

ties of Upper Canada shall succeed in bringing about the contemplated organic changes in the Constitution, we may venture to predict that they will soon get kicked and cuffed to their hearts' content by their "Clear Grit" friends and allies.

We shall be met however by Lower Canadians, with the argument—and the suicidal policy of some amongst the Catholics of Upper Canada makes it very difficult to reply to it—"Why should we expose ourselves to the hostility of the Protestants of Upper Canada, which we are certain to incur if we interfere on behalf of the educational rights of the Catholic minority—seeing that they in whose behalf we interfere—not only testify no gratitude for our interference, but actually join their enemies and our enemies against Lower Canada?" There is much justice, it must be admitted, in this way of putting the case; but as Catholics, duty obliges, or should oblige, the Lower Canadians still to extend a helping hand to their persecuted brethren of the West, who would be altogether unrepresented in the Legislature, were it not for the "French party." Were the Protestants of Lower Canada treated as are the Catholics of Upper Canada; were they taxed for the support of the Catholic Church—or were they denied the right of having separate schools, their brethren would not hesitate one moment as to what course to pursue; with one voice the Protestant constituencies of Upper Canada would insist upon justice to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, and would scout the doctrine that in such a case non-interference was a duty. Why then should not Catholics be as zealous and active in the cause of their oppressed Catholic brethren, as the Protestants of Upper Canada would be in behalf of the Protestants of Lower Canada, if the former suspected even that the latter were unjustly dealt with by the Catholic majority?

This we say, not with the view of ripping up old sores, or of perpetuating strife, but with a sincere desire for a cordial union between Catholics of all origins and from both sections of the Province. We may be sure that a policy which meets the approval of journals such as the *Bonnaville Statesman*, and of the party of which it is the organ, must be dangerous to Catholicity, and hostile to our common interests; we may be certain, therefore, that it is a policy which no Catholic can pursue without being guilty of treason to his Church. It is a policy from which, if carried out, the Catholics of Upper Canada must be the immediate and greatest, if not the only sufferers; for in spite of the gross dereliction of duty of which French Canadian Ministers, and members of Parliament, have been repeatedly guilty, still it is solely owing to French Canadian influence—slightly as that influence has been exerted—upon the Legislature, that Catholic separate schools exist at all; or that Catholic children are not flogged into apostasy in the common schools of Toronto as they are in the common schools of Boston. We condemn, no one has condemned more strongly or more frequently, the apathy, the worse than apathy of many of our representatives from this section of the Province; their want of firmness, their hankering after place, and their indifference to the claims of duty, when those claims are opposed to their personal interests. They excuse themselves by urging, that the Catholic laity of Upper Canada are themselves indifferent on the School Question; and are far more occupied with plans for procuring for themselves a share in a re-distribution of governmental patronage, and securing their election to Municipal honors, than with the religious education of their children. This plea, though no valid excuse for those who urge it, is unfortunately only too true in so far as those Catholics are concerned who have become parties to the alliance with the "Protestant Reformers;" and with the latter are the advocates of the "Voluntary System" as held by George Brown, and all his political partisans. There is no doubt that the "School Question" has been virtually thrown overboard by a portion of the Catholic body, who, disappointed in their search after place under a Cartier-Macdonald administration, hope to obtain that long cherished object under one of which M.M. Brown and Dorion shall be the chiefs. But as this party is not very large in point of numbers, and morally is most contemptible, the Catholics of Upper Canada should be careful not to give the Lower Canadians any reason for believing that there exists amongst the former any design of allowing the School Question to drop, or of holding it in abeyance. It is the question of questions; the question which in season and out of season, at every political meeting where a single Catholic is present, should be forced upon the attention of all the members, who should all be compelled to declare themselves thereon publicly and explicitly. By thus acting, by showing themselves in earnest on the School Question, by subordinating all other political questions to it, and by a faithful adherence to their old policy of "War, War to the knife," with every man, with every party, who or that, will not make justice to the Catholics on the School Question an integral plank of his or its political platform—but thus only—shall the Catholics of Upper Canada succeed in convincing their brethren of the Lower Province, that they have been maligned by those who plead Upper Canadian indifference on the School Question in justification of the short-comings of Lower Canadian Ministers, and members of Parliament.

It may be objected to us again, as it has been objected before, that our policy requires too many sacrifices to be adopted; and that, if adopted, it would obtain for no man "a place even as a scavenger." We reply, as we have before replied, that we are perfectly indifferent as to seeing Catholics in office, even as "scavengers;" and that no good thing can be obtained, either temporal or spiritual, without self-denial, and great sacrifice. If the Catholics of Upper Canada are not willing, for the sake of the spiritual interests of their children, to make every sacrifice, to renounce all prospects of place, and political advancement, how can they expect that the Catholics of Lower Canada should make any sacrifice whatsoever for an object which, after all, immediately concerns the people of the other section of the Province?

DR. CAHILL.—We are pleased to learn that the St. Patrick's Society of this city, with a promptness which does honor to them as the representatives of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, have formally invited their distinguished fellow-countryman, the Rev. Dr. Cahill, to deliver a course of lectures before them, as soon after his arrival in this Continent, as he shall find convenient. We have no doubts but that this invitation will be cheerfully accepted; and that the efforts made by the St. Patrick's Society to cater to the intellectual wants of their fellow-countrymen will be duly appreciated by the public.

"Thursday was generally observed as a day of rest from ordinary labor, and of the public worship of God by the Protestant part of the population.—The Roman Catholics appeared to pay no attention whatever to the recommendation of the Government to observe it."—*Montreal Witness*, 5th inst.

Our cotemporary should have known by this time that, in religious matters, Catholics take no instructions from the Civil Magistrate; and that, therefore, though we are far from treating with any semblance of levity the conduct of our separated brethren; though we appreciate, and respect the motives which induced them to observe the 3rd inst., as a holiday—we, Catholics, felt ourselves under no obligation to do the like.—Besides, our churches are open every day of the year; and every day, in the Holy Sacrifice, is "thanksgiving" offered to God for all His mercies.

But what means the rebuke of the *Montreal Witness*? Does he not hold "that it is desirable to abolish all semblance even, of connection between Church and State?" How, then, can he consistently defend the action of the Civil Magistrate, in interfering with things purely spiritual?

We learn that M. Aubry, Professor of the Laval University, will for the future preside over the editorial department of our esteemed cotemporary, the *Courrier du Canada*. Under such auspices, we may safely venture to predict for that journal a brilliant, and useful career.

At the last meeting of the Committee of Examiners of the Bar of Montreal, Roderick Masson, son of the late Hon. Joseph Masson, and Alphonse Meilleur, son of Dr. Meilleur, Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, were admitted to the practice of Law in this Section of the Province, after a very creditable examination. These young gentlemen are bearers of the Diploma in Law of St. Mary's College, Montreal, and entitled to the privilege attached to it by law.

The *Globe* of the 7th inst., enumerates the grievances of the "Protestant Reform" party which the Convention is to devise means to redress:—

The people of Upper Canada complains the *Globe*. have been ruled by a Lower Canadian minority—their pockets robbed, their feelings insulted, their rights ignored—laws, magistrates, and taxes imposed upon them at the will of half a dozen French clergymen.

In short, the design of the Convention is simply to "put down Popery" in the Legislature.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on Thursday evening, November 2nd, at its hall, corner of McGill and Recollet Sts, the Treasurer's Statement was read and approved, from which it appeared that the receipts during the year had amounted to \$1,952 71c, and the expenditure to \$1,252 57c; leaving a balance in the Society's favor of \$699 43c. The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—T. D. McGee, M.P.P.
1st Vice-President—P. Delaney.
2nd ditto—T. J. Walsh.
Treasurer—Rev. M. O'Brien.
Corresponding Secretary—Jas. Donnelly.
Recording Secretary—J. P. Kelly.
Assistant Secretary—Francis Gallagher.
The following Annual Report was then read and listened to with the utmost attention:—

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Council of St. Patrick's Literary Society.
The Council of the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Montreal have the honor to submit to the members their first Annual Report. In doing so, they solicit the indulgence of the Society while they enter into some general observations on the objects of the Society, and the details of its organization.

Associations under the same name as our own have frequently been established in the towns and cities of the United States and Canada, but these societies have almost invariably been confined to the public celebration of the 17th of March, or to benevolent objects. In some instances it was attempted to combine charitable with educational purposes; but, we believe, the general experience is, that singleness of design has, in every case, ensured whatever success attended their efforts. It was with this conviction strongly impressed upon their minds, that the projectors of our Association decided to restrict its operations to works of a purely literary and educational character.

There were open to us, therefore, the usual means of associated action,—the collection of a Library, Public Lectures, Debates, and Classes, instituted for the prosecution of particular studies. In each of these departments we have endeavored to do our utmost, in proportion to our means, and the difficulties which all new societies have to encounter.

In getting together the nucleus of a Library we were guided by two main considerations; the usefulness of the works to be selected considered in themselves, and their fitness as studies for our own members. Being a Society of Catholics, nothing anti-Catholic could, of course, have place on our shelves; and, being a Society of Irishmen, or the sons of Irishmen, we saw the necessity of commencing our collection with some of the standard works relating to that country and people. Our experience in both these respects may be briefly stated, and, perhaps, may be of use to other Associations similarly circumstanced.

It was the opinion of the Council from the outset—and to this opinion the catalogue, so far as published, will bear evidence,—that merely utilitarian works, treating on abstract subjects, however important, were not the best calculated to beget a taste for reading, or to foster habits of original reflection, among those for whose mental appetites they were called on to provide. They have, therefore, expended a considerable portion of the funds at their disposal, in the purchase of books calculated to awaken and excite curiosity—to arouse the dormant mind, and nourish the growing taste, rather than with any expectation of satisfying higher wants, or dispensing with the necessity for persevering individual exertion in procuring standard works relating to Ireland—as they felt it at once their duty and their inclination to do—the Council of the Society encountered obstacles, which for the benefit of others they feel constrained to point out. American editions of some of the more popular books on Irish subjects were to be found in our own bookstores, or at New York or Boston. But whoever desires to get together authorities in relation to the former history, or to subjects of special or local interest connected with that country, can only obtain them by correspondence with Dublin. Here a difficulty arises, which neither the Irish in America, nor the Dublin Booksellers, should allow much longer to continue.—Nothing of the nature of a Book-Exchange, between Ireland and America, now exists; and whether it be that the infrequency of the demand discourages the establishment of such a system of exchange, or that the indifference or negligence of the trade diminishes the demand by enhancing the expensiveness of particular orders, certain it is that an Irish book will cost, to bring it to America, a considerable percentage on its first cost in Ireland.

Desirous to draw public attention to this point, the Council avail themselves of the opportunity of quoting the opinions of gentlemen in Ireland, whose names will be at once recognized as of the greatest weight in all matters of this description. Mr. Smith O'Brien, writing recently on the subject to one of the officers of the Society says:—
"I wish that you would assist in establishing some arrangement by which there may be greater opportunities hereafter, than at present exist, for the interchange of books published in Ireland and America. Many books are published in America, which would find a ready sale here, if there were opportunities of purchasing them, and on the other hand there would be great encouragement for the publication of works in Ireland, if there were any agency existing by which they could be sold in America."

And Professor Curry, M.R.I.A., to whom we are under deep obligations for his kindness in selecting from the Dublin catalogues, works on Irish history for our library, remarks, in relation to another branch of the difficulty:—
"Old Books are becoming exceedingly rare and dear here. They are sent out to all parts of the world, to which the last few years have carried our people in such numbers. Dr. Langan's Irish Ecclesiastical History and Archdeacon's monasticon, which a few years ago, were sold for eight shillings, can scarcely be got now under forty-five shillings."

Under these circumstances, the Council consider themselves fortunate, in being able to say that they have procured, even a few such books, for their embry collection; without Professor Curry's obliging aid, however, it would have been impossible for them to have done so.

The Council have also to acknowledge donations of valuable books from the Rev. Messrs. Toppin, O'Farrell and O'Brien; from Mrs. and Mr. James Sadler; J. W. Hingston, M.D.; J. Donnelly and T. C. Collins, Esqrs., and the President, to all of whom they take this opportunity of returning the most cordial thanks of the Association.

A course, consisting of six public lectures, was delivered before the members of the Association and others commencing on Monday, the 7th November, and closing on the 3th May. Of these lectures, one was the President's introductory Address, on "The Intellectual Record of the Irish Race"; four were by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell on "The Ecclesiastical History of Ireland"; one by Dr. Hingston, on "The Harmony of Nature, and one by the Hon. Mr. Chaveau, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada on "Britannia." We have to acknowledge that all these lectures were gratuitously given to aid in the establishment of the Association, and it will be seen, by the financial statement accompanying the Report, that they have materially contributed to that end.

Lecture arrangements for the winter of 1859-61, will be announced through the city press in a few days. The Debates of the Society, held in its own hall, and open only to members, were maintained with much spirit and the best possible temper, during the entire session—from November 11th to May. The large attendance on all those nights showed that this method of eliciting information is likely to become a favorite one, if carefully watched over. The following is a list of the topics discussed, and of the papers read, *apropos* of some of the subjects, after the close of the debates:—

1. Whether Literary Societies or private studies are more conducive to the diffusion of knowledge.
2. Whether the Soldier or the man of Letters confers more benefits on his country (discussed twice).
3. Whether the Western Powers were justified in the employment of force to compel China to open her Ports to foreign commerce.
4. Was the result of the Crusades beneficial to the Cause of European Civilization (discussed on two occasions).
5. Was O'Connell superior to Sheel as an Orator.
6. The relative merits of Napoleon and Wellington as General.
7. Ancient and Modern Mechanism.
8. The relative merits of the Ancient and Modern Poets (debated twice).

DEBATES.
1. Comets and the Cometary World.
2. The History and Principles of Horology.
3. Astronomy.
4. Language.
5. The influence of the Crusades on the progress of European Civilization.
6. Personal recollections of a voyage from Liverpool to Portland.
7. O'Connell and Sheel.
8. The Beauties of Nature.

We regret we cannot give an equal satisfactory account of the Classes, instituted at the beginning of last winter. They were three in number. 1. A class of Arithmetic and Book-keeping, under the charge of Mr. Darn, assisted by Mr. Matthews; 2. A class of Grammar and Geography, under the charge of Mr. Delaney; 3. A class of Ancient and Modern History, under charge of Mr. McGee, M.P.P. The attendance on these classes, after the first few evenings, dwindled down nightly, and left reasonable grounds to doubt whether primary instruction can be successfully inculcated by these means. The Council, therefore, take this occasion of strongly recommending those who may desire to be members of this Association, and yet in need of rudimentary education, to qualify themselves for membership in the evening schools, now so general and expensive in Montreal.

Soon after the organization of the Society, notice was given, as required by law of our intention to apply at the ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act of Incorporation. This was accordingly done, and after the requisite forms had been complied with, and the bill had passed the lower house, the Hon. Legislative Assembly saw fit to amend it, by inserting the invidious six months' bequests' clause, now engraffed on all similar Acts of Parliament. Although our Society was not likely to be particularly affected by such a provision, rather than submit to its imposition as a test of opinion, we determined not to accept the Act with that clause. It was consequently lost by our direction, when about to pass through the final stage legislation.

In the month of May, the city of Montreal was visited by a distinguished gentleman, a well known friend of popular education in Ireland, Mr. Smith O'Brien. On that occasion the Society felt it their duty to present an address of congratulation to the hon. gentleman, which will be found among the documents appended to the Report. The 28th day of the same month, being the 80th Anniversary of the birth-day of the Bard of Erin, and one of the most effective advocates of Catholic liberty within the British Empire,—Thomas Moore—an impromptu celebration of the day was got up, by the officers and members of the Society. The Council have it under consideration to observe that day, annually, with all adequate honor.

The conviction that the cultivation of musical taste, among our members, is an appropriate addition to our general programme, induced them to recommend the project of establishing an Instrumental Band, in connexion with the Society. To enable them to undertake this expense, a Pic-Nic was given, in the Botanical Gardens of M. Guilbault, on the 28th of July. The assemblage on that occasion was most numerous, most orderly, and most respectable. To Mr. J. Ivers, Chairman, and the Committee of arrangements generally, the Council are under lasting obligation for their indefatigable exertions. They have now the pleasure of announcing that the Band so founded, under the able direction of Mr. Crozier, will probably be able to perform before and after the lectures of next season, and on the coming Anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore.

Respectfully submitted,
By Order of the Council,
THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE,
President.

THOMAS J. WALSH,
Recording Secretary.

Montreal, November, 1859.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pakenham, A. Harris, 10s; St. Annet, J. B. Blanchette, 15s; Toronto, Rev. Mr. Soulerin, £1 10s; Kingston, J. Baker, 10s; Cornwall, A. McDonald, 15s 7d; St. Johns, N.B., Rev. Mr. Quinn, 5s 3d; Quebec, J. Murphy, 10s; Adolph, Rev. M. O'Shea, 10s; Roxborough, R. McDonald, 10s; Côte des Neiges, J. Sexton, 7s 6d; Lachine, Rev. Mr. Prevost, 10s; Toronto, J. McGee, £1 5s; St. Andrews, D. McMullan, £1 5s; Alexandria, M. McDonald, 10s; Chambly, F. A. McKenny, 10s; Kingston, M. Rourke, £1 2s 6d; Rivière du Renard, Rev. Mr. Blouin, 10s; Rivière du Loup, L. J. Casault, 10s; J. Ross, 10s; J. A. Roy, 10s; Cobourg, J. Feeley, 15s; Chambly, J. Mason, £1 5s; Sherrington, E. Conroy, 10s; Swanton Falls, U.S., Rev. Mr. Gam, 10s.

Per D. McGillis, Alexandria—G. O'Brien, 10s.
Per P. McGoldrick—Hemmingford, A. McAlair, 5s; Quebec, T. Farinud, 5s.

Per E. Doyle, Aylmer—Rev. Mr. Michel, £1 5s.
Per A. McFaul, Wellington—Self, 10s; T. W. Mandaville, £1 5s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—G. Sharples, 15s; J. Lilly, 15s; J. Jordan, 15s; D. Cooney, 15s; Rev. Mr. LeMoine, £1 5s; G. M. Muir, 12s 6d; Silery, J. Fitzpatrick, £1 10s; St. Foy, Rev. Mr. Huot, £1 5s.

Per J. Ryan, Barrfield—Self, 10s; D. Donoghue, 10s; J. McCullum, 10s.

Per W. M. Barry, Lacolle—W. Murphy, 10s.
Per J. Ford, Prescott—J. Sullivan, 10s.

Per Rev. Mr. Lalor Picton—Self, 2s 6d; P. McMahon, 12s 6d.

Per M. Kelly, Merrickville—Self, 5s; J. Roche, 5s; P. Kyle, 5s; M. Kelly, 5s.

Per J. Leenaghan—Oshawa, D. Riordan, 10s.
Per Daly, & Bro., Stenstead—J. Doyle, 10s; Armagh, Ireland, P. Corvan, 5s.

Per W. Meehan, Russelltown—Self, 5s; E. McGill, 10s.

Per Rev. Mr. Campbell, St. Anne de la Pocatière—Self, £1 7s 6d; Seguin, J. Campbell, £1 17 6d.

Per J. Rowland, Ottawa City—C. Goudreau, 10s; J. Finch, 10s; P. Conway, 15s; J. Ewight, 12s 6d; J. McMahon, 17s 6d; J. Henry, 18s 9d; M. Boyle, 10s; G. Wallingford, 12s 6d; J. Kehoe, 12s 6d; T. Donoghue, 12s 6d; R. Smith, £1 10s.

Per Rev. P. Dollard, Kingston—J. Walsh, £1 5s.
Per Maguire, Cobourg—T. McCarthy, 15s.

Per M. McNamara, Kingston—J. Coogrove, 10s; Mrs. Comerford, 5s; J. Smith, £1 5s; Wolf Island, M. Hawkins, £1 5s.

What do these Catholic members, who, it is said, intend participating in the deliberations of the Convention, say to the *Globe's* statement that the Grits have not abandoned, or determined not to abandon, their resistance to Separate Schools? Are they prepared to sink that question as one of minor consideration? Will they sacrifice the rights of the parent to educate his child according to the dictates of his conscience—at the shrine of Gritism? And, if not, how can they consistently participate in the Convention, after the avowal of the *Globe*, the organ of Abolition, that the Reformers have not and will not abandon their resistance to Separate Schools? As to other Reforms, we look on them as after consideration. If the Grits cannot abate their hostility, their determined resistance to the demands of Catholics, then out upon an alliance with them, and out upon such Catholic as endeavor to bring about that alliance without making the School question a condition *sine qua non*.—*Offshore Tribune*.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Wentworth Assizes—Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson presiding—on Wednesday last, the Jury awarded to the family of the late Rev. Mr. Fawcett, who was killed by the railway accident at Plambrro, last spring, \$6000 damages divided as follows:—Jane Fawcett, 1500; Thomas, \$200; Elizabeth, \$200; Sophia, \$300; David, \$500; James, \$600; Michael, \$700; John, \$1000. On the same day the Jury, in the case of Cook, seriously injured by the same accident, awarded him \$5000 damages, and a like amount to the family of Mr. McAlezn, who was killed.

Died.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., Mary O'Brien, widow of the late James McAnley, aged 42 years.
In this city, on the 8th inst., Mr. James Redmond, aged 45 years.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the *Montreal Witness* of Wednesday last.

The weather has been cold and frosty. Wheat is steady in England, and rather declining in New York. In the interior it has fallen somewhat partly on account of a rise in the rate of freight in Montreal. The price in Montreal keeps pretty well up on account of the small quantity arriving. (Good Upper Canada brings \$1.10, delivered in town, and Prime samples \$1.12.)

Flour.—The tendency for Superfine has been downward. On Saturday 1,000 barrels of good Upper Canada was sold at \$4.90, at which there were large sales on Monday. The price commonly asked, though not got, is \$5. Extras are not abundant, and bring \$5.75 to \$6.50. There is no fancy in market as the Inspector will not now brand Spring Wheat Flour "Fancy," however well made.

Barley.—Pot Barley 13s 3d per quintal; Pearl 17s 6d.

Ashe are rather dull since the closing of steamer. The prices are, however, nominally the same; 28s 3d for Pots, and 27s 3d for Pearls.

Butter has been dull for some days, and very little doing at quotations. The reports from England by steamer just arrived are a little more favorable.

Pork unchanged.

BONSCOOTERS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat—None brought to market.
Oats may be quoted at 2s per 40 lbs. Supply large; meets with ready sale.

Barley—Supply large; 3s per 60 lbs.
Indian Corn—Price ranges from 2s 9d to 3s. Supply small.

Buckwheat—The quantity brought to market small; selling at 2s 6d to 2s 9d.

Flax Seed—Good supply; 6s to 6s 6d.
Timothy Seed—Very little in the market; 9s 6d to 10s in small quantities of 3 to 4 bushels.

Bag Flour—Supply very fair; may be quoted at 13s to 15s per quintal.

Outmeal 11s to 11s 6d per quintal.
Butter 1s to 1s 3d for fresh; 10 to 11d for salt. Sold readily on arrival.

Eggs 10d to 1s.
Potatoes 3s 9d to 5s per bag of 1½ bushels.

On last Wednesday Phelix Lurray was tried at the Peterboro Assizes, before Mr. Justice Hagarty, for the murder of Patrick Connor, in the month of Jan. last, at the town of Lindsay. Our readers no doubt will recollect the circumstances, as related in these columns at the time. They were of a very aggravated nature. On the body of the unfortunate deceased were found five wounds, three were mortal, those that penetrated the heart, chest, and liver. The prisoner was defended by Mr. O'Reilly of this city. The Jury, after an absence of three hours returned into Court with a verdict of manslaughter, coupled with a recommendation to mercy. The learned Judge in passing sentence on the prisoner characterized the defence as a very able one, and stated that the prisoner no doubt owed his life to his eloquent and faithful counsel. A like compliment was paid to Mr. O'Reilly, by the Hon. Mr. McLean, some years ago, for his able defence of the American, Philo Bready. —*British Whig*, of Kingston.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—Our readers will see from the telegraphic report in another column, that the arrangement which we indicated a few days ago as having been made, is announced from Washington. Our Ocean Steamers for the future will carry the United States mails.—*Gazette*.

We hear but one report from all who use Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, and that is, that its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled. It will seldom fail if applied according to directions.

\$500 REWARD.

THE above amount has been deposited in Molsens Bank, and will be paid to any person who will present the following Bills LOST on FRIDAY, 4th inst., between the Bank of Montreal and Molsens Bank:—
4 \$1000 Bills of the Commercial Bank of Canada.
3 100 " " " " " "
1 50 " " " " " "
Or, if any part of the money is returned, a proportional amount of the Reward will be given. Payment of the above Bills has been stopped at all the Banks.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1859.

IF YOU WANT

THE VERY BEST COOKING STOVE

That can be got for money, ask for the

"QUEEN'S CHOICE,"

FIRST PRIZE COOKING STOVE,

Manufactured by

WILLIAM RODDEN & CO.,

91 William Street.

Montreal, Nov. 10.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE,
Sewing Machine Manufacturer,
265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

ACADEMY

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition.....\$70 00
Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00
Washing..... 10 50
Drawing and Painting..... 7 00
Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00
Payment is required Quarterly in advance.
October 20.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board and Tuition.....\$70 00
Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00
Washing..... 10 50
Drawing and Painting..... 7 00
Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00
Payment is required Quarterly in advance.
October 20.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, 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 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, 1858.

GOUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ANY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT CURD, THE HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, BY BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, OR COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c. Dr. G. F. BAZELBY, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.