLE CONTRIBUTION FROM ENGLAND.—The following telegram has been received by the Mayor of Quebec; it will be seen that Her Majesty the Queen has come forward with her usual liberality:—

November 10th, 1866.

To the Mayor of Quebec,—"The Mayor of Manchester authorizes you to draw on Heywood, Manchester, for another £1,000 sterling; and the London Committee authorizes you to draw on Glynn, Mills & Co, for £4,000 more; making in all to date £10,000 on London and £2,000 on Manchester. The Queen has written a letter to Mr. Watkins, M.P., Chairman of the Committee, sending £300 in aid of the sufferers, with whom she deeply sympathizes. Secretary Fire Relief Fund, London."

We regret to learn that the Montreal built ship 'Annie McKenzie' was abandoned in a sinking state on the 21st October, in lat 42 N., long. 25 W., while on her passage from the Clyde to this port. —*Montreal Gazette*.

## Married.

At Huntingdon, C.E., on the 12th inst., by the Revd. Father Gagnier, Mr. William Poit to Miss Margaret McKee daughter of Duncan R. McKee Esqr. Dundee, C.E.

At West River, Pictou, Nova Scotia on the 23rd Oct. by the Rev. R. McDonald, P. P., Henry Wentworth Johnston, Esq., Barrister, Halifax, to Teresa Frances, daughter of Hon. M. Tobin, Brook House Dartmouth.

## Died.

On the 23rd of October, Catherine Collins, aged 51 years the beloved wife of Edward McGillivray Esq. Merchant, Ottawa City.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1866.  
Flour—Pollards, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Super., No. 2, \$6.75 to \$7.00; Superfine \$7.25 to \$7.35; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7.65; Extra, \$7.60 to \$7.75; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$8.80 to \$8.95 per 112 lbs.  
Eggs per doz, 18c to 20c.  
Tallow per lb, 10c to 10c.  
Butter, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 23c to 27c, according to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.60.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.20 to \$5.55; Seconds, \$5.60 to \$5.62; First Pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.40.

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 20, 1866.  
Flour, country, per quintal, 26 0 to 22 0  
Oatmeal, do, 13 6 to 13 0  
Indian Meal, do, 9 0 to 9 8  
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0  
Barley, do, (new) 2 6 to 3 0  
Peas, do, 4 3 to 4 9  
Oats, do, 2 0 to 2 2  
Butter, fresh, per lb, 1 3 to 1 6  
Do, salt do, 0 10 to 0 11  
Beans, small white, per min, 0 0 to 0 0  
Potatoes, per bag, 4 0 to 5 0  
Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 4 0  
Lard, per lb, 0 8 to 1 0  
Beef, per lb, 0 5 to 0 9  
Pork, do, 0 1 to 0 8  
Mutton do, 0 5 to 0 6  
Lamb, per do, 0 5 to 0 6  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 0 10 to 1 0  
Turkeys, per couple, 7 0 to 7 6  
Apples, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$6.00  
Hart, per 100 bundles, \$7.00 to \$9.50  
Straw, \$3.00 to \$5.00  
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to \$3.00  
Pork, fresh, do, \$7.75 to \$8.75

## PROSPECTUS

## MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE,

NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this institution is to give to the youth of this country a practical education in the French and English languages.

The course of instruction embraces the following branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Music, and Drawing.

The course is of five years, commencing by an Elementary class, in which pupils of seven years are commonly admitted.

Every pupil capable of studying, and furnished with good moral recommendations, is received in the institution without distinction of religion; strict conformity to the rules and discipline of the house being required of all.

All matters are studied in English as well as in French, in order that the pupil may become proficient in both languages.

Particular attention is given to the teaching of French to the English pupils, a professor being specially charged with that branch; their progress is rapid, as may be known from the fact, that many who, at the commencement, knew not a word of French, were, towards the end of the year, able to speak and write it tolerably well.

This institution is under the direction of five priests 12 Ecclesiastics residing in the house, and four lay professors.

Pupils are boarded in the house; bed and bedding furnished at the desire of the parents.

Particular attention is paid to the food, health, and cleanliness of the scholars, and all that pertains to their religious, moral, and domestic education.

## TERMS,

(PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.)

Board and Tuition ..... \$50 per annum.  
Bedstead, Bed & Bedding ..... 6 do.  
Washing ..... 6 do.  
Music and Piano ..... 20 do.  
Drawing ..... 6 do.

N.B.—The College costume consists in a Blue Frock Coat, with white cord, and a Blue Sash.

Terrebonne, situated on, and commanding a beautiful view of the river of Jesus, is fifteen miles from Montreal. In the summer season, a comfortable steamer plies regularly between these two localities, which are also connected by a macadamized road.

Nov. 23, 1866.

6w.

## 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. 23, 1866.

## JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER BEAUCHAMP, Trader, of the Parish of Montreal, Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are by these present notified that he has made an assignment of his property and goods, in virtue of the above Act, to me, Syndic undersigned; and they are required to furnish me, within two months of this date, with a statement of their claims, specifying what guarantees, and their value, they may hold, if they have any; and if they have none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, together with the documents supporting their claims.

FRANCOIS PERRIN, Syndic.

Cote St. Louis, Parish of Montreal, 16th November, 1866.

## COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.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 1861.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, O'Connell's Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demore's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, Le Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Paroisse, Le Soir and Le Devoir.—The Novlette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joe Books, Almanacs, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, of the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.