

"The Monasteries, from one end of Italy to the other, are, as you know, to be suppressed. Social progress requires that it should be so. The laws of political economy demonstrate the expediency of the measure. All the most enlightened portion of the measure is in favor of it."—*Op. Course*, as an orthodox nineteenth century Protestant Englishman, rejoices in the destruction of the Italian convents, &c.—*Daily News*.

Such is the record of a correspondent of an English paper, and an orthodox-nineteenth-century-English-Protestant gentleman withal. God preserve this already too crazy world from many such orthodox Englishmen! pray we. In very sooth we needs must blush for our nationality which can utter, with shameless front, such outrageous morality. Into what manner of heathenism, into what depth of barbarism has this England of ours fallen, when sentiments, such as these are tolerated for a moment in a professedly respectable journal, in a professedly Christian country? What manner of society must that be forsooth, wherein even the commonest principles of right and wrong are so flippantly ignored? where robbery and sacrilege are recorded as acts of virtue? and where the metricious Goddess, Public Opinion, is evoked as the sanctioner of everything dishonest, dishonorable and wicked, and as the revealed standard of right?

"The Monasteries, from one end of Italy to the other, are to be suppressed." Well! God's decrees are inscrutable, and His holy will eternal; but that is indeed a bold philosophy which pretends to defend robbery as an act of justice, and sanctifies sacrilege under the specious pretext of expediency. In Christian ages, what had once been dedicated to God was held henceforth as sacred. Even in Pagan Rome the virginity of her vestals, because dedicated to the Gods, was inviolable; and woe, a hundred woes to the wretch who should dare to sully it. But now, in this orthodox nineteenth century age of ours, of blessed memory, new philosophy, and a new revelation has arisen—old forms are deemed superstition—old distinctions of right and wrong are deemed prejudices—the mind has arisen from "its lethargy and enslavement"—50,000 copies of a mutilated Bible have done their work—the "great change" has been effected (we hope to a certain "orthodox" Doctor's entire satisfaction) and those glorious monuments of piety and religion—those peaceful abodes of prayer—the Monasteries of sunny Italy—are being suppressed throughout the length and breadth of the land, and English hatred of all that is good, especially if savoring of mortification and self-denial—English egotism and bigotry glows over the result, and claps its chapped hands at the dirty work. "Vere Glauco et Diomedis permutatio est!" 'Tis a bad exchange! Glauco has exchanged his golden armour for an iron suit of mail.

We are wont, we vain Englishmen, to turn up our eyes with pharisaical self-sufficiency at the inhuman spectacle of the Spanish Bull Fight—that far dames should applaud the gored horses, and urge on banderilleros and picadors and toreros to their deeds of blood. The Pagan circus, too, meets our just abhorrence. But when grey-haired priests, and holy monks, and vestal nuns are driven forth from their quiet retreats into the brazen glare of a wicked world from which they shrink instinctively, and all this "to make an English holiday," English ladies, Heaven save the mark! applaud the brutal matadores—deride the shrieking victims, and with upturned thumbs, refuse them mercy—"Arma decretoria non arma fusoria" is their cry—these gentle dames! "Christianos ad leones" has become the watch-word of orthodox England.

But "social progress requires it should be so." Yes; we have heard of this *social progress* before. 'Twas from the mouth of a certain Chief Superintendent of Education, and a Methodist withal; though he called it by another name.—With him it was a "resurrection of the mind from lethargy and enslavement." And later on, we heard it again amidst the ravings of an Orange orator, and an orthodox-nineteenth-century-Protestant Englishman withal. With him 'twas "a great change" forsooth. But 'tis a worthy progress nonetheless—and to be found in Holy Writ—in those sacred apocrypha, doubtless, wherein our Covenanter forefathers learned their mercy.

Social progress! in very sooth. God help this poor crazy world! The car of Juggernaut crushes beneath its crimson wheels its crazy votaries. But it is in the benighted and far off East, that they throw themselves voluntary victims beneath its sacred wheels. But this western Juggernaut crushes beneath its enlightened wheels every maxim of right—every principle of reason—every law of humanity. There was a temple in a certain city dedicated "to the unknown God." Is this new-found social progress that Unknown God, that it seeks to establish a new revelation—to subvert the old morality—to destroy the ancient right?

And yet, what, after all, is more natural than this Italian suppression? It is but the mirage of that far off plunder and sacrilege initiated upwards of three centuries ago in "right merrie England;" and then, as now, 'twas *social progress* required it should be so. 'Tis thus history reproduces itself. Two of the greatest ornaments

of our reformed English throne, Harry the Uxorious and Elizabeth the Chaste, scant of pocket and strong of lust, behold with no friendly eye those quiet abodes of prayer and purity—the fair Monasteries and Convents of old England. There is that in these silent abodes which offers too strong a protest, though a meek one withal, against impurity and sin in high places; to suit the hot blood of Tudor passion; and whilst Avarice and Hate plead the cause of Destruction, Social Progress supplies the mask to screen the deformity from the vulgar eye.—And so in modern Europe, this present Italian mirage of the ancient English reality, has the lust and avarice of an incontinent monarch as its mainspring—social progress as a flimsy veil, and an orthodox-nineteenth-century Protestant Englishman for its eloquent and approving exponent.

SACERDOS.

"'Tis a poor rule that won't work both ways," says the proverb; and as an illustration of our meaning we copy from the *Globe* of 25th ult., on the Roman Question, a short paragraph, side by side with another upon the Irish Question from a great admirer of the *Globe's* logic and honesty: From the *Toronto Globe*. From a *Constant Reader* of the *Globe*.

"If the Government of the Pope were just and mild, if it were conducive to the material, social and moral interests of the Roman people, we could hardly imagine that it would be so thoroughly abhorred as it is. But it has been tried for a long, long time and has been found wanting. Italy, endowed by Providence with all the material advantages that could be asked to make a people prosperous and happy, under the blight of a corrupt Government, has been the synonym for poverty and degradation."

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PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN EUROPE.—Let us bear what the *Record*, the organ of the evangelical world in England has to say concerning the progress of the Reformation, and the Protestant spirit, consequent upon the decay of Popery.

Of Germany, England and France it says:—"But, alas! the Protestantism of Germany is no longer the Protestantism of Luther and Melancthon. It is a melancholy fact that a secular in opposition to a religious spirit has been for many years gathering over Europe. We see its progress in our own country in the tone and language of a large proportion of our periodical literature. Many of our periodical journals are essentially godless, sceptical if not atheistic."

France no doubt is essentially Voltairean, but it is melancholy to say that Germany is only less so.—Our readers who have read our review of Mr. Ernest Naville's admirable lectures, will remember what an awful picture he gives of the progress of Pantheism, Atheism, and hero-worship in Germany.

The religious condition of Protestant Holland, is thus described:—

"The state of Holland is also very melancholy." But of all European countries, Italy is that in which the Reformation has made greatest progress, and in which the Protestant Gospel has achieved its greatest modern triumphs. It is to Italy that Exeter Hall directs its anxious and loving gaze, for it is there, above all other countries, that the great work of bible distributing, tract distributing, Church plundering, and Pope-blackguarding is going on. If the youngest born of the Reformation, yet is Italy the pet of the family, the bright jewel of the household; the very Benjamin of Protestantism, the child of its decrepitude, the well beloved of its dotage. How then, according to the evangelical *Record* fares it with Italy? what has the Protestant Gospel done for that land now redeemed from the incubus of Popery?

"If we cross the Alps and look to Italy, rising in her might against the spiritual oppression of ages, we shall find that the hatred of Papal sacerdotalism is mingled with blank unbelief in Divine Revelation." The reader will bear in mind that the witness is not a Catholic, but a Protestant.

"The e are almost the very words of the Right Rev. Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, in his lecture on Protestantism, as reported, and hostily commented upon in the following extract from the *London Express*—Protestant—of the 7th Sept.:

"There are, according to him, Dr. Manning, no longer any rival churches to dispute with Rome the dominion of Christendom, only 'fragmentary faiths' that lurk in its obscure and unnoticed corners. Lutheranism is a thing of the past; and 'Protestantism is dead.' The only remaining foes the Church has to encounter are Rationalism and Infidelity, and these essentially transitory forms of evil once subdued, the Church will be universally triumphant. Such are the state and prospects of the Romish Church as depicted by Dr. Manning."

GLENGARRY, C. W., Oct. 12, 1866.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*. Dear Sir,—You will much oblige the Priests of the Deanery of St. Andrews, in the Diocese of Kingston, by publishing the subjoined Address and Reply in your next issue.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THEM.

ADDRESS.

ST. RAPHAEL, C. W., Oct. 9th, 1866.

Dear Dr. Chisholm,—Assembled here in conference, we, the undersigned Priests of the Deanery of St. Andrews, having learned with sentiments of deep sorrow your proximate removal from our midst, take advantage of the present opportunity to offer you the expression of our hearty congratulations on your well merited promotion to the extensive mission of Perth, C. W.

During the past ten years, since your appointment to Alexandria mission, it has been our rare privilege to have enjoyed not only the pleasure of your genial society, but also to have profited of your profound ecclesiastical learning acquired within the hallowed precincts of your alma mater—the world renowned Propaganda.

We will leave, Rev. and dear Sir, to your worthy

parishioners of Alexandria, who are soon to part company with you, the sad yet pleasing duty of recounting your many sacrifices and achievements for the welfare of our holy religion in that important mission during your sojourn amongst them,—at least those meritorious acts of yours known to them, for there are, doubtless, many more, the knowledge whereof will be given to man only on the great accounting day.

But before we bid you an affectionate good-bye permit us, reverend and dear confere, to express to you our grateful acknowledgments for the kindness exhibited by you on all occasions where your valuable services were required in aid of our brother Priests. Literally, you evinced the disposition so necessary in a faithful Pastor of souls—namely, to "spend, and be spent," in the service of our Crucified Redeemer.

Farewell then, Dear Rev. Brother, and may your future career, in whatever portion of the Lord's vineyard your lot may be cast, be ever attended with happiness to yourself, and, if possible, with still greater spiritual benefit to those who may be confided to your pastoral care.

Such is the fervent prayer of, yours sincerely in Christ.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, V.G., P.P., St. Raphaels.

GEORGE A. HAY, R.D., P.P., St. Andrews.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR, P.P., Cornwall.

J. S. MACDONALD, P.P., Williamstown.

ALEXANDER MACDONELL, P.P., Lochell.

JOHN MASTERSON, C.O., St. Raphaels.

REPLY.

Rev. and Dear Friends,—You have taken me completely by surprise. I never fancied that I stood so high in your estimation as to be deemed worthy of having such a friendly Address presented to me. Such an Address from my brother Priests is to me invaluable. I am at a loss to acknowledge in a suitable manner my gratitude for this evidence of your esteem and regard; it makes me regret all the more my departure from amongst you.

You speak of my ecclesiastical learning in terms far too complimentary. True, I can honestly aver that while in the College of the Propaganda at Rome, I did not mispend my time there, but since I have been on the mission, now some fifteen years past, my knowledge has not increased to such an extent as to merit your flattering qualification of "profound;" however, I must only attribute it to your generosity of heart.

You are also pleased to allude to your willingness when called upon, to perform services for you. But who would not be willing to perform services for friends so kind? I owe it to you, reverend and dear friends, to say that any assistance I may have occasionally rendered you, has already been repaid by you with compound interest.

As my new home is not very far distant, I shall look for frequent visits from you, when we may revive the pleasing reminiscences of the many happy hours we have passed together.

In conclusion, I thank you sincerely for your kind wishes for my welfare, and, in return, I pray that the Almighty may grant you all happiness, prosperity, and length of days; and that He may also vouchsafe to you, Rev. and Dear Brothers in Christ, the Grace to discharge the sacred duties of the Ministry in your respective Missions as faithfully and zealously in the future as you have done in the past.

Very sincerely yours, in Christ,

(Signed) JAMES J. CHISHOLM.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The

first literary seance of this splendid Association, for the season, took place on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, in the St. Patrick's Hall. A very interesting and eloquent opening Address was delivered by Mr. Coyle, law student, Secretary of the Society, his subject being the utility and necessity of self-improvement, and the very numerous and real advantages the Society affords its members in that respect. The talented young gentleman was frequently applauded during the course of his able remarks. He was followed by Mr. John O'Brien, who read a very excellent and learned essay on the Poetry of Erin; his frequent allusions to, and beautiful quotations from, the grandest inspirations of the Irish Muse, both ancient and modern, eliciting the well merited applause of the respectable audience.

We cannot too heartily congratulate this very useful Association on its evident progress and prosperity. It is one of the requisites of our community, and the name of no Catholic young man should remain unenrolled amongst its members. With objects the purest, noblest, and most elevated; possessing means, considering its recent establishment, the most effective and complete; placed under the special protection of Ireland's Patron Saint, and guided by an eminent Irish Priest—it is not difficult to bespeak for it a long, flourishing, and prosperous career.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 15th.—About 4 o'clock yesterday a m. an alarm of fire was heard through the streets of St. Roch's. On proceeding to the locality, it was discovered to have originated in the house of Mr. Trudel, grocer, St. Joseph street, three doors beyond the Jacques Cartier Market. Owing to the early hour in the morning, few people were about.

The wind, which had blown half a gale from the eastward all night, had slightly abated; but still it raged with such fury as to cause most serious apprehension, which unfortunately were afterwards but too sadly realized.

By the time the fire brigade reached the scene, Trudel's house was enveloped in flames. The Sapeurs were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting on a force of water.

This delay, which was not remedied for nearly an hour, enabled the fire to make rapid progress. There were no less than ten or twelve houses on fire, and lumber and wooden sheds on all sides had ignited.

By half-past five more than 80 houses, all wooden, were in a blaze, and the flames, driven by the wind, were spreading in all directions, and a hundred and fifty houses were consumed. The fire by this time had run along St. Joseph and Notre Dame des Anges to the junction of St. Valier street, carrying everything before it.

The church of Le Oongregation stood in great danger at this time, but a sudden veering of the wind saved it.

Crossing St. Valier street, the fire soon spread into St. Saviour with its hundreds of wooden houses, the destructive element raging in defiant fury. Houses after houses fell a prey to the flames. It was thought that the houses to the eastward would be saved by the wind, but contrary to the supposition, the fire crept back, doing its work of destruction.

At 11 o'clock the whole centre of the district lying between St. Saviour and the lower streets running parallel with the river was a barren waste.

Seeking something to feed on, the fire then distributed itself in opposite directions. The wind increasing again at this time, and blowing in gusts from every direction, three separate conflagrations were observable at once. St. Saviour Church, Dunn's soap and candle factory, Rees' rope walk, and other large buildings were in flames.

Along St. Valier street towards the toll gate, and the streets surrounding the general hospital and convent, another terrible fire was raging with even greater fury; while at the back of Brown street, along Prince Edward, Jessup, and Ryland streets, the flames were creeping back, enveloping street after street, range after range, despite the most superhuman efforts of the soldiers and seamen of the 'Aurore' to arrest it.

The conflagration ceased about five o'clock when it had nothing more to feed on.

A moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed at about 2,500, and the loss in real estate and household property barred or damaged at \$2,500,000 to 3,000,000. The number of persons rendered homeless is estimated at 13,000.

The body of a man, burned almost to a crisp, was dragged out of a house in Saviour, near Valier street. It could not be recognized; there were none of his relatives present to identify it. Sergeant Hughes, of the Royal Artillery, was blown up and severely, though not dangerously, wounded, by a falling building. Lieutenant Douglas, of the 'Aurore,' was severely hurt by a falling building. Several seamen received contusions more or less, but none seriously that we could hear of. Lt. Benn, of one of the regiments, had his arm broken by a falling beam.

FIRE IN OTTAWA.—15 HOUSES BURNED.—Loss \$120,000.—OTTAWA, Oct. 15th.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a stable in rear of a house in Clarence street, opposite the Lower Town Market. The engines were soon on the ground, but want of water at first greatly retarded the exertions of the firemen, and the fire spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings. The firemen worked hard, however, and when water arrived, they speedily arrested the further progress of the flames.

Fourteen buildings, principally frame, were destroyed, and 25 families rendered homeless. Loss, about \$120,000, one quarter of which was covered by insurance.

The By-ward Market and Graham's Hotel in Clarence street narrowly escaped. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire alarm was given. The new brick building on Rideau street, next to Cunningham & Lindsay's dry goods store, was set fire to by an incendiary. The fire was speedily extinguished.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Archibald Fennie, of this city, was killed by falling from the train on which he was travelling, while approaching Kingston. We learn that he was dragged under the moving train, and his legs cut completely off above the knee. He only survived about two hours. A messenger, charged with the melancholy duty of conveying his remains to this city, went West on Saturday night, and will return with them to-day.—*Traveller*, 15 instant.

DROWNED.—A few days since we mentioned the fact of a young girl named Gervais having been drowned at Lucknow. On Thursday the body of a young man was found in the same place. He was identified as a resident of Les Tanneries, and had fallen in the river from a canal boat.—*Id.*

A fire broke out on Friday morning, 12th instant, in a frame tenement building at Hochelaga. A number of artillerymen who were on drill at the time hastened to the place and extinguished the flames.—*Id.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT POINT ST. CHARLES.—On Tuesday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, a boy of nine or ten years of age, son of Mr. Power, Grand Trunk street, was run over by an engine and tender, receiving injuries which caused his death within a few hours. He had been passing under some stationary cars, and stepped out on an adjacent railway track, just as an engine and tender came up. The poor boy was dreadfully mutilated, the engine passing over and smashing his right leg at the ankle the left leg above the knee, and the arm at the elbow. Messengers were at once sent to several medical men, to summon them to his assistance. Dr. Trenholme was the first to arrive, and used every means to rally the lad's vital powers, and alleviate his sufferings; but in spite of every effort, the unfortunate sufferer rapidly sank and expired at an early hour the same evening. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict returned of 'Accidental Death.'—*Id.*

DESERVED ARRESTED.—On Friday evening, as the boat was about to leave for Quebec, the military police on the wharf discovered among her passengers the master-tailor of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, who deserted from Canada to the United States about three months ago. The man was not a little astonished when he found himself in custody. He had just arrived from New York, and was on his way to visit his family in Quebec.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DUNDAS.—A serious accident occurred on Tuesday, 9th inst., at Dundas, resulting in the death of a woman. It appears that as a wagon containing a man, two women and two children was passing the Railroad Bridge near the Great Western Railway Station, the horse took fright and ran against the bridge, upsetting the wagon, killing one of the women and cutting the other occupants of the wagon fearfully. The man is not expected to live. The other woman and the children are recovering slowly.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

AN ADVOCATE HOSKINSHIRE.—The *Minerve* reports a case of assault, which, common with our American neighbors, is fortunately very rare in Canada. A small French paper here called *La Guepe* (the Wasp), and said to be scurrilous and personal, has published an article with statements very offensive to Lt.-Col. Belle. The latter having, after much trouble, obtained from the publisher the name of his slanderer, and being highly incensed, provided himself with a horse-whip. At last he met in Notre Dame St. his antagonist, Mr. Elzeur Labelle, Advocate, and publicly assaulted him, striking him with the whip several times on the face and on the back.—*Montreal Gazette*, 15th inst.

Died.

In this city, at 281 St. Antoine street, on the 1st inst., Mr. John Feron, merchant of this city, aged 50 years.

On the 9th of October, from the effects of injuries received on the G. T. R., Point St. Charles, Ontario, Carroll Power, a promising and intelligent boy, beloved by his Pastor, and also by his teachers and all his school-fellows. He was the fifth son of Wm. Power Esq., shipbuilder, aged 10 years 3 months and 5 days.—*R.I.P.*

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

THE Stockholders of the St. Patrick's Hall are hereby notified that a Second Instalment of 10 per cent on the Capital STOCK will become due and payable on Monday, 22nd instant, at the St. Patrick Society's Rooms, where the Directors will attend to receive the same at half-past Seven o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board.

R. McSHANE, Secretary.

MYSTERIOUS.—A party of Toronto sportsmen were shooting in the woods at Mimico, a village near the city, when the attention of one of the party was called to an object which was lying in the bush, and appeared like a man asleep. On proceeding there, to their horror they discovered the body of a man aged apparently between 25 and 30. He was respectfully dressed in a suit of black clothes which were saturated with the recent rains, and was lying on his back. He bore no outward signs of ill-treatment, but his face had turned black and the body was fast approaching a state of decomposition. From all appearances the body must have lain there about three weeks. They are investigating the matter in Toronto.—*Transcript*.

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, 1866, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1859, 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.

RECTOR, M. STANTON, Director.

REGULATIONS.—The Institution will re-open on the 1st September.

Boarders to enter the preceding evening.

For terms of admission apply to,

REV. M. STANTON, Director.

English, The Academy, 1866.

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Care No. 68,413.—Rome, July 21st, 1866.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent especially since abandoning all other remedies he has continued himself entirely to Du Barry's Food.

DU BARRY'S 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 Food, 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 time.

374c. each and upwards.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Evans, Mercer, & Co.

65 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

28th 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

Musical, 2.00

Drawing and Painting, 1.50

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, Epher'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 quarterly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the 1st Thursday of July.

July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—Wm. 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. Table, 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. Demore's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit, News, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union National, Le Pequet, La Sola and Le Devoir.

The Novelle, Dime Novels, 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.