

and in spite of the defective or mutilated system of Christianity under which she was brought up, a practitioner as well as a professor of her religion. Well, she goes to Confession to a High Church Anglican minister, and the following is the account of her personal experience, which, without the most remote idea of saying one word against the practice itself, or her Confessor, she gives to the world:—

"Years have passed since then—days and weeks of severe suffering mental and bodily, but never anything that can be compared to these hours"—(when making her first confession)—"and the weeks that followed them, and I know that I never can pass through anything worse on the earth side of the grave. The scene of the confession I could not venture to recall. It was months before I could let my thoughts return to it, and even now I cannot dwell upon it without the shivering with which in after life men recall a severe surgical operation, although they may also feel, as I feel, deep thankfulness for its results."

How different the experience of the Catholic child! how different his memory of his first Communion and first Confession! To him, no matter what his after life, these are always bright spots to be looked back to, not with shrinkings, but with fond regret. Whence this difference? Not in the penitents, but in the Confessors: the one being, as we may say, a regular or duly qualified practitioner with a diploma; the other—though his intentions were good—being a mere interloper, or quack.

The *Times*, which devotes some three of its columns to a review of the work from which we have quoted, of course pounces upon this passage, as conclusive against the Confessional, and eloquently, but, in so far as Catholics are concerned, ineffectually, denounces the mental and moral torture to which Anglican penitents in the Confessional are exposed by their unskilful, and incompetent, because not duly commissioned, physicians. As an argument against the Confessional in general, these diatribes of the *Times* are naught, but they are not without force as against the practice of Confession as it obtains in the Church of England, which, though it certainly authorises and enjoins the practice, has no fixed rules or direction upon the subject, and which does not so much as attempt to train candidates for its Orders to discharge the functions of a Confessor, a physician of souls.

**MORTALITY IN FOUNDLING ASYLUMS.**—The Prince of Wales when in Moscow during his late trip to Russia, visited the great Foundling Hospital—an institution supported by the State, and in which neither trouble nor money is spared. About 12,000 children are received annually, and says the Correspondent of the *Times*—

"If healthy, the little creatures after a lapse of four weeks, are handed over to young mothers in the country to be brought up by them for a liberal fee. Of those thus disposed of 50 per cent. die within the first year."—*Times* Correspondent.

The Italics are our own: and to the passages thus marked we would respectfully invite the attention of those who are inclined to look upon the mortality amongst the infants received at our Montreal Foundling Hospital, as excessive. If—and this is the calculation we would invite them to make—if under the most favorable circumstances, no less than 50 per cent of healthy children, who have attained the age of four weeks, die within the first year from amongst the infants, charges of the Moscow Foundling Hospital—an institution which the *Times*' correspondent deems worthy of unqualified praise—what should be the total annual mortality amongst infants of all ages, from one hour to one day old, healthy and unhealed? The first four weeks is the most dangerous epoch of the Foundling's existence; amongst those received a large proportion die within the first twenty-four hours: a still larger number are sickly, or from ill-treatment experienced at the hands of their parents, neglect, and exposure to the cold, are at their last gasp when left at the doors of the Asylum: and yet even from amongst "healthy" children who have passed the critical first four weeks, no less than 50 PER CENT die within the first year, under the excellent management of the celebrated State Foundling Hospital of Russia, where every care and attention is lavished upon the inmates, and which is liberally supported by the funds of a great empire. Add to this 50 per cent of annual mortality amongst "healthy" children, upwards of four weeks old, the mortality amongst the diseased children, and those under four weeks of age, and we shall have an average annual mortality certainly not less than that which some inconsiderate, and some malevolent, critics have stigmatised as excessive in our Montreal Foundling Asylum.

**ST. PATRICK'S HALL.**—The third call, made by the Directors, of 10 per cent. on the subscribed stock of the Association, was again well responded to on Monday evening last, when a large number of the stockholders came forward and paid up. This fact, when we consider the very severe weather we had that evening, must be extremely gratifying to those interested, and is another proof that the stockholders of this great National undertaking have their hearts in the good work.

For the information of our readers at a distance we may add that the foundations of the Hall are well in, and everything secured for the winter. The work will be resumed as early in Spring as the weather will permit; and the Corner Stone will be fittingly laid with appropriate ceremonies on St. Patrick's Day next.

**ORDINATIONS.**—At Quebec on Sunday, the 9th instant, the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of the Diocese:—

Diaconate—Rev. M. Sirois and McKenna: the former of Quebec, the latter from P. E. Island.

Subdiaconate—Messrs. Faucher, Girard, Chabot, Roy and Boucher of the Diocese of Quebec.

At the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, on the same day the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal:—

Diaconate—Rev. Messrs. Lendry and Bedard, both of this Diocese.

**AVE MARIA, Duo et Chœur**, par Adolphe Hamel, Organist to St. Patrick's and N. D. des Victoires, Québec. This piece of music is published by Messrs. Laurent, Laforce & Co., Montreal. Its composer enjoys a well-merited reputation.

**WHAT THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND EXPECT FROM CONFEDERATION.**—The *London Times*, congratulating its readers on the fact that the Australian Colonies are taking steps for creating for themselves a navy to protect their coasts, thus gives utterance to its views as to the inevitable result of Confederation:—

"With the exception of British North America, in which it is to be hoped that before long Independence will follow Confederation, there is hardly any Colony which need cost us much for army or navy."—*London Times*, 23rd ult.

Under the caption "*Pernicious Nonsense in the Church*," a writer in the *London Times* complains "that the greater portion of our influential laity, besides a large majority of our bishops and clergy, are either in favour of the Tractarian movement, or are indifferent to it."

A Correspondent of the *London Times*, himself a staunch Protestant—tells us how High Church principles were effectually put down by the Protestant people of Salisbury; and recommends the opponents of Romanism to adopt a somewhat similar mode of action throughout the country. It must be premised that a certain respect for the Athanasian Creed, appointed to be read or sung in Anglican churches, is one of the symptoms of a leaning towards Romanism: and so when a new clergyman was inducted into a living in the west of England, his parishioners were much shocked at the, to their ears, novel and explicit doctrine of the Trinity. They remonstrated, but in vain, with their minister, assuring him that they did not like the Creed, and did not believe it. Still, however, at the duly appointed season it was read by the obstinate parson, who would not so much as make the least concession in the matter to his parishioners. These, however, took the matter in their own hands, and the following was the result:—

"They had consulted the rubric, and finding that the Creed was appointed to be either 'said or sung,' they determined that it should be sung on the next occasion: so the choir, which held their meeting for practice in a barn of one of the farmers, was pledged to secrecy, and met regularly in the barn to practise singing the Athanasian Creed. When the time for the parson's reading arrived—the choir took it out of his mouth—and sang it through to a rattling hunting tune. The parson wisely submitted to his defeat, and dropped that Creed."—*Times*' Correspondent.

**FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**—We had yesterday the pleasure of inspecting a very fine lot of trunks and valises made by Messrs. E. Perry & Co. for the Paris Exhibition, and we had no idea that this branch of our manufactures was carried to such perfection. The articles we saw were really beautiful—models both as regards utility and art, combining, in every particular, elegance with convenience. We warmly congratulate Messrs E. Perry & Co. on sending to Paris a collection so creditable to Canada, and we venture to say that they will at least compare favorably with anything of the kind sent from this continent.

**VICTORIA SQUARE.**—For some time past complaints have been made of disturbances to the neighbourhood of the old Haymarket, by boys indulging in rowdiness of every kind. A strict watch has been ordered and the police are on the look out for offenders.—*Montreal Herald*.

**INSECURE FENCES.**—It is not so very long since an accident, resulting in the death of a poor woman, occurred from the fall of a high board fence which had fallen out on the foot path owing to the neglect of shoring it up. There are several others now in the same position. The cause very frequently is the frost which has up-heaved the posts, which are not driven down again in the spring and they are allowed to remain insecure until they fall over, when an accident may or may not occur according to circumstances. The fences of two wood yards in Victoria Square are in such a state that a very little additional pressure would send them over.—*Id.*

A woollen factory is about to be erected in the village of Blair.

**OTTAWA, Dec. 17.**—It is understood that writs will not be issued at the present for new elections to fill vacancies which have recently occurred in the representation of the people in Parliament, as it is almost certain the general election will take place under the new constitution within six months.

**TORONTO, Dec. 17, 1866.**—A bill in Chancery has been filed against the Directors and Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada for an account of the sums expended in the purchase of stock by the Directors as such, and seeking to hold the Directors especially liable to stockholders for the amount thereby expended improperly. It is said that Mr. Cassels, following the example of Mr. Street, has resigned his position as assignee of the Bank.

We are glad to learn that the Grand Trunk Railway Company, after a series of careful experiments, has expressed its appreciation of the great value of Mr. Hodges' enterprise by giving him a contract extending over five years or seasons, during the first of which the Company will take 100 tons of his prepared Peat per day, and during the four succeeding seasons 300 tons daily. The saving which will be effected by the cheapness of the Peat as compared with wood it is believed will be very great. We are also glad to learn that arrangements are in active progress for the manufacture of Peat for the open market, and probably by next summer the material will be for sale in quantity at Montreal. If it only keeps down wood a dollar a cord, a moderate estimate, Mr. Hodges will have established his claim to the title of a public benefactor. His foresight, inventive talents, and great practical skill, after long years of patient thought and a severe course of very costly experiments, at last seem to have met with their reward.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Subscriptions continue to pour in from England for the relief of the Quebec sufferers. The Mayor has been authorized to draw upon Liverpool for £2,000 stg., and has also been informed by Mr. Grant, the Hon. Secretary of the London Relief Fund, that a person who will not give his or her name has singly contributed the handsome sum of £1,000.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**FRENCH LUXURITY.**—The *Journal de Quebec* says that, notwithstanding the disastrous consequences of the inundations in France, the damages caused by which amount to over 100,000,000 francs, the French Minister of Commerce has instructed the Consul General at Quebec to contribute 1,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of the 24th October.

**QUANAO SUFFERERS.**—The *Minerve* states that a great number of French Canadian families returned by Friday night's train. They were sufferers by the Quebec fire, and went to Chicago under great difficulties, none of them being able to speak English. They were in some cases insulted and robbed on the cars, and cheated, they believe, more or less at every station. After vegetating some days in Chicago, and finding no work, they decided on returning, and thirty or forty families were to follow them on Monday.

The Revd. Mr. Doherty, of the Quebec Seminary, is at present engaged in a translation into English of the Revd. Abbes Casgrain and Laverdiere's pamphlet respecting the discovery of Champlain's tomb. The work, which we have no doubt will prove highly acceptable to the English speaking portion of our population, will be ready shortly.

During the past week a large number of the pines in the windows of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, have been broken by some malicious persons whose names are as yet unknown to the police. Bishop Lynch took occasion to refer to the matter on Thursday for the forenoon service, stating that about 27 pines had been broken, several of considerable value. Similar depredations, though to a less extent, have lately been committed on the Congregational Church, Bond street.

**THE MADON GOLD FIELDS.**—The gold excitement in Madoc still continues, and scores of adventurers are yet flocking to the scene of operations. Although a number of parties are reported to have discovered the precious metal in localities widely separated from each other, the Chronicle states that upon strict enquiry they diminish at a rapid rate, with the exception of the Richardson Mine, the quantity found has been inconsiderable; so that it is even surmised that all the specimens said to be dug in other parts came from that one spot. On Monday last the purchase money of the Richardson Mine (\$35,000 in gold) was to have been handed over to the owner by the Boston Company, but owing to some oversight in preparing the title deeds, the payment has been delayed. With the advent of winter concludes the prospecting for the season, only to be renewed with greater vigor on the dawn of spring.—*Kingston Whig*.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—The night before last a young lady residing in Mrs. Chapman's boarding house, Centre Town, narrowly escaped being blown up by a coal oil lamp. She had been up in her room and was about going down stairs with the lamp in her hand, when just as she reached the head of the staircase, she observed a blueish flame inside of the lamp; she immediately threw it down to the bottom of the stairs where it exploded, luckily quenching the flame, though it scattered the oil and broken glass over the floor, the cause of the explosion was that the wick was too small for the lamp, and the flame crept downwards to the oil and ignited it. This narrow escape should be a warning to those who are careless about coal oil.—*Ottawa Post* Dec. 8.

**THE CONFEDERATION NEGOTIATIONS.**—It is quite understood that the Provincial delegates have only to agree among themselves to some such arrangement as that contained in the Quebec scheme. That their consultations on the subject will be harmonious, and that the desired result will be arrived at, there is no reason to doubt. The only difficulty likely to arise will be about the extent to which the letter of the Quebec scheme should be adhered to. It is not unlikely that the Canadian delegates, by concessions they may be obliged to make, may depart from the terms of that arrangement to an extent that may render it necessary to call another meeting of the united legislature to endorse the completed measure.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**THE FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY AT SWITZERBURG.**—Mr. Francis O. Gilmour, of Granby, the foreman of the Grand Jury at Switzerburg, writes to us to say that his name has been erroneously spelt in the papers. Certain persons, who professed great interest in Fenianism, said to him that the Government by empanelling a jury in that part of the country had exposed the men who served as jurors to hazard in case the Fenians should cross again.—

Under these circumstances he desires that there should be no mistake as to his identity, as he is not only resolved to do his duty; but is quite willing to have it known that he has done so, and to take all the risks which may be thus incurred.—*Herald*.

Col. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood has at length sent the small sum of \$200 to Bishop Lynch, to be expended in procuring necessities for the Fenian prisoners confined here. The money was returned by His Lordship, who declined to have anything to do with the matter.

**FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—Private letters from St. John Port Joli inform us of a melancholy catastrophe at that place on Friday, the destruction by fire of the station-house, involving the death of the section master, Mr. George Johnston, and his son and daughter, who all perished in the flames. The fire is said to have been the result of incendiaryism. Mrs. Johnston only escaped by leaping from the attic window, and now lies in great suffering and distress at the residence of a neighbor with whom they had formerly lived. The calcined remains of Mr. Johnston and his boy George were found in the smoking ruins yesterday, but the girl's body had not been recovered. There being no Protestant burial ground in the district nearer than Trois Saumons, it was expected that the victims would be buried there if not brought up to Levi. Meanwhile a gentleman from Quebec has gone down to see what requires to be done for the widow to mitigate her present condition.—*Quebec Mercury*.

We regret to learn that Maitrain has broken out among the cattle in the parish of St. Pie.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**GROSS OUTRAGE NEAR CLIFTON.**—We have just learned the particulars of one of the most extraordinary and heinous outrages ever committed on the Niagara frontier. It appears that a man named Hall was proceeding from the Falls to Clifton by the river road, on Saturday evening, and when near or at the bush a short distance south of the toll-gate he was met by two men, who asked him what time the train would leave for Buffalo. Hall gave them the information asked for, and then proceeded on his way, but had not gone far when he was overtaken by the two men, who threw a cloth over his head, drawing and tying it tight round his body, so as to pinion his arms. The ruffians then threw him down and carried him back to the bush, where they robbed him of seven dollars in money and a silver watch, having previously removed the cloth from his head. Hall had been thus far too much frightened to offer any resistance. Indeed, it would have been useless for him to have attempted it before the villains had secured the valuables on his person. But if his fear had been great when the robbers were relieving him of his property, how much greater must it have been when he perceived that a hole, in the shape of a grave—but whether dug by the men or not he could not say—was yawning beside him, and that the villains actually intended to bury him in it alive. At all events, they dragged him to the hole, threw him into it, and commenced covering him with such material as was convenient. Thinking that the men actually meant to murder him, he lent him strength, and making a desperate effort he succeeded in escaping from the villains. He could not recognize either of the robbers, and as the detective system around the Falls is not of the most excellent character, of course no arrest was made.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

The *Kingston News* says:—Every day brings fresh evidence of the great mineral value of the lands lying in the rear of this and adjoining counties. The existence of the precious metal gold in Hastings has received fresh confirmation: of the existence of valuable ore of iron and lead, and of the discovery of lithographic stone in the same county, and of lead in the township of Bedford in this county, we have substantial proof. But the known area over which these minerals are spread is increasing. Lead rich in silver has been discovered in the Madawaska region, and we are assured also that gold bearing quartz has been found in the same tract of country. Not only in Bedford, but Storrington and Camden, have deposits of lead ore been found; and we shall not be surprised, now that the minds of the country people have been turned to a search for metals, to hear of further discoveries being made, some of them that will soon perhaps lead to the establishment of regular mining operations.

**A PROPER SCOUNDREL.**—Ludger St. Marie, the person who gave the American Government the information which led to the arrest of Surratt, is well known in this city, having been employed for a time as messenger in the Banque du Peuple, where he was dismissed for his eccentricities, and afterwards in the Bureau of Public Education, from whence he absconded with several hundred pounds. So at least says the *Minerve*.

A correspondent of *Le Journal* informs us that for some time past the County of Lotbinière has been infested by several unknown and suspicious characters, whose business seems to be obtaining a minute knowledge of the means and resources of the inhabitants, without furnishing any motive reasonable or otherwise, for such enquiries. He adds that the people should be on their guard against those parties, who are suspected to be Fenian emissaries, whom the Magistrates should also keep an eye on, with a view to their prompt arrest, should circumstances warrant.

**BOY KILLED.**—The body of a boy about 15 years of age was found on the Grand Trunk Railway track on Saturday morning, one mile east of Brighton, dreadfully mangled by being run over by the night train. The name and residence of the boy are unknown.

**POST OFFICE ORDERS.**—The St. John (N.B.) *News* says:—We are glad to see that the Postmaster General has made arrangements for the issue of Post office orders on Canada to the extent of £30 sterling. Looking at the extension which has taken place in our trade with Canada, we consider that it is the duty of the Government to offer every facility for its continuance and increase. We notice that the charge made for post office orders is a considerably less per centage than the premium charged by the banks for drafts on Canada.

#### Birth.

In this city, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. John Cox, E. M. Customs, of a daughter.

#### Died.

At his residence, near Gananoque, C.W., on the 30th November, James Kelly, aged 75 years, a native of Clonshegryne, near Newdownbury, Co. Wexford, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 8th inst., at Bath, C.W., Francis Michael Hugh, aged 4 years and 9 months, the beloved son of P. T. McManus, Engineer.

In East Troy, State of New York, on the 11th inst., aged 82 years, Mrs. Widow Martin, mother of Mr. Henry Martin, Grocer, St. Lewis Sabarba, Quebec.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 17, 1866  
Flour—Pollards, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fine, \$6.00 to \$6.20; Super., No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.45; Superfine, \$6.75 to \$6.77; Fancy, \$7.25 to \$7.35; Extra, \$7.50 to \$7.65; Superior Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$3.30 to \$3.45 per 100 lbs.  
Oatmeal, 1st brl. of 200 lbs., worth \$5 to \$5.10.  
Wheat, per bush. of 60 lbs.—Range for U. O. Spring according to samples, \$1.47 to \$1.50.  
Peas per 60 lbs.—Market dull; the quotation per 60 lbs. is about 80c to 82c.  
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—Worth 32c in store.  
Barley per 48 lbs.—Market dull, at 56c to 58c.  
Rye per 56 lbs.—Nominal at 62c to 65c.  
Corn per 56 lbs.—82c asked for Mixed, duty free, but no transactions.  
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.60 to \$5.70; a sale at latter figure; Inferiors \$5.35 to \$5.40.—  
Pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.40.  
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Market quiet, and prices nominal.  
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.—Range \$5.50 to \$6.25 (silver currency) according to quality and condition.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 17, 1866  
Flour, country, per quintal, 19 0 to 20 3  
Oatmeal, do 11 0 to 12 0  
Indian Meal, do 8 9 to 9 3  
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0  
Barley, do, (new) 2 3 to 2 6  
Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 3  
Oats, do, 1 6 to 2 0  
Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 3 to 1 4  
Do, salt do, 1 0 to 1 2  
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0  
Potatoes per bag, 5 0 to 6 3  
Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 4 0  
Lard, per lb, 0 8 to 1 0  
Beef, per lb, 0 4 to 0 8  
Pork do, 0 7 to 0 8  
Mutton do, 0 6 to 0 6  
Lamb, per do, 0 4 to 0 5  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 0 to 1 3  
Turkey, per couple 7 0 to 8 0  
Apples, per brl 3 00 to 3 60  
Hay, per 100 bundles, 4 00 to 5 00  
Straw 4 00 to 5 00  
Beef, per 100 lbs, 5 60 to 6 00  
Pork, fresh, do 8 00 to 8 25

#### HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MESSRS. D. & J. SADLER & Co., have received from their Establishments in New York and Boston, and from their agents in London and Dublin, a large assortment of Catholic Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

ALBUMS in the different sizes, colors and bindings.

POEMS by James Clarence Mangan, with Biographical Introduction by John Mitchell. Price \$1.25.

DAVIS' POEMS, with Portrait, Notes, Historical Illustrations, &c., and an Introduction by John Mitchell. Price 90 cents.

SERMONS PREACHED at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, during the years '65 and '66. Price \$1.13.

STAMPS! STAMPS!! All persons requiring Postage stamps can procure them at D. & J. SADLER & Co., corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

#### WANTED,

FOR the Roman Catholic Female Separate School of Belleville, C.W., a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate. None else need apply. Salary liberal.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to M. Adamson, Chairman up to the 1st January, 1867. Dec. 20, 1866. 2w

#### MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IS AGAIN OPEN,

in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANNS CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).

Parents and guardians, who favor him with the care of their children, may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral Education of his pupils.

Mr. Keegan will give PRIVATE LESSONS in any of the various branches of an ENGLISH education to young Ladies in his own house, No. 55, McCORD STREET, each evening, from half past Four to half past Six o'clock.

#### EVENING SCHOOL,

For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House.

Terms moderate.  
The School is under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Pastor of St. Ann's Church, Nov. 22, 1866.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A young man 23 years of age Speaking and Writing French and English with facility, wishes to obtain a Situation in this city, either in an office or Warehouse as Book-keeper, or Clerk. Can furnish the best recommendations.

Address,  
G. W. MANSEAU,  
Jacques Cartier Normal School,  
Montreal.  
29th November, 1866. 2 m.

#### WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of buildings prepared and superintendence at moderate charges.  
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 23, 1863. 12m.

#### W. O. FARMER,

ADVOCATE.

41 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AMABLE PREVOST & CO., Plaintiffs.

vs.

JOSEPH BEAUPERLANT, Merchant, of the Town of Sorel,

Defendant.

A writ of attachment has issued in this cause.

M. MATHIEU,

Sorel, 28th Nov., 1866. 2w

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right R. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:  
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)  
Use of Library during stay, \$2.  
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 31st 1867.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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