

of his or her soul; real conversions to the Roman Catholic Church, even when no interested motives can be attributed to the 'pervert' by the most ingenious malignity, are looked upon by zealous Protestants as most deplorable, and soul destroying. What is this but another proof of the truth of the old adage, that error, which is always tolerant of error, though it be error under another guise, is under whatsoever guise it may present itself, always intolerant of the truth.—And thus though every crime, blemish, false doctrine, or corruption that Protestants impute to Romanism is to be found in full vigor in the Greek church; though the latter moreover denies some things which, in common with the Romish church, many Protestant sects hold to be essentials of the Christian faith, yet it is against the latter alone that their hostility is directed.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's congregation beg to return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends whose charity has rendered the late bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum a decided success.

To the public at large who have acted so generously, especially to their Protestant friends, they gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness. They would wish also to acknowledge their obligations to the *Montreal Daily Transcript*, *True Witness*, and the *Evening Telegraph*, for their friendly and gratuitous notices of the bazaar.

To one and all, who have contributed to the good work, they present their best thanks, and take much pleasure in informing them that the sum realized amounts to \$3,250.00.

May He who will not despise the prayers of the fatherless—a prayer which approacheth even to the clouds—may He, the Father of the Orphan, shower down every blessing on their benefactors. Montreal, 26th Oct., 1866.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.—We to-day again refer to this patriotic enterprise, the completion of which our Irish friends look forward to with so much honest pride. The Contractors are pushing on the work as rapidly as the extensive and difficult nature of the foundations will permit; for they have had to excavate in some parts from 17 to 18 feet deep, before they reached the bed of gravel on which the foundation rests. Every thing is progressing under the most favorable auspices; the remarkably fine weather of the last four weeks still continues, and we have not had one wet day since the "first sod" was "turned up" on the 24th ult. This circumstance we trust is ominous of the success of the undertaking.

"The Call" made by the Directors for the second instalment of 10 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Association was well responded to on Monday evening last, when a large number of the Stockholders came forward and paid up their second instalment to the amount of over four thousand dollars, some even paying in advance. Some new stock was subscribed for, and many of the Stockholders increased the number of shares.

These facts are extremely gratifying, as they prove that the Stockholders have their hearts in the good work, and are doing their best to sustain the Directors in their efforts to carry on this great enterprise.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—After an impartial trial, in which all the important points of the case were well brought out by B. Devlin, Esq., as acting for the private prosecutor, Mr. Burrows indicted for manslaughter, in that he had shot the late unfortunate Felix Prior, was acquitted, and a verdict of excusable homicide was recorded.—The memory of the deceased, an excellent sober and honest man, was however fully vindicated; for it is clear that he had no evil intent, and that there was no reason to suspect him even of any improper designs upon the house of Mr. Burrows. This was the object of the prosecution as we understand it: not to inflict pain upon the slayer, but to vindicate the good name of the slain—and this has been effectually accomplished.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE.—Whilst the newspaper organs of the Robert section of the Fenians are loudly accusing Mr. Stephens of treachery, and of having sold the secrets of the Society to the British Government, the Stephens section retort this charge of treachery upon the Robert's party. So the *Irish People* until lately did not think that he, Roberts, "had sold our cause to the English;" but to-day new light has been thrown upon the secrets of Fenianism—and the *Irish People* hesitates not to affirm that, not only Mr. Roberts never contributed a cent to the Fenian treasury, but that it now is prepared to admit the truth of the more serious charge of treason:—

"This late development with Santa Anna has however somewhat changed our estimate of Mr. Roberts, and changed it for the worse. We now think it not at all unlikely that he, as far as in him lay, participated in the sale of the Fenians even to the English, for is it not this moment clear to the world that he has at last betrayed their cause, even in its Canadian aspect?"—*Irish People*, 20th Oct.

That the Fenians have been sold to the English is an admitted fact, admitted on both sides; the only question is, "Who sold them?"—Roberts or Stephens?

We have received the first number of *Le Pionnier de Sherbrooke*, a weekly paper in the interests of the French Canadians residing in the Townships, and well and creditably got up.

FENIAN TRIALS.—At Toronto the trial of the prisoners accused of having taken part in the Fenian raid of June last, with its concomitants of theft and murder, have been put upon their trial. In the present stage of the proceedings, it would be obviously indecorous for us to say one word upon the matter, further than this. That every doubtful point should be given in favor of the prisoners; but that, if clearly proved guilty, they should be punished with the utmost severity that the law tolerates.

The counsel for some of the accused made application for an order from the Court, for the protection of certain witnesses now in the United States, whose evidence would be needed for the defence. Of course the Court replied that it was not in its power, nor in that of the Government, to grant any immunity, or safe conduct to persons accused of crime: and that any witnesses who came over from the States would be liable to be put on their trial for any illegal acts imputed to them.

The trial of the Cornwall prisoners charged with complicity in the Fenian raids upon this Province has been fixed for Monday next, the 29th inst. Mr. J. S. Macdonald has been retained for their defence.

At a recent meeting of "The Association for the Promotion of Social Science," Lord Shaftesbury made the following appeal on behalf of the slaves of England:—

"I appeal to you on behalf of 1,400,000 children, women, and young persons still under the slavery of cruel and oppressive trades, who are to this hour without the pale of legislative protection. While I leave the remainder, I must dwell for a moment on the abomination of the brickfields. There the female seems to be brought to the lowest point of servile ignorance and degradation. Hundreds of little girls from 8 to 11 years of age, half naked, and so besmeared with dirt as to be barely distinguishable from the soil they stand on, are put to work in these abodes of oppression. Bearing prodigious burdens of clay on their heads, or in their arms, they totter to and fro during many hours of the day."

And, adds the *London Times*, which reports the above given appeal, "Such is England at the present hour."

Wherein then have the people of England gained—using the work people in the sense to which it is restricted by Louis Blanc the great Socialistic writer of the day, to denote the working classes who have no capital, no tools, nothing but their manual labor to depend upon—wherein have the people profited by the substitution of the mercantile or industrial, for the feudal system? If serfs under the latter—they are still serfs under the former: nor could the labor exacted from them by the feudal baron have been more physically exhausting, or so morally degrading as that which the modern manufacturer, mill owner, or cotton lord of the John Bright class, imposes on his miserable vassals in the nineteenth century.

ETUDES PHILOLOGIQUES SUR QUELQUES LANGUES DE L'AMERIQUE, par N. O., Ancien Missionnaire:—

This is a work of great labor and research, being a comparative grammar of the Algonquin and Iroquois languages, compiled by a learned member of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, a body which both in the New World and in the Old has produced so many ripe theologians and writers eminent in every department of science. As N. O. withholds his name from the public, it is not permitted to us further to raise the veil; but many will recognize him as one who has already entered the lists with M. Renan, and boldly broken a lance with him on points of Oriental Literature.

But N. O. is as much at home in the strange dialects of this Continent as he is in Hebrew; and we must say, from an inspection of his work, that the grammar of the former is from the difficulties, and intricacies which it presents, enough to dismay the beginner. Indeed few ever acquire such a perfect mastery over the Indian languages, as that which our author displays, and which must have proved of incalculable service to him when preaching the Gospel to the Indians. We trust that the work before us is but the forerunner of another on the same subject, in which the whole question of the aboriginal N. American languages shall be dealt with, and that thus another important chapter in the History of Language may be written by one so fully competent to the task as is N. O.

CURIOUS QUESTIONS.—By Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D., Newark, N.J. J. J. O'Connor & Co.:—We have already spoken of this work, and we have to-day the pleasure of acknowledging the reception of a book which has elicited the highest encomiums from the Catholic press of the United States.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—September, 1866. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—To the general reader the articles in the current number on Sir William R. Hamilton and on the Ethics of Aristotle may seem somewhat heavy; but there is abundance of other articles of a lighter character which will interest everybody. The contents are:—1. Mr. George MacDonald's Novels. 2. Sir W. R. Hamilton. 3. Recent Humors. 4. Aytoun, Peacock, Prout. 5. The Ethics of Aristotle. 6. The English Pulpit. 7. Meteorology, Past and Present. 8. George Eliot's Novels. 9. Keble, and "The Christian Year."

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the 43rd and 44th numbers of this well edited periodical. We subjoin a list of the contents:—

Histoire de deux Ames—Rencontre—Amour—Conversion et Mort—Alex de Saint Albin. Les Etudes de l'Eglise Mar—Ote. de Ohampagny. Excentricités Americaines—La Cite Reine de l'Ouest—Revue Britannique. Canaries Litteraire—Messager de la Semaine. Alice—Nouvelle (Suite)—Louis Joubert. Les Fetes de Nancy—Adrien de Rancay. L'Utilite des Oiseaux—L'Union. Correspondance de Londres—Amedee Pichot. Correspondance d'Italie—Rev. Brian.

FIRST CANADIAN ARITHMETIC FOR THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. By H. L. Whitcomb. John Lovell, Montreal.—This appears to be a well arranged little work which may profitably be used in our elementary schools.

QUEBEC FIRE.

QUEBEC, October 16.—The sad calamity which has once more visited this unfortunate city, is of such a nature as to demand the cordial sympathy and aid of those who have not been subject to such a visitation, or cursed by the governing influences of such a Corporation as that which exists here.

The scene as viewed from the height of Mount Pleasant, in a line from the spot where the fire stopped from want of further food, is melancholy. How sad the havoc and great the destruction as seen from the base of the cliff at the point extending to River street! The space is fully one mile. If one turns the eye to the east, in the distance is seen the large Church of St. Roch, fully 12 miles away, and nothing remains between but the stacks of chimneys, which are all that is left standing of at least 2,500 buildings! It is like the remains of a burnt cedar swamp. Here and there may be seen the neat white tents which have been erected by the military for the homeless families. I was, however, surprised to find so few of the tents occupied. I should say the number occupied was not over one hundred. I said nothing but the stacks of chimneys remained, but I should have added, also the walls of the St. Saviour Church and those of the building occupied by the Freres and Nuns. Where the unfortunate sufferers have gone is to me a mystery. It is nevertheless a satisfaction to know they are not left to seek rest under the canopy of heaven with only a piece of canvas intervening.

In driving through the ruins we find here and there small groups of families searching amongst the debris, in sad silence and with tearful eyes, for some missing member of their once happy homes, who had probably perished. In one mass, huddled together, were the remains of three females; in another those of a man; in another, a mother sat lonely on a corner stone, gazing sadly upon some ruins, and beside her was a faithful dog. Both seemed moved with the same sorrow. Close beside them were the lifeless remains of one of her children, burnt into a crisp. All that was mortal of it could have been held on a plate. From all I can learn, the loss of life is greater than is yet believed. I think it will not fall short of 12 or 15 persons.

It is useless to endeavor to suppress the fact that this fire originated from drunken debauchery in a tavern. At near daylight the guilty men were disputing over their ill-gotten gains at cards. From words they came to blows, and the table being upset, on which was a coal-oil lamp, in a minute the oil became ignited, then the furniture, and the building in a few minutes more. The alarm became general in the vicinity, and in a half an hour the fire centre had word. In one hour the hose was laid and water let on. In ten minutes after the first line was cut by some miscreant; and soon after a similar thing happened to the 2nd run.

The fire now became unmanageable, and the populace panic stricken. The result has only been too well described.

It should be understood that only about one third of the buildings destroyed are in the city proper. In this portion, however, is comprised the best class of buildings of stone and brick, the greater part of which were insured. It is here the Quebec, British America, and London and Liverpool suffer so heavily.

The two-thirds of the burnt district without the city limits were similar to Jean Baptiste Village, near Montreal. They were all built of wood, and the owners were generally the occupants, who preferred to build in wood, live in narrow streets and have no water, than pay one cent of tax or be insured. Beyond rendering relief for their immediate wants to save them from hunger, they, in my opinion, have no claims on the public. People that will avoid protecting themselves for fear of contributing a small sum yearly to avoid loss, must learn that suffering is sure to follow.

Great credit is given, and justly so, to the soldiers for their exertions. Several of the men were, however, so unfortunate as to be injured. Before the officer in command of the forces would allow them to go to the fire, the Mayor had to be found, and he to become individually responsible for any loss or damage the men might incur in rendering assistance. Before he could be found, and the proper guarantee given, over one and a half hour was lost. However hard this may appear at first sight, the officer was justified. You will recollect that at the fire in Champlain street last year the military were employed to aid the civil authorities, and the men (300) sustained a loss of £22 to their clothing, which the corporation was asked to make good; but it refused to do it, and the loss has never been made good.

The total loss to the city and St. Saviour cannot be less than \$3,000,000 by fire. A still further loss will fall on the citizens who are not burned out, but stockholders in the local Insurance Office (the Quebec) the stock of which hitherto has not been very marketable, £50 shares, £32 paid up, selling at £23, and now unsaleable at £10. The loss to this company is variably estimated at between \$250,000 to \$300,000. The Company has what may, under ordinary circumstances, be claimed as an ample reserved fund, but it cannot be realized now, it being composed largely of City Corporation bonds and La Banque Nationale and Quebec Bank shares, which if forced on the market, must be depreciated below their present quoted value. The stockholders will therefore suffer heavily. It will be a question how far they are disposed to do business at a loss. I may say with certainty of loss.

I believe there were only nine English companies doing business up to the date of the fire. Seven have since closed, leaving the Phoenix of London full sway amongst the wrecks. The loss to the British America I fear will fall heavily on it, coming so soon after the Bank of Upper Canada failure. Unless it have a large reserve fund it will be compelled to close. In fact, if the corporation do not put the fire department in order at once, the city credit is gone beyond relief. The Royal, which had done large business, has been engaged during the past year in curtailing its risks, with a view of escaping serious loss. A few years ago it did the largest amount of business in St. Roch. Its agent, Mr. Forsyth, at the public meeting said: "He approved entirely of the remarks which had fallen from Dr. Cook respecting the uselessness of subsidizing money to rebuild the burnt district with wooden tenements. As an agent representing an Insurance Company, he thought it would be a piece of great folly. Mr. Perry, the inspector of the Royal Insurance Company at Montreal, when here last year said distinctly that some day or other this whole district would be enveloped in a general conflagration. The policy of the company be (Mr. Forsyth) represented since then was to curtail the business as

much as possible, so that instead of being the largest sufferer, as it had on nearly all previous occasions, its losses by the fire on Sunday last would not be more than \$6,000."

The Corporation was made aware of what would take place if it did not organize a proper fire brigade. It has taxed Insurance Companies \$500 each per annum till it forced them away. It has had before it for the last 9 months a proposition to erect a fire alarm telegraph; but a majority of the Council refused to support the Mayor to give it to Mr. Renard, who built that in Montreal, as they said it could be done for \$15,000 instead of \$20,000, as paid by Montreal. The Act passed by the Legislature last session for the better organization of the Fire Department has been rendered a dead letter, because the majority of the Council refused to make the necessary by-laws.

I think it is a serious question for the country to consider whether a Corporation which so conducts itself—by its criminal folly causes loss of life and misery to thousands—ought not to be in some way restrained. The whole country will probably be called upon to pay to relieve suffering and starvation, which very insufficient means were taken to prevent.—*Quebec Cur. of Montreal Gazette*.

QUEBEC, Oct. 7.—A telegram has been received by the Chief of Police from Montreal calling his attention to an old man, from Quebec, who has been endeavouring for some days past, in Montreal, to sell his grand-daughter, an English girl about 12 years of age.

Nothing has yet been determined respecting the trial of the Fenian prisoners confined here. It is, however, rumored that they will be tried in the District of Bedford.—*Montreal Gazette*.

We (*Montreal Gazette*) understand that orders have been received from the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, directing the Governor General to forward him copies of all documents and papers in the Laminade case, and that in consequence, eight clerks were employed in the Crown office here yesterday with the object of making copies in time for the British Mail, which closed last night. We further understand a report of the case will be furnished.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS AT TORONTO.—The Toronto correspondent of the *Tribune* writes that he has been allowed to see the prisoners, who say they are comfortable, but complain of their continuous as shorter than agreeable. They are grateful to the sheriff for his kindness; but very indignant at their friends in the United States, who have left them without means to pay for defending themselves. An envoy recently went, on their behalf, to raise a subscription in Buffalo; but he reported that he met with little sympathy, and we suppose with less success.

Great indignation has been excited among the members of the Church of England in this town in consequence of the introduction of the choral service last week. The genuflections and intonations attendant on such a service is severely condemned, some saying that all that was wanted to complete the tableaux was a few lighted candles, everything else being in true Roman Catholic style, and the sermon on 'apostolic succession,' the confessional, &c. was quite in keeping with the rest.—*Brockville Recorder*.

Le Journal de Quebec states that the ground swept by the recent fire is a mile long by a little less than a mile in breadth, and that St. Roch is consequently reduced to the limited proportions it occupied 25 years ago.

The Quebec Chronicle states that threats have been made to burn down the remainder of the city, and that three houses were discovered to be on fire on Monday night under such suspicious circumstances that incendiarianism is broadly hinted at. The citizens consequently speak of forming night patrols in order to protect themselves.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Perth, B Byrne, \$2; St Pierre de Malbaie, Rev D Moniste, \$2.50; Dundee, Rev A Tesse, \$2; St David, Rev T Quinn, \$2; Oshawa, O Walsh, \$2; Trenton, Rev H Brothard, \$1.50; Kingston, J Norris, \$1; Compton, Rev J Chartier, \$2; Deschambault, Z Bouille, \$1; Lochiel, D P McDonald, \$1; Sillery, J Cantillon, \$2; Woodstock, M Shumers, \$2; Cornwall, L McDonald, \$2; Kesabarnola, Rev F Charland, \$2; Huntingdon, J Gilmore, \$2; Starnboro, Rev F J Prudhomme, \$2; Eoucheville, Mrs DeLery, \$2; St Raphael, L McLachlan, \$1.50; Memramcook, Rev Mr. La France, \$2.50; Bethel, D Murphy, \$2; Griffith, P Murphy, \$1; Mountjoy, A R McDonald, \$2; St Hyacinthe, G J Nagle, \$2; Halifax, N S, W Cunningham, \$2; Lachine, J O'Neill, \$3; St Bridget, D McBride, \$6.25; Port Louis, J Finn, \$1; Kingston, E Byrne, \$2.

Per Hon J Davidson, Altwick, Miramichi, N B—Self, \$2; W Davidson, \$2; J Gratton, Tabusintac, \$2; Rev R Verrier, St Andrews, \$2.

Per P P Lynch, Belleville,—A Guidon, Tyendinaga \$5.

Per J McGuire Cobourg,—P Henry, \$1; J Hotton, \$2.

Per Rev G J Brown, Dunham,—John McGrath Piquette, \$2.

Per J Hackett, Chambly,—Self, \$4; F Ohalon, \$2, M Mullarkey, \$1.

Per P Doyle Toronto, Self, \$2; Summerville H Thornton, \$1.

Birth.

At 30 Little St. James street, on the 15th inst., Mrs L. Devany, of a son.

Died.

At Stoneham, on the 9th inst., Bridget Flanagan, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Coady, aged 57 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 23, 1866
Flour—Pollards, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Super. No. 2 \$6.60 to \$6.75; Superfine \$7.02 to \$7.10; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.50; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$4.00 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 18c to 19c.
Tallow per lb, 9c to 10c.
Butter, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 23c to 27c, according to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.10.
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.45.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$6.85 to \$6.90 Seconds, \$6.20 to \$6.25; First Pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.40.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Oct. 23, 1866
a. d. a. d.
Flour, country, per quintal, 21 0 to 21 3
Oatmeal, do 14 6 to 15 0
Indian Meal, do 9 0 to 9 6
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, (new) 3 0 to 3 3
Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 3
Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 1 6
Do, salt, do 0 10 to 0 11
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 3 9
Onions, per minot 0 0 to 0 4
Lard, per lb 0 8 to 1 0
Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 9
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8
Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, per do 0 5 to 0 6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 10 0 to 1 0
Turkeys, per couple 7 0 to 10 0
Apples, per bbl \$2.50 to \$4.00
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$9.50
Straw \$5.00 to \$6.00

MODERN LANGUAGES AND EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR SWIFT.

(Lately filling the chair of Elocution and Modern Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana).

Having opened Winter Evening Classes, for instruction in Elocution, and in the French, Italian and Spanish languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that nothing shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their rapid advancement.

Professor Swift's claims to public notice and encouragement are backed by the strongest recommendation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent gentlemen both in this City and the United States, whom it would be inadequate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to whom he is kindly permitted to refer.

Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as purity of accent, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professors system.

The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr Swift a call.

Communities, Colleges, and Schools attended.—Private Lessons given, and members of Debate and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved. Dramatic Readings for Catholic, Charitable and Literary objects given on the most moderate terms.

No. 309, Miguonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.
October 25, 1866. 3-m.

INSOLVENT ACT FOR 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to assemble at Montreal, at the Office of Charles Doozest, Esq., Advocate, No. 2, Little St. James Street, on THURSDAY, the 15th of November, at Three o'clock P.M., in order to receive a statement of his affairs, and to name an Assignee, to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

P. X. BEAUCHAMP,

Cote St. Louis, Parish of Montreal.
18th October, 1866. 2w.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.

For Day Scholars,.....\$ 3.00 per month.
For Half Boarders,.....\$ 7.00 " "
For Boarders,.....15.00 " "
Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Cure No. 68,413.—Rome, J 21st, 1866.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent especially since abandoning all other remedies he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly.—From the *Gazette du Midi*, July 25th.

DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and energy to the most enfeebled or disordered, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, curing dyspepsia (indigestion) constipation, flatulency, phlegm, debility, consumption, nervous, bilious, liver and stomach complaints, low spirits, as proved by 60,000 cases which had been considered hopeless.—In tins.

27c. each and upwards.
Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Evans, Mercer, & Co 65 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
22th September, 1866. 2m.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

TERMS PER MONTH:

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages,.....\$7.00
Music,.....2.00
Drawing and Painting1.50
Bed and Bedding,.....0.50
Washing,.....1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's Plaid.

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

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 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.