

this twenty-sixth day of the month of April, in the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six under our hand and seal, and the countersign of our Secretary.

† G. Bishop of Montreal.  
By command of His Lordship.  
J. O. PARE, Canon Sec.

In our next we will give a translation of another Pastoral from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal showing how necessary is the new *Hospice* which he purposes to establish, explaining its object, and principles upon which it will be conducted; and earnestly invoking the charitable co-operation of all the Faithful of the Diocese.

A LETTER TO THE REV. E. B. PUSEY, D.D. On His Recent Eirenicon, By John Henry Newman, D.D., of the Oratory. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

The most important result of Dr. Pusey's much talked of *Eirenicon* is this letter, which happily it has provoked from Dr. Newman, in reply to the Anglican's strictures on the *cultus* which Catholics pay to Our Blessed Lady, the Mother of God. It is to this point that Dr. Newman almost exclusively addresses himself in his reply; since in his strange peace-message, which Dr. Newman happily describes as having been discharged as if from a catapult—Dr. Pusey seems to have had as his chief object, an attack upon the devotion of Catholics to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

To this attack Dr. Newman replies by showing what were the opinions of the earliest Fathers respecting her, since to the Fathers, and to Christian antiquity his opponent appeals. Not, however, as if the former were prepared to admit that the Fathers, or Christian antiquity, as interpreted by private judgment were, any more than the Bible in like manner interpreted, the "rule of faith" for Christians of the nineteenth century: for the ever present voice, of the ever living and present Church is the sole rule which he, or we know of as by Christ Himself appointed: nevertheless since Anglicans of the Pusey school appeal to the Fathers and to Christian antiquity, it is perfectly logical for Dr. Newman to show that these authorities are on his side, and against his opponents.

Dr. Newman calls into Court, as his first witnesses, St. Justin Martyr—A.D. 120—165; St. Irenæus—120—200; and Tertullian—160—240. Of these, the last represents Rome and Africa; St. Irenæus Asia Minor, and Gaul; St. Justin, Palestine, and of more importance still, St. John the Evangelist—since he had learnt Christianity from St. Polycarp, who in his turn was a disciple of the Beloved Disciple. The chain is perfect: not a link is missing.

From the writings of these Saints, and apologists of the early Church Dr. Newman gathers the opinions of the first Christians concerning the person, office, and dignity of the Mother of Our Lord. He shows that they invariably speak of her as the second Eve; as the woman who repaired the evils wrought to the human race by the first Eve. Thus St. Justin:—

"For Eve, being a virgin and undefiled, conceiving the word that was from the serpent brought forth disobedience and death; but the Virgin Mary, taking faith and joy, when the Angel told her the good tidings, answered, Be it to me according to thy Word."—*Tryph.* 100.

St. Irenæus in like manner institutes the same analogy:—

"For what Eve, a virgin, bound by incredulity, that Mary, a virgin, unloosed by faith."—*Adv. Hæc.* iii. 22, 24.

"And, as by a virgin the human race had been bound to death, by a virgin it is saved, the balance being preserved, a virgin's disobedience by a virgin's obedience."—*ib.* v. 19.

So also Tertullian:—

"Eve had believed the Serpent: Mary believed Gabriel: the fault which the one committed by believing, the other by believing has blotted out."—*Tert. de Cam. Christ.* 17.

The one Virgin is the antithesis of the other. The part that Eve played in the Fall, was, according to the above writers, played also by Our Blessed Lady in the Redemption, of the human race. Not, and on this point Dr. Newman forcibly insists—not as a mere passive or physical instrument in that Redemption, but as an active, moral, and responsible agent therein. For it is in this sense that, without exception, all the early Fathers speak of her: and except in this sense it would be idle to speak of her as the antithesis of Eve, who was far more than a physical instrument in man's Fall, but an intelligent and responsible agent therein. What Eve was in the one case, that according to the universal faith of the Christian Church of the second century, was Mary in the other case. Now what was the part played by the first Eve in the Fall of Man? Dr. Newman states it:—

"She—Mary—is the second Eve. Now let us consider what this implies. Eve had a definite, essential position in the First Covenant. The fate of the human race lay with Adam: he it was who represented us. It was in Adam that we fell: though Eve had fallen, still if Adam had stood, we should not have lost those supernatural privileges which were bestowed upon him as our first father. Yet, though Eve was not the head of the race, still, even as regards the race, she had a place of her own; for Adam, to whom was divinely committed the naming of all things, entitled her, 'the Mother of all living,' a name surely expressive, not of a fact only, but of a dignity: but further, as she thus had her own general relation to the human race, so again had she her own special place, as regards its trial and its fall in Adam. In these primal events, Eve had an integral share. The woman, being seduced, was in the transgression."

She listened to the Evil Angel; She offered the fruit to her husband, and he ate of it. She co-operated, not as an irresponsible instrument, but intimately and personally in the sin: She brought it about. As the history stands, she was a *Sine-quid-non*, a positive, active, cause of it. And she had her share in its punishment; in the sentence pronounced on her she was recognized as a real agent in the temptation and its issue, and she suffered accordingly. In that awful transaction, there were three parties concerned—the Serpent, the Woman, and the Man: and at the time of their sentence, an event was announced for the future, in which the three same parties were to meet again—the Serpent, the Woman, and the Man; but it was to be a second Adam, and a second Eve, and the new Eve was to be the Mother of the new Adam. 'I will put enmity between thee and the Woman, and between thy seed, and her seed.' The seed of the Woman is the Word Incarnate, and the Woman, whose seed, or Son He is, is His Mother Mary. This interpretation, and the parallelism it involves seem to me undeniable; but at all events (and this is my point) the parallelism is the doctrine of the Fathers from the earliest times."—*pp.* 34, 35.

In other words of St. Jerome, *Death by Eve, life by Mary*; or as the same idea is expressed by St. Augustine—"By a woman death, by a woman life;" and this faith, neither more nor less, is what the Church enjoins to-day upon her children, and propounds to them in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. Hereon is based the entire *cultus* of the Blessed Virgin, which to Protestants seems misplaced for two reasons: First, they do not, at best, conceive of Our Blessed Lady as anything more than a mere passive, and physical instrument in the great work of man's Redemption. Secondly, they, except in a few rare and exceptional cases, do not believe her to have been verily and truly the Mother of God; that is to say, they do not believe in the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, or, in other words, in the hypostatic union of God and man in the fruit of her womb—Our Lord Jesus Christ. Did Protestants believe that He Whom the Virgin Mary bare in her bosom, carried in her arms, and nourished with her milk, was verily indeed a Divine Person, perfect God as well as man; they would cease to marvel at the high esteem in which Catholics hold her; and, far from taunting us with Mariolatry, would strive rather to surpass us in their veneration for one who, though only a creature, and therefore infinitely below Creator, has nevertheless been raised to such an inconceivable height of dignity. It is because they think meanly of the Son, that they think but meanly of the Mother; and as it is impossible to elevate a pedestal without at the same time, and by the same process, elevating the superstructure, so also it is morally impossible to depress the one, without also depressing or lowering the other.

We would that we had space for further extracts from the beautiful reply to Dr. Pusey with which Dr. Newman has favored us. But we would advise the Catholic reader who would wish to see the *cultus* of Our Blessed Lady explained, vindicated, and established on its proper footing, to procure for themselves a copy of the pamphlet. It is for sale at the store of Messrs. Dawson of this City, and will obtain we would fain hope, an extensive circulation amongst, and careful perusal by, not Catholics only, but by Protestants who desire to inquire into the truth of the matters in controversy betwixt Christians of different denominations.

THE REV. PERE MICHEL.—On Wednesday evening last this well known, and universally beloved Priest, left this City for Quebec, where it seems that his presence is required by his Superiors. This will be a great loss to Montreal.

The Rev. Father was attended to the steam boat by nearly all the members of *l'Union Catholique*, a Society of which he was the Director, and in whose welfare he took the most lively interest. A farewell Address was presented to him as he embarked, and he carries with him the sincere regards not only of the Society, but of all who had the pleasure of knowing him during his sojourn at St. Mary's College.

The health of the City is good. We hear no more of the spread of Cholera at New York; and though it is probable that the disease may make its appearance in our large towns with the arrival of the emigrant ships, it is to be hoped that the precautions already taken, or about to be taken, may have the effect of preventing it from spreading over the rural districts. We understand that the Grand Trunk is making all the needful arrangements for the health and comfort of the expected immigrants, by securing to them the advantages of roomy, well-ventilated cars, and making the necessary arrangements at the different halting places, or depots, for enabling them to procure at easy rates a supply of wholesome food.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.—The *Irish People*, the acknowledged organ of the O'Mahony wing, has, in its issue of the 12th inst., an editorial wherein, of course, allusion is made to this subject. We hope that the explanations will prove satisfactory to the subscribers to the fund, who are now impudently asking what has become of the money? On this point the *Irish People* says:—

"The papers, as well as the people, want to know what has been done with the money. This is a laudable desire on the part of the people who subscribed, while it is a piece of impertinence on the part of the press."

most meagre kind of information that can be well imagined. "For obvious reasons," it continues, "we are not at liberty to state the amount of money subscribed, but we assure our readers that it is ridiculously small to revolutionize Ireland, and enable her people to cope with such a power as England. Let no newspaper statements, or interested orators influence the judgments of Fenians on this head. We know what we say when we assert that there is not a grumbler inside or out of the organization who would not blush to learn the smallness of the amount subscribed to free Ireland."—*Irish People*.

Therefore, the conclusion is evident; more money, a good deal more money is wanted. As to what is done with the money—the press has no business to inquire; though the desire for information on this point is on the part of the people who subscribed, "very laudable"—so laudable in fact, that it would be a pity to gratify it, since a gratified desire exists no longer as a desire. This much in the way of an explanation does the *Irish People* vouchsafe and no more.—"That's the way the money goes," and more money is wanted immediately. For the rest the same journal not indirectly points out that the Sweeney and Roberts faction is composed of very wicked men—men with itching palms, who long for a flogging of the funds, and who, this their desire—which is not laudable—having been refused, have created schism:—

"Greedy and ambitious men crept into the ranks at the eleventh hour, and advertised their patriotism with such a flood of eloquence, and showed their ways to high places with such brazen effrontery, that the old workers gave way, and the timid stood in perfect awe of the new Apostles of Irish freedom. Men who but a few months ago were the enemies of the cause, when they saw a chance for fame or easy fortune, forgot their enmity and hugged Fenianism to their traitor hearts. Like all converts whether religious or moral, they could not be expected to leave a competency without receiving a title more than an equivalent. Some became the guiding stars that all wise men from the four cardinal points of the compass were expected to follow, while others, like Cerberus of old, without his fidelity, watched at the door of the Treasury."—*Irish People*.

Such is the character given of themselves by the Fenian organ. It will no doubt prove as satisfactory, as the full and lucid explanation of the way the money goes.

MR. GEORGE BROWN AND THE REV. DR. RYERSON.—These two worthies are at loggerheads, and are saying very hard things—none the less true, perhaps, because hard—of one another. Quoth the *Globe*:—

"The man"—(dreadful to relate the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is the man here irreverently alluded to)—"the man who pocketed public money upon the authority of a smile from a First Minister, cannot injure any one by what he says. It must always be a subject of regret that we have at the head of the Educational Department of the Upper Province a man who, however useful he may be in some respects, is not entitled to the confidence or respect of his fellow-citizens, a man who does not speak the truth to his friends, and who systematically vilifies his opponents." "In almost every matter with which Dr. Ryerson has to do, there is some petty job involved."—*Globe*.

After this we should like to hear the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's opinion of Mr. George Brown: of "the man who" we leave it to our impossible to trust or respect Head of the Educational Department, to continue the sentence.

The Catholic Young Men's Society beg leave to acknowledge, with many thanks, the very handsome donation to their library of a complete set of Gerald Griffin's works, and five numbers of the "Dublin Review," from Donald McDonald, Esq., late proprietor of the *Montreal Transcript*. This is the third donation they have received from that gentleman.

THE MATE OF THE "MONTREAL."—We mentioned in Saturday's issue the sad accident that had befallen the mate of the *Montreal* on his passage to Quebec on that steamer. We have now before us the particulars. It appears that the steamer was nearing Pointe à la Peste about three o'clock on Friday morning when she came in collision with the *Hero*, one of the St. Lawrence Company's tow boats, the bow of the *Hero* striking the port side of the *Montreal* immediately under the most forward of the outside range of port state rooms, and ripping open that splendid vessel to the extent of about 50 feet up to the paddle box, where the strong timbers of the wheels broke the force of the collision. The various cabins of the officers, the kitchen, and other apartments occupying that space of the main deck, were of course completely stove in, and among the berths and partitions was discovered the dead body of the Chief Mate, Noel Ludebauche, who at the moment of the collision lay sleeping in his berth, just inside of the point where the *Hero's* bowsprit commenced its destructive work. The shock broke two of the flanges of the *Hero's* machinery, disabling her for further progress. Capt. O'halet of the *Hero* was asleep in his cabin when the accident occurred, and after examining his vessel, proceeded to Quebec, on board the *Montreal*, to send up another tug steamer to relieve her, which was done early in the morning. Noel, for so he was generally called, was a valued officer of the Company, having been on the mail route for the last twenty-two years. He was a man of stalwart frame, whose figure and face must have been familiar to the greater part of those travelling between Quebec and Montreal. The deceased was a native of Sorel, and leaves a family of nine to deplore the untimely loss of their protector. He was 44 years of age.—*Transcript*.

Mr. Henry Judah of this city is erecting houses and barns on his wild lot in the township of Herford, and in order to encourage eligible settlers, has very generously offered to pay the first three years' taxes upon these farms, to repair the roads, and to give \$400 and a lot of land towards building a Catholic church.

DON'S AZARAC.—We notice that this ingenious affair is to be introduced into the Jesuits College, and was at a recent experiment highly eulogised by the *Pres* of the Institution as an article of utmost utility. Mr. Dion's Agents, Messrs. Le Blanc & Co., will hereafter be found at No. 51 Great St. James Street.

SAVED HIM RIGHT.—On Saturday night a youngster was caught in a beer vault in Bleury Street, helping himself. The consequence was a sound trashing administered by the proprietor to the culprit on the spot, who preferred this method of dealing with him to handing him over to the contamination of a police court and over-crowded jail. Some weak minded people who heard the squeals of the victim were induced to sympathize with him, but if this charitable practice were more generally followed, it would relieve our police from a deal of embarrassment, and we have no doubt the youth felt much better on Sunday than he did on Saturday night.

## DUNDAS HIBERNIAN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the adjourned Annual Meeting of the above Society held in the Society's rooms on Thursday evening the 3rd inst., the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—  
President—James B. Looney.  
Vice do—James Hourigan.  
Secretary—Patrick O'Sgriff.  
Assistant do—Peter Brady.  
Treasurer—John O'Sgriff.  
Grand Marshal—Thomas Stapleton.  
Banner Bearer—John O'Connor.  
Flag do—Patrick Dunn.  
Committee of Management—Henry Cowles, John M. Commis, John Laher, Owen Coleman, Michael McGinn, Patrick Commis, Thomas Stapleton, Patrick Dunn and John O'Connor.  
PATRICK O'SGRIFF, Secretary.  
Dundas, May 11th 1866.

PEAT FUEL.—Canada possesses no coal, her woods are fast disappearing under the axe of the settler, and the public must regard with interest the attention which is being paid to the great peat beds which exist in various parts of the country. A large sum of money is reported to have been paid for a tract of land in the neighbourhood of the Welland Canal, which contains the article in great quantities, and it is said that arrangements will speedily be made to bring the new article of fuel into the market. Much attention is being paid to the peat beds of England, Ireland and Scotland, and numerous companies are now at work, drying, powdering and pressing the peat into cakes, and forwarding it to the cities and manufacturing towns, to be used for all the purposes to which coal is applied. It has been used in driving locomotives from Belfast to Portrush. It gives an ample supply of steam with no smoke, and saves one-quarter of the weight of carriage. It contains no sulphur, and therefore does not injure machinery, and it can be formed into charcoal with all the beneficial effects in the manufacture of iron of the same article formed from wood. We see it stated that it has been laid down in Dublin at \$2 50 a ton, at which price, for the same purposes, it is more economical than coal, although, ton for ton, it produces only 66 per cent. of heat, as compared with the more plentiful material. If the price in Dublin is any indication of the cost of the article in Canada, there is no reason to doubt that here peat will be more economical than coal. Allowing \$3 50 a ton, it would still be cheaper than coal at present prices, and it is more cleanly and easily handled.

There are great difficulties in the way of the introduction of a new article of fuel, and some expenditure of money and labour will be needed ere the peat beds of Canada will be extensively worked, but there does appear to be a prospect of the lack of coal being to a large extent compensated by the introduction of this article into our dwellings and workshops. On the island of Anticosti there is said to be a great bed of eighty miles in length by two in breadth, with an average depth of from two to ten feet. But it is not necessary to go so far as Anticosti. Every county in Canada probably contains peat beds of greater or less extent.—*Globe*.

Mail steamers may be boarded at Father Point and inspected while en route to Quebec without stopping. If free from infection they will receive a clean bill of health, if not they are to be stopped at Grosse Ile or the mouth of the St. Charles, as provided for all other vessels.

All vessels arriving at New Carlisle in the District of Gaspere are to be inspected, and, in case of any infectious disease, ordered to Grosse Ile for quarantine.

The prospects, says a Napanee paper, for a lively business by our merchants and manufacturers during the present spring and coming summer are, we think, very good. The farmers have had splendid weather for putting in their spring crops, and as there has been but little rain this season yet, it is very likely that we shall have more during the summer months than we have enjoyed in the same period for the last four years. The prospects of an abundant harvest being good, the farmers (who are really the class in an agricultural country like this who make the business) will feel able to purchase many articles that under other circumstances they would do without.

SMUGGLING.—The Rochester *Union* says: The quantity of spirits smuggled into the country from Canada is enormous, probably one-third of all that is consumed. One-half the whisky sold in this city, Buffalo and other points along the frontier is the product of Canadian spirits.

FORGERY.—Mr. Faulkner, ex-M.P.P. for Hochelaga, charged with the above crime, has been admitted to bail.

PARLIAMENT.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Leader* writes that it is reported in well informed circles that Parliament has been called chiefly with a view to pushing certain important measures rendered necessary by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The session will probably last for some four or five weeks, and then will be adjourned until some time in the fall, perhaps November, when it is expected that all obstacles to Confederation will have been removed.

The Kingston Whig says, on Saturday night 5th inst., some parties broke into the Roman Catholic place of worship at Brewers Mills, and stole a valuable piece of silver plate, a communion cloth and a quantity of fringe. An axe was found beside the altar, having been used to break open the door by the robbers, in order to effect an entrance to the church. A strict search has been instituted for the stolen articles.

A convict in the Kingston Penitentiary named McDonald, committed suicide by hanging himself with a strap in his cell on Sunday night. Deceased had only a few months to serve, and had just come out of the hospital, was slightly deranged in mind. He worked in the shoemaker's shop.

EXPORT OF CANADIAN CATTLE.—The Kingston *News* says:—The steamer *Bay of Quinte* continues to bring down, and the ferry to take over, large numbers of cattle for the American market. As high a price as fifty dollars in gold, per head, is being paid by American dealers.

## Birth.

In this City, on the 9th instant, Mrs. J. J. Curran, of a Son

## Died.

At Glenneville, Glengarry, on the 9th instant, at half-past six p.m., of disease of the heart, at the advanced age of 73 years, Christina, the beloved wife of Captain Neil Mac Donald. Her spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Masterson, was with her nearly at her last moments. She bore her short illness with Christian fortitude; she was a kind friend, and a true benefactor, and will be much mourned by all who knew or heard of her. She was over 53 years married. May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

At Bridge End, North Lancaster, Glengarry, on the 11th May, after a long illness, Angus McGillis, aged 83 years. He bore his illness with Christian fortitude. May his soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

We regret to learn that His Grace the Right Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland, died on Sunday the 29th ult.

H. M. S. Pylades is expected to remain at Quebec until the middle of July. The Barracouta, Cherub and Minstrel gunboats have left Portsmouth in company for service in the St. Lawrence and Lakes.

Gen. Doyle, in a despatch to Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, states that the Fenians left Eastport without liquidating debt contracted with their sympathisers to the amount of \$6,000. Served them right.

In a drunken *melee* which took place among a party of Indians the other day, near London, C. W., one of the men drawing a knife, stabbed two others. One of the wounded men is not expected to recover. The guilty party was secured by his companions and lodged in jail.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Gregoire, Rev. J. Harper, \$2; Malbaie, P. Jones \$1; Ottawa, L. Whelan, \$2; Leeds, T. Seaton, \$1; Martintown, D. McDowell \$1.80; Charlottetown, \$5; Lochiel, D. P. McDonald \$1.80; Portsmouth, A. Grant, \$1; Smith Falls, J. Hourigan, \$2; Umtaville, D. Kavanagh, \$3; St. Anicet, P. Quinn, \$2.  
Per Rev. Mr. Lalor, Picton, Alex. Shannon \$3.  
Per L. Coughlin, St. Catharines, P. Maher, \$2.  
Per Rev. H. Brettagh, Trenton, M. Sullivan, \$2; P. Ryan, \$1.  
Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall, R. Donovan, \$3.50.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 15, 1866.  
Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$6.00 to \$6.25; Super. No. 2 \$6.50 to \$6.75; Superfine \$6.85 to \$7.00; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7.75 Extra, \$8.50 to \$8.75; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.50; Bag Flour, \$3.90 to \$4.00 per 112 lbs.  
Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c.  
Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.  
Butter, per lb.—New worth 22c to 27c, according to quality.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$24.50 to \$25.00; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$30.00; Prime, \$12.00 to \$30.00.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.50 to \$4.85.  
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.37.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.87 1/2 to \$6.00  
Seconds, \$5.55 to \$6.50; First Pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.50; Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to \$11.00.  
Beef, live, per 100 lbs 7.00 to 9.00  
Sheep, each, \$5.00 to \$14.00  
Lamb, 3.00 to 4.00  
Calves, each, \$6.00 to \$8.00

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 15, 1866.  
Flour, country, per quintal, 17 0 to 17 6  
Oatmeal, do 11 0 to 11 6  
Indian Meal, do 8 6 to 9 0  
Wheat, per min, 0 0 to 0 0  
Barley, do, per 50 lbs 3 4 to 3 6  
Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 6  
Oats, do, 1 10 1/2 to 2 0  
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 6 to 1 9  
Do, salt do 1 1 to 1 2  
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0  
Potatoes, per bag 3 3 to 3 6  
Onions, per minot, 4 0 to 0 0  
Beef, per lb 0 7 1/2 to 0 8  
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8  
Mutton do 0 6 to 0 9  
Lamb, per quarter 6 0 to 7 6  
Lard, per lb 0 10 to 1 0  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10  
Apples, per bbl \$2.00 to \$4.00  
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$5.00 to \$6.50  
Straw \$2.00 to \$3.35  
Flax Seed 8 6 to 9 0  
Timothy Seed, 10 0 to 12 0  
Turkeys, per couple 8 9 to 15 0

## NOTICE.

THE GO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Charles Oatelli, Aurelio Gionotti, and Davino Alouisi as manufacturers of Statuary, under the name and Style of OATELLI, CO., was dissolved on the 12th inst.

The affairs of the late Firm will be settled by the undersigned, who is authorised to collect all debts and pay all demands against said Firm.  
CHARLES OATELLI.  
Montreal 17 May 1866. Im.

## COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to 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 1861.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—  
Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Month; ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad, Democrite'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 National, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Detacheur.—The Novelliste, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.