

it is an evil for which this season there be can be no remedy.

The Report recommends also that a stop be put to the sale of second hand clothes in the markets; that the stalls in the latter be purified; that the abominable practice of selling for food for human beings, the flesh of calves only a day old be put a stop to; that public slaughter houses be established; that the Police Stations be cleaned and ventilated; that all manufactures injurious to health be prohibited, or rendered innocuous in crowded localities. These, and many other wise recommendations do our Health Officers make; but there is one thing which they have not touched upon, though it is one of the most abominable nuisances in town—we mean the piggeries, with the stench of which some districts are infested and rendered almost uninhabitable. It is true that the unclean beast fulfils to a certain extent the functions of the scavenger; that it devours greedily the carrion, the ordure, the garbage, generally, with which many of the thoroughfares are choked; and so in one sense it renders the same services to the public that do rats, that do the turkey buzzards, and Adjutant birds in other parts of the world. But then these vermin and obscene fowls are not pleasant companions; and even their services as scavengers would be dearly paid, were we compelled to put up with their presence near our dwellings, and to inhale their fetid odors. If uncleanness be favorable to the propagation of Cholera, of Typhus, and of Leprosy, indeed of all other loathsome diseases, then most assuredly should we as much as possible avoid that animal which is the unclean beast *par excellence*; which is, as it were, the incarnation of all uncleanness, and the immediate cause of much disease in the physical order, as it is the appropriate type or lively image of all mortal sin, or disease in the spiritual order.

We are at issue also with our Medical authorities—though it may seem most presumptuous on our part—on the question of the advantages of the use of alcoholic beverages during seasons of epidemic. Given by order of, and under the eye of an experienced physician, they may in certain cases be necessary: but certainly as a general rule, he who abstains from them altogether will have the best chance both of retaining his health and of recovering it if attacked. There are many who are only too glad of an excuse, or the semblance of an excuse to fall, or relapse into drinking habits: and though certainly we are not so fanatical as to condemn the use of wine and brandy by those who do not abuse them, we think that the best advice to give to those who, either from taste or principle, abstain in ordinary seasons therefrom, is to continue their abstinence during the Cholera season. Cleanliness, temperance, chastity, and above all a conscience void of offence towards God and man, are the best of prophylactics; and far before *Old Rye, Bourbon*, or others of these vile poisons which, should Cholera visit us, will be foisted upon a credulous and easily tempted multitude, as a preservative against disease. Most sad would it be from every point of view, should an outbreak of Cholera, be accompanied by a revival of the drinking habits to which the exhortations of our Clergy, and the exercises of the late Jubilee, have given an almost fatal blow.

For the rest, the dietary recommendations of our Health Officers recommend themselves to the reason of every man. Bad food, bad whether in respect of quality or quantity, is a most powerful ally of Cholera. All excess should be avoided: unripe or decaying fruits and vegetables should be eschewed: though in warm weather, perhaps there is no food so healthy as fruit and vegetables when they are perfectly ripe and fresh. Hot bread, or bread fresh from the baker's oven is much deprecated in the Report before us, which recommends also that the bakers be not allowed to sell any bread that has not been baked for 12 hours. "We urge," says Dr. Greenwood and Rottot "upon the Corporation the necessity of taking some step in this matter."

These gentlemen also call attention to the foolish, or rather mischievous practice of poisoning dogs in the summer time. The animals lie in the streets, and rot, and stink; breeding swarms of carrion flies, which feeding on the rotten flesh become themselves means for the propagation of disease, and have in more than one instance caused a horrid death to those upon whom they have alighted, and stung. This poisoning of animals by the Police should, as the Report points out, be put a stop to, as a most dangerous practice: and dogs straying about without an owner should be shut up, and if not claimed within a reasonable time, destroyed in such a manner as not to generate a nuisance. Many other most excellent recommendations are made by our efficient Health Officers, who we trust will be heartily supported not only by the members of the Corporation, but by the citizens generally.

The many friends of the Rev. Mr. Chisholm lately attached to the St. Patrick's Church of this City, will be well pleased to learn that their friend and esteemed pastor has arrived in safety and in good health at Halifax.

Another fatal case of Cholera has been reported as having occurred at New York.

Since the Second of this month, all cattle and live stock exported from Canada to the United States have, by the Government of the latter, been subjected to a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. There are rumors of another Reciprocity Treaty; in the meantime, Canadian producers must do their utmost to develop trade with the Lower Provinces, and Great Britain. For the dairy farmer the prospects are most encouraging, for butter and cheese are certain to command a high price in the market for a long time.

Mr. Pope, member of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, is at present in Montreal.

Our Upper Canada exchanges do not speak in very flattering terms of the prospects of the coming harvest. In many parts of the West, much of the Fall-sown wheat has been winter killed, and serious apprehensions are entertained. It may however turn out that the farmers are crying out before they are hurt.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—April 1866—Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have, to commence with, the continuation of Sir Brooke Fossbrooke—part XI; a notice of Shrewsbury School; Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence—part VIII; Miss Marjoribank's—part XIV; Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men, Women and Things in General—Part XXIII; A Comparison; Demonology at Home and Abroad; The Condition of the Government. Blackwood's political articles are often dreary, nor is the political article in the current number an exception. Cornelius Dowd is witty, as usual, but might be quite as much so were he less offensive to Catholics; in whose ranks—should the evil day of Revolution ever dawn, which God forbid, for England, England's aristocracy, and England's Queen—would be found, as in France in '93, the staunchest friends of order, legitimacy, liberty, authority and right. It is foolish then for Conservatives, amongst Protestants, wantonly to insult those who by principle must be the best Conservatives: whilst at the same time pandering to a low and vulgar spirit of Protestantism which is essentially destructive, and from which will come the blow, should that blow ever come, which will again overthrow both Church and Throne, as it has overthrown them once before. The article on Demonology treats a very interesting subject very drily. It points out the striking fact of the perfect identity between European and Asiatic, between Christian Jewish and Pagan, between modern and ancient, tenets with respect to the existence of evil spirits which do hold intercourse with men, and which do interfere in mundane affairs. Always, everywhere, and by all has this belief been held; its traditions are constant; the same to-day in North Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, or the State of New York, as they were thousands of years ago in Egypt and Palestine, as they are to-day in China. This is a striking fact no doubt; but the *Reviewer* seems to be unable to perceive what it points to, or what this *quod semper, quod ubique, quod omnibus*, really establishes. The preternatural in the form of demonology he assumes to be incredible, impossible, and all belief in it a superstition. So be it—but what better grounds are there for belief in the supernatural?

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—A most interesting ceremony took place in this Church last Sunday, on the occasion of the enrollment of some young ladies in the Society of the Children of Mary. His Lordship Mgr. Bourget Bishop of Montreal, assisted by two deacons, officiated. The choir, under the direction of their new and talented organist J.R. Beerage, sung a pretty musical mass, and the St. Ann's Band played some very effective pieces during the Service. The high altar, and its surroundings, presented a most picturesque *coup d'oeil* from a distance with its variegated Roman lights and waxen candles, twinkling and gleaming in the midst of beautiful flowers, interspersed here and there in rich but tasteful profusion; the general effect being heightened by the many youthful lady aspirants, who filled the foreground of the picture, looking, as they knelt in rows before the rails of the sanctuary, like so many beings of a supernatural sphere,—so pleasing and nymph-like did they appear in their white dresses, gay dangling wreaths and delicate figures, indistinctly seen through the light gauze veils which descended from their garlanded brows and hung in graceful folds around their persons.

The Bishop, dressed out in full canonicals, proceeded to the interesting ceremony, for which he had specially assisted—the solemn and formal reception of the uncommonly large number of sixty-five new members into the society of the Children of Mary. We may as well state in passing that that society, organized a short time ago, at the instance of the Revd. M. O'Farrell, by the amiable and pious Sisters of *Notre Dame*, attached to the St. Ann's female schools, has continued to make wonderful progress up to this date—thanks to the endeavors of these noble ladies—counting, as it does, now on 300 members, at the present period.

After Grand Mass, his Lordship, attended by

the Revd. M. O'Farrell, and the Rev. F. Leclaire, the spiritual directors of the district, and accompanied by a large number of the clergy, and preceded by the St. Ann's Band, arrayed in their elegant green habiliments, proceeded to visit the St. Ann's female schools. Here his Lordship and reverend guests were met by the Lady Superior, Madame Annunciation, and other Sisters of the Congregation of *Notre Dame*, and conducted to a spacious hall, where the young ladies, whom he had just enrolled, and the rest of the Society, awaited his coming. The appearance of the distinguished visitant was greeted by the solemn strains of the Magnificat, chanted by the whole Society; after which the President, Miss M. J. Wilson, spoke a short address in verse, thanking His Lordship for the high honor he had conferred on them, condescending personally to enroll those young ladies; and concluding by a request that his Lordship would insure the speedy growth of the Lily of Virtue which he had that day planted in their bosoms by watering its tender roots with the graces of his blessing. His Lordship then gave his benediction to the kneeling multitude, and made a few remarks expressive of his satisfaction at the glorious things he had seen and heard that day, and of the happiness that it afforded him to know that the people of St. Ann's Congregation were not behind hand with their Catholic neighbors of the other sections of the City in piety or learning.

His Lordship then visited the St. Ann's Academy where he was received by the young ladies of that institution, singing the words of an appropriate and excellent song, styled "Welcome, Welcome." At the conclusion a duo was well executed on the piano by Miss M. J. Wilson and Miss E. Germain, followed by a very fine solo on the same instrument by Miss B. Farmer. This young lady afterwards delivered a brief poetical address, expressing the deep gratitude which she, in common with her other young lady friends of the academy, felt at the favour which his Lordship did them in gracing their humble Alma Mater with his august presence, showing thereby that the "little ones" were as much an object of his paternal love and solicitude as the big and great. The address ended by craving his Lordship's blessing, which he gave, observing at the same time, that he took a lively interest in the welfare of this Academy especially, since he might justly claim the honor of being the first with whom the idea of establishing such an institution in this locality primarily originated; for they might still remember his having expressed such a wish two years before, on occasion of a former visit to the St. Ann's female schools. He was glad to see that their zealous pastor, the Rev. M. O'Farrell, had so promptly and energetically acted upon his suggestion, and that he had erected an establishment which furnished the means of giving young ladies as finished an education, in every respect, as any of the Convents in Montreal. Yes, he would always feel interested in the success and progress of St. Ann's Academy; and he had no reason to doubt but that it would continue to flourish, as it had done heretofore, under the able management and superintendence of its Lady Superior, Madame Annunciation, and the learned and enlightened Sisters of the Congregation of *Notre Dame*.

His Lordship was then conducted to his carriage, and drove off amidst the soul-stirring strains of St. Ann's Band, which was in readiness outside to receive him. And thus ended a day long to be remembered in the hearts and minds of a loving people.—*Com.*

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
At a meeting of the above Society, held on Thursday Evening last, 3rd inst., the following Officers were elected for the ensuing six months:
President—Myles Murphy, re-elected.
1st Vice President—William Salmon.
2nd Vice President—Louis Hughes, re-elected.
Secretary—Daniel Harvey, re-elected.
Assistant Secretary—Patrick Newell.
Treasurer—Thomas Jones, re-elected.
Collecting Sec.—Samuel Oros, do.
Assistant Col. Sec.—James Murphy, do.
Grand Marshal—John Lawlor.
Assistant Marshals—Michael O'Leary, and Samuel Gorman.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.
St. Ann's Ward—Arthur Jones, John Rogers, John Ryan, and John Rourke.
St. Antoine Ward—James Tolland, James Moore, and Ross McCabe.
St. Lawrence Ward—Daniel Carroll, and Thomas Norton.
St. Louis Ward—Francis Fitzgerald, and Andrew Parcell.
St. Mary's Ward—John Tyndale.
West Ward—John Norris.
Centre Ward—Thomas Bowes.
By the Report of the Treasurer submitted at this meeting it appears that the sum of \$708.35 has been paid during the last six months for the support of widows Orphans and sick members belonging to the Society.

We learn, by special telegram from Ottawa, that the Canadian Parliament will be summoned for despatch of business at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 8th of June next.

COMMUNED.—On Saturday Joseph Paschal Faulkner, ex M.P.P. for Hochelaga and recently discharged from the Beauharnois Jail for crimping, was committed for examination on a charge of forgery. *Montreal Gazette.*

The British fleet on the North American station is at it to be reinforced by the *Jason*, 17 guns, 1,711 tons and 277 men; and the *Barraouta*, 6 guns and 175 men. The *Britomart* and another gunboat were recently fitted out at Devonport and seem to be intended for the lakes.

The Netley and the Minstrel, improved screw-armed gunboats of 60 horse power nominal, are ordered, the *London Times* of the 18th says, to be completed at Portsmouth as speedily as possible for service in North American waters. Two other gunboats of the same class as the Netley and Minstrel are expected to be also commissioned, and form with them the nucleus of a strong squadron of small craft, the command of which remains given to Capt. H. B. Gwynne, V.C., now commanding the turret sloop *Viverra*.—*Gazette.*

In consequence of the light fall of snow and severe frosts during the winter, there were fears entertained that the grass crop of Lower Canada would be injured, but we are happy to learn from persons who have been over a large portion of the Eastern Townships that such is not the case. In that portion of the country, at the least, and the absence of snow was as remarkable there, as in any other part of the province. There appears to be, in fact, a singular freedom from injury of meadows from the action of frost, and if the weather during May prove favourable there is promise of a large yield of hay. This is important for Lower Canada, as grazing is one of its chief agricultural interests.—*Gazette.*

FEELING TREES BY FIRE.—The idea of burning down a tree six or eight feet in diameter, and solid and green, would have seemed to most as simply absurd and ridiculous. But the thing is done in Oregon every day at a vast saving of time and labour. The operation is done in this wise:—A hole is bored into the tree horizontally, the nearer the centre the better. Then, directly under this hole another is bored, at an angle of elevation such that the holes meet together near the centre of the tree. A coal of fire, with a little kindling, is introduced into the orifice, a draft, and the upper one performs the functions of a chimney. The heart of the tree is dry and contains a considerable quantity of pitch, and when manipulated as I have already described, burns briskly. It is generally necessary to feed this fire with some fresh fuel from time to time. But one man can keep a large number of trees thus burning, and will get twenty or a hundred down thus much quicker and much easier than he could otherwise do. In a similar manner, when the tree is down, it is cut into pieces by being burned in two. A hole is bored into the log from the top, and another from its side till they meet, as before described, when the perpendicular one acts as a flue, and the horizontal one acts as a draught. It often happens that in burning a large tree into lengths for saw-logs, there is not more timber wasted than would result from chopping of the log with an axe.

PETROLEUM AT GASPE.—For some time past a Company have been at work at Gaspé Basin, boring for oil, with various prospects of success. Over a year ago, oil of excellent quality was found, and the deeper they got the indications improved. The following extract from a letter dated Gaspé Basin, April 10th, 1866, shows that there is a good prospect of a flowing well:—"Gaspé oil, we believe, has at last been struck by Conant, and both Campbell and himself believe a flowing well. The tools which were lost in the hole in December, were only got out after dark on Saturday night. Oil indications had been improving lately, wherever they stationed tools, and when they came out, a stream of gas, water and oil, came up, which still continues. They are now at work cleaning out the bottom of the hole, in which mud and some small pieces of the tools remain, and purpose, after boring a few hours longer, to get well into the stratum of the rock they are now just commencing on, to put down the tubes, and both seem fully of impression that they have a flowing well. It will take ten or twelve days to get the work done, when I fully expect to advise oil to go into the tank."—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

NOVA SCOTIA MINES.—The Chief Commissioner of Mines has presented his report for the financial year ending the 30th of September, 1865. Royalty was paid in the year upon 24,867 oz. of gold, an increase of 6,123oz. over the previous year. About 700 miners were at work throughout the year upon an average, and calculating the gold at only \$18.50oz. per ounce, which is below its market value, the average yield per man was about \$2.10c. per working day. The result of the coal mining of the year was also very satisfactory. The total quantity of round and slack coal sold from the mines amounted to 632,854 tons, an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year. 59,561 tons were exported to neighbouring colonies, and 540,757 tons to other countries, principally the United States. There are now 30 collieries at work in Nova Scotia. The iron mines are comparatively unimportant as yet, but about 1,500 tons of bar iron were shipped to England.

THE EX-MAYOR OF LONDON AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Cornish, ex-Mayor of London, has again been distinguished himself. On Friday last he met one Mr. Boniface in a saloon, and accused him of applying certain uncomplimentary epithets to him in connection with the last Municipal election. Mr. Boniface pleaded guilty, whereupon Mr. Cornish promptly blackened both his eyes. Both were soon roiling on the floor, Boniface being uppermost, and he described as 'heavy man.' The report says that Cornish then tried to get the portly man's head in his mouth, but had not accomplished that pleasant little feat when friends interfered. A warrant, signed by Alderman McBride, was then taken out by Mr. Boniface against Mr. Cornish, whereat the ire of the latter was incited in regard to the Alderman, whom he called upon and 'punched.' Finally the bellicose ex-Mayor was secured, after a severe struggle and placed in the lock-up. Whilst in the station he smashed everything within his reach, destroying nearly every pane of glass in the building.

At Ottawa, Mr. Hedge, an employee in the Receiver General's Department, has been missing for the past few days, under circumstances leading to the belief that he has met his death by drowning. The old man went out fishing towards the close of the last week, and though the boat which he hired for the purpose has been recovered, he has neither been seen nor heard of.

Died.

In this City on Tuesday the 2nd inst., Margaret eldest daughter of Patrick Prior, aged eight years and ten months. May her soul rest in peace.

In this City, on the 6th inst., Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph McCaffrey, aged 18 months.

In Prescott, on the 21st ult., Timothy Buckley, Esq., Merchant, at the advanced age of 84 years. Deceased was born in Lisacrol, County of Cork, Ireland, in 1782, and emigrated to Canada in 1835. For over 40 years he was a resident of Prescott, where he conducted a successful mercantile business and reared a large and respectable family. He is much regretted by their suspension of business during the funeral, which they attended in large numbers, notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather. He was a devoted member of the R. Catholic Church, was honest and upright, and bore an irreproachable character. His term of life extended far beyond the usual period allotted to man. He was an affectionate husband, a fond father, and a true friend. Many who have cause to cherish his memory with heart felt gratitude, can bear testimony to his kindness of heart. His great experience and naturally sound judgment caused his advice to be much sought after by old and young; and it was always cheerfully given.

As a business man his loss will be felt in the community, whilst in his home of which he was the pride and honor, his death will not only be mourned but his memory will be cherished with the fondest and most devoted affection. May his soul rest in peace be the heart felt prayer of all.—*Com.*

EXTRAORDINARY LAND-SLIDE FROM THE HIGHERS OF ST. AUGUSTIN.—The road leading to the ruins of the old church on the beach of St. Augustin, Portneuf, was blocked up, on Monday night week the length of about two acres, reaching from the bottom to within a quarter of an acre of the top of a hill.—This road between two hedges, bounded to the south-west by a high cape, being hollow, caused the slide to go with sinuosity of its course—the loose earth, large boulders and about twenty large trees filling up the space, causing the road to be perfectly impracticable. The trees slid down on their bed without being in any way damaged, and are now standing as perpendicular as if planted. The road, which was very steep, will have to change its direction, and run through the old burying ground.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Waterville, E. Swift, \$2; Bangor, Me. U. S. J. Foley, \$1; Smith Falls, A. W. Wall, \$2; Chester, Thomas Booth, \$2; Maxwell, P. Seymour, \$4; Greenville, J. Low, \$2; St. Andrews, Rev. J. J. Graham, \$3; Oshawa, Mechanics' Institute, \$2; Kemptville, Rev. W. Hart, \$2; London, D. McMillan, \$2; Morrisburg, T. McGinnis, \$1; Westport, D. Foley, \$2; Pakenham, J. Gorman, \$2; Danville, Rev. L. A. Masson, \$2; Papezaville, E. Joubert, \$1; Alexandria H. McDonald, \$2; St. Andrews, D. McDonald (Hughes), \$1; Park Hill, M. Morris, \$2; St. Felix de Valois, E. Asselin, \$2; Valleyfield, Owen O'Reilly, \$2; River Beaudette, L. McLaughlin, \$3; L'Acadie, E. Duneau, \$4; St. Athanasie, T. Duneau, \$4; St. Barnabe, Rev. J. O. Desnoyers, \$2; St. Oesaire, J. Desnoyers, \$1; Sandwich, Rev. F. Marselle, \$4; Barrie, Rev. G. R. Northgrave, \$4; Roxborough, A. R. McDonald, \$2; Atholstan, J. Durand, \$2; Merigonville Island, N. S. J. McGregor, \$2; Alexandria, Major A. McDonald, \$2; St. Sylvester, Rev. G. V. Drolet, \$10; Shuen, W. Darcy, \$2; River Deserit, M. Moore, \$2; St. Raphael, Angus McDonald \$2; Aylmer, J. Christian, \$3; Bat Hurst, Rev. M. Molloy, \$4; Eganville Rev. M. Syrae, \$2; D. McGrath, \$2; Strathglen, E. McLaughlin, \$2; Glenneville, Neil B. McDonald, \$2; St. John's T. Maguire, \$2.

Per J. Killoroe, Seaford, Self \$2; W. Flannery, \$1; D. Oasey, \$2.

Per J. McGuire, Cobourg—T. Gilles, \$2; H. Oahilly, \$3.

Per Rev. T. J. Dowling, Paris—D. Skelly, \$5.

Per P. Lynch, Allumeta Island—A. Whelan, \$3; M. Donnell, \$2; J. T. Oughlan, \$1.

Per R. McCormick, Peterboro—J. Quinton, \$1; J. Doras, Otonabee, \$1; J. W. Fanning, Sarnia, \$1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 7, 1866.
Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Super, No. 2, \$5.35 to \$5.50; Superfine \$6.00 to \$6.80; Fancy \$7.25 to \$7.75; Extra, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.50; Bag Flour, \$8.50 to \$8.80 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c.
Tallow per lb, 90c to 100c.
Butter, per lb.—Medium Dairy, 19c to 20c; choice do, 23c to 28c.
Pork—Quot; New Mess, \$25.00 to \$30.00; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$35.00; Prime, \$35.00 to \$40.00.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.50 to \$4.85;
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.37.
Asbes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.87 to \$6.00 Seconds, \$5.55 to \$5.60; First Pails, \$7.25 to \$7.50 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10.00 to \$11.00
Beef, live, per 100 lbs ..7.00 to 9.00
Sheep, each, ..58.00 to \$14.00
Lamb, ..3.00 to 4.00
Calves, each, ..\$6.00 to \$8.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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

FOUND.

ON Alexander Street, last Sunday, 6th instant, a BROOCH. The owner can have it by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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 healthy 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.

T E R M S :

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—
Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriental 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. Demosthenes Fashions Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True News, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union National, Le Perroquet, La Science and Le Desfricheur.—The Norelette, 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.