

ties" and "illegal oaths." Have we not here another proof—if additional proof were needed—of the true character of all those pretended patriotic efforts for the liberation of Ireland, which the Church so wisely and so strongly condemns; not only because of the ends thereby proposed, but because of the means adopted to attain those ends. From her pulpits, and in the Pastorals of her Bishops, she has time after time, warned her people against being led away by the pseudo-patriots, against "secret societies" and illegal oaths. She has told them what the consequences to the dupes would inevitably be; that after having had their pockets drained to the last penny in order to enable the leaders of the movement to live in ease and idleness, they would afterwards be sold for "blood-money" as the *Irish People* calls it, to the British Government. This has actually come to pass; and it is sad to think how many fine young men will soon be placed in jeopardy by their own culpable indifference to the reiterated warnings of their Church, and by the sordid treachery of those by whom they had allowed themselves to be seduced.

Of this however the Fenians, whether on this Continent or in Ireland may now be certain.—That all their names, and plans are fully known to those from whom it was their object to conceal them; and that their ranks are full of traitors, who make loud professions of patriotism, in order the better to obtain access to the innermost Councils of the Society, whose secrets they hasten to sell to the British Government for what the *Irish People* calls "a handsome sum of Blood money."

### ROMAN LOAN.

Subscriptions for the Roman Loan will be received at the "City & District Savings Bank," Great St. James Street, No. 6, every day between ten and three o'clock, by the undersigned, and temporary receipts delivered; in exchange for which debentures, bearing interest from the 1st October next, will be given on or before that day.

ALF. LAROQUE,  
Agent for the Roman Loan.  
Montreal, 16th Aug., 1866.

### ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital has decided to issue this loan at sixty six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 75 per cent. interest on the investment. From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the following Banking Houses.

Messrs. EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Nassau street, corner Pine, New York.

Messrs. DAZZEL & Co., 34 South 3d street, Philadelphia.

Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York.

AND IN MONTREAL, BY  
Mr. ALFRED LAROQUE, Agent, &c., (at the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.)

Apostolical Nunciature ?  
in France.

Paris, May 20th, 1866.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris:

Sir:—Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Father has just ordered by his Sovereign decree of the 11th of last April, have apprised me of the offers that you made them to place the bonds of the afore-said loan in America, and of the motives that they have for believing in the success of your efforts.

Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction, I myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to treat you to omit nothing that may facilitate your attainment of so just and useful an object to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are specially invited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral support is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prelates and to all Ecclesiastics, myself earnestly entreat them to have the goodness to receive you with all kindness and to lend you all the aid that circumstances may require for the more successful accomplishment of the enterprise. For this purpose I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., alone authorized to negotiate the bonds of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the immediate account of the Government of the Holy Father.

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to earn the names of those persons who have either subscribed to the loan or aided the subscription. With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration.

The Apostolical Nuncio in France.

(Signed),  
PLAVIO, Archbishop of Myre.

The criminal statistics for 1865, lately laid before the Imperial Parliament, show that no less than 135 murders were committed during the year; that only 60 persons were tried for the crime, and that of these only 20 were convicted, of whom again only 8 were left for execution. That under such circumstances crime should increase is by no means wonderful; the murderer sees that the chances of escape from the gallows are so numerous, that they almost assure to him impunity; and as the great majority of crimes—all those in short which are perpetrated by the so-called "criminal classes"—are matters of cool calculation, we may be sure that the fact that only eight persons suffered capital punishment for one hundred and thirty-five murders will be well pondered by the burglars and cut-throats of the British Empire.

CROPS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.—We regret to learn from the *Casket* (Antigonish), that the potatoe rot is committing great ravages in that district.

We are glad to see that the Convent which was burned down last winter at Rawdon, by accident, is now in the act of being re-built.

Two gentlemen from that place were collecting in the City and vicinity, with the permission of His Lordship, the Bishop, to assist in its re-erection; they have succeeded through the liberality of the good people of Montreal and vicinity, in realizing ample means, to complete the work.

It will be presided over by the Sisters of St. Ann's, whose mother house is at Lachine, and we believe it is the only Convent in this part where the English language will be exclusively taught.—*Com.*

THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL.—It gives us great pleasure to state that yesterday morning the excavation of the site of the new St. Patrick's Hall was commenced, Mr. Devlin and several other gentlemen being present at the digging of the first sod. Over a hundred laborers are already employed on the work, which will be pushed forward with all the quickness that money and energy can command.—From what we saw—unless the winter is a very hard one indeed—all Mr. Devlin's predictions in reference to the laying of the corner stone next St. Patrick's day, will easily be fulfilled.

We would call our reader's attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Merchant Tailor, which will be found in another column. Having made considerable additions to his stock of goods, suitable for all seasons, Mr. Kennedy guarantees a perfect fit at a price below any other establishment of the kind in the city and invites the public to call and judge for themselves; and we feel satisfied that those who will give him a call, will have no reason to be dissatisfied with any article coming from his establishment.

Remittances in our next.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This anniversary was held on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., in Nordheimers Hall. The Hall was well filled, there being over 500 present. Mr. Myles Murphy, President of the Society, opened the proceedings of the evening with a short address, welcoming all their friends. He stated that the Society, although young, numbered about 350 members, and that during the past year they had expended in affording relief to the sick, the widows and orphans, \$1500. He invited all Irish workmen to join their ranks and concluded by informing them that the Rev. Mr. Hogan, chaplain of the society would now address the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan, in some eloquent remarks, alluded to societies in general, their origin and utility. He spoke of national societies, denounced all illegal and secret associations, and pointed out the advantage of this benevolent society in particular. He said it was not often that the priests of St. Patrick's Church appeared on a public platform; but this was an exceptional case. This orator had the approbation of the clergy, and the absence of everything objectionable at this meeting was the reason that caused him to be present, and to state that from the bottom of his heart he hoped to see this association prosper, and that when they next held their anniversary celebration, that then numbers would be increased tenfold. The rev. gentleman was loudly applauded.

Dr. Hingston was next called upon. He said that he was no speechmaker, and consequently would not make any attempt. It was the business of a lawyer to make a speech; in fact, that was generally all the clients received for their money. (Laughter.) He could not refrain, however, from recommending this society strongly to all married men with families. It was an invaluable institution for them, and even the young and the strong should profit by it, and become members, because old age would overtake them, and though they were young and healthy, they did not know how soon sickness might overtake them. He called the attention of the ladies to this society; he wished them to be its patronesses; they should never marry any young man without first ascertaining that he was a member of this society. (Laughter.) They might be sure if he was that he would be a good husband. At all events, they might rest assured that he was sober and industrious, and they would have the guarantee that he was a good man.

Mr. Murphy called on Mr. J. J. Curran to make a few remarks.

Mr. Curran having jocosely paid off Dr. Hingston for his attack on the legal profession, went on to say: Looking around me, and witnessing as I do the numbers and respectability of your organization, it is hardly possible for me to realize that this is the same society which I knew in its infancy that has now grown so numerous and so powerful, and whose beneficial influence has already been so extensively felt in our community. I perceive with no ordinary feelings of pleasure and gratification your society fulfilling its ends so admirably, extending day by day its usefulness, and doing such a vast amount of good so noiselessly, and with so little ostentation. I feel proud of this Society, not because I am the son of a mechanic myself, not even because you can boast of having given aid and comfort to numberless widows and orphans since your first organization, but because there is something about your benevolence which differs essentially from that of a charitable society. Charity, they say, covereth a multitude of sins. Allow me to assure you, however, that charity, as it is understood now a days, is but a very pitiable affair indeed. No doubt it affords a man a very great amount of pleasure to extend a helping hand

to his needy neighbor and as a general rule there exists in the heart of the recipient a feeling of gratitude which, to a great extent compensates for the favor bestowed; but it is almost impossible to separate from the act of charity certain sensations of dependence, which to my mind must take from the mainliness of the person relieved. (Applause.) The benevolence of your society does not involve this objectionable feature. On the contrary, the member of this association who honorably discharges the duties incumbent upon him, feels that even should he require to make use of the advantages which it offers, he can do so without sacrificing that independence without which a man can scarcely consider that he enjoys the privileges of manhood. (Cheers.) You can know that if anything unfortunately should happen to deprive you of the means of subsistence, your wife and your family will be provided for, not as objects of charity, not as the objects of every man's benevolence, but as those for whom you have honestly provided, and who owe what they receive to your care and providence in becoming a member of the Saint Patrick's Benevolent Society. (Cheers.) Having now pointed out the principal advantages offered by your society to those who may desire to become members, you will allow me, I trust, before resuming my seat, to say one word as to what is your particular duty as members of this association; a duty which you owe to yourselves, and which as Irishmen you should endeavor faithfully to perform. We are living here in a country where there is no barrier to the man who is desirous to promote his own advancement—there are here no privileged classes, and God grant that it may be a long time before we shall have any. (Cheers.) The avenues are open to all to profit by the means of self-improvement, which are offered to everyone, and it depends entirely with yourselves whether you shall profit by these advantages or not. There is no excuse in this country for the man who does not cultivate his mind. Look at the men who fill the most eminent positions in the New World! Are there not amongst the foremost, mechanics who have risen to be legislators who have taken a prominent position in the literary world, while others have discharged with great ability the most important trusts in the country. (Cheers.) Have the most of these enjoyed greater advantages than are now at your disposal for advancement and intellectual cultivation? No, gentlemen, many of them have labored under greater difficulties and had far less opportunities. Let us profit by the numerous advantages that are within our reach. Nature, as every one knows, has never refused brains to an Irishman, wherever she may have done with her other blessings, and we must occupy a foremost place in the future of this great country. (Applause.) Let us, therefore, not neglect our opportunities, and we shall not only benefit ourselves individually, ameliorate our position as a people, but reflect back credit and honor on that old land which we all love so well, for whose name and whose cause no sacrifice has ever been considered too great. (Cheers.) From the bottom of my heart I sincerely thank you for your kind invitation and attention, and in conclusion, I can only express the hope that in the future, as in the past, your society, Mr. President may continue to discharge honorably the noble task which you have so generously undertaken. Mr. Curran resumed his seat amidst great cheers.

Mr. B. Devlin having been loudly called for, came forward and delivered a most eloquent speech, in which, amongst other matters, he referred to the St. Patrick's Hall, and stated that he was proud to be able to announce that the contract had been given out; that on Monday next the excavation would be commenced, and on next St. Patrick's day the work would be sufficiently advanced to lay the corner stone. He referred to the undoubted success which must attend the enterprise. It had been recommended from the pulpit of the St. Patrick's Church; the Missionaries had blessed it; and so man had the power to prevent the erection of that building, which, with the statue of St. Patrick surrounding it would be an everlasting monument of patriotism of the Irishmen of the City of Montreal. Mr. Devlin's remarks were loudly cheered throughout. Three cheers were then given for Messrs. Murphy, Devlin, and Curran, and three more for the St. Patrick's Hall, after which the meeting dispersed.

COLLECTION AT QUEBEC IN AID OF THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

The following were the sums collected at the different Roman Catholic Churches on Sunday, 18th instant, to aid his lordship the Bishop of Portland in the re-erection of the Cathedral of that city:—

St. Patrick's Church.....	\$200
St. Roch's Church.....	250
St. John's Church.....	105
French Cathedral.....	228
St. Colombe.....	48
	\$631

In addition to the above his Lordship received the handsome sum of \$1968.92, made up by private subscription.—*Quebec Daily News.*

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA

The crash has come at last. The oldest banking institution in Canada, one that has for years stood high in public estimation, one that has been to Canada what the Bank of England has been to the British Empire, one that has materially aided in the opening up of our vast country, but one which, for years past, although under an efficient cashier, has never been able to recover from the shock it sustained during many years of its former management. Days ago we predicted that the disaster was sure to come at no distant day, and now our forebodings have been too soon, alas for many, realized.

The Cause of the Disaster.—Yesterday afternoon the Bank of Upper Canada in the city of Montreal failed to square up its balances with the Bank of Montreal, consequently orders were sent to the different agencies throughout the province this morning to refuse the bills. Rumor, however, with her many tongues began to noise the matter about this city, and about eight o'clock this morning the Bank of Upper Canada Bills were refused by one of the Steamboat Companies. Immediately on the Bank doors being opened the rush commenced, and the Paying Teller was kept busily engaged paying out specie.

Meeting of the Different Managers.—Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, an informal meeting of the managers of the different Banks was held in the managers office of the Commercial Bank of Canada. Mr. Robert Cassels, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada was present, as was also Messrs. C. J. Campbell, Commercial Bank; Hague, Bank of Toronto; Woodside, Royal Canadian Bank; Fisher, Ontario Bank; Graham, City Bank; W. W. Ransom, Quebec Bank. At this meeting Mr. Cassels explained the position of matters, stating that with the aid of other banks they could meet a run, and also that their assets would cover all their liabilities to the fullest extent. At the moment, it was agreed to render assistance, but on subsequent enquiry the other managers deemed it necessary to refuse any aid.

Refusal of the Custom House Deposit.—At the Bank of Montreal the usual Custom House deposit containing Upper Canada bills were refused, and when this became known in the city, Yonge street swarmed with crowds of people, old and young hurrying to the bank with notes in their hands.

The Scene inside the Bank.—The space in front of the paying teller's counter was rather interesting. Men, women and youths, with outstretched hands endeavoring to get ahead of one another in presenting their bills. Gold seemed plentiful, and for the moment people began to think that it was a needless fright. But soon the countenances of the people began to look gloom, and the visage of the bank teller became darker and darker, till after about an hour's

run, the crowd were informed that specie payments were suspended, and soon the noise of the iron doors grating told the hundreds outside that the Bank of Upper Canada had closed its portals. The bank messenger soon afterwards issued forth from the side entrance and posted the following document, in the handwriting of the cashier on the door:

Public Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the refusal of their notes by other Banks this morning, the Bank of Upper Canada has to suspend specie payments.  
ROBT. CASSELS,  
Cashier.

Tronto, 18th.—The Crowd Outside.—By this time at least 500 persons had congregated outside the Bank, and groups stood eagerly discussing the probabilities of the disaster. One poor son of Erin, with a couple of X's endeavored to get in by the back entrance, but the messenger on sentry refused all egress. Women hurried too and fro with their hard hoarded earnings in their hands, and one of them in vain went to the Commercial Bank and earnestly besought the teller to change the ill-fated bills. But the teller didn't see it. One woman who had fourteen dollars in gold and bills was heaping thanks on one of the reporters of this journal for assisting her in getting her fourteen dollars changed.

Buying up Notes.—On Yonge street numbers of persons could be seen going about with silver in their hands offering to buy up the notes of the defunct bank at 50 per cent. discount. In some cases parties disposed of their bills at these rates, but numbers still hold their bills, confident that they will be redeemed at par. One man offered 75 cents on the dollar.

A Fortunate Councilman.—One of the city fathers, who for the past two weeks has had quite a large sum in Upper Canada Bank bills, was fortunate enough to pay away \$320, and came down with a friend to get gold for \$250, but, like a good many others, "came just too late."

The Position of Matters.—The Bank has certainly closed its doors, and suspended specie payments; but there is no doubt that every depositor and billholder will be paid in full, as the assets are quite sufficient to cover all liabilities.

The Bank Directors seem to have been as much in the dark about such matters as the public, and some of them were not even aware this morning when the Bank opened that affairs looked rather shaky. A meeting is to be held to-morrow, and a full financial statement will be made out, and will be published in *The Daily Telegraph* of to-morrow afternoon.

The Bank of Montreal.—During the afternoon there was a continual rush to the Bank of Montreal, and a large number of persons have drawn gold for bills.—*Toronto Daily Telegraph.*

We have already referred to the fact, that on the Eastern as well as the Western frontier men are arming, or proposing to arm, with a determination to retaliate on their neighbours in Vermont and New York the ravages these neighbours wick at or promote in Canada. Such a state of things is much to be deplored; but when men feel their own defenders tardy, and the neighbouring Government and people willing to see mischief done, one need not wonder that such a course is deemed necessary to bring a pressure to bear upon both governments alike. Had the first St. Albans raid been the result of open preparations, such as those the Fenians were allowed to make, or had a second similar invasion been perpetrated owing to our lack of effective preparations to prevent it, we may be sure that we should have had retaliatory raids from our neighbours, and we could not have very much blamed them.—*Gazette*

FATAL CASE OF FLOODING.—On Wednesday last says the *Marine Canadian*, Dr. Mott, coroner, was called to hold an inquest on the body of a child named Kate Shibley, the illegitimate daughter of Schuyler Shibley, who lives near Kingston, and a Miss Kate Davis, in the township of Brooke. The case was mentioned in this paper at the time.

A post-mortem examination was held by Drs. Shibley and Taylor. The medical evidence showed that recent injuries of the flooding would have produced death, but that internal injuries had previously been received, such as the rupture of the gall; and the entire absence of food had also something to do with the result.

The only other evidence was that of one Kate Castle, who was in the house on the night in question, and testified that the mother had beaten the child with a raw hide for nearly an hour, till its body, from head to foot, presented a shockingly mangled appearance, and then laid it on a lounge and went to bed. The child made some moaning before they went to sleep, and no more was heard till about three o'clock in the morning, when witness went down stairs and found the child dead, and immediately gave the alarm, when the mother exclaimed, "My God, have I killed my child?"

The prisoner, on being examined, said that the child's father, Mr. Shibley had been there some ten days before, and had given the child a most unmerciful beating for not saying its prayers, and ordered her to do the same whenever it refused, and that it was the carrying out of this command that had killed the child.

The jury, upon this evidence, found the following verdict:—That the deceased, Kate Shibley, came to her death from injuries received at the hands of Kate Davis and Schuyler Shibley, whereupon the coroner committed the woman to prison, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Shibley, and a constable was dispatched to execute the same. In the meantime Mr. Shibley had heard of the occurrence, and started to come up, when he was arrested by telegraph instructions and reached Sarnia on Saturday last.—*Wing.*

CARRIAGES FOR THE CAVALRY.—We understand that among the vast amount of military stores at present on their way—and about to be shipped from England to Canada—are 2,000 superb breech-loading carbines especially made for the Canadian cavalry. These arms will be here next week, and at once served out to the various troops of cavalry throughout the Province. A number of competent drill instructors from the 13th Hussars will be told off also, to instruct the men in this carbine, which is the most efficient and beautiful on the continent. The Quebec Squadron intend to go through a course of target practice, both mounted and dismounted, early next month, and intend then to challenge the other troops in Canada to compete with them in shooting, as well as in every variety of games and athletic sports.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

ALLEGED MURDER IN LONDON. C. W.—London, 17 W., has lately been excited by a case of supposed murder. An old man named Post, from Michigan, living there apart from his wife, had taken home two other women—one a Mrs. Weaver who has a husband living elsewhere, but who passed as Mrs. Post—the other Caroline Southwell, who was supposed to be Post's ward. Mrs. Weaver was much younger than Post, and the two, though their connection was not enforced by law, did not agree as well as persons united merely by inclination might be supposed to do. Post however, made a will, leaving all his property to Mrs. Weaver, and soon after some days of sickness died, with symptoms akin to those of cholera. His relatives, however, having heard of his death, came to London, and soon formed the opinion that the old man had been unfairly made away with, and both the women have been arrested. They agree that Post was poisoned, and that each admits a guilty knowledge of the crime; but each lays the principal guilt upon the other. They are both fully committed.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT CAUGHNAWAGA.—On Monday last the inquest on the bones found in the lime kiln at Caughnawaga was resumed and a number of witnesses were examined, from whose evidence there appeared to be no doubt that these were the remains of Lefort, and that he had been murdered. On the conclusion of the inquest the Coroner committed John James Wilson, son-in-law of the deceased, on a charge of murder. He was yesterday brought up to undergo his voluntary examination and was fully committed for trial at the Court of Queen's bench.

### Birth.

In this city, on the 12th instant, the wife of Frederick Knastace Bertram, of a son.

### Died.

At St. Raphael's, on the 17th inst., Barbara youngest daughter of Duncan and Mary McPherson in the 24th year of her age.—R. I. P.

At Leonard Hill, on the 18th inst., after a short but painful illness, aged 25 years and 4 months, Bridget McCabe, the beloved wife of Michael Leonard, Esq., of that place, leaving a disconsolate husband and many sorrowing relatives and friends, to whom her kind, affectionate nature, and many good qualities had endeared, to regret her loss. May her soul rest in peace.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 1st of October.

A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.

N.B.—Members are hereby notified that this being the Semi-Annual Meeting, the Amendments intended to be made to the By-Laws will be considered at this Meeting.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.  
By Order,  
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

### PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1866, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month.  
For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 "  
For Boarders..... 15 00 "

Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.

SCHOOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

TERMS PER MONTH:

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages.....\$7.00  
Music..... 2.00  
Drawing and Painting..... 1.50  
Bed and Bedding..... 0.50  
Washing..... 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

No deduction for papule removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's Plaid.

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

OF

MADemoiselle LACOMBE & MISS CLARKE,

Will resume its Course of Studies,

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER,

AT

NOS. 30 AND 32 ST. DENIS STREET,

Near Viger Square.

Mrs. Clarke continues to receive PUPILS as BOARDERS.

Montreal, 30th August, 1866. 1m

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Care No 68,413.—Rome, July 21st, 1866.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent especially since abandoning all other remedies he has confined himself entirely to Dr Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly.—From the *Gazette du Midi*, July 25th.

DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and energy to the most enfeebled or disordered, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, curing dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, debility, consumption, nervous, bilious, liver and stomach complaints, low spirits, as proved by 60,000 cases which had been considered hopeless.—In tins.

37d. each and upwards.

Sole, Wholesale and Retail, by Evans, Mercer, & Co., 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

26th September, 1866. 2m