

towards him, he can set himself right by simply stating in clear, precise terms any one article of the "Protestant Faith" of our ancestors, which we once held, and have "abandoned" by becoming a Catholic.

**BROWN'S. QUARTERLY REVIEW.—OCT. 1859.**—The October number contains the following articles:—

- I. The Immaculate Conception.
- II. Charlemagne—his Scholarship.
- III. Ecclesiastical Seminaries.
- IV. Divorce and Divorce Laws.
- V. Romanic and Germanic Orders.
- VI. The Roman Question.
- VII. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

The above articles are all admirable of their kind, and well sustain the literary reputation of the *Review*. We regret, however, that the *Reviewer* should so often indulge in sweeping assertions to the disparagement of French and Irish Catholicity; and that he should thus give an occasion to his opponents to tax him with entertaining "Know-Nothing" prejudices against Catholics, not citizens by birth of the United States. Of this occasion Dr. Brownson may be sure that his critics are not slow to avail themselves; and though we cannot bring ourselves to believe that he entertains the anti-Christian and unreasonable prejudices by them attributed to him, it is impossible to deny that he too often so expresses himself, as to give a very strong appearance of truth to their charges against him. This is to be deeply regretted, for the sake of that religion of which the *Review* is a most powerful advocate.

Thus though we entertain with regard to Dr. McElheran's treatise on Ethnology, opinions very analogous to those of the *Reviewer*; though we look upon it as a work in which it is hard to say whether the writer's ignorance of the results of late Ethnological researches, or his utter disregard of truth, is the more to be condemned, we cannot but regret and condemn as uncalled for, and as cruelly unjust, the comments of the *Reviewer* upon the comparative excellencies of the Celtic and Teutonic races. It is true no doubt that neither Celtic, nor Teutonic, *natura* is *per se* Catholic; but we are not prepared to admit with the *Reviewer* "that the Celtic people, by their natural genius and temperament, are less fitted to be Catholic than are the Germanic or Teutonic nations"—p. 497. Still less can we refrain from expressing our dissent from the following, which we find also on the same page:—

"Hence again we find with the French and even the Irish, far more of Catholic piety or sentiment, than Catholic principle, and a greater horror with the latter of eating meat on Friday, than of lying or stealing, and with the former of misplacing a gentleness than of rejecting a dogma."

That amongst French and Irish Catholics, as amongst Catholics of all other origins, are to be found some who attach more value to the shell or husk than to the kernel of religion; who like the Pharisees of old, pay title of mint and anise and cummin, neglecting the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith, we can readily believe. But to attribute such depravity to a race so notorious for its practical fidelity to the Church, as is the Irish, or to a people who have given such noble examples of self-sacrificing attachment to the Catholic faith as have the people of France, because of the faults of a few amongst them, is ungenerous, and most illogical; and we deeply regret that the *Reviewer* should have allowed himself to indulge in such unfounded charges against the morality and the faith of the very people to whom, above all others, we are, under God, indebted for the preservation of the Catholic religion in Europe, and its propagation on this side of the Atlantic. If Ireland has kept alive and burning the torch of the faith in the Old World, and been, under God, an instrument for the recall of thousands and tens of thousands to the Church from which their fathers had apostatized, to whose influences the Catholics of the United States are more indebted than the *Reviewer* seems willing to admit. We must however do him the justice to confess that in another place, he recognizes the fact that amongst Catholics "none are better" than are Irish and French Catholics—p. 497.

As to the theories which the *Reviewer* combats, we have no quarrel with him. We think that a great deal too much importance is attached to the question of "race"; and that, seeing that Celt and Teuton are both members of the great Indo-Germanic or Aryan family; and that the Irish and Anglo-Saxon are therefore of one common stock,—the conclusions of Dr. McElheran are as absurd, as they would be dangerous could they be established by argument. As with individuals, so with races. There where the animal is in the ascendancy, or preponderates, Protestantism will thrive; whilst history shows that, amongst races, as amongst individuals, where the spiritual predominates, and the animal lusts or passions are kept in subjection thereunto, there Catholicity flourishes, and Protestantism is at a discount. But history does not show that the Celtic races have a monopoly of Catholicity, or the Teutonic races of Protestantism; and we reject therefore the theory that by nature Celts are more predisposed to Catholicity than are the Teutonic races.

**CRIME IN UPPER CANADA.**—We learn from the *Chatham Planet* that out of fifteen prisoners actually confined in *Chatham* goal, three were committed for rape; one for murder; one for horse stealing; three for assault, and maiming a Mr. Ford, who has since died of his wounds; and the remainder for theft. The *Planet* says, frankly enough—"A frightful calendar truly! What are we coming to?"

**PROTESTANT RELICS.**—In the chapel of Farleigh, in England, the boots and spurs of Cromwell are exposed to the veneration of the faithful; who would look with horror upon a piece of the cross whereon their Redeemer suffered, and to whom the memoirs of the Saints and Martyrs are an abomination. The *Union*—a Protestant paper in the interest of the High Church party—very properly rebukes the irreverence, to use no harsher term, of the Farleigh Protestants.

On Sunday last, at High Mass, a collection was taken up by His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton to aid him in rebuilding his Cathedral lately destroyed by an incendiary. The money collected from the St. Patrick's congregation amounted to the very handsome sum of four hundred and three dollars; whilst from the congregation of St. Anne's Church, in Griffintown, another very handsome amount was realised.—This speaks volumes for the liberality of our Irish Catholic friends.

We would call attention to an advertisement in another column from the Ladies of the Congregation established at Kingston. Parents would do well to profit by the many advantages—moral and physical—which this Academy holds out to them; but the merits of the Ladies of the Congregation are too well known to, and too highly appreciated by, a discerning public to need any panegyric from us.

M. J. C. Tache in the *Courrier du Canada* of the 31st ult., announces his resignation of his editorial functions as connected with that paper. Since its commencement the *Courrier* has been edited with great success and singular ability by M. Tache; and it will be no easy task to replace him, or to find a successor. We sincerely trust, however, that the *Courrier du Canada* may long survive to plead the cause, and fight the battles, of the Church against her enemies.

**FRUITS OF THE CONFESSIONAL.**—We have been authorised by Messrs. Brown & Childs, to acknowledge the receipt by them of the sum of \$12, through the hands of the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, of Thorold, C.W., in part restitution of a sum of money of which they had been defrauded.

We have to return thanks for Henry Rose's Commercial Calendar for 1860. It is very handsomely executed; and in a very small space contains a great deal of information very important to the man of business.

The *Montreal Witness* copies from a New York paper the following paragraph; which we lay before our readers as an apt illustration of the actual working of "checks and guarantees," and of their value to protect the weak against the strong, a Catholic minority against a Protestant majority:—

THE BIBLE QUESTION IN NEW YORK.—By a rule of the New York School Board, all the schools in that city must be opened by reading selections from the Bible. This not having been done in the schools of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards during the past month, the President of the Board deducted from the pay roll the salary of all the Principals in these wards, taking the ground that, as the duty of opening the schools devolved upon the Principals, they alone are responsible for the violation of the rule.

What matters it in practice, in so far as the Catholics of the United States are concerned, that their *written* Constitution provides—in so far as ink and types can provide—that there shall be no legislation on the subject of religion, or religious observances? In spite of the provision, enactments most offensive to Catholics, and irreconcilable with religious liberty, are constantly being made, and enforced; whilst the reclamations of the Catholic minority are invariably treated with contempt. A compulsory provision for religious observances in State-Schools, or schools to which Catholics, as well as Protestants, are forced by an unjust law to contribute, is as gross a violation of freedom of conscience, as is the "State-Churchism" that obtains in England or in Ireland; and indeed of the two, we look upon "State-Churchism" as a far less evil than is "State-Schoolism." The experience of centuries has shown us that the former has done little or nothing towards the propagation of Protestantism in Ireland; the statistics of the United States proclaim in forcible language, that the other—"State-Schoolism"—has been the ruin of millions; more fatal to the Church than the sanguinary edicts of a Tudor prince, or the still more brutal Penal Laws of a Prince of Orange and a Protestant Parliament.

**STRANGE AND SAD EFFECTS OF THE "REVIVALS" UPON THE PRESS.**—The Reverend F. Trench, rector of Newton-Kells, gives the following, amongst other details of the effects of the "Revivals" in Ireland. We copy from the *Times*:—

"It is true that the editor of a public newspaper has been entirely incapacitated from collecting his thoughts on any other subject. It is true that compositors in a printing office have been unable, through strong feelings of sin and bodily weakness, to go on with their ordinary work."

This is becoming serious, and should certainly have due weight with all persons connected with the Press. Only think! what would become of us, were the editor of the *Globe* to take the "Revivals" to such an extent as to be unable to "collect his thoughts," to say nothing of his outstanding accounts; or if all the compositors and "devils" in the printing office of our highly respected neighbor the *Montreal Herald*, were, some fine morning, to be "stricken!" and so weakened by a strong "feeling of sin" as to be unable to "go on with their ordinary work!" This is a matter loudly calling upon the notice of all persons connected with the press; and we would respectfully suggest, lest the "Revivals" should break out in Montreal, that steps be taken at once to secure the reading public from the consequences. We would especially suggest that compositors, devils, and all persons engaged in the printing business, be required to sign an agreement not to "get happy" during office hours; and we would invite all editors of papers, who have any thoughts to collect, carefully to keep away from prayer-meetings, and all gatherings at which they might be "stricken," and reduced to the melancholy condition of the unhappy gentleman whose case is noticed by the Rector of Newton-Kells.

Single copies of the *True Witness*, price, 3d; can be had at this Office; Pickups' New Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; and at W. Dalton's, No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street.

The *London Times* publishes the following communication, which is interesting—as showing that cholera is travelling westwards with steady but rapid strides, and that it behoves us therefore on this side of the Atlantic to take timely precautions against a visit from the destroyer; and as a well-merited tribute to the value of our Sisters of Charity, whom in seasons of prosperity it is the custom of the Protestant world to assail with every opprobrious epithet. The "holy labors" of these abused servants of Christ is the best reply to the calumnies of a Garuzzi, a George Brown, and their abettors amongst the "Protestant Reformers" of Canada:—

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—The cholera—which I encountered at Hamburg in July, and at Cologne last month—has travelled westward with steady steps, and is now raging in this fair old city. The Channel alone divides it from England, and the Thames would afford it a hearty reception should it cross the narrow sea.

Owing to the unprecedented drought and heat of the summer months, the canals which traverse Bruges in every direction became stagnant. Their waters were covered with oozy slime, and the mud they so plentifully contain emitted the most fetid exhalations. The back streets and courts are filthy and foul, there being not a few, into which—on the authority of a local journal—"everything is thrown" to fester and to rot. Towards the beginning of last month warnings were given of the presence of cholera, which has since progressed with alarming strides. The ordinary mortality of the town is two or three daily, but for some time past it has averaged from 20 to 30, and yesterday we learn on official authority, that it reached the unprecedented number of 40, or, at the rate of 280 a week. The population of Bruges consists of 50,000 souls, so that, having regard to the difference of numbers, this is equal to a mortality in London of 15,000 to 16,000 weekly.

At the corners of the Rue St. Georges and Poitevin stands a house on the spot where the plague was stayed two centuries back. The event is commemorated by a Flemish inscription, surrounded by an allegorical picture of the Saviour, the Virgin, and the Patron Saints of the town. Every morning hundreds of persons may be seen at this place, praying for a cessation of the existing pestilence. The women in their *faillies*, or black mantles, impart a sad air of mourning to the ceremony. The Chapelle du St. Sang, wherein are said to be deposited some drops of our Saviour's blood, brought by Count Thierry of Alsace from the Holy Land, is also much frequented for a similar purpose. "God helps those who help themselves," and there is no Palmerston here to tell the people that prayers, to be effectual, should be accompanied by abstinence, and that penance will be unavailing unless assisted by the labors of the whitewasher and the night-man. The Town Council has offered time gratis to all who will apply for it, but very few have availed themselves of the privilege. The weather has become unseasonably hot and oppressive, and the mortality has risen with the barometer.

Meanwhile, those admirable women, the *Sœurs de Charité*, unceasingly continue their holy labors. Regardless of all risk and utterly unmindful of self, they distribute alms to the poor, succor the sick, and console the dying. The old Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem—so well known to English tourists for its glorious collection of Flemings—is one of the principal scenes of their labors. But they are to be found everywhere among the poor, the sick, and the afflicted. The priests also are unflinching in the performance of their sacred duties. It is to be hoped the municipality will beatify itself, and (with or without the consent of the owners) cleanse the courts and back slums, which, here as elsewhere, are the nests and breeding places of cholera, fever, and pestilence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Bruges, Oct. 6. AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

**SEPARATE SCHOOLS.**—As we (*Toronto Colonist*) anticipated, the *Globe's* denial of any change in the views of "the Reform Party" in favor of separate schools, has called out a rejoinder from the *London Free Press*, which tells Mr. Brown in plain terms, and apparently with authority, that unless the question of separate schools is treated at the convention in a manner to satisfy the Roman Catholic delegate, Mr. Norris, and his friends, they will refuse to act with "the Reform Party" at all, and that the whole McGee party will go against the Dissolutionists. It needed no great amount of foresight to anticipate such a result; nor did it require much discrimination to perceive that the *Globe's* denial was all bosh. What other bond of alliance between Brown and McGee could there be, but this one of the extension of separate schools? The following is the *Free Press's* reply:—

THE HORSE OF A BILEMMA.—"The Reform Party now holds exactly the same views, with regard to sectarian education, that it has always done; and never has and never will, hesitate to declare them whenever called upon."—*Globe* Oct. 25th.

How is this? The Convention then will not be called upon, we suppose, to settle the School Question. The *Globe* has done that definitely, settled it all, and it will be very impertinent for any one to discuss it for the future. It is all arranged and definitely disposed of. As that has been one of the most important questions before the public hitherto, and as it has been so promptly dealt with, a look-oner could scarcely discover the necessity of a Convention. Why can't the *Globe* settle the matter of Dissolution, Elective Governors, and Written Constitution, precisely in the same easy off-hand, impertinent manner? It would save a vast amount of trouble. But we do not know how it will suit friend Norris who is a delegate and friend Frank Smith who is another. Mr. George Brown, on the one hand, has instructed the *Globe* to tell us that "No Separate Schools" is still to be the watchword among the faithful, the Shilleboth to favor.

Mackenzie (W. L.) is out in his *Message* for annexation. After abusing Yankeeedom heartily for years, he says he thinks it is after all the best connection for Canada. He did not think so after his long residence there: nor do all his fellow revolutionists of 1837, now resident there. One of them writes to him as follows:—

BROOKVILLE, Ogle County Illinois, Oct. 6, 1859.

To W. L. Mackenzie, Printer, Toronto, C. W. DEAR FRIEND,—I see that you are agitating the question of the Independence of Canada; and hope you will not think it your duty to advise the annexation of your country to the United States, in case you should live to see its Independence achieved. After full twenty years' residence within the Union I fail to perceive any striking results accomplished by our Republic, except dishonesty; and dishonesty appears in all places, from the office of the President down to that of the most obscure Constable; and yet no one is ever punished for this dishonesty! Add to this Three Millions of Slaves, really I do not see how you can think it desirable to have a Union with us, more especially as I perceive by the *Message* that you know and publish a good deal of our doings.

**MURDER IN GLENAGARRY.**—The Cornwall *Freeholder* of yesterday, says:—"We are informed that the body of a Russian Pedler was found at Buttertut Creek, in the rear of Roxborough, in this county, on Tuesday last, and from the fact that a dirk knife was found in his body, there is no doubt but a foul murder has been committed. His pack was found by his side. No clue has been obtained as to the identity of the murderer."

**Suspension of Two New Banks at Toronto.**—The first act in the new drama of wild-cat banking in Canada, has just been brought to a close. The essentially vicious legislation of the two last sessions of Parliament has borne its first bad, rotten fruit.—We received, late last night, from a correspondent at Toronto, the following special telegram:—

"The International and Colonial Banks suspended payment to-day. The Cashier of the International is not to be found. It is said he has left for the States. The books have also disappeared. The bank is closed, and its notes not disposable at any price. Its circulation is reported at one hundred and ten thousand dollars! There was an immense run upon the Colonial Bank from the time it opened till half-past twelve o'clock. At half-past twelve the doors were closed, with a promise posted up that they would be re-opened at two. At two they were not re-opened, however. People crowd the doors, and immense excitement prevails."

So much for "log-rolling" bank charters through Parliament, spite of the remonstrances of experienced men. The result is what we anticipated. Long months ago we warned the public of what has now unhappily come to pass.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**THE RUSSIAN ELECTION FRANCHISE.**—On Saturday before Judge Richards, Court of Queen's Bench, L'Original, there was tried the suit of the Crown v. George Byron Lyon Fellowes, Martin Castellan, John Saxon Castellan, and George M. Crysalor. The four defendants stood charged with having, at the last election for Russell, falsified the poll-books of the township of Cambridge, by inserting upwards of 340 names taken from newspapers, directories, etc., said persons not residing in the township above mentioned. Mr. Adam Wilson, Q. C., Toronto, appeared for the Crown; Mr. F. Powell for Mr. Fellowes, and Mr. Fellowes for the other three defendants. The case which excited much interest lasted from nine in the morning till eleven at night; and terminated by the Jury finding all the defendants "guilty." Sentence is not passed, as the verdict remains over for the Bench of Judges in Toronto.—*Montreal Herald*.

Drunkennes and rowdiness seem to be the order of the day here. It is nothing uncommon to see two and three men reeling through the streets by noon, or, sign-board like, leaning against the door posts of the tavern, or lying more dead than alive, spread eagle fashion, on the platform, or in tavern-keepers highest style—a la hoc—in the ditch. New laws take a long time in getting back to Larnark.—The so-called Canadian Forbes Mackenzie Act of last session has not been heard of in these parts: liquor can be had by all who can pay for it at all hours Saturday and Sabbath. Col. Prince's Act has also gone astray.—(I suppose the fault of the Post Office.) Knives and revolvers are carried, although not used as yet. Iron knuckles are in the possession of a number of young men, and have been used; the introducer and makers, and all in connection with the supplying of the ugly things, are known; and if further use is made of them the parties will be exposed. Few nights pass now without a fight—quiet persons are attacked, struck at, or kicked.—All classes look as combined to have extemperance and order to the dogs: our would be literati—our local Salmos, and the "unwashed" appear to be holding carnival. Men who ought to be an example to the place are earning an unenviable notoriety by their tavern brawls. Fruit trees have been robbed and girdled, pavements are torn up and property destroyed. If the injured person complains he has a big cudgel with a Captain Rock like notice attached, advising him to keep silent else worse will befall him.—*Perth Courier*.

#### Died.

At Wolf's Cove, Quebec, on the 18th ult., much and deservedly regretted, Michael Lynch, Guller, aged 36 years. May his soul rest in peace. B. F. United States papers please copy.

In Lancaster village, Gleanagarry, on Monday the 24th October, Rachael, daughter of John Dunn, aged 26 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Prescott, on Saturday, 29th ult., at the age of 18 months, John, youngest son of John Ford, Esq., of Prescott.

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

The frost has continued since our last, the thermometer sinking at nights sometimes as low as twelve degrees below the freezing point.

The Toronto Wheat and Flour Markets are very buoyant. White Wheat has reached \$1.22 for choice samples, and Spring \$1.08. The ordinary samples of the former bring \$1.18 to \$1.25, and of the latter 98 to \$1.13.

Wheat.—The prices in Chicago within a few days has risen from 19 to 25 cents for Spring No. 2, and a somewhat similar rise has marked every market on the Continent. Upper Canada Spring Wheat, which only brought 95 to 97 cents two weeks ago, was sold here yesterday at \$1.12.

Flour has participated in the rise of Wheat, and supplies which diminished greatly for a time have begun to come forward again. The prices are: Superfine, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Fancy, \$5.25 to \$5.30; Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.20; and Double Extra \$5.50 to \$5.70; Two Good, \$4.40 to \$4.80; the latter being No 2 unbranded.

Butter.—There has been an active demand for butter, and the sales of Store-packed have been considerable at 15c to 16c, according to quality. This is an advance of half a cent since our last, and the market is now pretty bare. The chief sales being for Britain, will leave this market open for a considerable supply yet to meet the home demand. Many parts of the interior are, however, sold out.

The quantity of butter coming forward this year, throughout the Summer has been greater than former years, and consequently there is less to come forward at the close of the season. The Americans have also picked up a good deal of the best in the interior.—There is, therefore, some apprehension that butter will be scarce and high, and buyers were eager in pursuit of desirable lots on Thursday at the extreme rates already quoted.

At the Pats are 28s 14d for firsts, and 28s 2d for inferiors. Pearls are 27s 6d. There is little animation in the Ashia market.

**BONBONS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.**

Wheat.—None brought to market.

Oats meet with ready sale at from 2s 2d to 1d.—Plentiful supply.

Barley.—Supply large; may be quoted at 3s 4d to 3s 7d.

Indian Corn.—Source, and price varying from 2s 9d to 3s.

Peas.—Supply very fair; brings readily 3s 6d to 3s 9d.

Buckwheat.—The quantity brought small. 2s 6d to 2s 9d.

Flax Seed.—Plentiful supply; 6s to 6s 6d.

Timothy Seed scarce; 3s 6d to 10s.

Hay Flour 13s to 15s per quintal. Supply small.

Oatmeal 11s to 11s 6d. Plentiful supply.

Butter.—Is to 1s 3d for Fresh; 9d to 10d for Salt.

Eggs.—9d to 10d for good fresh-laid.

Potatoes.—3s 6d to 4s 6d per bag containing 14 bushels.

Apples may be quoted at from \$2 to \$4.

Hay and Straw.—Hay \$7 to \$9.50; Straw \$3 to \$5.

Remarks.—The attendance large. Oats are invariably sold by the minot of 35 to 42 lbs; Barley by minot of 50 to 52 lbs; Peas by minot of 66 to 70 lbs; Buckwheat, Flax Seed, and Timothy Seed by the bushel.

Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind.—They are as it were a species of potato-rot in the human constitution; which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which springs Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which will be recognised as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men.—So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamination. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers, of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we tell them that it surely does accomplish the end desired. We mean Ayer's SARSAPILLA, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with Scrofula or Scrofulous complaints.—*Register, Albany, N. Y.*

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

#### CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

WAIT FOR THE MACHINES.

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

Oct. 20, 1859.

**CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, No. 77 BERRY STREET.**—William Cunningham begs to inform the public, and particularly those who carry on the Manufacturing of Marble, that he has opened a Wholesale Trade in addition to his large Retail business, where Unwrought Marble of various descriptions and quality can be bought as reasonable, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. N.B.—All persons wanting manufactured Marble will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the great assortment of work on hand. They certainly must buy, in consequence of a reduction of 25 per cent.—See Advertisement.

#### ACADEMY

OF THE  
**CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,**  
KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

#### SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board and Tuition ..... \$70 00  
Use of Bed and Bedding ..... 7 00  
Washing ..... 10 50  
Drawing and Painting ..... 7 00  
Music Lessons—Piano ..... 28 00  
Payment is required Quarterly in advance.  
October 29.

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,**  
and INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat, CURED, by the HAZELNUT CURE, in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

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

"Three proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"Efficient in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, Lawrence, Ga.

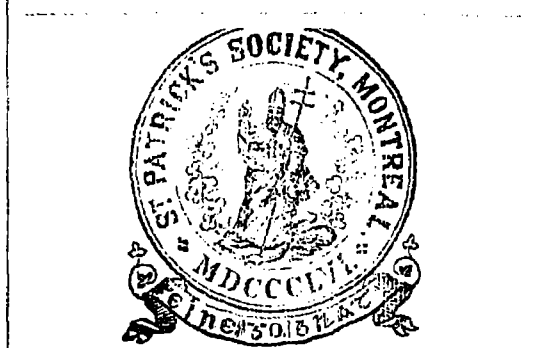
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the 'Troches' I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.M., Montreal.

Westeyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 7th November, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order,

EDWARD WOODS, Sec. Sec.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev P. J. Moran, Bishop of Kingston.

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

#### TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1859.