

is not exemplary or deterrent; and, invariably it is morally destructive to the criminal, whom it renders tenfold more the child of the devil, than ever he was when at large. We know well what we are saying, and we repeat it: That if ever it is permitted to Satan to become incarnate upon earth, it is in the person of the "reformed convict," of the inmate of the Penitentiary who has wheedled the Wardens and the Chaplain into the extraordinary delusion that "he has seen the error of his ways," and "that having tasted of the Lord, he has found Him to be gracious."

This is the serious side of the matter, but it has also its comic side, to be found in the apology that in its issue of the 28th ult., the *Minerve* puts forward in defence of its conduct whilst "explaining and developing its thought." The *Minerve* thus explains itself:—

"We believe that Society has the right to take the life of its peccant member—members *prevaricateurs*: and in the same way we believe that this penalty should in certain circumstances be inflicted, as an example to the guilty, and as a protection to the interests of Society. So much for principles."—*Minerve*.

Then our contemporary argues that, though an advocate of the death-penalty in general, and on principle, he is opposed to its application, in particular. Sentiments of compassion and of mercy—in other words of maudlin philanthropy, assert their influence, and forbid the reduction of the principle to practice. What then are the "certain circumstances" in which the *Minerve* would be willing to see its principles carried out? What single circumstance in the case of Barreau we ask is wanting, we do not say to justify, but to necessitate the infliction of the capital sentence pronounced on him? and if no such circumstance is wanting, has not the *Minerve* sense enough to see that its profession of principle quoted above is but rank *Tartufferie*? More logical, more honest, more respectable by far, is the conduct of those Liberal and anti-Catholic journals, which boldly denying the right of Society to sentence to death, consistently with their principles denounce the hanging of the murderer—than that of the pretending Catholic, who with ludicrous inconsistency, not to say pitiful imbecility, implores the Executive not to do that which, in principle, he admits ought to be done "as a protection to the interests of Society—*afin de mieux sauvegarder les interets de la Societe*."

We know not of course what action the Executive will take in the premises, but this we know; that an Executive which exercises the so-called prerogative of mercy capriciously, or with regard to any interests whatsoever except those of the Society for the protection of whose interests it exists and has its being, not only fails in its first duty, but becomes a positive nuisance, and an abettor of crime. Punishment acts as a deterrent, not so much by its severity as by its certainty: and a capricious administration of the law, not only brings that law itself into contempt—but by the prospect or chance of impunity that it holds out, encourages criminals to crime and the perpetration of acts of violence. A slight punishment, invariably administered, by an inflexible Executive has in it more of terror, more of deterrent virtue, than can have the most severe of penalties of which the infliction is uncertain or capricious.

The sum of the matter is this. Better by far would it be to erase the "death penalty" from our Statute Book at once and for ever, than in the case of the murderer to grant the prayer of the *Minerve* and its friends. But the other day a man was hung at Quebec, we do not say improperly, for the crime of killing a man to whom he only intended to give a thrashing. In his case, the law, in spite of urgent entreaties to the Executive was allowed to take its course: the Governor was inexorable: the convict was hung: the unhappy man was an Irishman.

Stanislas Barreau is a French Canadian. In his case as we have said there is not a mitigating feature. It stands—we trust that it ever will stand—the most hideous in the criminal records of Canada, as a cruel cold-blooded, deliberate murder of women and children. Spare the life of a criminal of this stamp, and you can never again without the grossest partiality, capriciousness, and inconsistency allow the law to take its course in any case whatsoever: spare him, and you will have given his Irish fellow-subjects but too good reason for believing, and a too good right for asserting that for them there is one law—for those of a different national origin another law.

THE POSITION.—The Toronto *Globe* of the 25th ult. makes the following semi-official announcement as to the political position at the present moment:—

"The Government is distinctly pledged in written documents bearing date no further back than the month of August last, that in a certain contingency they will take up the question of Canadian federation at the next session of Parliament."—*Globe*, 25th Oct.

The "certain contingency" above alluded to, is the continued refusal of the Lower Provinces to accept the Quebec scheme of Union. The "Canadian Federation" which, in case that in the course of the next four or five months the Lower Provinces do not adopt the said Quebec scheme, the Canadian Ministry as a body are

pledged to take up, is thus defined by the same *Globe*:—

"In that question, if it should come before Parliament, will be involved the great principle of Representation by Population, which has been so long the great issue in Upper Canada."—*Id.*

So that, if the *Globe* lie not, the Ministry is pledged, in a certain contingency which it is certainly not rash to say may arise, to take up, and advocate before Parliament, at its next session, the great principle of Representation by Population. This is at least the position as defined by the organ of the President of the Council, Mr. G. Brown:—

The question in Wentworth's simply this: are the people thoroughly in earnest in wishing to get Representation by Population as soon as possible? Do they sustain the Government in its determination to give the country that reform by means of Canadian federation, if it cannot be got otherwise, in the course of a few months? The policy of the Government, as affirmed in writing no longer ago than August last, is contained in the following words: "Should we be unable to remove the objections of the Maritime Provinces in time to present a measure at the opening of the session of 1866, for the completion of the Confederation scheme, we would then present to Parliament, and press with all the influence of the Government, a measure for the reform of the constitutional system of Canada as set forth in the above agreement of June, 1864, was an agreement to bring in a measure for the removal of existing difficulties by introducing the federal principle into Canada with provisions—which would permit the incorporation of the Maritime Provinces and the North-West into the same system."—*Globe*.

However loudly evangelicals may denounce assassination when the victim is a Protestant, as in the case of the late President Lincoln, they treat it as but a very trifling offence, even if an offence at all, when directed against Papists, and resorted to for the furtherance of the cause of the Revolution. Of this we find a striking illustration in the manner in which, by the evangelical press, the assassination of a Papist, Generaccio, is treated. The deceased, against whom the only offence laid, even by his enemies, amounts to this,—that he was a member of the police force at Rome, and a zealous Papist, was stabbed to death at Rome in the open street. The *Montreal Witness*, of the 23rd ult., has a paragraph thus flippantly describing this horrid murder, in which, not the guilt of assassination is insisted upon, but the worthlessness of the victim, for whom no compassion should be felt:—

"One of the creatures of the Papal police, named Generaccio, was mortally stabbed the other day at Rome, in the open street. It was this man's duty to get up cheers for the Pope, and to post paid agents to beg a blessing along the route His Holiness was expected to follow in his drives."—*vide Montreal Witness*, 23rd ult.

And therefore, so must we infer from the flippant tone of the above, the wretched man deserved to be stabbed to death in the streets of Rome, and his killing was quite a justifiable, if not a meritorious act. Certainly we are not at all surprised that, according to the ethical code of the *Witness*, the cut-throat, and subornor of cut-throats, Mazzini, is a pure and holy patriot; and that in the eyes of our evangelical contemporaries, Garibaldi is almost a saint and martyr, worthy of a place in the Protestant calendar alongside of those other worthies, John Knox, and Titus Oates.

WHERE ARE THE MISSIONARIES NEEDED?

—A question this, which we have often asked, and to which, in the following article, clipped from a London Protestant journal, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we find a very conclusive and straight forward answer:—

"We sincerely wish"—says the Protestant writer—"that Dr. Livingstone would give up Africa for a while, and turn his attention to Sheffield. From a Report, which has just been published, of the 'Children's Employment Commission,' it would appear that Missionary labor is as urgently required in that City as it can possibly be on the banks of the Zambesi. We read in it of lads of 14 years of age—good too, with money in the Savings Bank—who are entirely ignorant of everything but the trade by which they live; who have no knowledge of God, or Jesus Christ, or the Bible; who have never heard of Paradise, and who believe the Garden of Eden to have been a tavern; who are not aware that they live in England; who go to church sometimes, because they are sent thither, without knowing whether it is a Protestant or a Roman Catholic church, or for what purpose they attend it. Were it not the Report bears the signatures of Messrs. Trevelyan and Tunnell, it would be difficult to induce people to believe that such a state of things could exist in England in the nineteenth century."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

More difficult to believe, perhaps, yet equally true is it that this heathen ignorance obtains in a land which calls itself *par excellence* the land of the "open bible," and boasts of its light and Gospel privileges; which subscribes large sums for the conversion of the Papists of Ireland, and groans over the spiritual darkness of the entire Catholic world.

A CARD.

The new Catholic Church at Cornwall, which was overthrown by the memorable hurricane of the 12th of April last, is now completed as to the exterior with the exception of the spire. In accomplishing this task, the Contractor and the Committee have both made generous sacrifices. It is to aid both, as far as possible, to meet their liabilities in this connection, that the Catholic Ladies of Cornwall are now laboring to get up a Bazaar to be held on the 26th and three following days of December next. Kind readers! your mite, however small, is earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received, on behalf of the good work.

Cornwall, O. W., Sept. 19th, 1865.

DEATH OF COUNCILLOR ARCHAMBAULT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Councillor Archambault, with his wife and child, were killed by the explosion of the Steamer 'St. John,' which blew up opposite 47th Street, New York on Sunday.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—November 1865. We have to return thanks to Messrs. Dawson, Great St. James Street, for the November number of this periodical. It contains besides the continuation of Dickens's tale "Our Mutual Friend" several other very amusing stories, and an interesting account of an ascent of Popocatepetl one of the highest peaks in North America.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—October 1865. The current number presents us with the following table of contents:—1. Jacques et Marie, continued. 2. The Mexican Question. 3. M. Jehin Prune. 4. Events of the Month. 5. Bibliography History of French Colonisation in Canada. 6. Maple Leaves. 7. Three Days of Literary Festival, College Ste. Marie.

The following paragraph is from the Toronto *Globe*. It shows that the event which we so much dreaded has occurred, and that the first effect of Fenianism is to give a fresh impetus to Orangism.

ORANGEMEN AND FENIANS.—We understand that an important meeting of Orangemen was held last night, to adopt measures with respect to Fenianism. Of course, in a matter of this kind, reserve is prudent especially while they are only taking council, and hence we are not in possession of details.

WEST M'GILLIVRAY, C.W., 21st Oct., 1865.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Thinking that you and some of your many Catholic readers would like to hear something about the progress of Catholicity in this Western part of our beautiful country, I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, which you will please insert in your next issue.

First—Through the exertions of our worthy Pastor, Rev. Father Gerard, the children of this parish (Mount Carmel) made their first Communion about a month ago. They were about 90 in number, and by their neat and modest appearance reflected great credit on their instructor, Mr. McLaughlin, ecclesiastic, as well as on themselves and their parents. It was a most cheering sight to the many good Catholics present to see so many innocent boys and girls, the latter in a neat regalia, approaching their duty, and I hope they may long continue as they were on that day—a day, as our pastor remarked, that was the happiest in their life, and marked a new era to them. I cannot help mentioning an incident that occurred immediately after Communion, which was, that many of the boys made a solemn promise before the congregation to abstain from intoxicating drinks; which, considering the evils flowing from them, and the passion for drink in this part, was very commendable of them; and I pray God that they may have fortitude enough to keep this good resolution. As you are aware, Mr. Editor, drink is the besetting sin of the Celts and their descendants, but abstaining in youth, before the passion is formed for it, is the only and the most effective temperance movement.

Second—We had the Jubilee preached here about three weeks ago, by the Rev. Father O'Byrne, O.S.D., Prior from London, Rev. Father Wilson, O.S.D., Kentucky, U.S., with our own pastor, and most faithfully and effectively did they perform their onerous duties, both in the Confessional and the Pulpit. It would be quite superfluous for me to try to give a mere synopsis of some of the learned discourses of these learned and venerable men; suffice to say, that the fruits of their labors were, that 600 persons received the Holy Eucharist—about fifty for the first time, many of whom were old men and women. The attendance was very large during the eight days that the Jubilee continued, which, considering that this is an excessively agricultural part of the country, was quite a sacrifice to the people, and they were highly eulogised by the Fathers for it. Then there was quite a nice sum realized in the poor box, as aims, in aid of the Catholic Orphan Asylum just opened in London, under the care of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be conducted on the best principles. There was also an impromptu verbal address with a purse presented to the Rev. Fathers, thanking them for coming to instruct us—for, Mr. Editor, many of us thought that we knew our duty, but we had much to learn from these learned and good men, and you may be sure that the prayers of the congregation, which was all they asked, followed them.

Third—We had the honor of a visit from our Venerable Bishop Dr. Piusoness, on last Thursday, when he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 250, of what His Lordship had the kindness to call his children, although some of them were old men and women. As this was His Lordship's first visit to this parish, we were greatly delighted indeed, and expressed our pleasure by erecting a number of arches of evergreens on the route; and by going in procession to meet him, and accompanying him to our Church, where Mass was said by his Lordship, assisted by the Rev. Father Waggoner as deacon. Before administering Confirmation His Lordship gave a most lucid explanation of this Sacrament; and afterwards, he delivered a very instructive sermon, during which he gave us great credit, as well as our late pastor (Rev. Father Murphy) for building our beautiful church; and in his sermon he spoke of the benefits arising from having a temple of the Lord in our midst, in which the divine sacrifice may be offered, and the people instructed in their Holy Religion—but without a church, as His Lordship truly remarked, the people fall away from their duties, and become by and by Protestants, or merely nominal Catholics. After the sermon His Lordship gave his benediction, and I trust it may not be long before we have another visit from him.

Now, Mr. Editor, all this work has been accomplished by our esteemed and very zealous pastor in the short time he has been here, besides attending to the other parishes one of them larger than ours and you will have some idea of the labor done by him for the advancement of our Holy Religion in this part; and when I pray that God may bless and spare him long as a laborer in his vineyard, I but echo the sentiments of this congregation.

Finally, I pray Mr. Editor, that you may long continue, as you have been, the champion of the Catholics in this country, and I shall subscribe myself fraternally yours,

J. G. Q.

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY.—Archbishop Connolly, of Nova Scotia, during his recent visit to Canada, went to see the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Sauls au-Roccol, and was present at a concert given by the pupils. The Archbishop took particular notice of Miss Maggie Davis, the daughter of the late President of the Confederate States, to whom he spoke most kindly and consolingly; and before he left Montreal he sent Miss Davis a gold cross set with amethysts and surrounded with emeralds, and an ivory-covered prayer-book; he also sent presents to the daughters of General Carroll, pupils in the same establishment.

—*Quebec Daily News*.
Mr. Duffresne, M. P. for Montcalm, is about to leave on a tour through the western and southern States. He is engaged to look up the estate of M. O. Martur, who died recently in Nebraska, leaving friends in his constituency. Thence he proceeds southward to New Orleans and back by the Atlantic sea coast.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE DRILL ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday last, the Cadets of the St. Mary's College Drill Association were inspected by Brigade Major Macpherson, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the grounds adjoining the College. The Cadets were formed into two companies; the first, composed of the more advanced students, being under the command of the following officers: Acting Captain Emile Fauteux, Lieutenants L. de Salaberry and A. Picconault. The second company, composed of the younger pupils, were under the command of the following officers: Acting Captain Lionel Prevost, Lieut. A. Rolland, and Ensign S. Savageau. The Cadets mustered in fair numbers, and we have no doubt from the encouragement which is afforded by the authorities of the St. Mary's College, the association will soon be increased in strength and efficiency. We are pleased to be informed that the authorities have approved of the uniform to be adopted by the Cadets, which will be a grey tunic and trousers faced with blue and a neat forage cap. It is hoped that the uniform will be furnished at an early day, as we understand that it is intended to have all the Cadets of the several Schools and Colleges brought together for inspection in the course of a few weeks.

A DARING ROBBERY IN HAMILTON.—The desperate villains operating in this city are daily becoming more bold in their depredations, and on Tuesday one of the most daring robberies ever recorded in Hamilton was perpetrated at the very midday hour. The jewellery manufacturing establishment of Mr. W. H. Russell, on the corner of King and James street, second door, which was broken into by the thieves about one week since, was again visited while the proprietor was absent at his dinner, and aggregating in value to three hundred dollars was carried off. Among the articles taken were one gold watch valued at \$85; silver watch, value \$12; gold chain, \$12; pearl and diamond ring, \$20; gold and silver, for working purposes, value \$100; \$30 in Canadian and American money; a rare and costly medal of very old date; original cast, (this article cannot be replaced as the die is not in existence); a gold pin, valued at \$10, and a large quantity of small jewellery, which had been left for repair. The Police, on receiving information of the occurrence, searched the premises of one or two suspected parties, but no traces of the missing property were discovered, and no trace of the robbers has yet been obtained.

The *Leader* says: Dr Blackburn, who has been in this city for several months, awaiting his trial on the charges preferred against him by the government with reference to the alleged 'Yellow Fever plot,' was yesterday admitted to bail upon his own recognizance. His sureties were discharged by consent of the crown counsel, Mr. Blake. This looks very like an abandonment of the charge by the prosecution. An offer has also been made to admit to bail Lieut. Bennett Young on his own recognizances, as has been done in the case of Dr Blackburn. These terms Mr. Young refuses to accept, on the ground that he desires the question of his guilt or innocence to be determined, so that if he is to be free it is not by surfeits but by right. The proposal amounts to an abandonment of the proceedings against the young leader of the St. Alban's raiders. The case is one in which the chances of conviction are naturally very small, and the accused would rather run the risk of a trial than be charged with having been the leader of a band that robbed the St. Alban's banks.

According to the disclosures of Hamilton and London journals the morals of what are called the better classes in those communities are decidedly bad. An Alderman of Hamilton was discovered to be the ally and associate of thieves, and now the son of a late Mayor of the ambitious city figures in custody on a charge of burglary; while a number of other captured thieves and burglars are spoken of by the *London Free Press* as bearing the names of some who have been honoured amongst us, and have been looked up to in the various walks of life in which they have been engaged. The fall of these young men is attributed to association with notorious American criminals, escaped from the other side, and the scum of blackguardism ever running over the frontier from that seething cauldron of wickedness, commonly called the United States.

DEFENCE OF CANADA.—A return has been prepared, in compliance with an order of the House of Commons, for showing in the three years 1862-64 the amount of Imperial and Colonial expenditure in relation to the defence of Canada. The return states that the expenditure by Canada for the militia and volunteer forces in those three years amounted to \$74,000. The sum of 2,760,542, has been paid out of the Imperial Treasury for transports of troops to Canada, and the maintenance of them while there, and for arms and military stores, the return including a part of 1861, so as to embrace the expenditure in consequence of the Trent affair.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—At the close of the polls for the North Westworth election the figures stood:—

	MCMONIE.	BROWN.
Town of Dundas	180	254
Beverly	417	239
West Flamboro	220	242
East Flamboro	169	247
	986	972
	973	

Majority for McMonie..... 14

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Chronicle says, Mr. P. N. Hamel, of Quebec, aged about 28, mysteriously disappeared from on board the steamer *Montreal* on the 11th inst, about 6 P.M. in the Port of Montreal and has not since been heard of.

The Police of Quebec, have broken up a gang of thieves who have been in the habit of robbing farmers of late.

CUSTOMS BRANCH.—Mr. Worthington, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, opened the Customs and Excise branches of the Finance Department at Ottawa, on the 25th inst.

SURVEYOR'S BRANCH.—Mr. Devine, head of the Upper Canada Surveyors Crown Lands Department, has opened his office at Ottawa on the 25th inst.

The *Islander* tells the refractory tenants of P.E. Island that:—

"Scores of writs have been issued, and will be issued; enormous costs will be incurred; and these costs, and the rent, must be paid. The Sheriff may be beaten off, but he will return, accompanied by troops, and will do his duty in spite of all the opposition of the League. The progress of enforcing the law may be slow, but it will be sure, and attended with ruinous consequences to very many. The majesty of the law will be vindicated in Prince Edward Island, even should a regiment of infantry and a body of Artillery be required for the purpose; and all at the expense of Prince Edward Island. We wish the Leaguers to understand that if they resist the Sheriff's officers while accompanied by the troops, the soldiers will be ordered to overcome the resistance offered, by the use of the bayonet or minnie ball. The time for trifling has gone, and those who have disregarded the friendly councils of their friends must be taught their duty as loyal subjects of a Sovereign who possesses the power of causing her laws to be respected in all parts of her dominions.

The presence of the military seems but to increase the troubles in P. E. Island, when the agents of the landholders now endeavor to collect rents under military protection and to procure the arrest of all who resist them. A few days ago the Sheriff set out to serve processes, &c., accompanied by eight special constables, 25 soldiers and a magistrate. Thirty warrants were issued against parties who had disturbed the Sheriff's deputies, and some arrests were made. When will all this end?—*St. John's Freeman*.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are all at present under Administrators, supplying the place of regular Governors.

Four deserters from the 16th regiment at London were captured in the bush between Vienna and port Burwell on Saturday, and returned, very much jaded and worn out, to London.

CANADIAN TOBACCO.—The Windsor Record remarks that tobacco is a branch of Canadian agriculture which many of our farmers would do well to turn their attention to. That it can be produced, and in paying quantities too, is amply proved in this neighborhood, by Mr. Sol Wigle, of Mersea, who ships large quantities of it, but this year has raised considerably more than usual. He has forwarded over fifty hogheads of it to Montreal, principally to Messrs. Buchanan, Harris, & Co. Tobacco, grapes, flax and hemp now offer a large and remunerative field to the enterprising and industry of our farmers.

Typhoid dysentery is prevalent in some parts of Perth, C.W.; a correspondent writing thence says: There are as many as 25 families belonging to Rev. Mr. Lowry's congregation in Morington and Elma, one or more of whose members are stricken down with the complaint. One sad case calls for special mention. Mr. Thomas Alexander, of Elma, was present at the communion service, and was taken ill in church. The prostration was such that he could not be removed to his home. He was taken to the house of Mr. Lowry, and though attended with unremitting care, and receiving judicious treatment at the hands of Dr. Dillabough, he died eight days afterwards, leaving a widow and family in bereavement.

Daniel Mahony, arraigned at the Brant assizes, on Saturday week, for the murder of a child named William Hervey Hodgins, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Kars, J. Sweeney, \$1; LaGuerre James Connor, \$4; Fournier, J. Paxton, \$5; Kingston James Swift, \$5; Carraquet Very Rev J. M. Paquet, \$2; Richmond, J. Murphy, \$2; St. Martin, Rev Mr. Tasse, \$2. Per J. McCormack, Paterboro.—M McLaughlin, \$4; South Dour, J. Crowley, \$4; Rouismore, J. Carew, \$1; Stony Lake, Wm. Young, \$1.
ERRATA.—In acknowledging monies received last week E Cahill, Quebec, should be \$6 instead of \$5 acknowledged.

Birth.

In this city, at 177 College Street, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Patrick Prior, of a daughter.

Married.

In Port Hope, C.W., on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Madden, Mr. John B. Trapes (Printer), formerly of Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Mary A., youngest daughter of Mr. A. Gaudrie, of Port Hope.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 2, 1865.
Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 25c.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$9.75 to \$10.50
Beef, live, per 100 lbs. ..4.50 to 6.50
Sheep, each, ..\$3.50 to \$6.00
Lamb, ..2.75 to 4.00
Calves, each, ..\$6.00 to \$7.50
Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$6.00 to \$7.50
Straw, do. ..4.00 to \$5.00



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDEMEER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 6th instant. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order,
F. M. CASSIDY,
Sec. Secretary

STOVES,

526 CRAIG STREET.

THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

"AL-ANIAN" " " "
NORTHERN LIGHT " " "
RAILROAD " " "
HOT AIR " " "
BOX, PARLOR and DUMB " "
KULER COAL COOKING STOVE.
ROYAL COOK (WOOD) " "
STANDARD " " "

MILLER & CO.
N.B.—All our Stoves are mounted with real Russia Iron.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.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 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 1866.

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. Tablet, 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. Demorets 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 Selo and Le Deffricheur.—The Novelette, 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.