

The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, at Albany, on Sunday the 16th instant, was very gratifying to the Catholics of this Continent, not so much from the magnificence of the ceremonies therein employed, as from the proof of Catholicity on this side of the Atlantic. There are men yet living who remember the day when for a Catholic priest to say Mass in several parts of the U. States was treated as a grave offence, and visited with heavy fines and long imprisonment; whilst even to tender hospitality to the proscribed Catholic clergyman entailed severe punishment upon the charitable criminal. These days even now are not altogether passed away, as witness the treatment of Catholic priests in Missouri; and with the triumph of democracy we may expect to witness a revival of the old Protestant penal code.

But still the spectacle of the 16th inst. was a grand, and a consoling one to the Catholic. He can now worship God ere in the U. States openly and in the face of day. To His service he has erected noble temples worthy of the Ages of Faith; his church is governed and served by a noble band of Prelates and ecclesiastics of all grades; and the numerous wealthy and intelligent laity who by their piety and liberality well second the zeal of the Pastors, testify to the progress that Catholicity has made amongst the community of the U. States.

The consecrating Bishop on the occasion alluded to was His Grace the Archbishop of New York: there were also present assisting at the ceremony the Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Bishops of Portland, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Burlington, Hartford, Erie, and Pittsburgh from the U. States—together with the Bishops of Toronto, Hamilton, and Sandwich from Canada accompanied by several of their clergy. The sermon was delivered by His Grace the Archbishop of Cincinnati.

THE "DUBLIN REVIEW"—September 1865.—No. X, New Series.—The table of contents give but a very feeble notion of the interesting and instructive matter that this *Review* contains. It will be seen, however, that questions of the greatest importance are discussed, and that with the vigor of thought and argument, for which this Catholic periodical has always been nobly distinguished.

NOTES OF A TOURIST THROUGH THE LOWER PROVINCES.

"There are probably no feelings," says Henry Cockton, "at all comparable with those which are experienced by a sanguine country youth, on the eve of his first departure for London." I do not at all pretend to say that even the whole of British America put together, contains one-half the objects of interest that are to be found in the great city above named; nor have I the sanguine temperament, still less the inexperience of the world, that would render me liable to be impressed by any objects of curiosity to the degree so strikingly expressed in the quotation given above. But this I will say, that I left Montreal one fine September afternoon for the Lower Provinces with such agreeable anticipations of pleasure and profit, as nothing but the prospect of a few weeks' country life can afford. I have not been disappointed, and now, having returned from that trip, all that I regret is that I had been so long without experiencing the pleasure and instruction to be derived from a visit to those interesting British Dependencies, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Entering New Brunswick by way of the State of Maine, the first place of importance at which I arrived, was Fredericton, the capital of the Province. This city contains a Chartered University of considerable reputation, and seems otherwise to be well provided with educational institutions. In the establishment of Catholic schools especially, a great deal has been done, chiefly owing to the exertions of the worthy Pastor, Rev. J. C. McDevitt, and his zealous curate, Rev. William Foley. Continuing my tour southward, my next visit was to St. John. There are few cities in the Provinces which have grown more rapidly, and few in which trade is, at present, more brisk, than that of St. John. Some years ago, this city was scarcely known beyond the limits of its own Province; but, thanks to the energy of its inhabitants, as well as to the enterprise of British capitalists, it has now risen to be a place of much importance. One of the finest edifices in the whole city is the Catholic Cathedral, which, through the indefatigable zeal of the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, has lately, with the exception of the spire, been brought to completion. A splendid Convent has been established in St. John; and, at the time of my visit, a Mission was given in the Cathedral by the Jesuit Fathers, which was attended by thousands with the happiest results. I was pleased to find that Catholicity is making great progress in this thriving city, and that every exertion is being made by the clergy to provide for the spiritual and moral welfare of its rapidly increasing Catholic population. After a few days most pleasantly spent in St. John, I took my departure for Prince Edward Island.

To those who wish to escape, for a few weeks,

from the bustle and turmoil of city life, I know of few places more suitable in point of interest than the Colony of Prince Edward Island. The beautiful scenery in which that island abounds, its green valleys, its undulating hills, its calm rivers, its imposing forests of maple, birch, cedar, and hemlock; its productive soil covered, in most places, with grass to the water's edge, all these and a hundred other attractions entitle Prince Edward Island to a high place in the estimation of every admirer of Nature and Nature's beauties.

Such was the train of reflection into which I was led, as I, in company with some dozens of others, steamed into Charlottetown harbor. This city, which is the capital of the island, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Hillsborough, and is in constant communication, during the summer season, with the neighboring Provinces, Great Britain, and the United States. Among the buildings of note in this city, I was particularly struck with the House of Parliament, which is built very much on the plan of our Court House in Montreal, as well as with St. Dunstan's Cathedral, which is sufficiently large to seat with ease the whole Catholic population of the city. His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, resides in Charlottetown, as does also his Vicar General, the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald. A Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame was established in this city some time ago, and it has been since, I learn, very liberally patronized both by Catholics and Protestants. As to Hotel accommodation, I am not in a position to give an opinion, but, from my own experience, I can safely recommend to the stranger, the "North American" as combining, in an unusual degree, these two essential qualities of every popular Hotel, personal comfort and moderate charges. As far as public journalism is concerned, I was happy to find that this island is well represented in that department of knowledge, and if the number of newspapers published in a country be a true criterion, whereby to judge of the intelligence of its people, then I should say that Prince Edward Island has no need, in this respect at least, to be ashamed of her sister Provinces. The only Charlottetown paper with which I myself am well acquainted, is the *Herald*, edited and published by Edward Reilly, Esq.,—a journal which is conducted with marked ability, and which is, moreover, I was glad to hear, daily extending its circulation.

About a mile and a quarter from the city stands St. Dunstan's College, a magnificent brick building, which would be admired even in Montreal. In company with a friend, I took occasion to visit this institution, at which we were most kindly received by the President, Rev. Angus McDonald, and shown through the various parts of this extensive building. I remarked in particular that the Department of Physics was provided with a splendid Apparatus, nor was I less surprised to find the Library so extensive and selected with so much judgment and good taste. From what I have seen and heard of this institution, I am convinced that St. Dunstan's College is one of the best educational establishments in the Lower Provinces. It would be scarcely fair not to add, that this splendid edifice was built, and is now supported, solely by the Catholics of the Diocese. Notwithstanding the ability with which it is conducted, and which all are obliged to acknowledge, the gentlemen, who form the Government of the island, and who are to a man, Protestants, cannot get it into their crania to give the smallest public assistance to an institution that is the pride and boast of the colony which they, in this instance at least, so glaringly misgovern.

Having spent a few days in Charlottetown, I took a trip to the Eastward of the Island. On my arrival at Souris, I was informed that a Tea-party was to be held there on the following day for the benefit of the new church, lately erected in that locality by the zealous Pastor, the Rev. D. F. McDonald. I was surprised to find so large a number of persons there, many of whom, I was told, came a long distance, to contribute their share to the praiseworthy object for which the entertainment was held. I must not forget to add that, not only did Protestants liberally patronize this social festival, but that fully one-half of those who composed the Managing Committee of the Tea Party were likewise Protestants. It is unnecessary to comment on this display of sincere and earnest liberality. It shows more strikingly than any words of mine could express, the true Christian feeling that exists between the different religious bodies of that community. This is far from being a solitary instance of the practical Christianity of our island neighbors. In the far West of the same Diocese, there is now being built a splendid edifice, intended for the use of the Congregation of Notre Dame, which, when completed, will be, I am told, one of the most magnificent Conventual establishments of which British America can boast. A branch of the Congregation Sisters has likewise been established at Miscouche, and is, I learn, in a very prosperous condition. As I considered the great progress which, by the united exertions of Bishop, priests, and laity, the

Catholic religion is making in that Diocese, in spite of the tempest-in-a-teapot persecution of Catholics at which a few fanatics sometime ago attempted to play, I unconsciously recalled to mind the following eloquent passage, delivered by the Hon. Robert M. Hunter, of Virginia, in the United States Senate in 1855:—

"Deprive the Catholics of all the offices, bar them out from every avenue to political distinction, deny to them the opportunities which you accord to Infidels and Atheists; and when you have done it all, when you have placed their honest ambition to enjoy the honors and emoluments of political preferment under the ban of a ruthless proscription, your work is not yet finished. There will still remain offices for them. Yes, my friends, the sweet offices of Christian love will still be left, and in the midst of your persecutions, their bishops and priests, as in the recent pestilence in your Southern cities, will through the hospitals and post-houses, bringing succor and consolation to the poor victims of the plague. Aye, and their Sisters of Charity will still brave the terrors of loathsome and infectious disease, will still wipe the death damp from the suffering brow, will still venture in where the courage of man shrinks back appalled, and will point the dying gaze through the mysterious gloom of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, to the Cross and the Crucified."

Crossing the Straits of Northumberland, the first place which I visited was Pictou, a small but important town on the North Coast of Nova Scotia. It may not be generally known that Nova Scotia is, of all of the British Provinces, the richest in mineral wealth; in fact, without it the North American squadron of the British fleet could, with difficulty, remain in these waters, in as much as it is furnished with all its coal from this Province and the neighboring island of Cape Breton. A very fine Catholic church is in course of erection in Pictou, under the supervision of the Pastor, Rev. R. McDonald. From Pictou I proceeded to Halifax, which is, perhaps, of all the cities in the Lower Provinces, the one with which Canadians are best acquainted. Here, too, I see, every where around me, the influence of that Divine religion which is daily making such strides over all this Continent. With its splendid Cathedral, its St. Mary's College, its numerous schools to which are soon to be added those of the Christian Brothers, and its excellent institutions for the education of young Ladies, Halifax is destined to become, so far at least as Catholics are concerned, one of the most desirable places of residence on the Atlantic seaboard.

CONFIRMATION AT MARYSVILLE, TYENDINGA.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—I ask the favor of a space in your excellent paper for an account of the above interesting ceremony which took place in this Mission, on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Although it is not long since His Lordship was with us, on a similar occasion, yet I must say, we all looked forward with fond anticipation to his last visit. It is easy to account for such feelings on our part by the fact that as Catholics, we are always proud to see our good Bishop and ever eager to catch the words of instruction that flow from his lips. Moreover, in a country Parish like ours the presence of a Bishop is regarded as an event of the first importance, and as forming an epoch ever afterwards to be remembered with naught but feelings of pleasure. It is no wonder, then, that we all felt rejoiced, when it was announced to us that, on the above named day, we would be honored with a visit from our esteemed Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan. On Tuesday evening His Lordship reached Marysville, being conveyed thence from Belleville in a carriage. The lateness of the hour prevented us from giving him that enthusiastic reception which everywhere greets his arrival, and which strongly evinces the affectionate esteem in which he is held by his loving people. His Lordship was warmly received by our worthy Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mackey, at the Presbytery, where the hospitable character which the latter bears will fully warrant me in saying, he received all the treatment due to one in his exalted state.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, eager crowds appeared winding their way to the church. There were to be seen many who but seldom darken the door of the house of God; there were decrepit men and women who left their sick beds to see the bishop; there was robust manhood numerously represented; there in fine, were hundreds of youths all with countenances beaming with smiles of innocence and happiness. Such an assemblage of Catholics has rarely if ever been witnessed in this mission before and their highly respectable appearance was sufficient evidence of their comfortable circumstances in life.

The hour of Mass having arrived, the church became densely crowded but nevertheless the strictest order was maintained throughout. The interior of the sacred edifice presented a very neat appearance, the altar being charmingly decorated with flowers and every thing in use around it scrupulously clean. On the Sanctuary, besides the Bishop and our worthy Pastor, were noticed the following clergymen: Rev. Mr. Harry of Kempville; Rev. John Brennan of Belleville, and Rev. Mr. Browne of Napton. The holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by his Lordship, who, before administering confirmation, addressed the children in a touching and truly paternal manner. He proved to them clearly the institution of this Sacrament by Jesus Christ; expatiated on the blessings it conferred, and endeavored forcibly to impress on their minds an idea of the dispositions necessary for a worthy reception of it. In expounding doctrinal matters, his Lordship possesses a peculiarly winning way calculated to reach the conviction of his hearers, which, I am confident, was the case, on this occasion; for whilst he continued to speak the whole congregation hung with rapture of delight on his eloquent lips.

At the conclusion of his discourse, His Lordship conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on about sixty children, all of whom, by their devout behaviour, seemed fully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. To some this number may appear small; but it must be recollected that it is only a short time since Confirmation was held here before. When the sacred ceremony was over, His Lordship preached a highly impressive sermon, and then all left the church well pleased, no doubt, with what they had heard and seen. Thus, I may say, terminated a ceremony which shall be ever fondly remembered by all who witnessed it.

Before concluding this already lengthy sketch, allow me, Mr. Editor, to refer in a few brief words to our beloved Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mackey. I am sure he does not care for the praises of men; but justice forces me on the present occasion to pay a just tribute to his sterling worth. For a number of years he has been laboring for our spiritual welfare in his own quiet and unobtrusive way. Day or night, sunshine or shower, it mattered not, he has always lent a willing ear to the faint cry of the sick and dying. Since his advent amongst us, he has ever acted the

part of a kind father to us all. In him the poor have found a generous benefactor; the wicked, a stern rebuker; the youth of the parish, a faithful adviser; and all a model to copy after in their lives. He is a living embodiment of what a true Priest ought to be, and deservedly lives in the affections of his parishioners. The amount of good he has effected in the Mission is incalculable, for most of it is known only to Him from whom nothing is hidden. I feel, therefore, that I but anticipate the wishes of his grateful and devoted people when I give expression to the hope that he may be long spared to instruct us both by word and example.

Yours, very respectfully,

A PARISHIONER.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—We are glad to see that a heavy verdict of \$1200 has been obtained in Upper Canada against two magistrates who have exceeded their duties. The plaintiff was a weaver, who had accompanied an officer charged with a search warrant, to identify property if it should be found on the premises searched. For this visit the person whose house was the object of inquiry, brought him before the august bench, as for a trespass. The magistrates behaved in the most unseemly way; and, finally, without any evidence, ordered him to pay a fine of \$10.00, and in default, sent him to jail for a month. From jail he was released on *habeas corpus*, and now brought his action for false imprisonment. The judge charged directly against the magistrates, and the jury found for the plaintiff with the award of damages which we have mentioned. The most improper persons are constantly put on the Commission of the Peace by our Government. That cannot be helped; but the court can show these ignorant people that they incur a very serious responsibility in undertaking a duty for which they are so wholly unfit. —*Herald*.

FIRE AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire was found to be burning in the basement of these premises. The policeman on duty in this street gave the alarm from box 7. In a few moments the Fire Brigade was on hand and laid on the hose from the nearest hydrant; but after the branchmen entered the building, it was found they could get no water from it. On examination it was discovered to have been broken for some length of time. This caused some delay, until a fresh stream was procured from another hydrant further off. When water did come the fire was soon got under. Hot ashes had been put in a wooden box, which communicated to the flooring. The damage done, beyond that resulting from smoke, was not great. —*Gazette*, 23rd inst.

RESULTS OF FLAX CULTURE.—The last number of the *Canada Farmer* publishes a letter on this subject from Mr. Donaldson, Government Emigration Agent at Toronto, addressed to the President of the Board of Agriculture. He says that in nine cases out of ten farmers who have engaged in the culture of flax this year have more than realized their expectations. The expense of labour has hitherto been an obstacle to going into the growth of this crop; but the writer gives a calculation showing the sum each item of labour and seed costs, which gives a total of \$17 53c. per acre. The produce he sets down at two tons (sometimes more), at \$28 per acre. The farmers obtain the money for the flax crop before they can convert any other crop into cash, and the amount they thus receive, he argues, is of immense value to them in carrying out their harvest operations. The prospects for this new branch of Canadian industry appear to be most promising. Mr. Donaldson suggests the importation of a quantity of 'Riga' seed, either by the Board of Agriculture or the Government, this seed to be distributed to advantage among the farmers, the first cost to be refunded. The state of New York is instanced as an example, having granted \$30,000 for the encouragement of the growth of flax; and one of the largest linen manufacturers in Putnam, New Jersey, has been allowed to bring in machinery duty free from Ireland, to encourage this new and valuable branch of manufacture. —*Montreal Herald*.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—On Friday morning at 5.30 the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade arrived here from Quebec, where, during the past summer, they have been employed on the fortifications.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Some allusion has already been made to the improved position the Volunteers were hereafter to occupy. We understand that they are to receive \$4 each for back pay; the regular \$8 a year, and an allowance of \$3 a year for clothing. It is also stated that the whole force is to be newly outfitted. —*Herald*.

On Wednesday, a fine new American gunboat, the "S. P. Chase," arrived in this port, and now lies at the new wharf, near the mouth of the canal. She is one of a series of 6 gun boats, that are to be placed on the lakes for revenue purposes, and on account of the breadth of her paddle boxes, one of them, along with the wheel, will have to be removed, to enable her to pass through the locks.

Correspondence with the following Public Departments should be addressed to Ottawa after the dates hereinafter mentioned:—Provincial Secretary's, Oct. 25th; Militia, Oct. 11th; Customs and Excise branch, Oct. 9th; Audit branch, Oct. 20th; Finance department—Returns and Correspondence, Oct. 9th; Applications for Warrants, Oct. 20th; Board of Customs, Excise, and Stamps, Oct. 20th; Post Office Department, Oct. 16th.

TORONTO, 19th.—The people of Toronto were considerably excited this morning on learning that the safe of Brown Brothers, bookbinders, had been blown open last night by burglars, and over \$2,000 taken; most of the money, however, belonged to J. W. Miller & Co., brokers, who are in the habit of putting their money in Brown's safe. There is no clue to the burglars yet.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—A telegram from Pictou says the steamer *Ranger*, Captain Gasker, from Montreal, bound to Port Stanley, laden with 300 tons of merchandise, went ashore yesterday morning on Tenby Island Bar, near the False Ducks. She is in a very bad condition.

A meeting was recently held at St. Pie for the purpose of forming a steamboat company to ply between St. Hyacinthe and St. Pie and St. Casaire, on the Yamaska River. A subscription was taken up and the construction of a proper steamer entrusted to Mr. Daudelin, of St. Pie.

In Hamilton, some thieves in mid-day entered the store of Mr. Ruddlel, working jeweller, and removed watches and other articles to the value of \$300. Ruddlel was away at dinner, and the police, as usual, were not in the way of the thieves.

NOT FAR OFF IT.—The other day two Irish carters were overheard discussing the trials at the Queen's Bench, when one anxious to clear up the mystery of the jury system to the other, said "Pat, you know the jury is a body of men sworn to remain together and give a verdict against the evidence."

BUSINESS IN OTTAWA.—At present all life and activity in the City. All branches of trade are in a flourishing state. Our streets are crowded with loads of flour and produce of every kind which are daily moving to the market. The remarks of the *Globe* as to business in Toronto will apply to Ottawa, that "never was the city in a more prosperous condition." Dry goods and hardwaremen, grocers, florists, and all others, are driving a good business. There has been a general rise in prices, and yet abates that have long contained stagnant stocks are being cleared off, and large orders for new goods are constantly being despatched. Buyers seem to be flush of cash, and in fact, trade is very healthy. The arrival, too, in our midst of the Government officials lends to the city a very busy appearance indeed, and hotel and boarding house keepers are reaping a golden harvest. —*Ottawa Citizen*, 17th.

SODASUGAR.—We have received from Mr. Chaffers, of St. Casaire, a specimen of the Syrup of the Chinese Sorghum or Sugar Cane, which he has cultivated successfully for four years past. He has taken pains to go to the United States, to see the manner of cultivating the cane, and intends to procure machinery for converting it into sugar. He believes that the Sorghum will turn out a very valuable Canadian crop. It should be planted, after the grain has been made to germinate, about the 10th or 15th of May, and should then be cultivated like Indian Corn; but Indian corn must not be planted near it. The flowers should be cut and the leaves broken. The best canes moreover should be kept for the seed. When ripe it is to be passed through iron rollers, and the juice collected in large basins, where it is boiled, and the green scum taken off, while it is frequently stirred to prevent sticking. Mr. Chaffers thinks that he is not perfect in the way of getting rid of the scum, and he intends to proceed to the West for the purpose of ascertaining how to manage that part of the process in the best way. If the cultivation of the Sorghum should succeed in Canada, a very great addition would be made to the agricultural wealth of the country. —*Herald*.

Le Canadian states that C. S. Oberrier, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., has been elected President of the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada by the other members of the Board.

DEPARTURE AT LONDON.—On Monday night last no less than seven soldiers of the 16th Regiment; Corporal McIntyre, Bugler McIntyre and five privates, deserted from the barracks at London. —*Herald*.

In consequence of the prevalence of outrages and crimes at London, C.W., the police have been arresting all vagrants. On Friday evening twenty-seven vagabonds were taken and locked up, their united capital amounting to \$2.40. The gang nearly effected their escape before the next morning by picking the lock of the cell. There were three burglaries in London on Saturday night. A large Herring safe in Mr. Yarwood's office was blown open, and \$208 in silver stolen; Mr. Cameron's residence was entered, but the robbers being alarmed made off; and Mr. Rowland's grain store was broken open, the thieves getting their pains for their trouble, as no valuables were kept on the premises.

Died

At his residence, in Paris, O. W., on Sunday, the 16th, from the effects of recent injuries received by a fall in getting out of his carriage, Joseph Cary, Esq., late Deputy Inspector General of the Province, an office which he held for the better part of half a century.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Roch de l'achigan, Jno McGuire, \$2; St. Raphael, L. McLaughlin, \$2; St. Catherine de Fossambault, Mrs Conway, \$1; St. Jerome, J. McLaughlin, \$2; Norton Creek, A. McCallum, \$2; Quebec, E. O'Neill, \$5; Waterloo, Rev. P. E. Gendreau, \$2; Alexandria, John Molotsh, \$2; Compton, Rev. J. Chartier, \$2; St. Giles, Rev. J. Dion, \$5; Napierhouse, W. Moran, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, O. Larue, \$2; Richmond, J. McKenty, \$2; Cascapedia, Rev. Mr. Bosse, \$2.

Per Hon J. Davidson, Alnwick, N. B.—Self, \$2; W. Davidson, \$2; Tabusiac, John Gratton, \$4; St. Andrews, Rev. R. Verrier, \$2.

Per P. Maheady, Warden—Self, \$2; P. McGuire, \$2.

Per P. Purcell, Kingston—B. A. \$2; Jas Nolan, \$4; Daniel Lynch, \$2.50; Wolfe Island, J. Dawson, \$2; Rev. Mr. Dollard, \$2.50.

Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—Self, \$1; J. Carr, \$1.

Per Rev J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—Self, \$2; Mrs Col. Chisholm, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 24, 1865.

Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 25c.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10.00 to \$10.75
Beef, live, per 100 lbs .. 6.00 to 6.50
Sheep, each, .. 3.50 to \$6.00
Lamb, .. 3.00 to 4.00
Calves, each, .. \$0.00 to \$0.00
Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$4.00 to \$7.50
Straw, do. .. \$ 30 to \$5.00

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KINGSTON, O.W.

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

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

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courier 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. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine. —*Montreal Herald*. Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, Le Mièvre, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union National, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Desfrichon. —*The Novelties*, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanacs, 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 accepted for Newspapers and Magazines.