

REPORT OF THE CITY SURVEYOR—1865.

—This is a detailed report of all works done under the superintendence of the City Surveyor during the course of the past year. It boasts p. 4 that, "no man sewers with the exception of that in St. David Street have been constructed of wood during the past year," thus leaving us to infer that, previously these sewers had been constructed of wood! And on the same page we are told that, in several out of some 36 new shafts with branch sewers, traps have been put "to prevent the stench from the main sewer getting into the street through the gratings;" thus leaving us again to infer that in a great many, perhaps in the majority of, cases, this essentially necessary precaution against "the stench from the main sewer" is neglected!!! Of course the fault is not that of the City Surveyor who does what he can with the funds at his disposal: but what a hideous condition of affairs with respect to the drainage of this City does not his Report incidentally reveal? He recommends that the creek from Guy Street to Chaboulez Square and Little St. Antoine Street to Inspector Street should be filled up previous to the setting in of the warm weather: as if this be not done, "it will become a nuisance, and in the event of cholera, dangerous." The citizens resident in the district indicated should see to it in time, and force the Corporation to do their duty.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—May, 1866. Dawson Bros. Montreal.—Besides the usual tales and serials, the present number contains an interesting sketch of the Yosemite Valley and a review of Dr. Livingstone's Last African Expedition, both copiously illustrated. The other articles are of the usual character.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.—By John S. Davenport. New York, Appleton & Co.; Dawson Bros. Montreal.

The name of the author of this little work is not familiar to us, nor can we determine with certainty from its contents, to what section of the non-Catholic or Protestant world he belongs.—We are inclined to suspect, however, that he is an Irvingite, or that he has tendencies that way from his allusion to a "work of Grace," as he fondly calls it, that occurred, or broke out in Scotland some six and thirty years ago, and of which the clever but eccentric Irving was the author.

Mr. Davenport's argument is, that Christian Unity does not exist; that nevertheless Christian Unity—a visible organic unity of the Church—was contemplated, and earnestly enjoined upon all His disciples, by Our Lord Himself; that this Unity has however been lost, ever since the Apostolic age, or age almost immediately following the death of the Apostles; and that to restore it, a new interposition of Providence, or the miraculous interference of God Himself is again necessary. The Christianity, in short, founded by Christ has signally failed, and the whole work must be done over again.

But if this be so, Christ was evidently either but a well-meaning bungler, or an impostor.—For if it was His intent or His promise that His disciples should ever remain united in one visible organism or Church; and if they are not so united to-day—whose is the fault? Evidently the fault of Christ, since, either from incapacity, or from indifference, He did not Himself create and leave behind Him all the machinery necessary for ensuring Christian Unity. The Catholic, the Papist who alone can consistently assert the infallible wisdom, the infinite power and goodness of Christ, contends that Our Lord did establish all the machinery necessary for maintaining organic unity amongst all His disciples, and to the end of time; that that machinery continues perfect to the present day, in the Roman Catholic Church, under the Pope as head of the Episcopate or Apostolic College, and centre of unity; and that all schism is the consequence of separation from this divinely instituted organism. There is therefore no need for a new revelation, for a new dispensation, or a new Church; for all that the most enthusiastic aspirant after Christian Unity can desire, is to be found already existing in the Catholic, Apostolic and Papal Church:—

"In order," says Mr. Davenport—"then, to the recovery of a unity by which the whole Church throughout the world may be bound into one universal or Catholic organization, there must be a central authority which can be received and respected as being placed and endowed by Christ Himself—an authority such as that by which the Church at the beginning was constituted one body."—p. 76.

Why! this is just what we have actually in the Papacy; to wit—"a central authority" that is actually "received and respected as being placed and endowed by Christ Himself;" and which therefore can be so received and respected; and identical with the authority by which the Church at the beginning, that is to say on the day of Pentecost, was constituted one body. Had Mr. Davenport endeavored to describe the actual Papal organism, he could not have employed other terms, than those which he has selected to describe his ideal organisation for realising Christ's scheme of Christian Unity.—Mr. Davenport's intellectual condition is in short as that of the man who at mid-day should grope about with a lighted tallow candle, looking hope-

lessly for the sun, and loudly invoking God for a new creation of that very necessary portion of the planetary system.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.—The London Times publishes an accurate list of the total number of persons shot, hung and flogged by sentence of Court Martial during the suppression of the negro insurrection, as elicited before the Royal Commission. From this it seems that 276 persons were actually executed; 9 were sentenced to death and pardoned; 45 flogged; 60 flogged and imprisoned; 4 acquitted, and released; 23 imprisoned; in all 417 persons punished.

Besides these cases, however, there were several cases of negroes who were flogged by order of the Provost Marshall; and by the troops and Maroons it is estimated that nearly 70 persons must have been shot; so that the Times concludes that, in all, nearly 500 negroes must have perished during the course of the insurrection and its suppression. This is a large figure, it must be admitted; but still it falls far, very far short of the exaggerated and sensational statements put forth in the Exeter Hall press.

THE BISHOP OF ARICHAH ON CONFEDERATION.

We copy from the Halifax Evening Express the following Circular Letter, addressed by His Lordship the Bishop of Arichah to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese.

Beloved Brethren and Dear Children in Jesus Christ.—Albeit the intense political excitement which for some time passed has occupied both people and statesmen throughout the British North American Provinces, we have carefully avoided, by any overt word or act of ours, to give publicity to our sentiments relative to the great question of the day, namely Confederation, or the Union of the Colonies. As the question itself was one of a purely political nature, although in its last analysis and remote consequences likely to affect the progress and welfare of the domain of religion, we deemed heretofore that the time for us to speak had not yet arrived. We patiently watched the course of events, and weighed with due consideration the opinion and sentiments of those whose position or opportunities entitled them to special regard. We felt, however, that in the political history of Nova Scotia a crisis was fast approaching pregnant with the weal or woe of this land of our birth. That crisis has arrived, and it would ill become the Bishop of a flock, numbering over fifty thousand free born British subjects, to be silent when the gravest interests of the country hang trembling in the balance. Hence it is that we address you on the present occasion; thence it is that we declare the sentiments we entertain, and recommend them to your most serious consideration.

Our present duties we read by the light of the candle of history, and we learn to estimate our actual position by glancing back at the source whence it derives its origin. With the exception of our Acadian brethren, who, after the many sad vicissitudes of fortune which visited their forefathers, and after the entire conquest of the country by British arms, have settled down in willing and peaceful acquiescence to the mild terms of British rule, faithful subjects of the British Crown, the majority of the pioneers of Nova Scotia's civilization, as the close of the last century, bade a long and last adieu to the native hills and historic dales of ancient Morven, to enter on the labour of colonizing our country. Conducted by the guiding hand of a kind Providence, they traversed the broad Atlantic, to inaugurate a new residence in the Eastern portions of this Province amid difficulties and privations, of which tradition will long preserve the pathetic remembrance. Industry and perseverance have changed the appearance of our native land since that period. The primeval forest has melted away before the advance of Albion's hardy sons, and the lowing of domestic herds is now heard in the place where silence was then broken only by the hunting whoop of the Red man or the howl of the object of his pursuit.

Under the care of Divine Providence, and the fostering encouragement of a paternal government, our country with its varied population of Scotch, Irish, and French, has attained to a high state, in which social order has blended with material progress and enlightened civilization. Still it is the beginning of its real and material happiness. Its many natural resources, whether we regard the sea or the land, are but of yesterday's development. While as hitherto peace and equitable laws, and the continued favors of kind Heaven, have diffused joy and happiness among our people;—while religion has flourished untrammelled;—while education, according to the most approved systems of modern times, has spread light and culture amongst the masses of our fellow citizens;—while trade and commerce have added yearly to our Provincial revenues and individual wealth;—while finally the two branches of productive industry, Agriculture and the Fisheries, have been prosecuted by the people, and encouraged by the government, the opinion has seemed well founded that no country at least on this side of the Atlantic, possesses more sources of temporal happiness, and holds out more cheering hopes of a glorious future, than the Province of Nova Scotia.

The question now can be asked with propriety—to whom, or to what cause, after the blessings of Heaven, do we owe the present happy and prosperous condition of our Country? The logic of historical facts furnishes us with an immediate answer. We owe it to the indomitable perseverance, the judicious guardianship, and the fostering care of the mother country. Great Britain for more than a hundred years labored as only the energy of Britons impels to action to convert old Acadia into the present Nova Scotia. Her victorious warriors wrested the land of our birth from the grasp of a belligerent and formidable state, and far-seeing statesmanship destined the great Island of Cape Breton and neighboring counties to be the asylum, the place of refuge, and happy home of our fathers, and the generations that succeed them. We therefore, the favored children of the present day, owe the mother country a debt of gratitude, which can never be fully repaid. Faithful allegiance, consequently, to the Gracious Sovereign under whose benign rule we live and enjoy so many blessings, becomes the first and the most necessary, as it is certainly the most noble of all our political duties.

You are aware, beloved brethren and dear children, that clouds have recently appeared to darken the aspect of our political horizon, and threaten to deluge our happy country with the red ruin of hostile invasion, and the scourge of unmerited war;—that we are menaced with the loss of our birth-right, and all that valued and extensive share of political freedom, which impartial laws and native legislation have hitherto conferred on us; that a mysterious but significant threat is boldly proclaimed to hurl us from our present attitude of free and independent citizens, and sever us once and forever from the beneficent connection which binds us to the benign Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as reflected upon us through the illustrious personage who so happily fulfils the duties of Her Representative in this Province. We are threatened in a word by a formidable invasion from a neighboring republic, now grown as warlike in spirit as its proportions are colossal.

While hordes of infuriated Yankee Fenians, if

current reports can be relied upon, in tens of thousands are preparing munitions of war to march in the van of hostile attack, we regret we cannot withstand the conviction that the authorities of a neighboring state, still holding peaceful international relations with Britain, and consequently with us, are conniving at a line of regular action, which, if persisted in, must eventually bring all the horrors of war to our hitherto happy homes. To ward off a calamity so dreadful, there seems to be but one rational medium left us, namely the immediate aid of that mother country, to whose prowess we owe the land we possess, and to whose fostering care and protection we are indebted for the many blessings, spiritual and temporal, we enjoy. That the subjects of Her Gracious Majesty in all the British Provinces, without distinction of class or creed, shall march in armed ranks to the rescue in the hour of need, if the struggle come, would be doubted by him alone, who knows not the fires of attachment to the British throne that burn in Colonial breasts; but we fear that overwhelming numbers will decide the unequal combat, that the few will fall a helpless prey to the many, while degradation, the loss of our cherished freedom, and the taunts of an insulting foe, shall follow in the wake of the contest to embitter the ignominy of defeat.

Current events and all the reliable sources of information within our reach point to one conclusion, that, namely, British aid and protection in the hour of danger and emergency can be secured on one condition only—and that condition is the Union of the North American British Provinces. We allude not to the Quebec Scheme of Union which our own and a neighboring Legislature have already rejected, but it seems so highly probable as to amount almost to positive certainty, that Britain's sword will not be drawn, if the Provinces, like wayward sisters, persist in refusing to negotiate on every basis that may be proposed. Let the axis of British influence be once removed, and our history is already written, the Provinces shall have vanished from the Imperial map, the integrity of which was so dear to our fathers. Swallowed up in the vortex of Republican ambition, they shall soon belong to the past and be numbered among 'the things that were.' To prevent so direful a consummation, it is difficult to imagine a sacrifice too great; and if in the true spirit of patriotism we really value British connection; if we are not blind to the alarming evils that menace us, we cannot withhold the encouragement and approval of our sanction from the plan of Union now before our Legislature. If through it our independence be secured, and the horrors of war be avoided, or the threatened invasion promptly repelled, it were folly to assert that the sacrifice even of Provincial institutions to a certain extent were too high a price. We consider, therefore, that the Union according to the plan proposed in the House of Assembly, arranged and matured by British Statesmen, aided by the knowledge and experience, and authorized by the vote of the several Legislatures, will be a boon which under the blessing of Heaven will secure for ages to come, the privileges and liberties heretofore enjoyed, and perpetuate the happy connection existing between the Mother Country and the Colonies, after they shall have assumed the endearing name, it may be, of Nova Britannia.

† COLIN F. MACKINNON,
Bishop of Arichah.

St. Ninians, Antigonish, April 10th, 1866.

HEALTH OFFICERS' REPORT.—Dr. Rottot and Dr. Girdwood read their first report; the one in French the other in English. They reported that the streets were in a very dirty state—full of the deposit of manure accumulated during the winter months, and left in streets when the snow melts. The number of men employed removing the heaps should be increased. The water courses at the sides of the streets required draining, and should be laid with stones. The gutters leading to the drains from these water courses are not trapped, but open directly into the drains, the gases arising from which are permitted to escape into the open air. Gratings should be laid as well as traps, to stop the escape of noxious gases. Some system of ventilating the sewers should also be adopted. The use of wooden drains should be discontinued and the City Surveyor called on to insist upon a proper trap being placed on all drains leading from the house to the street drain, more particularly in houses now building. Whole drainage of the city should be carried into the river, below the city.—Means of utilizing the sewerage should be adopted. Vacant lots should be cleared of filth and fenced in. A certain number of carts should be licensed for the removal of night soil; it is valuable as a manure, and ought to be paid the expense of removal. Privies should all be emptied before the hot weather comes, and cesspits deodorized. Two or three scows should be placed along the wharves to be the receptacles of filth during the day, and be carried off at night by a steam-tug to some place below the city to be named by the Council. All meat should be inspected, and no well or pork be sold. The sale of old clothes should be stopped in the open market. All manufactures in any way injurious to the health of the city, should be removed beyond the limits as speedily as possible. All back premises should be lime-washed two or three times at least during the year—the Corporation supplying lime for those unable to pay for it. They should also be supplied with disinfectants to be used in the privies and drains of their houses. Directions should be issued to the public and printed in the journals as to what to do to cleanse the city and to ward off cholera or other infectious disease. The proper medical certificate as to cause of death should be sent in, or a coroner's inquest held. Proper places for the slaughter of animals should be furnished outside the city limits; also places where animals might be kept alive for a few days until they recover from the feverish condition which is frequently brought on by being over-driven to market. A by-law should be passed to prevent the sale of bread until after it has been baked twelve hours. These in substance were the recommendations of the medical officers, and their reports having been received, at half-past six o'clock, the meeting adjourned.

MISSING.—A boy named Michael Cooley has been missing since Monday morning, aged seven years. He had on a black jacket, grey pants, and a black felt hat; had fair hair, cut very short. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father at No. 15 St. Francois Xavier street, off St. Paul street, or any of the Police stations.

THE FALL WEAT.—During a ride through parts of the townships of Hamilton and Haldimand last week, we had an opportunity of observing the condition of this grain, and although some fields had rather a brown and crisped appearance, yet we were pleased to see many that seemed to have escaped any serious injury from the frost and gave every promise of a bountiful harvest. —*Cobourg Sun.*

It is stated that the scenes on board the England, when the disease reached its culminating point, were of the most terrible and heart-rending description. The terror of the passengers was fearful. The bravest stood aghast, and the dead bodies were allowed to remain in the berths long after the decomposition had set in, few being courageous enough to attempt their removal. Owing to the panic and the frequency of the deaths, no list of the deceased was kept, and the only way in which the friends of the victims can ascertain whether they are dead or alive, is by examining the list of those at present on board and the list of persons who escaped at Halifax.

RUMOR.—The Galt Reporter gives prominence to the following:—"A rumor of an extraordinary character is current in Galt. It is none other than that the Hon. Francis Hinks is about to return to Canada, and that his old friends are already moving to bring him out as an opponent to the Hon. George Alexander, in the Gore division! It seems impossible to trace the rumor to any source; but we lay it before our readers as it is current in town."

The New Brunswick House of Parliament have been prorogued until the 3rd May in order to allow the new Ministry to go to the country for election.

The pilot who brought the pest ship England into Halifax has since died, as also two members of his family. He said before his death that he did not board the vessel, but merely towed in her wake, whence he gave the necessary directions. The cholera, nevertheless, sufficed to communicate the cholera.

The Hamilton Spectator says the police authorities, on Friday last, became possessed of the following document, which was found upon the person of an individual in that city:

"TORONTO, April 24, 64.

"This is to certify that the bearer, Michael Dixon, is a member in good standing of the Toronto Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, established by the authority of the H. C. for America, John O'Mahony, in 1860.

"MORTY MORIARTY,
"Head of Circle, Toronto.

"MICHAEL MURPHY, O. C."

A meeting was held the other day at Oil Springs, at which a strong feeling was expressed in favor of a duty on American oil.

On Thursday a young man, employed by a merchant in Toronto, received a check for \$800 to deposit in the Bank, but instead of doing so he appropriated it to his own use and left, it is supposed, for the States.

A QUEER SCENE.—A Man Crying Down His Own Credit.—In Niagara lately an old pensioner named Davis armed himself with a large dinner bell, and started round the town, stopping at each corner of a street and ringing the bell, holding a piece of paper in his left hand, from which he bawled, the following:—

"O ye! O ye! All ye good men and women take notice, that whereas my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid any person or persons trusting or harboring her on my account from and after this date, 14th March, 1866. God Save the Queen."

The effect of such a scene can be more readily imagined than described. —*St. Catharines Journal.*

SHIP BUILDING IN CANADA.—This now very important part of our trade, carried on to very great extent in Quebec and elsewhere, promises this year to establish the fact that almost any number of ships can be prepared for sea on this side of the Atlantic, and also at a much lower cost than they can be turned out in New York, Liverpool, and many other places. At Quebec alone there are ready for launching and approaching completion about 50 ships of different classes and sizes, the largest being one of about 1,500 tons. There are six the tonnage of which is 1,300 each; five over 1,200; five over 1,100; and the balance 1,000 tons and under. Of this number about 40 have been built on speculation, and as the greater part of them will be ready for the spring season, they are likely to meet with ready sale. Quebec has now a name among the first and most important ship building ports, and the trade is, we think, destined to become a most extensive one in that place. Kingston will launch shortly a few also, the tonnage of two being 1,300 each, and are, we understand, built on speculation. The total tonnage of the vessels built and now in course of erection at Quebec and Pointe aux Trembles, is nearly 40,000 tons, or an average of a little over 800 tons each.

A GRACIOUS TRIBUTE.—The Nova Scotia legislature has voted \$2,000 to the widow of Dr. Slayter, who died by cholera while employed in attending on the "England's" passengers. It is also proposed to erect a monument to his memory on some conspicuous point of McNab's Island, in Halifax harbor. One of the city journals suggests that a fund should be raised for the education of his children.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. 'TAMAR' WITH THE 4TH REGIMENT AT HALIFAX.—Yesterday forenoon the splendid iron screw steamer 'Tamar,' 2, Troop Ship, 5122 tons, 500 h. p. Capt. T. H. Stirling, arrived in port after a voyage of over 20 days from Malta with the 2nd Batt. 4th Regiment (King's Own Royal) for this garrison. The 'Tamar' had experienced rough weather on the passage, but the health of the troops was excellent, only one death having occurred on board since she left Malta.

It was at first uncertain whether the new arrivals would disembark here or proceed to St. John, N. B. and telegrams were sent to Major General Boyle, whose orders were for the immediate disembarkation of the troops here.

This fine Regiment bears a high reputation in the British army. Its glorious Peninsular and Crimean record may be learned from the names emblazoned on its colours, and Lt. Col. Martin, and many other officers in command of this Second Battalion have won personal distinction in the Crimea and the East. We cordially welcome these gallant soldiers and their families to Halifax.

The Legislature of P. E. Island assembled for despatch of business on the 9th ult. In his opening speech the Lieutenant-Governor refers to the Reciprocity Treaty, the movement for trade with the West Indies, the tenant league troubles and several other topics. Confederation is not named. The Fenians and the preparation for their reception are thus referred to: "You will, I am sure, have observed, with just pride, the loyalty and the spirit which your fellow-subjects in the neighbouring Provinces have displayed, when threatened by piratical attacks at the hands of lawless men. I know that should an emergency ever unfortunately occur in this Island, I could rely with confidence on a like spirit in its inhabitants of every creed and station.—But I must seriously urge upon you the necessity of doing all in your power towards making due preparation for such an emergency by giving your earnest consideration to the law which at present regulate the Militia and the Volunteer force."

GOLD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is said that a Hartford Company has found a very rich mine of gold in the Franconia Mountains—far superior to anything known in California. Professor Hayes pronounces its quartz worth \$867 a ton for gold and \$159 for its silver. This was in January; but since that it is said that a batch of samples have been blasted out of the rock worth as much as \$1580 per ton.

Died.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Francis Mullins, Esq., aged 73 years.

In this city, on the 28th ult., of diseases of the heart, Mrs. Margaret McEnroe, the beloved wife of Mr. James McEnroe, of the Old Countryman's Hotel, aged 63 years.

In Ottawa, on the 11th ult., Henry J. McCarthy, Esq., Assistant Clerk Journals Legislative Assembly, aged 28 years.

In Williamstown, C.W., on the 16th ult., William Henry, brother of the Rev. J. J. McCarthy. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 2, 1866.

Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Middlings, \$5.00 to \$5.30; Fine, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Super, No. 2 \$5.80 to \$6.30; Superfine \$6.75 to \$6.90; Fancy \$7.25 to \$7.75 Extra, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Superior Extra \$8.50 to \$8.75; Bag Flour, \$3.55 to \$3.70 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Butter, per lb.—Medium Dairy, 19c to 20c; choice do, 25c to 30c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$23.00 to \$24.00; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$30.00; Prime, \$30.00 to \$30.00. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.50 to \$4.80. Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.35. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.90 to \$5.95. Seconds, \$5.90 to \$6.00; First Pearls, \$7.00 to \$7.00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10.00 to \$11.00. Beef, live, per 100 lbs ..7.00 to 9.00. Sheep, each, ..\$3.00 to \$4.00. Lamb, ..3.00 to 4.00. Calves, each, ..\$6.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 2, 1866

	s. d.	q. 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	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 ..	0	6 to 0 9
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 6
Turkeys, per couple ..	8	9 to 15 0



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORTH-BRIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 7th instant. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order,
F. M. CASSIDY,
Sec. Secretary.

DWIGHT'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

NO Family should go to the country without a supply of this celebrated remedy. For the early stages of Asiatic Cholera, it has stood the test of time and experience, being composed of the same ingredients as recommended by the learned missionary, Dr. Hamlin, whose experience in the late fearful visitation at Constantinople was published in the Evening Telegraph of Thursday, the 26th ult. In ordinary Canadian Cholera (Cholera du Pays) a few doses will invariably effect a cure. Price 60c., 25c., and 12c. per bottle.

FRESH AND DRY CHLORIDE OF LIME!
And Best English CAMPHOR!
HENRY R. GRAY,
Dispensing and Family Chemist,
144 St. Lawrence Main Street.
(Established 1859.)

NOTICE.

CHARCOAL (IN REFRIGERATORS.)
An explanation of its useful and indispensable application in Refrigerators can be had at
NO 526 CRAIG STREET.

We make three kinds, comprising 15 sizes, which we put in competition, and satisfied of securing more Sales than ever, provided parties call and inspect our manufacture.

MEILLEUR & CO'S.,
STOVE DEPARTMENT, 526 CRAIG STREET,
OFF PLACE D'ARMES HILL,
April 19, 1866. 3m.

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 beautiful 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, 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. Demosthenes, 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 National, ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Desfricheur.—The Novelties, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanacs, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Map 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.