

KING HONEST-MAN.—The *Gazette de France* discussing the Convention of September 15th, and speculating as to the amount of reliance that may be placed upon the good faith of Victor Emmanuel and the Piedmontese Government, places side by side, the following precious documents, strikingly illustrative of the good faith in the past, of that progressive Government which Liberals generally, and Mr. Geo. Brown in particular, so eloquently eulogise, and hold up as an example to us of Canada:—

"The Government has disapproved of the expedition of General Garibaldi. No sooner was the departure of the Volunteers known, than the royal fleet received orders to pursue the two steamers, and to oppose their embarkation." *Turin Off. Gazette*, 19th May, 1860.

"Stilly was fighting for her liberty, when a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to me, General Garibaldi, rushed to her assistance. They were Italians; I could not, it was not my duty to, restrain him." *Manifesto of Victor Emmanuel*, 9th Oct. 1860.

With this instance of the duplicity, the low cunning, and unscrupulous mendacity of Victor Emmanuel and his Government before our eyes, we need not wonder at the extravagant admiration entertained and expressed for them by Mr. George Brown and his friends the Liberals.—"Birds of a feather," says the proverb, "flock together."

The self-dubbed Conservatives of Lower Canada must certainly feel a little embarrassed by the terms in which Mr. George Brown speaks of the result of their policy, and of the consequences of those "changes" which they are now intent upon introducing. To a real Conservative, that is to say to one whose Conservatism is not limited to the conservation of place and salary, we can conceive nothing more galling or humiliating than the following, which we clip from the *Toronto Globe*:—

"The enemies of the Liberal party may as well be moderate in their rejoicings at its imaginary decline. It has not lost any of its strength at the moment when there is every prospect that its principles are to be embodied in the Constitution of the country." *Toronto Globe*, 8th Oct.

We certainly do not envy the feelings of the so-called Catholic Conservatives by whose co-operation with Mr. Brown, the enemy and slanderer of their religion—the principles of Liberalism, those principles which it is the duty of the Catholic and of the Conservative to combat a *Poutrance*, are about "to be embodied in the constitution of the country"—a result which never could have been attained, had those who call themselves Conservatives remained faithful to Conservative principles.

But we at least may be permitted to quote the language of the *Globe* with pardonable pride, because it furnishes ample vindication of our conduct in that, from the beginning, we as Catholic Conservatives, and as faithful to our principles, have ever opposed a system of policy of which the inevitable result will be to give an assured triumph to our worst enemies by "embodying their principles in the Constitution of the country."

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The ceremony of the consecration of the new church attached to the Grand Seminary of this City, took place, as we stated in our last, on Monday, the 17th inst. The exterior of this church is constructed in harmony with the magnificent building of which it forms a wing; the interior has been lately completed in beautiful style, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Vacher, *Econome* of the Grand Seminary, at a cost, we understand, of about Twenty Thousand Dollars. A splendidly-executed oil painting, imported from France, representing the Descent of the Holy Ghost, overhangs the Altar; whilst on each wall are ranged, in beautiful order, finely-carved life-size statues of the Twelve Apostles. The sanctuary is one of the largest we have ever seen; being capable, we should suppose, of seating with convenience some two thousand ecclesiastics.—On the eve of the consecration, Matins and Lauds were sung in presence of the Holy Relics that were to be placed in the new Altar, and during the night vigils were kept in accordance with a time honored custom of the Catholic Church. The ceremony of the consecration was performed by His Lordship, Monseigneur Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, assisted by their Lordships the Right Revs Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Dr. Guignes, Bishop of Ottawa; Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston; Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto; and Dr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton. At an early portion of the interesting ceremony, the venerable Mr. Billaudell took occasion to, explain to the students of the Grand Seminary and College the nature of the imposing and solemn rite in which they were then engaged. The Rev. gentleman, we need not add, acquitted himself with his usual ability and vigor. Immediately after the conclusion of the consecration, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton celebrated Pontifical High Mass in the newly-dedicated Church. In the afternoon, Solemn Vespers were sung and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given, the Choir being composed of the students of the Montreal College. It is unnecessary for us to add our humble mite of praise to the performances of this splendid Choir; the public are already well acquainted with their merits, but we certainly were

agreeably surprised by their excellent rendering on Monday last, of some of the most difficult passages that can be found in vocal or instrumental music. In conclusion, we must congratulate the Montreal Branch of the Sulpician Society on the completion of this beautiful Church,—another fitting testimonial to their zeal for the cause of religion; and also our venerable and illustrious Bishop on this valuable addition to the already large number of ecclesiastical edifices that adorn this extensive Diocese.

On Sunday the 16th inst., His Lordship the Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec conferred the four Minor Orders on Mr. Edward Murray of the Diocese of Kingston, and nephew of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston.

We learn that the state of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec is such as to create serious apprehensions. The Holy Viaticum has been administered.

CELEBRATION AT THREE RIVERS.—We alluded briefly last week to the meeting of the Prelates of Canada at Three Rivers, to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the Consecration as Bishop, and the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination as Priest, of the Right Rev. Mgr. Cooke, Bishop of Three Rivers. The following are the particulars of this interesting event:—

All the Bishops of the Province, with the exception of Mgr. Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec, and Mgr. Pinnoneault, Bishop of Sandwich, were present, and took part in the celebration. They were: Mgr. Baillargeon, Bishop of Trois Rivières; Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Mgr. Guignes, Bishop of Ottawa; Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston; Mgr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton, and Mgr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. About one hundred Priests were also present. A procession having been formed, the Bishop and his distinguished cortege passed through the principal streets of the town, which were handsomely decorated with flags, trees and banners, to the Cathedral, where solemn service was held by the venerable incumbent of the Diocese, who was assisted by Messieurs Villeneuve and Lamarche, of Montreal; Rooney of Toronto, and Hercule Beaudry of St. Constant, the Assistants being M. M. Cooke and Sasche of Quebec, Deacons, and M. M. Belle and Desaulniers. The Sub Deacons were M. M. McDonnell and Taschereau. Mgr. Cooke, notwithstanding his patriarchal age, looked hale and hearty, and easily supported the fatigues of the day. The sermon delivered on the occasion was preached by Mgr. Baillargeon, condecorator to the Bishop of Quebec, who selected the nature and the object of priest-hood as his theme, and delivered thereupon a very eloquent sermon, after which Mass was concluded, and the vast assembly collected on the occasion dispersed. Mgr. Cooke is now 72 years of age, having been born on the 7th of February, 1792, a few miles from Three Rivers. He studied at the Nicolet College, and having been ordained on the 11th of September, 1814, was appointed Vicar of the parish of Rivière Ouelle. He then served as a missionary in the Gulf districts for the space of six years, was appointed to the care of the parish of St. Ambrose, in the diocese of Quebec, where he labored for twelve years, and finally came to his native district in 1835, where he succeeded Messire Cadieux as Grand Vicar of the Diocese. Mgr. Cooke was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese in October 1852. During his tenure of office he has erected 30 parishes, founded 3 convents, and ordained 91 priests. During the course of the day an address of congratulation was presented to Mgr. Cooke by the Bar of Three Rivers, without distinction of race or religion, who waited on his Lordship in full costume, and afterwards took a prominent part in the procession.

Remittances in our next.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Gananoque, Oct. 14th, 1864.

SIR,—Believing you to be one of the ablest advocates of Catholicity, we have, at this side of the Atlantic, and knowing that you are always willing to give publicity to any thing appertaining thereto, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines for publication.

It is just twelve months yesterday (October 13), since the death of our much-esteemed and zealous Pastor, Rev. Mr. Rossiter; and through his successor the Rev. Mr. Walsh, who is equally good and zealous, a Requiem Mass was celebrated, for the repose of his soul, on the anniversary of his death.

At early dawn the bell tolled out its death-knell, to remind the Catholics of the village, of what was about to take place that day—to tell us in accents slow and solemn, that mother-church had summoned us to God's holy house, to pay our last tribute of respect to departed worth—to pour forth our prayers for him, who, while living amongst us, ministered to our wants with such assiduity and care.

At the hour appointed (10 o'clock) my humble self wended his way towards our beautiful little church, and, when I entered, bursts of aspirations after the Infinite, sprung up within my mind, and I felt my soul mingle, as it were, with thoughts, strong and swift as eagle's pinions, to soar towards the Eternal. In the aisle there was a Catafalque covered with a large and costly pall—the altar as well as other parts of the Church were draped in black—the people seemed sad and thoughtful; in fact, every thing wore the appearance of solemnity and gloom, and for the ten or fifteen minutes before Service commenced, I felt as if carried off, in a kind of reverie meditating, shall I say, musing on the grandeur, the more than finite charity of the Church, which teaches that Heaven-born doctrine—"It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins." Tell me not of that cold, cold doctrine which teaches that death destroys the communion of Saints, and cuts man off totally from the prayers of these he leaves behind him on this earth. I cannot, I will not believe it.

I shall not here attempt to enumerate the proofs of this doctrine of the Catholic Church regarding Purgatory or a Middle State, and prayers for the dead. This is not my object, so I will return to my task.

The venerable old Vicar General McDonald, of Kingston, sang Mass; Rev. Mr. Brown of Napanee, acted as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr.

Swift, of Kingston, sub-Deacon. Vicar-General Dollard, the Rev. O'Brien, both of Kingston, and the Rev. Mr. Stafford, of Wolf Island, were in the Sanctuary. The singing was, to say the least of it, grand and most impressive; Mrs. P. J. Maher, Brockville, presided at the organ; and the singers were Revs. Messrs Ryan, Brockville, (whose voice is sonorous and pleasing, and were never shown to better advantage than when chanting the *Requiem*); Walsh, Gananoque; Miss Brophy, Gananoque; and Mrs. and Mr. P. J. Maher, Brockville.

When Mass was over the Rev. Mr. O'Brien ascended the Altar, and pronounced the panegyric, during the delivery of which he proved himself to be a man of a masterly mind. It was, perhaps, as fine a discourse as ever I listened to. The text was "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." His language was superb—his ideas are brilliant, and as a rhetorician there are few to excel him. He painted in glowing terms the death-bed scene of the just man and the joys that await him in Heaven. He dwelt considerably on the virtues of his deceased fellow-laborer—expatiated on the beauties of Catholicity, and concluded by asking his audience to pray for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Mr. Rossiter.

Mr. O'Brien is a credit to the Canadian Priesthood and, as the name indicates, a worthy descendant of a noble ancestry.

The Catholics of Gananoque have every reason to rejoice, that even, if they have lost a good Pastor, his place is filled, in the person of Mr. Walsh, by a gentleman, who has all the qualities of a genuine Irish Priest. May he be long spared to labor amongst us, and after having fulfilled his destiny, when it shall please Almighty God to call him from this vale of tears of ours, may his reward be away up in the skies, is the prayer of yours, &c.

CATHOLICUS.

CONVENT SISTERS OF CHARITY.—On Wednesday morning the solemn ceremony of taking the veil in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, drew together a numerous assemblage in the Chapel of the Convent. Rev. Father Aubert, Superior at Montreal, of the Oblat Order, officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Preunier, Chaplain of the Convent, Rev. Father Ryan, President of St. Joseph's College, and Rev. O. Boucher. A touching and eloquent sermon was preached by Father Ryan.

The following is a list of the young ladies presented:—

Emilie de Grandpre dite Sr. St. Charles, Parish of St. Forbert, District of Montreal; Marie Anne T. Roby, of Montreal; Emilie Roby, dite Sr. St. Eugene, of Montreal; Marguerite Brassard dite Sr. Marie de la Presentation, of Nicolet, District of Three Rivers.

The following received the grey dress:—

Miss Ann Kirby, of Fitzroy Harbour; Elizabeth Ryan, of Rocklife; Mary Whelan, of Ottawa; Henriette Goulet, of St. Germain; Eusebe Laeasse, of Montreal.—*Ottawa Tribune*, 21st ult.

GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—The Commandant Colonel Dyde, has issued a Brigade order for a review of the whole volunteer garrison of Montreal, on Friday the 28th inst., in honor of his Excellency, the Governor General, and Commander-in-chief. We understand that his Worship the Mayor will proclaim a general holiday, to enable volunteers to attend in large numbers on that occasion. We hope that employers will allow those in their employ belonging to the volunteer force to turn out with their several corps on that day.—*Gazette*.

It is understood that Gen. Dix has recommended to the government that an immediate and peremptory demand be made upon Lord Lyons and the Canadian authorities for the surrender of Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, who is now in Canada as the agent of the rebel government, and whose direct complicity with the late robbing and murdering raid upon St. Albans, together with the former piratical expeditions and attempted expeditions upon our Northern lakes, is abundantly established. Mr. Stanton is in favor of General Dix's proposition, and thoroughly sustains the order given by that officer to the troops stationed near St. Albans to cross the Canadian lines in pursuit of the rebel bandits—an order under which eight of them have been already captured by our forces, ten miles within British Canadian territory. Secretary Stanton agree with Gen. Dix that the precedent established in the case of the McLeod attempted rebellion, and the crossing over to American soil of British troops for the purpose of seizing the steamer *Caroline*, may be cited as a precedent to justify American troops in pursuing rebel robbers and cutthroats who invade our soil, back over the Canadian lines to any extent and in any numbers that may be necessary for their capture. Mr. Seward, however, is greatly alarmed at the vigorous action of Gen. Dix and is believed to be now preparing an apology which is to be immediately sent to England by some confidential messenger. Stanton, it is added, threatens to resign if the President allows this course to be followed; and the hope is expressed that public opinion will be so emphatically brought to bear upon Mr. Lincoln, in support of the course of Gen. Dix, that Mr. Seward's apology will be nipped in the bud and our country spared this last and worst humiliation.—*N. Y. Herald*.

THE LATE LANDSLIDE.—THE MISSING CHILD FOUND.—For some days past, a party of men had been actively engaged in the task of removing the debris and ruins in Champlain street, caused by the late landslide from Cape Diamond. In the course of these operations, on Sunday, Hayden's missing infant child, a girl of a couple of weeks old, was discovered. The body was somewhat decomposed, the head being much lacerated, as well as the arms. An inquest was held in the police Station by the Deputy-Coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts, when the body was removed for interment to the cholera burying ground.—*Quebec News*, 24th inst.

A Montreal correspondent of the *Fredericton Reporter* reveals some of the motives that prompt some of the motives that prompt some of the advocates of an immediate Union of the Provinces, and states plainly their objects and intentions. They are such as no organ of the coalition—not even the great *Globe* itself would dare to hint at just now. After stating that the French Canadians demand that a repeal of the present Union between Upper and Lower Canada shall precede any negotiations for a Confederation, the writer proceeds to say:—

"That such a change would be no improvement needs no argument to show. It would be simply a retrogression of a century, facilitating the stagnation of a whole Province, and forming a powerful obstacle to the construction of a great, permanent British power on this Continent. Once separated from the West, this Province of Eastern Canada would soon become alienated from the rest of the Union; and nursing its own isolation, it would act as a thorn in the side, or a festering wound in the heart, of the Confederation.—Judging by the past, there is not much cause for alarm on their part, for they have been treated with the utmost consideration. Their freedom is not encroached upon, and hitherto almost every concession that they have demanded has been made to them. That they are in a minority of the whole population of the country is perhaps to them a misfortune, especially when the ratio of increase of numbers, influence, wealth and prosperity is in favor of the West. If constitutional changes are made at all, while duly regarding the wants of all classes, they should be carried out with a view to the advancement of the interests of the greater number; and the greater number; and these interests are clearly neither French Canadian nor Roman Catholic. It is certain too, that the latter party could not so long have maintained their present powerful position in the Legislature had it not been for the supineness and strange disregard for self interest manifested by the English-speaking inhabitants of the East, and by not a small proportion of the West. There seems to be an analogy between the relation of the Eastern Province to the Western and the position of the Southern States in regard to the Union. Their 'peculiar institution' of Catholicism has been pampered and petted with the same tenderness and devotion that marked the handling of the slavery question. To conciliate its favor, and to avoid exciting its enmity, the English have demeaned themselves times without number, and in a large measure they have themselves to thank for having strengthened the hands of a party whose policy is ever to grasp all and to concede nothing. There is, however, a fair prospect that the present agitation will be a means of convincing the Anglo-Canadians of their own power, and of opening their eyes to the importance of acting for the preservation of Protestant interests instead of meekly bowing the neck to a priestly yoke. Were the question simply—'Who shall govern?' without regard to the consequence, it would matter very little; the one might as well have the prestige and the spoils as the other; but it has been proved to a demonstration, that while the machinery of French dominion tends to repress the energies of the people, and to sustain Papal power and Papal tyranny, the country owes the development of its vast resources and its present material prosperity to British Rule. With Lower Canada again a distinct Province possessing the power of Legislation unchecked by any important counter interest, or by any numerous party, the small English minority would reap a perhaps well deserved harvest for the servile attitude they have become accustomed to assume in the exercise of their electoral rights.

"On the other hand, wearied and disgusted with the senseless opposition so persistently offered by a conquered majority to every movement which might tend to enhance the well-being of the whole country or add to the political status of the Western section the Anglo-Saxon element in Canada hopes for deliverance from the domination of a party directed and governed by ecclesiastics. This deliverance they hope to find in a Federation whose general Parliament shall be supreme, with Provincial Legislatures simply regulating local matters, and whose jurisdiction shall more nearly resemble an extension of our present form of municipal Government."

He afterwards tells us that the nine hundred thousand French who now rule Lower Canada would be lost in the Confederation.

Mark the inconsistency of this writer, an inconsistency in which, we believe, many share. It is a cruel grievance, according to him, that the French majority should rule Lower Canada; but it is quite right that the English majority of all British America should vote down or put down the French, or at least act in total disregard of their wishes. The Yankees have just as much right morally to come in and vote down and put down the whole British population on the grounds that it is for the interests of the greater number that the imaginary boundary which separates us from the United States should be annihilated, and we should all become one people, as the English have to vote or put down the French of Lower Canada, who desire to preserve their distinct nationality, and not to be lost in the Confederation.

What this writer says of Priestly yoke and Papal power is of course quite absurd. Protestant interests are quite as safe and as sacred in Lower Canada as in Upper Canada itself. Protestants are perfectly free to build and endow as many churches as they please, to worship and preach when and how they please, and even to send Missionaries to convert and often to insult their Catholic neighbors. They had separate schools long before the Catholics of Upper Canada could obtain them. Their institutions of charity and learning receive as much aid from the State as Catholic institutions do. Catholic constituencies in Lower Canada frequently elect Protestant representatives, while Protestants constituencies never elect Catholics. In fine, Protestants have no semblance of grievance in Lower Canada unless it be such Protestants as this writer, who feel aggrieved because Catholics are numerous and have splendid churches, hospitals, universities, colleges, &c, with ample endowments, and because Catholicity is by treaty the established religion of the Province—but so established that Protestants are not bound to contribute one cent to its support.

If the project of Confederation be carried out in the spirit of this writer and such as he, it will be a rope of sand indeed. The French, whose wishes and views and feelings are to be thus disregarded or outraged, whose rights secured by treaty are to be trampled upon, whose nationality is to be extinguished, are now a million strong, and occupy the centre of the long line which the Confederacy is to be formed to defend. A Confederation formed without the consent and approval of the French Canadians—much more a Confederation which they must naturally dislike and fear, will be for its very beginning feeble and distracted, an easy prey inviting the very invasion that some dread or pretend to dread so much.—*St. John's, N. B. Freeman*.

Birth.
In this city, on the 21st instant, Mrs. Christopher Egan, of a son.

Married.
On the 24th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, M. W. Kelly, Esq., of Oneida, N. Y., to Agnes Mary, daughter of P. Ronayne, Esq., of this city.

Died.
In this city, on the 22nd October, Daniel Doherty, aged 73 years, late of the County Tyrone, Ireland.—May his soul rest in peace.

On the 30th ult., after a very long and severe illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Duncan McDonald, Esq., Williamstown, Glengarry, C.W., Catherine Stuart, widow of the late Ewen McDonald, aged 84 years. May her soul rest in peace.
Cincinnati papers, please copy.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Oct. 25, 1864.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.80 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Super, No. 2 \$3.55 to \$3.65; Superior \$4.00 to \$4.80; Fancy \$4.50 to \$4.80; Extra \$4.00 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$4.75 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$3.40 to \$3.45.
Meal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, \$2 to 30c ex-cars; U. O. Winter, 90c.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.53 to \$5.60; Inferior Pots, \$5.55 to \$5.60; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.57 to \$5.62.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 104c to 106c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 18c to 20c.
Eggs per doz, 10c to 11c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 9c to 10c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 9c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$19.50 to \$20.50; Prime Mess, \$20 to \$20.50; Prime, \$20.50 to \$21.00.—*Montreal True Witness*.

BAZAAR.
THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865, and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:—

Mrs. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, "
Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.
Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Lancaster.
Oct. 3, 1864. 6w.

S. MATTHEWS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.,
WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLEN suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount.
N.B.—NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit.

S. MATTHEWS,
Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets.
Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the OTTAWA TRIBUNE, wishing to retire from the Newspaper business, offers for SALE the Ottawa Tribune Newspaper and JOB-PRINTING Office, on reasonable and accommodating terms. It has a large Subscription List, and the Office is encouraged by a liberal amount of Job-work.

The Tribune has been published in this city over Ten Years, and is the only Irish Catholic journal published in Central Canada. It has been conducted on the Cash principle during the last five years, so that the Subscribers are all bona fide.

As the Provincial Government will remove to Ottawa next Spring, this is a rare chance for persons wishing to engage in the Newspaper business.

For further information, address
R. E. O'CONNOR,
Tribune Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, Sept. 17, 1864. 6w.

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 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.

TO LET,
A STABLE and COACH HOUSE, till the FIRST of MAY next, at No. 120, Fortification Lane.

Apply to
J. P. & T. A. DAWES,
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Montreal, Oct. 13, 1864. 3-in.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARRENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to
P. CARROLL, Esq.,
Tannery West,
PETER KING,
St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale, at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1863.