

to transplant the former to regions where the other does not exist, cannot but result in failure. Failure, however, disastrous as it may be, it may, yield, as a showy display of eloquence and windy oratory; but for solid respectable fruit we shall look in vain.

The New York Herald, a paper, which gives advice gratis to Canada, recommends us to cut the connection with Great Britain at once, and to set up a Republic on our own hook. To this Mr. George Brown in the Globe replies:—

"We shall neither submit to be swallowed up, nor yet to be separated from Great Britain, until we are able to stand safely on our own ground, free from danger of being overawed by our neighbors. Doubtless the Herald would like British Americans to undertake the responsibilities of independence while still divided into petty Provinces."—Globe.

The only legitimate construction to put on the above is this: That as understood and advocated by Mr. George Brown and his democratic friends, "Confederation," so far from being a measure by them adopted with the view of perpetuating the Imperial connection, of strengthening the tie which binds us to the throne, and of consolidating British power on this Continent, is the necessary and logical antecedent of, or preliminary to, the severance of that connection, the cutting of that tie, and the dissolution of that power. We believe Mr. George Brown is in this respect more clear-sighted, or perhaps only a little more honest and freespoken than the other advocates of Confederation. We believe that that measure, if carried out, will inevitably and speedily lead to our separation from the mother country, to the total elimination therefore of the monarchical element from our political constitution, and to the final establishment of democracy *pur et simple*.—This prospect which naturally repels and disgusts the loyalist and Conservative, is full of attractions to Mr. George Brown and his brother democrats.

As Conservatives, and as, therefore, the enemy of centralisation because centralisation and liberty are incompatible, we differ from the Globe on another point. Whereas he would insist upon a Union of all the Provinces of British North America as preliminary to their severance from the British Empire, we would desire—if unfortunately that separation be inevitable—that it should take place whilst each of the said Provinces was yet in the enjoyment of its full autonomy. Nay; we would invoke the disintegrating rather than the consolidating process as the essential preliminary to such a separation, and would fain see the existing union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada repealed, before the evil day of independence comes upon us. And for this reason. The "petty Provinces" would then find themselves as towards one another, in the position of the thirteen colonies, at the close of the war of independence; each in the enjoyment of its full autonomy or State Rights, and able therefore to stipulate for the preservation of these all important rights in any Union or partnership which, in consequence of their separation from Great Britain, the "petty Provinces" might then see fit to contract with one another. Confederation would thus be the consequence, not the antecedent, of separation from Great Britain, and national independence; and under such circumstances it would be of vital importance that Catholic Lower Canada should find herself a free and independent State, as respects her Protestant neighbors, and not hampered by any union previously contracted with the adjacent States. In view of the changes which the Globe, or rather Mr. George Brown anticipates, the one great object of Lower Canada, to which all her policy should be subordinate, ought to be the preservation of her autonomy and her State Rights; but this object can only be attained by her steady refusal now to make any the slightest concessions to the spirit of centralisation. Only as a separate and distinct State, sovereign and independent, would Lower Canada detached from Great Britain, and a member of a N. American or Laurentian Republic, maintain her laws, her language, and her religion, or preserve her Church property and ecclesiastical institutions from the hand of the spoiler, even now itching to be at them. This Mr. George Brown, this his friends the Clear Grits, and democrats of Upper Canada see as clearly as we do; and hence one reason of their anxiety to force on, under the specious title of "Confederation," a highly centralised system of Government for all the British North American Provinces, which will necessitate in the first place their separation from Great Britain, and which in the second place will render the assertion of State Rights impossible to Lower Canada.

This then we conclude is the logical order, as well as the order most favorable to Lower Canada—if separation we must have, if the link that binds us to the Imperial Crown must be broken. "Separation" or Independence, first—then "Confederation" of the Provinces; but, and this should be a condition *sine qua non*, Lower Canada to enter into that political partnership as a separate, independent and sovereign state, in a position therefore to determine for herself, and by herself, on what conditions she shall enter into the said North American or Laurentian Confederation.

Grand Vicars O'Connell and Lafleche, as also the Reverend M. O'Connell, cure of the parish of St. John, of Dorchester, are currently mentioned as likely to succeed Monsignor Laroque in the Catholic Bishopric of St. Yvonne.

federated. This is the process—the only process, by which in case of separation from Great Britain, Lower Canadian autonomy could be preserved, and therefore the order of the Globe is the reverse of this "Confederation"; and then "Separation" as the necessary consequence of the first is the Globe's plan;—and this alone should suffice, to convince every Catholic—every friend to Lower Canada—that it is a plan fraught with danger and gloomy to the latter, and to her Catholic institutions.

For the rest we do not think that the frank speaking of the Globe will do much towards encouraging the people of England in laying out their money on military works in Canada, since the only interpretation of which its language is susceptible is this: That it and the party which it represents, are only waiting until the union of all the B. N. A. Provinces shall be accomplished, and the military defences of the country at the cost of Great Britain shall have been concluded, until in short they shall feel themselves able to "stand safely on their own ground" and to dispense with British aid, to set up on their own hook, as the Yankees say, as any independent Republic. This is a nice prospect for British tax payers.

AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The fifty-sixth anniversary meeting of this society was held at Chicago on the 3rd inst. The Report read and adopted complains bitterly of the difficulty of getting competent young men to engage as missionaries. The wages are good, the work is light, unaccompanied by danger, and calls for no self-sacrifice, and yet candidates don't come forward. There are but two on hand in the country, says the Report: and it adds:—

"Our missions are growing weaker and weaker by reason of an insufficient supply of laborers, and the possible issue of this state of things is painful to contemplate. There can hardly be a question that the most pressing want of the Board is a large increase of those who count it a privilege to 'preach amongst the Gentiles the unsearchable riches,' &c., &c."—Montreal Witness.

This is a complaint for which certainly we were not prepared. The life of a Protestant evangelist is such a filthy, easy kind of life, so well suited for the lazy and ignorant, who though they neither toil nor spin, but neither look down with contempt upon the hardworking and industrious, are fond of their bellies, and blest with keen appetites—that we should have thought there would always have been a superabundance of candidates for "the work." That such is not the case is only explicable upon the hypothesis that young men are ashamed of it, so great and so general is the contempt which, amongst the majority of honest and educated Protestants, is entertained for Protestant Missions to the heathen, and all their belongings. The article which we copied the other day from Blackwood (Protestant) shows in what estimation the "missionary" is held by his co-religionists.

There has been some trouble with the Indians at Caughnawaga; the Witness hereupon asks whether this be the result of centuries of instruction given by the Catholic priests?

No, good master Witness, it is not; because the rioters, the disorderly, and drunkards amongst the Caughnawaga Indians are men who have discarded the Catholic priest and his teachings for the evangelical missionary and his tracts. It is to the latter, to the pernicious example he has set the Indians, corrupting their faith with his obscene songs and stories that the violent illegal and anti-Catholic conduct of the Caughnawaga rioters is to be attributed. They were a well conducted set of people until the faith of the men and the morals of the women were corrupted by the evangelical "men of God." If the Witness demurs to this: we can refer him to very competent authorities, resident at Caughnawaga for the literal truth of our allegations.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's congregation beg most respectfully to return their sincere and grateful thanks to the public at large for their generous contribution to the Orphans' Bazaar. To their Protestant brethren in particular, do they owe a deep debt of gratitude for the very efficient aid and encouragement received at their hands.

They would also beg to tender special thanks to the different Irish Societies for their aid in preserving order in the hall on the evenings of the bazaar; to Mrs. Wright of Notre Dame Street who has furnished them with delf, glassware &c. &c. gratuitously for many years past, as also to the TRUE WITNESS, Transcript, and the press generally, for advertising gratuitously, and otherwise giving friendly notices to the bazaar.

The Ladies of Charity feel, that in a season of unusual distress, their appeal in behalf of the orphans has been a success, the amount realised being \$3,120 80 (£780 4s. 0d.) for which, in their own name, and that of the orphans, they beg again to tender their most sincere and grateful thanks.

Grand Vicars O'Connell and Lafleche, as also the Reverend M. O'Connell, cure of the parish of St. John, of Dorchester, are currently mentioned as likely to succeed Monsignor Laroque in the Catholic Bishopric of St. Yvonne.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

September, 1865—Dawson Bros., Montreal. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the September number of this Review. The contents are as follows:—Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence—Part I; Miss Marjoribanks—Part VII; Piccadilly; an episode of contemporary autobiographies—conclusion;—Switzerland in Summer and Autumn; Marcus Aurelius to Lucius Verus; Sir Brook Fossbrooke—Part V; Our political prospects; The death of William Aytoun. For sale, by Messrs. Dawson Brothers.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF HUNGERFORD, O.W.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mr. Editor.—The fourth of October was a day never to be forgotten by the sight-loving Catholics of this place, who witnessed the solemn and touching ceremony of the blessing of their splendid new stone Church erected under the direction of their beloved pastor Edmund B. Lawlor, whose efforts in the good cause, but few could equal, and which seemed at times to be perfectly superhuman; many were the difficulties, great the labors which he had to meet, but by his untiring zeal and indomitable courage, he triumphed over all.

Though the weather was rather unfavorable, the people fared and near turned out in great numbers; and at an early hour in the morning the ground around the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The ceremony of the blessing of the new Church was performed by the Rev. Edmund B. Lawlor, pastor of Hungerford, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean of Belleville (Rev. Michael Brennan) and the Venerable Father Lawlor of Picton. After the blessing of the church, the altar was tastefully and magnificently decorated with beautiful flowers and evergreens, and the Venerable Father Lawlor of Picton celebrated the first Mass in the newly dedicated temple of the true and living God.

The sermon of the dedication was preached by the Very Rev. Father Brennan, who was never happier than on this imposing occasion. It would be presumptuous to attempt to produce anything like it here; suffice it to say, that, for simplicity of style, for natural arrangement and logical consecutiveness of its several parts, for touching eloquence, for plain, unvarnished, forcible and appropriate phraseology; for unaffected humility and mild dignity of tone, was never excelled. In conclusion, the Very Rev. Gentleman complimented the congregation for their generosity in building the church which, considering the hard times and the scarcity of money, was never surpassed, seldom equalled, by any people.

Proud therefore should the Catholics of Hungerford be when they consider that, within the short space of fourteen months, they have built and paid for a temple dedicated to the service of Almighty God larger and more sumptuous than any church or building, not only in Hungerford, but in any place of the North Riding of Hastings.

Thus ended the happiest and proudest day the Catholics of this place have ever witnessed.

Yours truly,

CATHOLICS.

A CARD.

The new Catholic Church at Cornwall, which was overthrown by the memorable hurricane of the 12th of April last, is now completed as to the exterior with the exception of the spire. In accomplishing this task, the Contractor and the Committee have both made generous sacrifices. It is to aid both, as far as possible, to meet their liabilities in this connection, that the Catholic Ladies of Cornwall are now laboring to get up a Bazaar to be held on the 26th and three following days of December next. Kind reader! your mite, however small, is earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received, on behalf of the good work.

Cornwall, C.W., Sept. 19th, 1865.

The holy order of Priesthood was conferred on Saturday last, in St. Mary's Cathedral by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, on the Rev. John R. Lovejoy, a subject of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

A BRAVE ACT.—On Saturday evening, 14th inst., a horse attached to a carriage containing a young lady, took fright near the Ottawa Hotel, and ran away at full speed along Great St. James Street, the driver losing all command over the beast. The wheels of the carriage striking transversely on the rails of the City Passenger Railway, where thrown up, now on this side, now on that, the carriage way to and fro in a most appalling manner, and the danger to the fair passenger becoming more and more imminent. Fortunately, as the runaway passed Mr. Prowse's shop, his second son saw the danger, and at the risk of his own life averted it. Running after the horse, he threw himself upon its side, clambering up upon one of the shafts, and there managed to secure the horse and step the horse, and save the young lady from serious hurt, or perhaps from a shocking death. We have seldom recorded a more daring act, or one more cleverly executed.—Mr. Prowse deserves great praise for his gallantry.—Gazette.

The Geological Survey Office has sent some of its staff to the Chaudiere to collect quartz from the various veins, in order that an assay may be made. The percentage of gold therein will be established and officially reported to the Government. That there is gold in the quartz is fully established, but no assay has yet been made by the chemist of the Geological Survey.

Letters by the Lady Head, which arrived from Gaspe, state that boring for oil is being energetically prosecuted there. The Gaspe Oil Company have sunk a well over 800 feet. They passed oil at 750 feet, and are now preparing to pump. The Boston Company have bored over 200 feet, and intend to continue boring until they get oil in paying quantities, which they expect to do shortly. They are making preparations for working all winter, and intend to bore at several points. The Philadelphia company are preparing for operations. The surveyed oil lands over a stretch of twenty or thirty miles are now all taken up or bonded. It is a poor agricultural country.—Montreal Gazette.

Monday last, the flags on the boats of the Richelieu Company were half mast high, in consequence of the death of Mrs. Sincennes, the lamented wife of the President, which occurred on Sunday night.

The propeller Perseverance towed into Kingston the barque Gibraltar, with her foremost, mainmast and jib boom carried away, and a total wreck of rigging. The accident happened in the Welland Canal, by an American vessel running foul of the Gibraltar. The barque will be taken back to St. Catharines for repairs.

BRANCH CANADIAN BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—A meeting of persons interested in establishing a French Canadian Board of Arts and Manufactures was held in the St. Joseph's Hall, St. Catharines, on Friday night. Mr. J. P. Pasten was called upon to preside, and Mr. O. Gossel requested to act as Secretary. Speeches in favor of the scheme having been made by the Hon. Mr. O'Connell, Dr. McNeill, Mr. J. Joseph Perrault, M. P., Hector Fabre, Gedeon Oimier, Mederic Lacroix, Olegas Rubillard and Mathias Jannard, it was then moved by Mr. N. Valois, seconded by Mr. J. B. Allard: That it is desirable that a Society of Arts and Manufactures in the interests of the French Canadian Artisans of the City of Montreal be established. Unanimously adopted. Moved by Mr. L. Hurlbut, seconded by Mr. F. X. Gauthier: That a Committee be appointed to prepare the necessary resolutions, and that the said committee be composed of the Presidents of the several Benevolent Societies, with power to add to their number, at a public meeting. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, Secretary and speakers terminated the proceedings.

SINGULAR FEVER IN JAPAN.—A deplorable and dangerous epidemic is now sweeping through the Japanese Islands, for which the wisest physicians have yet discovered no remedy. The Yendo Medical College has given to this curious disease the name of Roiff's fever. The symptoms are as follows:—The sufferer at first feels great lassitude and disinclination to labor. He yawns, and has a strong desire to sleep late in the morning. He bores all his friends with the tale of his distress, finally—this is the second stage of the disease—hallucination sets in; the poor wretch imagines that the Tycoon wants him; that his services are required to save Japan from her enemies; and he incessantly busies himself with writing appeals to the Tycoon, and to the local Kamis, for an official employment.

He lingers in this condition until he becomes an object of commiseration to all his friends. There is a great hospital established in Nagasaki, to which these unfortunate are constantly crowding for admission. The director of this hospital is obliged by the Tycoon to hear the sad story of every sufferer; but he can make room, of late, for but a small portion of those stricken with this mysterious fever. The words are full. During four years, 1861-1864, official tables inform us, the director of the Nagasaki Hospital received no less than six thousand applications for admission. The epidemic appears, however, to be getting more violent; for in one year 1864-5—the director received more than three thousand applications, and in the twenty-six days of the present month not less than nine hundred asked for admission. One of the principal physicians of Nagasaki asserts that if there were hospital room, the greater part of the population would become sick, and ask to be treated at the public expense. He recommends as the best way to put a stop to this fearful epidemic, the entire removal of the hospitals, and expresses the opinion that if there were no hospitals at Nagasaki there would be no fever. This is a notion worthy of a Japanese.—Quebec Daily News.

SECOND CROP OF HAY.—Mr. De Bleis, of La Canardiere, has deposited at the Journal office a sample of the second crop of hay on his farm. It is upwards of 3ft. in height.

With a Jack-knife, on Thursday last, Patrick Burns, of Rockwood, attempted to cut his throat, and because he failed, he was committed to jail for trial.

A singular threshing machine accident happened in East Flamboro on the 2nd, to Mr. Jacob Wright. He was caught in the machinery and every stitch of clothing, except his boots, was whisked off him in an instant. He received severe injuries and is now in a precarious state.

A man by the name of Briggs was some years since sentenced to imprisonment for bleeding horses, in the vicinity of Picton. After serving his term of punishment, he has lately returned and has again commenced his old pursuits. On Wednesday last he was detected in bleeding a valuable horse belonging to Mr. W. Cunningham of Picton, but escaped. He was finally arrested for committing a rape on a girl of twelve years of age, and it is hoped he will now reap the reward due to his villainous deeds.

One of the Dublin correspondents of the London Herald states, on the authority of a person cognizant of the schemes and aims of the Fenians, that they will shortly strike a blow in a totally unexpected quarter, and that the point really aimed at is neither more nor less than Canada.

One of the most severe thunder-storms for years burst over Port Hope on Saturday, with most terrific force. The instruments at the telegraph offices were smashed, and rendered useless. The wires cutting off the circuit were melted to nothing. Passengers from the Lindsay train report it to have been equally severe on the railroad. Trees were torn and split up by the lightning in several places.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence is open for the seven months in which the chief part of the business of this Province is done, and a railroad connects the Gulf with the Bay of Fundy. We have free trade—absolute free trade—now with Canada, in flour, pork, fish, minerals, &c., &c.—yet the whole of our direct imports from that great country in 1864 amounted only to \$245,020, according to the Controller's report, and our exports to the enormous value of \$80,044. Those who promise that after Confederation the Gulf is to be white all the summer through with the sails of numberless vessels engaged in carrying flour, pork, grain, fish, coal, minerals, &c., to and fro, should explain if they can why this trade, which is now free as it can be, does not increase without Confederation.—St. Johns (N.B.) Freeman.

THE BELLEVILLE COUNTERFEITERS.—The arrest of several counterfeiters at Belleville, the other day, through the agency of Detective Armstrong, has already been announced. We learn that, on the 21st ult., Mr. Armstrong received orders from Quebec to go to Belleville to look after a gang of counterfeiters, who, it was expected, would be found in that vicinity. On reaching the scene of his operations, he sent a man among them to ascertain what he could, and this man succeeded so well as to be able to introduce Armstrong to some of the counterfeiters. Armstrong soon ascertained where their press and dies were, and obtained possession of them as well as of some of the counterfeit money. He arrested five men—Adal Sticks, James Quackenbush, Blarud Quackenbush, Andrew Potter, and Samuel Bailey. Sticks and Bailey are well-to-do farmers, living some fourteen or fifteen miles from Belleville; Bailey, who seems only to have been implicated as an accessory, has been admitted to bail, and will probably be used as a witness in the case against those more deeply implicated. The other four are in prison.—Globe 11th ult.

CONFEDERATION.—The Halifax Citizen, of the 28th, of September, says that Mr. Mackay, correspondent of the London Times, had arrived there to gauge public opinion in Nova Scotia on the subject of Confederation.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pioton, D. Shea, \$2; Bell's Corners, J. E. Dougherty, \$1; Richmond Hill, M. Teffy, \$2; Point Levi, T. Dunn, \$2; St. Hilaire, Rev. F. X. J. Soly, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, St. Rev. Dr. Laroque, \$2; St. Anicet, P. Barrett, \$2; St. Charles, Rev. Mr. St. George, \$2. Per W. Bartlett, Bethel—D. Murphy, \$1. Per J. Feeney, Brantford—T. Troy, \$1. Per G. P. Hughes, Kenansville—J. O'Connell, \$2. Per F. Scallion, Leeds—Self, \$1; P. Judge, \$2. Per F. F. Prescott, M. Kelly, \$2. Per E. Kennedy, Perth—R. McDonald, \$2. Per J. F. Murphy, Ottawa—T. Stookpool, \$5; J. Kehoe, \$4; T. Morrow, \$2.50; T. Hanley, \$2.50; J. F. Caldwell, \$4; P. O'Meara, \$2.50.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Chief Commissioner for mines in Nova Scotia writes to the Times:—Gold in nuggets, nuggets, &c., the product of the mines of Nova Scotia, is now exported to a considerable extent from Halifax to England. So far as I can ascertain, there will, during the year ending on the 30th inst., have been not less than 25,000 ounces of gold exported from the Nova Scotian mines to England. So far as I can ascertain, not an ounce of this has been represented to the British public as coming from Nova Scotia. All the gold shipped at Halifax is represented as being shipped at Boston, in the United States. The gold mines of Nova Scotia are steadily and uniformly increasing in productiveness, both absolutely and in proportion to the capital and to the number of men employed.

The Customs Returns of Trade and Navigation, for the year ending 31st December, 1864, have just been published for the Colony of Newfoundland. In these returns, the Receiver General, who publishes them, makes an estimate of the amount of duty which would have been paid on their imports of 1863 and 1864, if the Canadian Tariff had been applied to such imports. In 1863, the import duties amounted to \$24,513 19s. 2d. sterling, and under the Canadian Tariff they would have amounted to \$151,679 15s. 3d., being an increase of \$57,156 16s. 4d. sterling, or upwards of 60 per cent. In 1864, their import duties amounted \$28,613 17s. 4d. sterling; under the Canadian Tariff they would have amounted to \$150,350 7s. 3d., being an increase of \$51,736 9s. 11d. sterling or upwards of 62 per cent. In these calculations he has not made any allowance for hemp cables, cordage, outfits for new ships and manufacturers of Canada, which, under Confederation, would come into Newfoundland duty free, but he estimates that such reductions would probably reduce the increase one half of the amount named.

RAILWAY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The St. John, N.B., Daily Evening Globe says:—Mr. Buree brings the cheering intelligence from Badger that the contractors will be here to commence work on the Railway about the 20th inst. Mr. Buree has authority to arrange with sub-contractors there, and will commence immediately to locate the line.

On what principle are Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to be denied the right of objecting to what they dislike in the basis of Union while this right is granted in the fullest extent to Upper and Lower Canada? On what principle are we to be coerced, for this is the plain meaning of his language, while no coercion is to be thought of as against the Canadas? Is it because our people are few, and theirs are many? Is it because it may be safe to attempt it with us, but unsafe to attempt it with them? To say this, is to say that Novascotians and New Brunswickers are a set of poltroons, who may be kicked and insulted with impunity—a people incapable of understanding or appreciating their political rights—a people too craven hearted even to remonstrate, against aggression and tyranny that in Canada would call out a new rebellion. And to think that an insinuation so base, an implication so insulting not only to the honour and spirit of Nova Scotians, but to the British Government as well, was penned by a man calling himself a Novascotian! Surely the ex delegate has got to his wit's end when he ventures to write in such a strain; but if he only continues to do so a little longer, our labor of opposing the Quebec scheme of confederation will be very much lightened.—Halifax Citizen.

The Western department wing of the public buildings at Ottawa will be occupied at once by the courts, the board of works, the post-office, and the militia department. Preparations are being made to place the office material in the respective offices immediately upon its arrival.

The population of the city has been augmented within a day or two past, by the arrival of "Bub Jennings," a noted New York pickpocket and confidence sharper, accompanied by his travelling suite, who are sighted occasionally upon King street assuming an air of distinction. It is to be hoped the police will accord to this acquisition the attention which gentry of that class deserve.—London Free Press.

Married.

Married on the 9th inst., at L'Assomption, C.E., by the Rev. F. Derval, James Skelly, of this city, to Marie Louisa Emile, eldest daughter of Amable Eleazar Archambault, Esq., Merchant, L'Assomption.

Died

In this city, suddenly, on the 17th instant, Ed. Demers, Esq., City Treasurer, age 65 years. At Sorel, on the 15th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Marie Clothilde-Heloise Douaire Bondy, beloved wife of J. P. Sincennes, Esq., President of the Richelieu Company, aged 36 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 18, 1865.
Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 21c.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10.00 to \$11.00
Beef, live, per 100 lbs ..4.50 to 6.50
Sheep, each ..\$3.50 to \$6.00
Lamb, ..2.00 to 2.75
Calves, each ..\$2.00 to \$2.50
Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$6.00 to \$7.50
Straw, do. ..4.00 to \$5.00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to 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 Sep. ember, 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 Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, O'Connell's Zeitung, Courrier des Etats, Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic, and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashionable, 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'Odeur, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Sole and Les Devoirs. The Noirette, Dime Novels, Dime Songs, Book of 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 accepted for Newspapers and Magazines.