

to deprive them. They have personally, given no hostages to fortune.

The only way in which, in such a community as that of the United States, the Government can apply the screw to Catholics, is direct persecution of the laity, and the forcible appropriation of all ecclesiastical buildings such as churches and chapels, and which are at present held as private property. To some such measure, the party now in power may very likely have recourse; and laws discriminating between Catholics and Protestants, to the disadvantage of the latter, such as have already been enacted in the State of Missouri, may perhaps become general throughout the States. Piece by piece, an entire Penal Code will thus be built up, and we may see re-enacted on this Continent, Statutes of *Præsumptio*, to be enforced by the penalties usually attached to treason. There is no logical half-way house on the road of persecution, as the totally inoperative Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in England plainly shows; no middle ground tenable, between non-interference with the Church on the part of the State, and absolute prohibition under the most savage penalties, of the exercise of religion. The Supremacy of the Pope in the United States, as in England, is a purely spiritual supremacy; its claims can be enforced only in the Court of Conscience; and therefore only by suppressing that tribunal entirely, in so far as Catholics are concerned, can those claims be disallowed, and that supremacy be put down.

BAZAAR OF THE ST. LAURENT COLLEGE, NEAR MONTREAL.—The Bazaar of the above institution, which was announced in the city papers some weeks ago, will open on Saturday, 7th inst. On Thursday, 12th inst., a Mass will be said for all those persons who contribute to this good work. The Bazaar will be continued every following Sunday until all the lots are disposed of. On this occasion, the *Omnibus Villeneuve* will start every day from the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Street, in the morning at 9 o'clock, and in the evening at 2 o'clock. Fare there and back 37½ cents.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Chief of Police, of the Annual Report for the City of Montreal. It presents nothing new, or very striking. Only one paragraph, as illustrative of the effects of the Licensing system upon unlicensed groggeries, is worthy of consideration; and teaches a valuable lesson to those simple-minded but well meaning persons, who dream on, in their mutton like innocence, that the sale of spirits, and that drunkenness can be diminished by diminishing the number of Licences issued to retail dealers.

Of the extreme silliness of this view we have, we say, complete and conclusive evidence in the Report before us; from which it appears that whereas in 1864 there were in Montreal 290 licensed, against 250 unlicensed, grog-shops, or 540 in all—in 1865 there were 326 of the former, against 215 of the latter, or 541 in all; thus showing an increase of 36 licensed, and a corresponding decrease of exactly 35 unlicensed, grog-shops—the total number of groggeries however, remaining the same—540 in 1864 against 541 in 1865.

What clearer proof could be desired than this of the truth of the proposition, that licensed and unlicensed grog-shops always do stand, and always must stand,—the craving or demand for liquor amongst the population remaining the same—in an inverse ratio to one another; that as the first diminish, the others to the same extent increase; and that consequently the only effect of diminishing the number of licensed grog-shops is to increase, and in exactly the same quantity, the number of unlicensed groggeries.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—Owing to the death of the late Mr. O'Leary, the agents in this abominable crime, when brought up to stand their trial at the current Session of the Court of Queen's Bench, were ordered to be discharged, there not being sufficient evidence against them. Thus unfortunately one of the most atrocious crimes ever perpetrated in the Province, as to which there could be no shadow of a doubt, and of which all the facts have been clearly proved on previous trials, has escaped unwhipped of justice, to the regret of all honest men.

THE IRISH EXPRESS.—This is the name of a new paper issued for the present once a week, but to be issued daily should it meet with encouragement; published in the English language, by M. Mederic Lancot, editor of *L'Union Nationale*, to which paper, externally, the *Irish Express* bears a close resemblance in respect of size, and character of type. Of the principles which the new paper will advocate we know as yet nothing; but we suppose that they will be in harmony with those of *L'Union Nationale*, since the same gentleman is the publisher of both.

In our columns of Foreign News will be found a very interesting report of the proceedings at Rome, on Washington's birth day, to which we invite the reader's attention.

The *Courier du Canada*, in its issue of the 28th ult., protests opportunely and vigorously against the impertinent proposition made about a year ago, and again renewed, that the Catholic people of Lower Canada should be taxed in order to furnish an endowment for the McGill University, a Protestant institution. We rejoice to see that the *Courier* is determined to make a firm stand against the menaced encroachment upon our rights, and trust that the same spirit of determined opposition may be found amongst all the Catholics of the Province. Not that we have any ill-will to the University in question, which is in many respects a very useful institution in so far as our Protestant fellow-citizens are concerned; but seeing that our University, our educational institutions are supported by the contributions of Catholics; and if endowed at all, have been endowed by private liberality, and not by the State, we do protest against an exclusive State endowment for any Protestant educational institution whatsoever.

PUERITANISM ON THE RAMPAGE.—The Commission of the Church of Scotland met in consultation with the Commission of the Free Kirk, about the beginning of last month, in order to appoint a day of fasting on account of the cattle plague. One gentleman, a Dr. Lee, proposed Easter Sunday as an appropriate fast day, that day being observed by Romanists as the special festival of Our Lord's Resurrection: another gentleman, with better taste, suggested Friday the 30th ult., or Good Friday, as more appropriate, seeing that the anniversary of Our Lord's bitter passion upon the cross is observed as a fast day by most Christians. This proposition, however, as might have been expected, called forth a perfect storm of indignation from the zealots of the Presbyterian party. These considered that, as it was, there was a great deal too much inclination to follow the usages of Episcopalians and Papists in the matter of fast days; and that, had as was the *rindest*, the observance of Good Friday as a fast would have the tendency to encourage in Presbyterian Scotland a superstitious attachment to those days, and this would "result in a worse state of things than any cattle plague which had ever visited this, or any other country." The proposition therefore to name Good Friday as a fast day was repudiated by the Assembly, lest some fearful thing should befall the faith and morals of Puritans.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—March 1866. Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—The number for the last month opens with a lively critique upon the "*Religious Novel*," a style of literature peculiar to the evangelical world, for the most part of Yankee growth, and with which we suppose that none of our readers are familiar.—From what the *Reviewer* says of it, it would seem that the evangelical "*Religious Novel*" is a trifle more nasty, impure and corrupting than the French novel; and that the atmosphere of the ball room must be morally and intellectually invigorating in comparison with that of the conventicle or meeting-house. The other articles consist of the sequel of *Sir Brook Fossbrooke*: part VII. of the very interesting *Memoirs of an officer on the staff of General Stuart during the war for Southern Independence*, in which is given an interesting account of the great battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th December, 1862, and of the glorious victory then won by the gallant Southerners over the superior forces of the North. Next follows a somewhat prosy monetary article on the Bank of England; which in its turn is succeeded by a continuation of the tale of *Miss Marjoribanks*, and Cornelius O'Dowd's usual lively and somewhat flippant notes upon Things in General: and the whole is concluded by a somewhat flat and dreary article on *The Position of the Government and their Party*.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—The March number of this periodical has come to hand. Its contents comprise the sequel of the story *Jacques et Marie*: an article on the last years of French Rule in Canada, several pieces of poetry, biographical notices, and the usual record of contemporary events.

We are happy to learn that J. H. Duggan has been admitted to practice the Profession of Advocate, etc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Society thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Five Dollars from Mr. B. Tansey, being a donation towards the charitable fund of the Society.

At the election of Officers of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held on Monday, 19th ult., Mr. A. Shannon was elected Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Twelve splendid pianofortes, by the celebrated prize maker, Vose, of Boston, are advertised to be sold by Mr. Shaw on the 9th April.—Mr. Vose's pianos are now among the finest in the world.

The Roman Catholic Church at the Indian Village of St. Regis, was burned to the ground about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The fire was distinctly visible here, and was noticed by the sentries on guard. There were three fine bells in the tower, two of which were broken in fragments when they fell. The largest, strange to say, though it fell upon a stone pavement, rebounded about thirty feet in the air and again fell down uninjured, so elastic was the metal. The Mechanics of Troy were the manufacturers.

The collection taken up on last Sunday, for the poor, in St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Bridget's churches, amounted to \$239 82.

TAKING THE VAIL.—We stated on Tuesday that the day preceding several young ladies had assumed the veil in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and that a number of others had been admitted as novices.—The following are the names of those who made profession, and those who assumed the habit:—Profession: Julie Mayor, called Sister de Mazenod, from Monte Bello; Sister Annie O'Doherty, from Ottawa; Sister Anne Lanouette, from Quebec; Sister Aurelie Lambert, from Bourbonnais. Habit: Victoria Ether, from Montreal; Emilie Laverriere, from Quebec; Catherine McManus, from Plattsburg; Adeline Mettesse, from Sorel.—*Ottawa Times*.

It is stated that the amount of damage done by the late fire at the College Barracks, was \$4,722.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Orders were issued on Saturday relieving the Volunteer Militia of Montreal from permanent duty, with the exception of the detachments on frontier service.

It is found on making up the returns that in obedience to the call for 10,000 Volunteers for active service, no less than 14,000 were actually enrolled, in the proportion of 8,000 for Upper Canada, and 6,000 for Lower Canada. While this number is greater than the Government actually need, and upwards of one-third more than they called for, it is a gratifying circumstance as furnishing another proof of the alacrity with which the men stepped forward.—*Montreal Gazette*.

There has been some misconception about the use of the word "disband," as applied to the volunteers sent home. They are not disbanded, but allowed to return to their head-quarters and homes—so that spring work may be as little interrupted as possible; but they will be called upon to drill twice in the week, receiving 50 cts per diem for that service.—They will hold themselves ready also to move at any threatened point at a moment's notice. This reduction of force and cost to the country has been rendered possible by the renewed assurances of the United States Government that it will prevent any invasion of Canada, and by the fact that it has moved troops to the frontier for that purpose.

THE RECALL OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from Toronto that several of the corps of Volunteers serving on the Western frontier, have been recalled; and we are also informed, on what we believe good authority, that the entire Volunteer force, or a large part of it, will be again placed on the peace establishment, from and after Tuesday 3rd inst.—*Herald*.

APPRENTICES AS VOLUNTEERS.—A question of some interest has been before the Courts in London, O.W. Two volunteers absented themselves from duty, and were summoned before the Police Court to answer for the offence. The objections raised on the part of the prosecution were that the Volunteers were indentured apprentices; that they had enrolled themselves without their masters' consent, and further that they were minors. The case was argued at length and the decision of the bench was that those under indentures were not liable to serve. The parties before the Court were therefore ordered to remain at their employment.

The picket at Niagara was fired upon one night lately by parties from the other side. The picket returned six shots, but nobody was hurt.

The Post Office authorities intend to place letter boxes on some of the lamp posts throughout the city in a few days. This improvement of the postal facilities had been repeatedly called for.—*Gazette*.

RIVER FISHERIES.—On the Black River, at Lancaster, seaplane being taken by the Government to have fish slides erected on the various mill dams, to admit of the fish coming up the St. Lawrence obtaining access to their spawning beds. Before the mills were built this river was full of valuable fish, which have all disappeared, leaving none but inferior species, which never leave the locality in which they breed. It is contemplated, we believe, to do the same in other rivers of a similar character throughout the country. The importance of this decision will be at once seen, as the increase of fish will add much to the comforts of the people, not only in the neighborhood, but elsewhere.—*Herald*.

On the evening of the 22nd, the 8 o'clock train, when within a short distance of Preston, ran over a deaf and dumb German, who has been long known in Galt as the "Dummy Dutchman"—his proper name we have not learned. The engineer of the train was not aware of the accident at the time, but when returning to Galt next morning, on the 8 o'clock train, he saw the mangled remains of a poor fellow lying alongside the track. One arm and leg were cut off, and he had undoubtedly been to death. It is thought that he must have been intoxicated, which added to his deafness doubtless prevented him from noticing the approach of the train.—An inquest was held on Friday last, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.—*Galt Reformer* 28th.

Ministers have been forced in years past, by carrying and carrying in Parliament and out of it, to be niggardly in their Militia expenditure. Every copper spent on the Volunteers has been granted grudgingly, and fairly wrung from them by representations that they must spend the money or lose the force. And Parliament—claiming for retrenchment in everything but the allowance to its own members—has most applauded those who have secured most work and the largest sacrifices out of the Volunteers for the least amount of pay and smallest allowances.—i. e., in effect, those who have made the taxes for the defence of the country rest upon a few zealous and patriotic men—and have refused to distribute them equally over the property owners and householders who were to be defended. Hence it falls out that when occasion calls—even for 10,000 men—it is difficult to find arms and impossible to furnish comfortable uniform clothing for this small body.—Fourteen thousand demand the right, and are allowed to serve, but are not properly provided for active service. It was thus that a niggardly economy left the British army unfit for the Crimean war. Britain learnt her lessons there in the school of most disastrous experience. Our lesson has been, thank God, more cheaply learnt. Let us profit by it at once.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The *Globe* says:—The Prince Edward Island *Royal Gazette* contains a proclamation calling the Legislature of the province to meet for the despatch of business, on Monday, the 9th day of April. The *Royal Gazette* has a proclamation warning citizens of the United States from the inshore fisheries of the Island. The *Examiner* fears, however, that the American fishermen will not respect those proclamations, and that unpleasant complications will ensue. After pointing out that "the Americans lose the right to fish in Provincial waters by their own 'outrageously extravagant' demands, our contemporary says:—

"If ever the cause of annexation had any considerable number of adherents, in any or all of the Provinces, their number has unquestionably lessened since the failure of the late negotiations at Washington. There is a stronger desire than ever heretofore existed for a closer intercourse between all the colonies,—whether that intercourse will lead to a political union, it may be difficult to determine; but it will certainly lead to a commercial one, with a vast development of our Provincial resources, after which the political union may come. The British Government will rejoice at the changed and improved feeling in the Provinces; and we may depend upon it, that they will not be backward in placing at the disposal of the Provincial authorities such a naval force as will secure ample protection to our fisheries. The British Government cannot submit to see international law outraged; nor will they allow the proclamations of two Provincial Governments under their protection to be treated with contumely."

CANADIANS IN CHICAGO.—It is stated that a number of young Canadians in Chicago have organized themselves into a volunteer company, ready to come forward for the defence of their country in the hour of danger. They are drilled by two pupils of military school, one from Guelph, the other from Toronto.

INSECURITY OF WELLAND GAOL.—On Friday afternoon two prisoners confined in Welland gaol somehow effected their escape and made tracks for the woods. Their names are Eugene Durham and John Latchaw. Both were tried at the recent sessions, for breaking into the armory, at Clifton and taking away some of the military equipments. The former was under sentence of three years in the Penitentiary and the latter to nine months in Welland gaol.

The order in Council admitting fire-arms and munitions of war free of duty extends only to the 8th inst.

H. M. steamer Rosario, 11 guns, the first of the fleet ordered from the West Indies, arrived at Halifax, from Jamaica, on the 19th ult.

The Yankee who arrived here (Quebec) some time ago and thought to do a big business in selling Fenian songs, which were composed and printed, we presume, by the New York *Herald*, has suddenly disappeared, leaving his board and other sundry bills unpaid. The police were about arresting him.

Le *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe* states that well executed counterfeiters on the city Bank of Montreal are circulating in that vicinity, but especially in the Eastern Townships. A person named Faucher residing at Durham was victimized to the extent of £40 on the sale of a mare quite recently.

The St. John, N. B. *Telegraph*, of March 22 says, that the Government propose to appropriate Ninety Thousand Dollars to the Military Defence of the country. They have also introduced a Bill which provides for the procuring and equipping of four vessels, manned by two hundred men, Naval Defence to cost perhaps Fifty Thousand Dollars more!

An hotel keeper in Belleville has been fined for declining to receive billets. He pleaded that he had his hotel full of jurors and others at the time, but this defence was not received as sufficient.

On Tuesday last, a correspondent writes us, a vein of oil was struck at the unprecedented depth of 44 feet, in the "Freeman" well, on lot No. 27, south of Longwood road, Mossa. On drilling through a hard stratum of shale, the gas rushed out with such force as to throw the oil and grudge forty feet in the air; the roaring of the gas can be heard at a distance of half a mile from the derrick. The well is owned by Messrs. Freeman & Tisdale of Simcoe.—*Hamilton Times*.

Three children at Toronto were poisoned lately by eating colored candy representing birds on a tree; at one time their recovery was doubtful, but they are now out of danger.

AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.—Three companies of American volunteers have been called out at Cape Vincent, and a fourth is likely to be added to them, to do duty at Cape Vincent in preventing any Fenian or other demonstration against the peace of Canada from that point. The *Detroit Free Press* says that several of the 17th U. S. regulars have arrived in that city to be assigned to stations there and elsewhere along the lakes. It is reported that a portion of them will relieve the detachment of the 4th infantry at Fort Wayne, that one company will be sent to old Fort Brady, at the Sault Ste. Marie, and two will be stationed at Fort Gratiot, just above Port Huron.

The Albany Evening Journal, organ of Mr. Seward, thus speaks of the Fenian movement: "It is time for our fellow citizens to understand that while such silly coalitions and extravagant threats as have heretofore distinguished the Fenian movement, can only be regarded with amusement, or contempt, they will not be permitted to disturb the honorable relations of this Government with its neighbors by violations of neutrality, the only result of which would be to make that infamous which is now ridiculous."

The St. John (N.B.) *Globe* speaking of the action taken by the Legislature of Newfoundland, on the question of Confederation, says:

"On the more abstract question we presume that ninety out of every one hundred persons in the Lower Provinces are favourable to a Union—the only thing is to get such a Union that will not leave us at the mercy of Upper Canada, and place us in such a position that all our interests will be made to subserve Canadian interests. This cannot be got whilst the Quebec Scheme is held over our heads."

The revenue of Prince Edward Island for the year ending 31st January, 1866, was £68,041, and the expenditure £66,800. The revenue of the previous year was £66,333.

THE FENIAN ALARM AT HALIFAX.—On Friday, the 16th, the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia received information of a probable attack on the Province, of such a character as to call for vigorous action. All the troops in garrison were put to work on the fortifications, and worked by relays, day and night, including Sunday, and the following week. The Militia were called out, uniformed, armed, and put to drill; palisades were erected at all the outlying forts, a hundred cruck horses were employed constantly removing Armstrong guns, powder, shot and shell from the Ordnance yard, while the steamer Neptune towed heavily laden barges of material to the various points of defence around the harbors. In a few hours 5000 Militia had responded to the call. The work of defence at all the forts goes on day and night without cessation; day and night the streets of Halifax resound with the din of teams conveying ordnance stores. On Saturday afternoon the Provincial Secretary informed the House that His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor had information on Saturday of an impending attack on some part of the Province, of such a nature as to force him to instantaneous action. The House had adjourned that day before he could ask it to form a resolution authorizing him to take steps for the public safety; and he had accordingly assumed the responsibility of issuing the proclamation given in our advertising columns. The Provincial Secretary refused, however, to give any of the particulars of the information in the possession of the Government, although he represented it to be of the most serious nature, on the plea that he would thus be injuring the public interest and destroying the government system of communication for the future. The House passed a resolution endorsing the action of His Excellency.—*Telegraph*.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING the 6th instant. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Brochm, M. L. McGrath, \$1; Hastings, T. Oughlin, \$4; Pembroke, J. E. Dougherty, \$1; Oole St. Andrews, M. Darragh, \$2; St. Andrews, M. Malloney, \$10; Otham, E. Le Francois, \$7; Meadevale, D. Spillane, \$6.50; Buckingham J. McGarr, \$1; Per L. Oughlin, St. Catherine de Fossambault, J. Griffin, \$4.
Per E. McCormack, Peterboro, J. Carew, Banimore, \$1; W. Young, Stoney Lake \$1; J. Allan, Kinmount, \$1.
Per P. P. Lynch Belleville, J. McCormick, \$2; Dr. J. Power, \$2.
Per Rev. Mr. Lalor, Pictou, Self, \$4; D. McCawley, \$2.
Per G. Murphy, Ottawa, J. McCarron, \$4; J. Murphy, \$2; J. Holland, \$1; E. Gleeson, \$2; A. Hawley, \$0.62; W. McKay, \$5; M. O'Gara, \$2.
Per J. Oatrol, Rawdon, J. D. Daley, \$2; Rev. J. Remillard, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 4, 1866.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.45; Super, No. 2 \$5.10 to \$5.25; Superfine \$5.40 to \$5.50; Fancy \$6.50 to \$7.00; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.50; Bag Flour, \$3.15 to \$3.20 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 20c to 23c.
Tallow per lb, 90c to 100c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$23.00 to \$24.00; Prime Mess, \$20 to \$20.00; Prime, \$20.00 to \$20.00.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.40 to \$4.60.
Wheat—U. O. Spring ex cars \$1.16.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.65 to \$5.70 Seconds, \$5.90 to \$6.00; First Pearls, \$7.80 to \$8.00.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$8.00 to \$8.50.
Beef, live, per 100 lbs. 7.00 to 8.00.
Sheep, each, \$6.00 to \$12.00.
Lamb, 3.50 to 5.50.
Calves, each, \$2.00 to \$10.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

April 4, 1866.

	a. d.	a. d.
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 3 to 1 6	
Do, salt do,	1 1 to 1 2	
Beans, small white, per min	0 0 to 0 0	
Potatoes, per bag	3 0 to 3 6	
Onions, per minot,	4 0 to 0 0	
Beef, per lb	0 4 to 0 7 ½	
Pork, do	0 7 to 0 8	
Mutton do	0 5 to 0 6	
Lamb, per quarter	5 0 to 6 2	
Lard, per lb	0 10 to 1 0	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1 0 to 1 3	

IMPORTANT ANNUAL SALE OF SLENDID OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES.

JAMES W. VOSE, the celebrated Boston Piano Manufacturer, has instructed the Subscriber to Sell without reserve at the Stores 97 Great St. James Street, TWELVE SLENDID PIANOFORTES of the finest Rosewood, clear and beautiful tone, full 7 octaves, Overstrung. Each instrument guaranteed for 5 years. Catalogue prices ranging from \$650 to \$450 each. The high prices of first class Pianos in the United States have prevented any Sales being made here for a long time past. The high reputation of Mr. Vose's Pianos for strength and purity of tone has given them an enormous sale both in the United States and Canada, and several places in England. There are about 150 of his make now in use in some of the finest residences in this city, who speak highly of them. It is expected Mr. Vose himself will be present at the sale. Ladies and Gentlemen requiring first class instruments will do well to bear the sale in mind. Catalogues will be printed, and the Pianos will be on view in my Sale Room, up stairs, on Saturday the 7th, Sale on MONDAY the 9th, at TWO o'clock.—HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE time for the reception of plans for this Building has been extended to 6th of APRIL next. Full particulars can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Directors, No 40 Little St., James Street, every day from 2 to 4 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
By order of the Directors,
R. McSHANE, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ELIZABETH COLMAN, wife of JOHN MORRISON, when last heard of they lived in Buffalo, where her husband died on the 3rd of July, 1861. Also of her brothers THOMAS and WILLIAM COLMAN, from the Parish of Madeliga, County Wexford. I will be thankfully received by their sister Bridget Tolman, now Mrs. Gallagher, at No. 15, "Aye" I see Montreal, Lower Canada.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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 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.

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, O'Connell's, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Original 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. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine, Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perceur, La Soie and Le Devoir.—The Novelties, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, John 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.