

ACQUITTAL OF LUMSDEN.—The third of the Fenian trials, that of the Rev. D. F. Lumsden, has resulted in an acquittal. Judge Wilson very well said, in discharging the prisoner, that the jury had taken a merciful view of the evidence. The evidence made it as clear as possible that the prisoner was with the Fenians, that he had claimed in a written document to be a chaplain in their force, and that they recognised him as one of themselves. In the strict letter of the law this was enough to make him guilty of the crime which was committed, and for which he was put upon his trial. But it was also shown that he had said things hardly consistent with his association with the Fenians, that he was a man of intemperate habits, and that he was intoxicated during his stay in Fort Erie. Neither drunkenness nor intemperance excuses a criminal in the eye of the law. A man is legally responsible for offences committed by him while under the influence of liquor, and his crime is not condoned by his having done something inconsistent with it immediately before or immediately after the perpetration of the offence. His connection with the Fenians having been proved, his connection with the Fenians on the evidence on his behalf, which made that connection legally exculpable. But the jury remembered that his intemperate habits were undoubtedly the cause of his crime, and that, for a part of the time at least, he was apparently acting under impulses of a commendable rather than a criminal character, and therefore they rendered a verdict of acquittal. We find no fault with this leading to mercy; but had the verdict been a different one, the prisoner would have no fair ground of complaint.—Globe, Nov. 5

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO FATHER GRAHAM.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., a deputation from the Congregation of St. John's Church, Perth, waited on the Rev. Father Graham, and presented him with the following address, and a purse of a hundred dollars. The Rev. Mr. Graham has been in charge of the Parish of Perth for some months, and the presentation took place on the occasion of his appointment to West-Port, Leeds County:—

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Your numerous friends in Perth having learned, with regret, that you are about leaving them, cannot permit the opportunity to pass without endeavoring, in some sense, to testify their respect and affection for your personal qualities, and appreciation of your labors as their Priest for the time in which the Parish has been under your care.

During the comparatively short period of your stay in Perth, the onerous duties devolving upon you by the illness and death of the late lamented Vicar General, has won the respect and admiration of the Congregation; whilst the kindness of heart and delicacy of feeling exhibited in personal and social intercourse, have secured the lasting esteem and affection of the community at large.

Uniting with a well-cultivated mind, a sound understanding and rich and vigorous imagination, a power of expression rarely equalled, your discourses in the pulpit have charmed and edified the people, and greatly enhanced their zeal for religion and the exercises of the Church.

Believing that much good has resulted from your ministry, and that much more would flow from a continuance of your stay among them, they regard your departure with feelings of sorrow and regret; but would fain take comfort from the hope that you are going to a sphere of usefulness where your talents will be of greater service to the holy cause in which you are engaged.

Wishing you God-speed in your career, they beg your acceptance of the accompanying trifling testimonial of their regard, and earnestly assure you that their good wishes and prayers will accompany you through life.

Father Graham replied as follows to this address:—Gentlemen,—I feel deeply your kind and affectionate wishes for my future welfare. Be assured that neither time nor distance shall ever obliterate the impressions of this day. I know well that your eulogies poured rather from your own kind hearts than from any praiseworthy quality in their object. Affection is proverbially blind; it exaggerates fancied perfections, while it diminishes real defects.

But, if this be so far I am concerned, I can return in a tenfold degree your praises. If you deny it, your acts will speak more loudly than my modesty; for not only in the Diocese of Kingston, but far beyond it, the noble qualities of the good people of Perth—their devotion to true Catholic principles, their charity to every deserving creature demanding their succour, their admirable docility to the voice of their Church—are well known.

For your substantial offering I thank you, not so much for its intrinsic value as for the kindly feelings of which it is an evidence.

And now, gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, allow me to thank you again for the many marks of true kindness I have received at your hands. I ask, in conclusion, your pious prayers, and believe me that I shall never forget you when I stand at the altar of God. I beg the blessing of God upon you, your families and all the faithful of this parish. Farewell.

Yours, &c., J. M. J. GRAHAM.

Perth, Nov. 8, 1866.

REQUIEM MASS FOR FATHER McDONAGH.

On the 7th inst., a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Vicar-General McDonagh, was celebrated at Perth, the large number of twenty clergymen taking part in the solemn service.

Father O'Connell, of Richmond, officiated as celebrant; Father O'Brien, of Brockville, as Deacon; Father O'Connor, of Cornwall, as Sub-Deacon, and Father O'Keefe, of the Cathedral, as Master of Ceremonies. Mrs. P. Ryan presided at the organ, and Father Graham led the choir. The Church was appropriately draped in mourning for the occasion, and was crowded with people from town and country. All of whom were anxious to assist at this tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased pastor. At the conclusion of the impressive service, the Very Rev. Father Kelly of Peterboro, delivered an able discourse on the life and virtues of the deceased, in which his many services to Church and people were done ample justice to. Thirty years ago, he said, when Father McDonagh came to Perth, the Mission was a wilderness. There were but ten Priests in Upper Canada; and but one small building was dedicated to the Almighty in the wide district committed to his care. The fruits of his zeal now numbered five Churches, including the stately edifice in which they then worshipped, and which was no less a credit to religion than an ornament to the community. All these Churches were the direct result of Father McDonagh's exertions, and also the School House in which the Catholic children of Perth were instructed in morality and learning. Their good Priest was never tired of encouraging his little ones, whose advancement in learning formed one of his most frequent topics of conversation, and whose spiritual and temporal interests he did everything in his power to promote. His great love for his people was exemplified on every possible occasion; whilst his affection for the land of their birth, was such as a patriot might love to see—pure, generous, and noble. Whilst deeply sympathising with the unhappy lot of Ireland's people, he always counselled forbearance towards those who were held to be the immediate cause of this misery; and if one drop of blood would lessen their bonds, he would refuse to shed it. Obedience to the laws was always his principle: if they are good, support them; if bad, seek their repeal; but never spill blood as a remedy of political grievances. Such were his views of the duty a people owed to their country, and he always enforced them with the vigor of an earnest sinner. But it was principally to his untiring discharge of the duties of his office that his claims to

the affection of the Congregation rested; for although always anxious for the temporal good of his people and countrymen, yet as a Priest his chief concern was necessarily with their spiritual welfare. In promoting this he never wearied, never flagged, and never gave up until the Angel of Death stretched forth his hand and transported his pure soul to that "bosom from whence no traveller returns," where sorrow is known no more, where tongue never speaks nor heart ever feels the sad farewell of parting friends. The Very Rev. gentleman wound up his fine discourse with a beautiful picture of the joys of heaven and the happiness of the faithful Christian on entering the presence of his Redeemer.

And so ended this last public manifestation of respect for the memory of our beloved and lamented Pastor.

Perth, Nov. 8th 1866. M. McN.

NOTES OF TRAVEL THROUGH NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, &c.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,—Assuming that we are on the eve of Confederation, popularly called the "the threshold of Independence," and thinking that any news, however meagre, from any of the Maritime Provinces might not be altogether void of interest to many of your numerous and widespread readers—I venture to request a corner in your excellent paper for the following hurried sketch of the more prominent objects which attracted my notice during my recent business tour through certain portions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

About the middle of last month, I ventured on board one of the Grand Trunk cars at the depot near the hotel of Terence Moore, your enterprising fellow-citizen, and whirled along with the characteristic rapidity of the iron-steeds on that line, I was speedily deposited at Portland, now, alas! a shapeless mass of unsightly ruins.—Anxious to reach as soon as possible the "Ultima Thule" of my labors, in about eight hours after my arrival at the dismal wreck of what had, a few months ago, been a beautiful and flourishing city, I found myself snugly ensconced on board the "New England," and steaming away for St. John, the commercial capital of New Brunswick, where we arrived in the afternoon of the following day, after a pleasant voyage of some 46 hours up the lovely bay of Fundy, on whose wide and flowing bosom nestle some beautiful islands. On approaching the harbour, we had a good view of Partridge Island, which had a pretty, coquettish appearance, and contains a light-house, signal station, battery, and quarantine hospital. A few revolutions of the wheels of our noble steamer brought us in close contiguity to the "Beacon," a substantial erection on the "bar," and "crowded by an excellent light," while on a shoal on the opposite side of the entrance, we gratefully noticed the graceful undulations of several buoys nodding and bowing as if congratulating our noble Captain for his kind attention to the passengers who crowded the deck.

Eastward of the harbor, which is open "all the year round," is a broad and shallow estuary separating the town of Portland from St. John; and fronting the latter is Carleton, a pretty town, between which and the former a small steamer crosses and recrosses every 15 or 20 minutes. The fare is 7 cents per head, and judging from the vast numbers that patronize this mode of travel, this ferry boat must realize large profits. "In the offing are several valuable fisheries, abounding at all seasons, in Cod, Halibut, Pollock, &c. while in spring, salmon are caught in large quantities. These fisheries are sold annually by public auction in lots which realize from £50 to £100." At high water the tide rises to 30 feet, thereby affording safe anchorage for vessels of the largest tonnage. Owing to the ebbing and flowing of so vast a volume of water, and the counter-current of the river St. John, which is very rapid, the water, in certain parts of the harbor, is almost constantly fretting and foaming and wildly circling in gurgly gyrations. Connected with the harbor are some docks or "slips" where vessels are repaired, painted, &c. Of these, by far the largest, prettiest, and best is that owned by Mr. Lloyd, who richly merits an extensive patronage. Leaving the wharf and the bustling porters and Cabmen, (a very industrious and obliging class and far less exorbitant in their charges than their classmates in Montreal) let us make a hasty tour of the city, the greater part of which is elevated above the beautiful sheet of water which almost entirely engirds it. St. John is built on a rocky peninsula of very uneven ground, that slopes in opposite directions from a central ridge, and much time, labor, and money must therefore have been expended to give this fine city its present flourishing and attractive appearance. Most of the streets, certainly all the principal ones, have been laid out with a praiseworthy regard to health, beauty, and convenience, being wide, straight, and intersecting each other at right angles. The houses, chiefly of wood, though not equal in size, solidity, beauty and costliness, to very many of those which be grace Montreal, are, withal, comfortable and respectable erections, not at all "to be sneezed at," and the well-filled shops you frequently meet with, particularly in Prince William and King Streets bespeak the skill and taste and affluence of their energetic occupants. Par parenthasis, should any of your numerous acquaintances hereafter visit St. John, and feel a craving for literature, physic, or "ne plus ultra" garments, they may readily and cheaply gratify the tripple desire at the establishments of Messrs. Chubb, Robinson, Bros., and McDonoughs, Prince William Street. The population is over forty-five thousand—the city and surroundings contain a Custom House, Court House, Alms House, Jail, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, two Hospitals, a fine and costly Skating Rink, a Mechanics' Institute, a Theatre, a Gymnasium, and many pretty churches. The most substantial, costly, and imposing religious edifice is the Catholic Cathedral, Waterloo Street, flanked by the Bishop's Palace, a superb and spacious building, and by two large brick buildings, one the Sisters' Convent, the other, that of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, both of them flourishing schools of learning and piety. Among the numerous educational establishments, I may mention the Grammar School, taught by Dr. Hutchinson (a

ripe scholar and a perfect gentleman); the Catholic Academy in rear of the Cathedral; the Christian Brothers' School, lately opened and in a most flourishing condition. Great praise is due to the untiring efforts of the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney for the ample provision he has made for the educational wants of all classes and sexes of the Catholic children of St. John, as well as of Carleton, Portland, and Joliatown. This City has two pretty squares (King's and Queen's), three Banks, as many Insurance Offices, three breweries, file, axe, nail, planing, saw and cotton factories; several foundries, and numerous Ship-yards.

In addition to the numerous steamers which communicate with Eastport, Portland and Boston, it carries on a brisk trade with the West Indies, and Great Britain. There is a good supply of water conveyed by pipes from the reservoir, some four miles from the city. The fire engines, being pumped by steam, are very effective and kept in good condition. The Barrack Square is spacious and airy; and that part of it fronting the water and facing "Red Head" bristles with cannon of large calibre, and all in position. Of the private buildings, next to the Bishop's Palace, incomparably the finest are those built by Messrs. Carroll and McTavish—the store of the latter, in point of material, size, and beauty of design, has no rival throughout the Province of New Brunswick. The Fish and Flesh markets are, for a city like St. John, much below par; but no doubt they will ere long give place to works more in harmony with its rapid improvements.

Of the four or five hotels, properly so-called, there is certainly not one possessing greater attractions for the "way faring traveller" than that under "Royal patronage"—I mean the Waverly House (78 King Street), kept by Mr. John Guthrie, a most courteous, obliging and attentive gentleman, whose paramount desire seems to be to contribute to the accommodation and comfort of his numerous patrons. Not to mention its "prestige" as the grand resort of their "R. H. S. the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, of all the British and American Governors, English nobility and gentry whose business brings them to St. John," the house itself is a fine capacious brick building, has a large frontage and a spacious and substantial balcony which commands a fine view of the Bell Tower, a portion of King's Square, the whole of King's Street (the "Broadway" of St. John), the Market ships, a considerable portion of the harbor, and beyond it the Acropolis of Carleton, or the "Nigger Point Battery." The interior of the building is commodiously laid out, the furnishings most active, polite and attentive, and the viands and liquors of the most varied and choice description; and in order to the full enjoyment of "feast of reason and the flow of soul," the Reading Room is amply stored with newspaper literature England, Ireland, the U. States, Canada, and the Maritime Provinces.—In a word, it is not less an act of justice to "mine host," than a benefit to such persons as may have occasion to sojourn at St. John, to thus publicly record the superior accommodation and comfort of the Waverly House, whose spirited proprietor "spares neither pains nor expense to render it still further deserving of patronage." And now permit me to say that, in my humble opinion, for industry, shrewdness, business tact, intelligence, propriety, morality and kind-heartedness, the citizens of St. John may (paris comparibus) favorably contrast with those of any other of equal extent and population on either side of the Atlantic.

For my own part I can truly assert, from experience, that in no city, town, or hamlet, either in Europe, the United States, or Canada have I met with more cordial granting, polite attention, and kind hospitality than in the genial city of St. John. Speaking of the intelligence of its people reminds me that the city has no lack of newspaper publications—among which I would note the Freeman, Evening Globe, Morning News, Journal and Telegraph. The Freeman is owned and edited by the Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-M.P. As an editor Mr. Anglin has no rival in the Province; his style is lucid, fluent, facile, chaste, logical, and always to the point; as a citizen, he is highly and deservedly esteemed, even by his political opponents. His bearing is gentlemanly; his devotion to the political cause he has espoused, and which he so ably advocates, is the theme of universal admiration. In a word, as a profound scholar, a gifted writer, an incorruptible politician, a practical but unostentatious Catholic, few gentlemen rank higher than the Hon. T. W. Anglin. Fearing to abuse your patience, I will conclude this hurried sketch with a promise to resume it in due season, should you deem it worthy your notice.

Meanwhile, I have honor to subscribe myself your very sincere and obedient servant,

VIATOR.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of this Society was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 1st, at which the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months:—

President: Myles Murphy, re-elected; First Vice-President: W. B. Linehan; Second Vice-President: M. Bergin.

Secretary: D. Harvey, re-elected; Assistant Secretary: P. Newell, re-elected.

Treasurer: Thomas Jones, re-elected; Collecting Treasurer: S. Cross, re-elected; Assistant Collecting Treasurer: James Murphy, re-elected.

Marshal: Thomas Bowes; Assistant Marshals: James McElroy, Samuel Gorman, re-elected.

COMMITTEES OF INQUIRY.

St. Ann's Ward: John Drew, John Ryan, and Arthur Jones.

St. Antoine Ward: M. Ferrer, A. Grant, and P. Doran.

St. Lawrence Ward: Ross McCabe and P. Dillon.

St. Louis Ward: A. Parcell and W. O'Brien.

St. James Ward: G. Burns and M. Nolan.

East Ward: F. McIver.

We would direct our readers' attention to Mr. P. Rooney's advertisement, which will be found in another column. Mr. Rooney has been for many years connected with the Dry Goods business; and we feel assured that all those who will call on him will find that his long experience has enabled him to offer goods at prices which will compete favorably with any other establishment of the kind in the city, and secure to him a continued run of patronage by the public of Montreal. Country merchants will also find it to their advantage to favor him with a visit.

A NUT FOR ANNEXTATIONISTS TO CRACK.—The following statement respecting the taxes levied during the past and present year in Massachusetts for state purposes only, is in part an illustration of the price paid by our neighbours for the restoration of the Union, by the subjugation of the South, and in part of the boasted cheapness of republican government, about which we have heard so much in times past. Undoubtedly Massachusetts is best governed—the very model of all the states—the state where men have been best fitted by education and in other ways for a pure democracy. There \$3 per head is raised for state purposes alone, by direct taxation, besides about \$5 per head for interest on the federal debt. These two items alone are therefore just about double the taxation per head of the people of Canada. The Advertiser says:—

The State tax of Massachusetts for the present year is three millions of dollars. That amount has never been surpassed or even equalled except in the year 1865, when our tax was four million seven hundred thousand; but large as it is there is no doubt that it should have been at least four millions instead of three. Next year we need not expect to escape even on such terms as we have this year. The amount will undoubtedly be largely increased and five millions is probably the least sum which we can expect to see levied, unless indeed the ruinous policy is to be pursued of shirking actual necessities and postponing the day of reckoning. Town taxes may not as a rule be much increased, but there is every prospect that individual burdens will be made heavier than now by the accumulated wants of the State Treasury, without counting upon any beginning towards final redemption. Already the taxes in some places are laid at a rate of from two to three per cent. on the valuation—a rate unheard of a few years ago. Nothing but the most prudent management can now save us from seeing this infliction made permanent.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.—Another of the Fenian prisoners, William Heyden, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 13th December.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.—McMAHON AND LUMSDEN.—We should have scrupulously abstained from all comment on the verdicts in these two cases, if the newspapers belonging to the creed of the acquitted prisoner, and, which, therefore, cannot be accused of fanaticism in this matter, had not already taken up this strange kind of judicial contradiction. But since these two singular trials, terminated in a manner so terrible for one of the accused, and so fortunately for the other, thus impose themselves on the notice of the press, we shall frankly express our thoughts on the subject. Let us say first of all that the jury which condemned McMahon was composed entirely of men who did not belong to his religious faith, while the jury which acquitted Lumsden was composed of Catholics and Protestants. Several journals have remarked that in acquitting Lumsden, the jury showed a strong leaning to mercy. To be just, we must add that in convicting McMahon they exhibited a strong leaning to severity. The indictments against the prisoners were drawn with three principal counts, and it may be said that on neither of them was the proof against McMahon stronger than against Lumsden.—Minerva.

MAKE RAIDING INFAMOUS.—A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing from Chicago, gives the following valuable suggestions in reference to the Fenian prisoners.

I shall give you in brief the view taken by the better class of Americans on the subject of the punishment of the Fenian prisoners. They say "send them to the penitentiary, where they will consort with their like, and thus take the romance out of their position, and make raiding infamous instead of famous—make criminals instead of martyrs: of the vagabonds. This is what the orderly portion of the people of the United States would prefer on their own account. They are anxious that the filibustering elements should not have a cry to stir up strife between the two countries, and ground for this cry will be taken away, and both countries, saved endless trouble, if Lord Monck will send the condemned to the penitentiary instead of hanging them. The Fenians proper are not a feather weight in this country. The influence comes from the floating rascally band, which makes a stalking horse of the Society, and of this same rascality the orderly people of the United States are in as great constant apprehension as you are in Canada."

MILITARY.—The steamship St. Lawrence, Capt. James, sailed from Gravesend on the 20th ultimo, bound for Quebec, after shipping 3,887 boxes of ammunition and other military stores from Woolwich. The St. Lawrence is sister vessel to the Thames, which took out a full cargo of stores last month, and is the last ship which will attempt the north American voyage this season.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 13, 1866
Flour—Pollards, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Super., No. 2 \$6.60 to \$6.75; Superfine \$7.00 to \$7.10; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.50; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$4.00 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 18c to 19c.
Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.
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 \$5.10;
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.45.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$6.85 to \$6.90
Seconds, \$6.20 to \$6.25; First Pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.40.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 13, 1866
Flour, country, per quintal, 21 0 to 21 3
Oatmeal, do 18 6 to 15 0
Indian Meal, do 9 0 to 9 6
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, (new) 3 0 to 3 3
Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 3
Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0
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 3 0 to 3 0
Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 4 4
Lard, per lb 0 8 to 1 0
Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 9
Pork, do 0 7 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 10 0
Apples, per bbl \$2.50 to \$4.00
Hops, per 100 bundles, \$6.00 to \$9.50
Straw \$5.00 to \$6.00

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT; FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ST. ANN'S BAND, ON THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 15TH, 1866, IN THE MECHANICS' HALL.

- PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. March—"Exile of Erin," arranged by Signor Baricelli—St. Ann's Band.
2. Song by the Orpheonists.
3. Clarinet Solo—Selection of Irish Airs: The Valley Lay Smiling Before Me; The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall; with variations—Mr. Ackerman.
4. Song—"You'll Soon Forget Kathleen, — Mr. Hamall.
5. Cornet Solo—The Last Rose of Sommer; Moore with variation by Bernard Lee—Master J. Wilson.
6. Song—"Erin Weeps Forsaken," by J. G. Maeder—Miss Mary Jane Wilson.
7. Hautboy and Cornet duet—Has Sorrows the Young Days Shaded—Moore, with variations, arranged by Baricelli—Signor Baricelli and Master James Wilson.
8. The Irish Emigrant—arranged by Baricelli—St. Ann's Band.
ADDRESS—by the HON. T. D. MCGEE, M.P.P.
PART II.
1. Pat Malloy—March—arranged by Baricelli—St. Ann's Band.
2. Song by the Orpheonists.
3. Clarinet Solo—Carnival of Venice, with variations—Mr. Ackerman.
4. Song—Happy Be Thy Dreams—Mr. Hamall.
5. Violin Solo, from Sonnambula—Bellini—Master John Wilson.
6. Song—Nora! The Pride of Kildare—by John Parry—Miss Mary Jane Wilson.
7. Hautboy Solo—Conlin—Signor Baricelli.
8. Home, Sweet Home—St. Ann's Band.
Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence at eight o'clock, precisely. Tickets, 25c. Mr. Torrington will preside at the piano.

P. ROONEY, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS, AND IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 52, St. Peter Street, MONTREAL. Nov. 8, 1866.

OWEN M'GARVEY, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM W'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. Stockholders who have not yet paid up the instalments called for are requested to do so forthwith at the Office of the undersigned, No. 121 Great St. James Street, next door to Nordhorns' Hall, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., or at my residence, No. 152 Wellington Street, from 7 to 9 in the evening. (By order.) R. M. SHANE, Secretary.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION. PROFESSOR SWIFT, (Lately filling the chair of Elocution and Modern Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana).

Having opened Winter Evening Classes, for instruction in Elocution, and in the French, Italian and Spanish languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that nothing shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their rapid advancement.

Professor Swift's claims to public notice and encouragement are backed by the strongest recommendation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent gentlemen both in this City and the United States, whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to whom he is kindly permitted to refer.

Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as purity of accent, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professor's system. The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr. Swift a call.

Communities, Colleges, and Schools attended.—Private Lessons given, and members of Debate and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved. Dramatic Readings for Catholic, Charitable and Literary objects given on the most moderate terms. No. 309, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal, October 25, 1866. 3-m.

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 includes a complete 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 Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1867.