

teries of the female toilet which it is not lawful for a man to utter—*argana, quæ non licet homini loqui*. But to the outer barbarian, to him who is not a frequenter of the meeting house, and a stranger to its ways, its customs and its privileges, more interesting still is the "close time," when the churches are shut, and the Protestant worship of God has ceased. What during that dull season, becomes of the Holy Protestant Faith? Do its professors lay it aside as they do their ball and opera costumes? and with the suspension of the worship of, do they also suspend their belief, in God? What do they do of Sabbath days? and if the "sanctuary" as they term their meeting houses, and their "altars" as they comically style their pulpits, be the means of grace as they oft times tell us, how do they justify their closing of these divine channels? what excuses can they offer for the spiritual drought of which the closing of their houses of worship must be the cause?

"God will think of it twice before He damns a person of my quality," was the consoling reflection of the old French Marquis on her death bed: so also apparently our separated brethren lay the flattering unction to their souls, that God exacts of them of them no public recognition of his majesty when the thermometer indicates ninety degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. They close their city churches, they leave those whom poverty or press of business detains in town deprived of the means of grace; and if God be indeed honored by their gathering themselves together in those churches, they leave Him unhonored, during the warm weather, and they despoil Him of His due. With Catholics, worship, such worship as is offered in their churches, is a debt due, constantly due to God, an obligation which cannot be withheld or suspended, because of the temperature, without mortal sin. God is the object of Catholic worship; but were He the object at all, or even the principal object of Protestant worship, it is evident that no interruption would be offered thereunto by the paucity or non-attendance of worshippers, during the heated term: and if Protestant ministers excuse themselves for closing their meeting houses by pleading the thinness of their congregations, it is a sign that it is not so much to God, as to their congregations, that their worship or service is directed. Considered simply as meeting houses or lecture rooms in which during certain seasons of the year, weekly lectures upon religious, metaphysical, and political topics are delivered, Protestant churches, like theatres, are appropriately closed during the season when fashionable devotees of both sexes rush off to Saratoga or the sea side, and leave the poor lecturer alone with a beggarly array of empty pews. But if we are asked to look upon these houses as places of "worship," of a worship of which God and not gorgeously dressed young ladies in Opera costume, is the sole object, we cannot but be struck by the incongruity of periodically closing such houses of worship, and of thus virtually dividing the year into two seasons—a Worshipping, and a non-Worshipping season.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., His Lordship Dr. Horan, reached Williamstown, Glengarry, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, the Rev. John Masterson, C. C., of St. Raphael. On Sunday, His Lordship, assisted by the Rev. M. Valade, of the Cathedral of Montreal, as High Priest, and the Rev. M. Rochelle, of St. Anicet, with our own Parish Priest, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, sang the Grand High Mass of the opening of the devotion of the "Forty Hours."

Immediately after Mass the Litanies of the Saints were sung, at the conclusion of which, the Most Holy Sacrament was borne in procession through the church by His Lordship, over whom was carried, by six gentlemen of the congregation, a rich and beautiful canopy, of cloth of gold, while six other, three on each side, held aloft lighted torches.

Each evening the exercises of the day terminated with the solemn benediction of the "Holy of Holies." The altar was one blaze of light and beauty, being most artistically decorated by the ladies of the Convent of Notre Dame.

The music, vocal and instrumental, was all that could be desired, being executed by the Rev. M. Valade and the accomplished lady who for years has so kindly directed the choir of Williamstown. During the exposition of the Divine Sacrament our good Bishop and several priests were incessant in their attendance in the Confessional. Eight hundred and fifty persons had the happiness to receive the "Bread of Angels," and about fifty the Sacrament of Confirmation.

Wednesday afternoon His Lordship blessed the Convent lately opened here under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation.

Before leaving, a most graceful compliment was addressed to His Lordship by Miss Louisa McGillis, thanking His Lordship for the honor he had done the school by his presence there that day.

His Lordship replied in the most happy terms, assuring the young ladies of the interest he would ever take in their welfare, and in the prosperity of their new institution, which, he doubted not,

would be the source of incalculable blessings to them and the country at large.

His Lordship concluded by promising, at some future day, to be present at the public examination, when he would be happy to reward those who, during the year, had applied themselves to their studies and merited the approbation of their amiable and gifted teachers.

On Thursday morning His Lordship and Father MacCarthy left Williamstown for the neighboring parish of St. Raphael, whence, next day, attended by some fifty carriages, with banners flying, and the good old Highland pipes sounding forth their soul-inspiring strains, he proceeded to the new and promising mission of St. Margaret, where, with the blessing of God and the kindness of our own loved Bishop, we hope ere long to see a resident priest.—*Com.*

The *Persia* brings news, just as we are going to press, of the action of the British Government in Ireland. The editor of the *Irish People* has been arrested, and a number of other persons have shared his fate, amongst others one calling himself a captain in the American army, in whose possession papers, and uniforms were found.—Great excitement prevails, but the authorities, acting, of course, on good information received from traitors in the Fenian ranks, are prepared to deal with it. This is sad news, but is the inevitable consequence of the foolish Fenian conspiracy.

THE EXHIBITION.—The Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Exhibitions were opened this week with great success. The weather was delightful, the show of flowers, fruits, agricultural produce of all kinds, and native manufactures gratifying in the extreme to all who are interested in the development of the material resources of the Province. We advise all of our readers who have the time, to attend, before the Exhibition closes.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday morning last, the 23rd instant, His Lordship, the Right Rev. Joseph E. Guigues, D.D., Bishop of Ottawa, held an ordination service at the Grand Seminary in this city, at which the following Orders were conferred:—

Priesthood.—Rev. J. Allard, and Rev. A. Terrien, both of the Diocese of Montreal.

Diocese.—Rev. E. Birtz, Rev. S. Robillard, Rev. E. Laporte, Rev. C. Caisse, Rev. I. Dozois, all of Montreal; Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Arichat, N.S.

Subdiaconate.—Rev. T. Roy, Montreal; Rev. A. Gravel, Rev. C. Gaboury, St. Hyacinthe.

Minor Orders.—Messrs. D. Laferriere, H. Landry, C. Brouillet, all of Montreal.

On the following day, Sunday, the same Venerable Prelate held an ordination at the Chapel of the Most Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at the *Pied du Courant*, when the Revs. A. Gravel, and C. Gaboury were ordained Deacons, and the Revs. F. Birtz, and S. Robillard were ordained Priests.

#### THE ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

A report is in circulation likely to have as unfavorable influence on the efforts of the Ladies engaged in the very laudable work of raising the means of clothing and supporting the orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum, viz: that owing to the large bequest of the late Mr. Fitzpatrick, in favor of that Institution, it no longer stands in need of the Annual Bazaar. The Director and Trustees beg to assure the Ladies of Charity and the public at large, that, owing to the provisions of the will, no portion of that bequest, either by principal or interest, has been yet received; that no part of it will be available for some time to come; and that owing to these facts and to the exhausted state of the funds, caused by late improvements, the Asylum requires the aid of the Annual Bazaar at the present time as much as if no bequest had been made in its favor.

EDWARD MURPHY,  
Secretary, St. P. O. A.  
Montreal, 28th August, 1865.

GRAND BAZAAR.—On Monday next, 2nd October, at 3 p.m., will be opened in the *Salle d'Asile*, Bonaventure Street, a Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Institution, and the Orphans of the St. Joseph Asylum. The Bazaar will be continued throughout the week, and every day at 3 p.m., there will be given an interesting dramatic representation consisting of such pieces as "The Prodigal Child"—Temptation and the Inspirations of the Good Angel—The Spirit of Gratitude and of Ingratitude—The Tea Commandments—Grand Battle, &c., &c. Price of admission only Threepence.

#### 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 add 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, in behalf of the good work.

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

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—There is a case now in the hands of the Police—we understand confided to the charge of Detective O'Leary—by the Post office authorities of this city. We have been requested to refrain from the present from mentioning particulars. But we may state that some person has been systematically in the habit of visiting the different wickets, giving a number of a box or drawer to the Clerk in attendance, and boldly demanding the contents. It is also said that he has contrived to manufacture false keys for the drawers and emptying them, when there were few or no persons present.—*Transcript.*

ROBBERY OF \$800 WORTH OF JEWELRY.—A nice little confidence game was played on Friday, Sept. 22nd, at the expense of Messrs. Savage & Lyman. A very gentlemanly-looking person called on them last Friday, stated that his name was Herman; that he resided at the St. Lawrence Hall, and that he wished to purchase some jewelry for his wife and two daughters, who were then staying with him at the hall. He was very particular as to prices, etc., and seemed desirous of making quite an extensive purchase. He had in the meanwhile secured rooms No. 27 and 28, which communicated with each other and opened on two different passages, so that a person entering No. 27, could go through 28 and find himself at the head of another avenue to the hall door. He secured the rooms from Mr. Hogan himself, and unperceived by the office, entered his name as 'Mr. Herman, wife and two daughters, N. Y. The trap was laid and baited. Mr. Herman now proceeded to spring it, and the way he did so, shows that he is a most accomplished rascal. He placed a carpet bag in 'No. 27' and scattered several things about to give the room a respectable family appearance. He next called at Savage & Lyman's and requested them to send a lot of Gold watches, chains, and diamond rings, to the Hall for selection by his wife and two daughters, who, we need scarcely say, were not there and merely existed in his own imagination. A clerk proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hall, with a collection of valuable jewelry, and applied for 'Mr. Herman.' That gentleman was of course at home and rubbing his hands in a gentlemanly, self-satisfied manner, invited the clerk into 'No. 27' and relieving him of his valuable cargo, placed his hat on the table and went into 28 to show the goods to his wife and two daughters. His hat was on the table, a carpet bag was on the floor, and gentlemanly 'Mr. Herman' was suddenly speaking to his wife and the two daughters in the next room. Who could suspect that anything was amiss? Mr. Herman was so well dressed, so proper, and so gentlemanly. The conversation appeared to have kept up with great animation, when suddenly it ceased, and you may imagine the rest. Mr. Herman had put on another headpiece, opened the passage door of 27, and York tally hol had stolen away. The clerk waited and waited, finally knocked at the door and then realised the extent of the situation. The rascal was hotly pursued, and captured the same day at St. Remi, with all his plunder, about \$800 upon him. He is now in jail awaiting his trial.

A NEW FIRE ALARM.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting a new fire alarm, invented by Mr. C. Dion whose talents are so versatile and so usefully applied. The invention is purely mechanical, and may be described as follows:—A movable quadrant, on which are marked degrees, can be moved opposite an index which is acted upon by a spiral spring, partly brass; in fact, it is based on the principle of the metallic thermometer. The quadrant being moved so that the index is opposite, say seventy degrees a spring is passed through an eye in the index, this spring keeps a common marble in its place in a tube so long as the heat does not rise above seventy degrees. But as soon as the temperature advances higher, the index acted upon by the thermometer moves away from the spring which, dropping down, releases the marble. It then falls down a tube, and strikes a trigger which holds a spring in its place. This spring back sounds the alarm, and the tube being led from every room in the house to this trigger, below which is a box for receiving the marble, a number painted on the marble shows at once in which room the fire is. The experiments last night were very successful, and all present expressed themselves highly pleased.—*Transcript.*

THE DION ALARM.—Another series of experiments has been made of this important invention. L. N. Desaulles, Esq., gave to a meeting of the first mechanics of the City, some explanation as to its merits and some details of the invention and of the improvements which it had undergone. While Mr. Desaulles was speaking the apparatus, which was arranged, was set in motion by the increase of heat caused by the presence of the individuals assembled, and the alarm struck. After being re-adjusted a newspaper was set on fire and had not been all consumed when the alarm was given. This proof seemed conclusive to the gentlemen present. The apparatus is but a small machine weighing about five or six ounces. It is formed of a spiral spring composed of two thin slips of brass and steel. This spring acts upon the axis of a needle, serving as an index to a graduated scale on which are marked the degrees of heat, as on a thermometer. At the extremity of this needle an eye holds in a perpendicular position a spring bent at right angles to its lower extremity, and playing on a pivot placed within the angle. This part of the spring passes through the thickness of a brass tube, and is placed perpendicularly to it so that it holds a marble in suspension within it. As long as the upper part of the spring rests in the eye at the end of the needle, the marble remains inside the tube, but the moment the heat causes the needle to mount, the spring becomes loosened, falls of its own weight, and disengages the marble, which falling strikes the escapement previously arranged of an alarm clock which will begin to sound and may continue sounding if thought necessary for half an hour at a time. A second experiment showed how great an improvement had been produced in its mechanical effect. A bell, fifteen inches in diameter, was fixed to the wall. To cause the hammer to strike this bell it was necessary to overcome the resistance of a spring equivalent to about twenty five pounds, and this with a small marble weighing less than a quarter of an ounce. Notwithstanding its apparent difficulty, the effect was obtained with an ease which surprised the audience. As soon as the hammer was arranged, a newspaper was burned, the marble was disengaged by the action of the index, and rolling down a tube, it fell upon the escapement which kept the hammer in its seat, the resistance of the spring was overcome and the bell sounded with a considerable noise. No doubt, therefore, can exist that this small machine will, at the least danger from fire, certainly set in motion, if so arranged, the hammer of a church bell.

The meeting was so satisfied with the experiments that Mr. Bertram, the active Chief of the Fire Brigade, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. F. David, and carried unanimously:—

That this meeting having witnessed some highly interesting experiments just made with Mr. C. Dion's new Fire Alarm, a very ingenious machine, based on purely mechanical principles, thinks it its duty to express its gratification at its performance, and feels no hesitation in declaring that the apparatus is to all intents and purposes in the opinion of the meeting, what it is represented to be, namely, a highly useful machine, which may, when properly applied, afford much protection to property, a d even to life, in certain cases, and particularly when a fire declares itself at night in the lower part of a house.

We need add nothing to this testimony. The gentlemen present were the representatives of the Mechanical genius of the City, and therefore, the weight of such a resolution is undoubtedly.

THE PLAG.—We learn that several farmers on both the northern and the southern shores have lost a great many pigs from a disease which causes death almost instantaneously. This epidemic is called the typhus or throat disease.—*Minerve.*

ADMINISTRATOR OF GOVERNMENT.—General Michell was introduced yesterday to the Executive Council as Administrator during the absence of Lord Monck. His Excellency brings with him to Quebec part of his staff.—*Minerve.*

OTTAWA.—The 16th Regiment is ordered to garrison Ottawa whenever the Government is moved up there.—*Id.*

A correspondent writing from St. Alban's, Vt., to the *New York Herald* of yesterday contradicts a report which has been generally circulated, to the effect that the Banks of that place have refunded to them by the Canadian authorities all the money stolen from them on the 10th of last October by Lieut. Young and his party of raiders. He says that the total amount stolen was over \$310,000, and that of this amount only \$90,000 has been returned by the Canadians. It is said that Secretary Seward has made a demand on the British Government for the restitution of the remainder.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Captain Lowther, of the ship *Madras*, from London, who arrived in port on Monday, kindly furnished us with the following extract from his Log-book: August 29, 6 p.m., latitude of 52.12 N. longitude 37.20: passed about a mile to leeward of a large buoy, painted a darkish red color with a flag staff having a red, white and red color flying, apparently new, with flat black ball on the top of staff, and having two smaller buoys or barrels lashed along side.

Captain Lowther expresses himself confidently that these buoys were stationary from the fact that a strong breeze was blowing at the time and from the particular observation he took of them. These particulars are extremely interesting from the fact that other ship masters have reported that they had seen nothing of the buoys left by the *Great Eastern*, one of which, this described by Captain Lowther, undoubtedly is. It is also gratifying to know that the means taken by the managers on board the *Great Eastern* to mark the spot where the cable is supposed to lie has been efficient, at least hitherto, to afford guidance for the future. The Captain of the *Madras* evidently took much commendable trouble in knowing his whereabouts at the time in order not to be mistaken; and the Atlantic Cable Company are greatly indebted to Capt. Lowther for his intelligence and industry; and it will be highly satisfactory for them to learn that the buoys are still in their places. There are a score of reasons why others may have passed near the spot without discovering the buoys. The present information is valuable in various ways, and will we are certain be duly appreciated in England. The latitude and longitude given by the log of the *Madras* will enable the officers of the *Great Eastern* to judge of the buoys anchorage and holding.—*City Paper.*

Coroner Panet opened an inquest at the Court House on Friday morning on the bodies of the three young men, Guyen, Blais, and Bougie, who were scalded to death by the late explosion at Veneur's Mill, St. Roch, which terminated on Saturday, the jury returning a verdict of 'Accidental Death,' but without establishing the cause which led to the explosion. During the investigation, a number of practice engineers, amongst others Mr. George Bisset, of St. Valier street, and Mr. Aubert J. Albert, who repaired and lengthened the boiler last February, were examined. Their opinion was that the boiler was of sufficient soundness to bear the amount of steam it carried. The cause of the explosion, therefore, remains unknown, and the jury regretted that the law relative to steamboats did not extend to boilers and engines employed in mills and factories.—*Quebec Daily News.*

The editor of the Brockville Recorder, who has been travelling in the States, says that it is certain that a person in Canada with \$400 or \$500 can live better than he would in the States with \$1000 or \$1200.

TESTIMONIAL.—We (*Quebec Daily News*) recorded the fact a short time ago, that a little boy about seven years of age, son of Mr. Reynolds, proprietor of the restaurant bearing his name, in St. Peter street, fell over the Commissioners' wharf and was gallantly rescued from drowning by a young man named Timothy Battle of St. Paul Street, who plunged in after him, and diving brought him to the surface, until he was finally taken on shore. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, to mark their gratitude of Battle's noble conduct have presented him with a silver medal bearing the following inscription: 'Presented to Mr. T. Battle, for saving our child from drowning, Quebec, August 21st, 1865, and on the reverse side, 'Memento for Bravery, from Edwin and Mary Reynolds, 1865.' Mr. Battle is a very active young man about boating, and is an expert swimmer; and we learn that he has been instrumental in saving the lives of three or four persons on previous occasions from drowning.

We must guard against misconception. We do not reject as folly the confederation of the Provinces; neither do we assert that it is a beneficial measure. We simply state that, in our opinion, the scheme proposed is not so good as it could be made, and that consequently we ought not to accept it *pur et simple* even if it were for no other reason, than that we can obtain a better. There is a third course which lies open between acceptance and rejection of the Quebec scheme, and that consists in maturing a more perfect plan of interalliance. Let us then have the terms modified, anomalies eradicated, injustices rectified, and above all the autonomy of the several Provinces less thoroughly annihilated; and we shall be able to form our opinion on the matter. To do so at present would be only drawing a conclusion from premises half known; for it may be possibly to confederate the Colonies without making us in the Lower Provinces hewers of wood and carriers of water for the Canadians. If not we at least would rather remain as we are, anomalous though our position be, than see Nova Scotia play second fiddle to Upper Canadian music, for after all it is a hard thing to bear the burden of slaves, in order to sport a long-sounding name and rejoice in the honors of a newly manufactured nationality.—*Antigonish Gazette.*

The St. John's *Globe* says: "It is urged here as a reason why we should accept Confederation, that the British Government desired us to do so," and then after asserting that British opinion in regard to the scheme is founded in ignorance, the writer asks how many English publicists have examined the features of that obnoxious scheme agreed upon at Quebec? How many of them know that that scheme subordinates these Lower Provinces, even in the smallest local matter, to the Confederate Council sitting at Ottawa—a council in which New Brunswick may not have a single representative? How many of them know anything of the application of the principal of representation by population to the Maritime Province? How many of them know that by this mode of representation Upper Canada will in twenty years have a clear majority of the representatives over all of the other members of the Confederation? How many of them understand the principle on which the Upper House is to be arranged? How many of them know anything about the Northwest territory, about the enlargement of the Canadian canal, or the building of Canadian fortifications in so far as these matters effect us? How many of them know that our taxation will be double the moment we enter upon Confederation? How many of them know that the Canadians are a people with whom we have no trade; that they are a people for whom we have no more affection than we have for the people of Australia or New Zealand, or any other British Colony? We venture to say that these are matters that never enter into the Englishman's mind when he considers the Confederation question. All he knows is that he is called upon annually for a certain sum to keep up fortifications at Quebec and Halifax and to pay a few soldiers scattered over the Province. He believes that after Confederation he will be relieved of this expense, and therefore he favors the scheme."

ROBBERY.—Mr. Stephen Hogan, of No. 32 St. Genevieve street, was attacked at eight o'clock on Thursday night on the Champ de Mars, by four men, who knocked him down, and took from him a valuable gold watch.

DISCOVERY OF A COAL MINE AT LEVIS.—We (*Quebec News*) were shown on Monday last specimens of bituminous coal, which has just been discovered by the workmen employed on the fortifications on the hill overhanging the Grand Trunk Railway Station, Levis. There is not a shadow of doubt that it is coal, and coal of a very fine kind, but whether it can be obtained in sufficient quantity to become profitable is another question. The vein is said to be about nine inches in thickness, and runs through the rock at an angle of forty-five degrees, giving evidence of a rich deposit below the surface. The Messrs. Worthington, the contractors, who it is stated, have used it in their forges for several days past, have closed it up, and forbid strangers to visit the spot. If this coal deposit turns out at all that is expected, what is to become of Sir William Logan's theory that there is no coal in Canada.

It would seem as if our Quebec friends had discovered another mare's nest. They are often found in Canada.

CANADIAN CHOLERA.—There have been several cases of Canadian cholera with fatal results, especially in the west end of Toronto, during the past fortnight. The deaths resulting from this malady have been chiefly confined to females. In many instances the disease baffled the skill of the most experienced and eminent physicians.—*Toronto Freeman.*

We are told on the best authority that there are at least eight places where liquor is vended in Bronte and at Bronte station, most of them having sprung up since the passage of the Dunkin Act. There are included in this list two stores and two taverns, the rest are low groggeries. To such an alarming extent has drunkenness increased in Bronte.—*Milton Champion.*

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Alexandria, L. W. McKinnon, \$5; Port Louis, Jas Finn, \$1; Montjoy, A. R. McDonald, \$2; Douglastown, Jas O'Brien, \$1; St. Anicet, Rev. F. Rochette, \$2; St. Joseph, C. McKenna, \$2; Charlotie, P. R. L., Rev. A. McDonald, \$5.  
Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall—A. McDonald, Martin town, \$7.50; J. McDonald, \$5; E. Ryan, Dickinson's Landing, \$1.50; Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews, \$2.  
Per Rev. A. Voisard, Cleveland—Very Rev. A. Oron, \$2.  
Per N. L. McGrath—P. McRae, \$1.  
Per J. Campbell, Bath—H. McKenty, \$2.

#### Died

At Sillery Cove, Quebec, on the 23rd instant, Michel Kerwin, aged 72 years.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 27, 1865.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.60; Middlings, \$3.25 to \$4.20; Fine, \$4.45 to \$4.60; Super, No. 2 \$5.00 to \$5.25; Superfine \$5.60 to \$5.60; Fancy \$5.20 to \$5.35; Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.80; Superior Extra \$7.00 to \$7.65; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.20 per 112 lbs.  
Eggs per doz, 16c.  
Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$21.00 to \$23.00; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20; Prime, \$16.50 to \$20.00.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.50 to \$4.70.  
Wheat—No sales reported.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.22 to \$5.25; Second, \$5.10 to \$5.13; First Pearls, \$5.30 to \$5.35.  
Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 21c.  
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10.00 to \$11.00  
Beef, live, per 100 lbs ..4.00 to 6.50  
Sheep, each, ..\$3.00 to \$6.00  
Lamb, ..2.00 to 2.75  
Calves, each, ..\$5.00 to \$6.00  
Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$6.00 to \$7.00  
Straw, do. ..\$3.00 to \$5.00



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 2nd October. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

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

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, O. W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to 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, Courrier des Etats Unis, Franco American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godley's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, Le Minerve, Le Soleil, L'Ordre, L'Union, Nationale, Le Perroquet, Le Scie et Le Descheur, Le Noisetier, L'Amant, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanacs, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.