

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE.—For sometime the health of this amiable Prelate has been failing, so much so indeed that he has found himself compelled to request permission from Rome to lay down the onerous burden with which it had charged him. In consequence a Papal Brief has granted his request, and a successor to the Diocese will shortly be appointed.

The Catholics of St. Hyacinthe, by whom Mgr. Larocque was so revered and loved, will console themselves by the reflection that the existence of one so dear to them, may yet be prolonged for many years, now that he has been relieved of the responsible charge which he has long nobly and faithfully borne.

A Protestant journal of this city, a great stickler for Godliness, and religion pure and undefiled by Popish mummeries, quotes gleefully from the *Episcopal Recorder* certain indications of the present state of religious feeling in Italy. It seems that the standard subject for a joke there is something connected with the Pope or Priests; and that the most popular caricatures are those in which, in some manner or another, the Blessed Virgin plays a conspicuous part. All this is very gratifying to our contemporaries, and is certainly decisive as to the progress in pure and undefiled religion which, under the teachings of their new Protestant guides, the Italians are making, but these indications are by no means novel. They are of a piece with those indications of the state of religious feeling in France in '93, which consisted in caricatures of the clergy and of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church; when an ass in stole and chasuble with a mitre on its head, and the Missal dragging at its tail through the mud, was paraded in the public streets; when savage men, and half-naked prostitutes gathered together in the porches of the churches to celebrate their filthy orgies, or "civic feasts," and got beastly drunk, as they passed from hand to hand the chalice and consecrated vessels, in and on which their impious repasts were served.—Italian Protestantism of 1865 is but a literal transcript of French Protestantism in '93. It manifests itself under precisely the same forms; and the "humorous caricatures" of the Holy Mother, who stood weeping by the cross on which her Divine Son was expiating the sins of the world, and in which the Pope is made to figure as a "prize pig, or some other animal," are as infallible indications of the present state of religious feeling in revolutionized Italy, as is the glee of the evangelical press in recording these things of the essentially anti-Christian character of Protestantism itself.

As a set off to the fact that the births amongst the foreign and Catholic population of the United States are always far more numerous than are those amongst the Protestant and native section of the population, the *Witness* cites the fact that in the City of New York the deaths of children amongst the former class of citizens are, in proportion to their numbers, far in excess of the deaths amongst the children of this native Protestants of that City. This, argues the *Witness* is conclusive against the superior morality and piety of the foreign and Catholic element in New York, and our contemporary chuckles amazingly over his discovery.

Not so fast good Master *Witness*. The fact you cite, even if true, proves nothing in the moral order whatsoever. We argue that, as there are no known physical or material causes in operation to which is attributable the marvellous and constant excess of births amongst the foreign and Catholic portion of the population, in proportion to their numbers, over the births amongst the native Protestant portion of the population of North America—and that as this constant phenomenon must have some cause, so that cause must be looked for in the moral order, since it is not to be found in the physical or material order. We do not leap to the conclusion of a moral cause, till the hypothesis of a physical or material cause be first exhausted. But no such cause existing, and as there must be a cause for every fact, we logically conclude to the existence of a moral cause for the phenomenon indicated.

Not thus does the *Witness* argue or deal with the facts before it. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is true that the mortality amongst the children of foreign parents in the City of New York is far greater than that amongst the children of the natives of that City, no argument against the morality of the former, or in support of the higher morality of the latter, can be based thereupon, until the hypothesis that there are, and can be, in the physical or material order, no causes in operation sufficient to account for the fact has been first tried and exhausted.—But such physical or material causes are in existence and in active and constant operation.—The children of wealthy, or well-to-do parents, living in the cleaner and healthier portions of the City, being better fed, better clothed, and better housed, have a far better chance of life than have the children of the indigent classes, forced by penury to dwell in fetid courts and allies, brought up on unhealthy and insufficient diet, badly housed, and badly clothed. Now it so happens that

as a general rule, the indigent class of New York is for the most part composed of the wretched foreign immigrants constantly cast upon its wharves; whilst as a general rule, the well-to-do classes who live up in the Fifth Avenue, and who inhabit the healthier quarters of the City are of native origin; and thus in proportion to their numbers, the average mortality amongst their children must be far below that of the mortality amongst the children of the foreign and indigent classes, compelled by their poverty to eke out an existence under physical conditions the most unfavorable to the preservation of health, and the prolongation of infant life. So also as a general rule, if we consult our own City statistics we shall find that the average mortality of children is far greater in the low lying, ill-drained, and crowded suburbs, than it is in Sherbrooke Street, and those parts of the City where the wealthier classes of our population have their abodes. Yet, as upon this fact it would be absurd to base an argument in favor of the higher morality of the dwellers in Sherbrooke Street so it is equally absurd and unjust for the *Witness* to argue from the greater average infant mortality amongst the foreign, and therefore the more indigent, section of the population of New York, to their inferiority to the wealthier and native Protestant population. When a cause is to be found in the physical order for a given phenomenon, it is unjust to seek for it first in the moral order.

THE WAR COMMENCED.—In the *N. Y. Freeman* of the 16th ult., we find the following paragraph:—

"Fugitive despatches to the daily papers say that the Rev. Father Gonia, of Hannibal, Mo., and the Catholic priest of Jefferson City, in the same State, have been arrested, and put under heavy bonds, for daring to preach the Word of God without having first taken the oath that is in violation of religious liberty."

Once commenced, where and when will the war cease? Of this we may be sure, the Catholic Church will not flinch, will not yield one inch to her persecutors. From the days of St. Peter to the present day, Sanhedrims and Emperors, and Parliaments have tried by threats, and cruel tortures to stop the mouth of the Catholic priest, and still the one answer has been given, that it is better to obey God than man. We fear not therefore for the result of the conflict which the triumphant democracy in the United States has provoked, but we shall mark its progress with interest.

A TRULY CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT.—Speaking of Ireland, its landlords, and the cattle plague, the *Philadelphia Universe*, a so-called Catholic paper, thus delivers itself:—

"Let us hope that the plague now raging will spring from the cattle to the landlords, and sweep them off the face of the island."

We fear that these words will be noticed and commented upon by many of our Protestant contemporaries, as a proof of the brutal spirit of Popery, and we therefore protest against them in advance. They breathe the spirit not of the Church but of the devil; and when we add that the *Universe*, though calling itself Catholic is the champion of a society condemned and excommunicated by the Church, we have, we hope said enough to exonerate all true Catholics from all complicity with that paper. Such papers as the *Universe* can only bring disgrace on Catholics, and convey to these outside the pale of the Church a most erroneous notion of her teachings. At all events let it be borne in mind that the *Universe* is a *Yankee Catholic*, not a *Roman Catholic* organ, and that it has few, if any imitators in the U. States amongst the Catholic press. We are confident that the *N. Y. Freeman*, the *N. Y. Tablet*, *Pittsburgh Catholic*, and our other highly esteemed brethren of that press, do repudiate the diabolical sentiments of the *Universe* as strongly as we do.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The importance and propriety of giving the right of voting to the negroes are strongly insisted upon by the Protestant press of the United States, upon the grounds that the negro hates the Irish Catholic, and that thus the vote of the former will serve as a counterpoise to that of the other. The rapid progress of Catholicism—owing to the immense immigration of Irish, is forcing itself upon the attention of the country; and at the *Annual Discourses of the American Christian Union* it was pointed out that during the course of the present century, Popery had spread so enormously that, whilst in 1801 there were but seventy priests, and a Catholic population estimated at 10,000, to-day there are some two thousand five hundred priests serving some four millions of Catholic laity.

Nor is this all. Popery is aggressive and organized. Papists—so Protestant complain—are buying up the colleges which Protestants build. They are formidable from their numbers, more formidable from their perfect organization and their unity of action. Such a power which threatens to make itself master of the country must be checked ere it gains a firmer foothold, and the only force which presents itself is the "nigger," who, as a general rule being very licentious, and therefore strongly prejudiced against Catholicity, is also naturally a biter of Irishmen. It will be seen therefore that they were correct who, from the beginning of the war, pronounced it to be an anti-Catholic war on the part of the North. The Northern Democratic party—we use the word democratic in

its European sense—wanted the "nigger" to play against the Irish Catholic: when the "nigger" shall have served their turn they will no doubt find some means of getting rid of him, but for the present he smells sweetly in the nostrils of the Abolitionists, and will be extensively patronized even in the hottest of weather, as a set off to those detested Irish Papists to whose valor the North was indebted for its hard won victory over the South.

The admirers of Dr. Brownson's talents, and all who have read his works must confess his genius, even when they do not adopt all his conclusions, will be pleased to learn that the learned gentleman has in press a work on the "American Republic," in which he gives to the public of this Continent his last and only word on politics. We are confident that this will form a most valuable addition to our American literature, and that it will be read with pleasure and with profit by thousands. We shall look forward, therefore, anxiously for the promised book; and we are sure that Dr. Brownson's many sincere friends throughout this Province will be delighted to learn that his health is such as to enable him still to continue those literary labors which have procured for him an honored place amongst the most eminent thinkers, not only of America, but of the civilized world—as one who, if not exempt from human infirmities, from human liability to error, and the vagaries of genius, is nevertheless a strong, brave, and honest man; and one above all who, in his day has rendered no slight service to the cause of Catholicity, to which cause in his heart, we are confident that he is, and always has been, truly faithful.

"LA REVUE CANADIENNE"—Sept. 1865.—We have here a first rate number. The continuation of the tale *Jacques et Marie*, by M. Bourassa, is followed by an elaborate article from the pen of the Rev. M. Raymond, on "Church and State," with especial reference to the Encyclical of the 8th of December last. We have next a notice of that celebrated violinist Jehu-Prume, whom many of our citizens have had the pleasure of hearing; after which comes a tale by M. Hector Fabre, *Le Cœur et l'Esprit*, and the number concludes with the usual "Events of the Week."

THE IRISH BAZAAR.—Do you wish to spend a pleasant evening; to have a little amusement; to see fine things, and to hear fine Ladies say the finest things imaginable—things so very fine, that they may steal into your hearts and soften them, but will most assuredly steal into your pockets, and empty them of any loose cash they may contain;—if you wish to pass a leisure hour in this way—just visit the Irish Bazaar. The Ladies will receive you with pleasure at any hour, you may please to visit the Hall (the Mechanics') but especially from seven to ten o'clock in the evenings, do their best smiles await you.

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

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

The *S. Arlan*, which sunk some days since, near Gaubnawaga, has been raised and towed into shoal water, where she will be immediately pumped out.—The flour on board, only 200 bbls., will also be forwarded immediately. There were also a few barrels of ashes on board, which will be a total loss.

A NEW AND NOVEL USE FOR THE "WATERFALL."—We have been informed of a ludicrous, but at the same time, shameful fraud, successfully practised on the judges of the poultry class. It appears that an exhibitor, exhibited largely in poultry, for which he was awarded a number of prizes, and further won high encomiums from the judges upon the superiority of a certain black Poland, with a splendid head and top not. But here the laugh comes in. Yesterday morning, however, certain inquisitive visitors inspected his Polandship more closely, and made the discovery that top-nots had been cut from three common fowls, sewn into a "waterfall," and fastened on the head of the bird in question. The sell was an excellent joke, but cost the perpetrator dearly, as upon discovery of the fraud, the judges justly, at once took from him all the prizes previously won, teaching him the lesson that "honesty is the best policy." The same individual is said to have practised a similar deception at the last Fair in which he painted the heads of a number of fowls, and carried off prizes for the same.—*Transcript*, 30th ult.

DEATH FROM LOOK-JAW.—The poor fellow whose foot was crushed at the Sugar Refinery lately, died on Sunday night at the Montreal General Hospital, from look jaw, produced by the injury he had sustained. He leaves a wife and family.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The *Union Nationale* states that on Wednesday night about ten o'clock, Mr. Antoine Lemieux, from Cote des Neiges, was going home in a cart, holding by the bridle a horse that followed behind, when a well-dressed individual came across the road, seized the bridle of the horse that was led, and said in English, "Your money or your horse!" Mr. Lemieux knocked down the brigand, who very promptly got on his feet again, and grasped the cart with one hand, while seeking with the other some weapon in his pocket. Mr. Lemieux understood that not an instant was to be lost, and with the handle of his whip struck him a terrible blow, which caused the villain to fall backwards under the hoofs of the horse, behind the cart. The latter was immediately started to a trot, and Mr. Lemieux heard some low groans uttered by the scoundrel, but all traces of him have been lost.

THE STEAMER QUEBEC.—This splendid new vessel, built on the made of the very latest improved American steam river boat on the Hudson, the *St. John*, but her build being of the finest wrought iron while that of the other is only of wood has just made her trial trip from Montreal to Sorel, and gave indications of proving a fast and comfortable boat. We congratulate the Richelieu Company on their success.—*Quebec Daily News*.

AN ACCIDENT.—A man named Desloriers residing in Richardson street, St. Roch's was accidentally injured about nine o'clock, Wednesday morning, while working in a rope factory on the north bank of the River St. Charles. It appears that his arm caught in the machinery, and that the bones were shattered before the limb could be extricated.—*Id.*

The *Quebec Mercury* says: Two men, John Hazel and John Brindmont, were sent down on Monday evening to Indian Cove to serve ships, and have not since been heard of. On the same night other boatsmen were coming home and saw them with sails set, it blew hard at the time and it is supposed the boat capsized and both were drowned. A boat has been picked up since on the south shore with bottom up.

A WORD TO ANNUATIONISTS.—The present annual expenditure of Canada amounts on an average to about \$12,000,000. The annual expenditure of the States will not be less than \$320,000,000, probably a great deal more. Were Canada a State of the Union her share in the yearly public expenses would be about twenty-seven millions. This would be independent of the expense of her State government, which would not fail to be several millions more. We do not suppose the few annexionists who yet exist in Canada are in the habit of reading the *Spectator*, but should this meet the eyes of any of them we commend the figures to their consideration. An appeal to their honor or patriotism would of course be altogether idle; the only tender point is their pocket, and through that alone can they be touched.—*Spectator*.

CANADIAN MEAT FOR THE ENGLISH MARKETS.—We have already drawn the attention of our readers resident in Canada to this important subject. Since then circumstances have arisen in the form of diseased cattle, likely still further to effect the present high price of meat, and which hold out stronger inducements to Canadians to ship as soon as possible an amount of stock equal to their superabundance. We learn that another advance has already taken place in the market value, and that it is fully expected that the prices before Christmas next for the best quality joints of meat will not be less than 1s per lb, and may even be as high as 16d per lb. Surely in these figures Canada stock farmers and provision merchants can see their way to opening up and establishing a fresh meat trade with our English markets. We have a regular weekly line of steamers between Quebec and Liverpool, running with marvellous regularity and speed, the average length of trip not exceeding nine days and a half; and the very low rates now quoted for "boxed provisions" afford every inducement for a trial to establish this new trade, and we hope to learn that some of the enterprising merchants at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, or even some of the cities further to the westward have determined upon trying it, at all events as an experiment.—*Canadian News*, Aug. 10.

The want of a supply of labor, resulting from the constant emigration which has been going on for months to the United States, is now beginning to be felt in many quarters, and the only remedy will be an equalization of wages. Judging from any time that we have passed through the cars bound for the States, we should say that the exodus of French Canadians is very extensive and continuous.—*Montreal Witness*.

FALL WHEAT FOR NEXT YEAR.—Encouraged by the great success of the fall wheat crop of the present season, the farmers, in every direction, are sowing as many acres as they possibly can. Whilst on a trip eastward, in the fore part of this week, we observed wheat in many large fields already up, and some of the fields beginning to look quite green. Through Cavan, South Monaghan, Otonabee, and Asphodel, a large breadth of land is being put under fall wheat. The rains on Friday and Saturday of last week will give the seed a good start.—*Millbrook Messenger*.

FARMING IN CANADA.—You may think it strange, but I question if the best farmers in America are not to be found in Upper Canada. They bent us in raising wheat; their barley is certainly superior to ours in quality, and I think the same is true of oats. In the cultivation of root crops we are nowhere. Don't get angry. We beat them in raising corn—and in all crops which partake rather of a commercial than a strictly agricultural character. We are willing to raise small crops if we can get large profits, while a Canadian farmer partaking largely of the Scotch and English conservative character, continues on in the even tenor of his way. He is not so constantly looking for some easier method of earning a living. He is a farmer, and his father was a farmer before him, and he intends to live and die a farmer. If the midge destroys his wheat he does not, as we did in this section, propose to turn the whole country into one grand apple and pear orchard. He looks out for some variety that will ripen sufficiently early to escape the ravages of the insect. I have often remarked that where a new kind of wheat has been alluded to in the Genesee Farmer, it attracts more notice, ten times over, in Canada than in this section. A few years ago I induced some gentlemen to contribute a few hundred dollars to get up a wheat show. We offered large premiums and managed by personal persuasion to induce a few farmers to show their wheat. The affair was essentially a failure. Had it been a big pumpkin show it would have been a grand success. The entries of wheat at the Provincial Show are three times more numerous than at our own State Fair, even when held in the centre of the wheat-growing districts and the number of people which crowd around the samples, shows the interest which is felt in the matter. The Diehl wheat, advertised in the Farmer last month attracted at once the notice of Canada farmers, and one of their agricultural societies sent a delegation to inquire into its merits. They were so well pleased with it that they purchased eight hundred bushels for seed. Such enterprise is commendable. No wonder they beat us raising wheat. This Diehl wheat closely resembles the Soules, and I should not be surprised if it turns out to be this variety. Its chief merit is its earliness and it is probable that this quality is due to the fact that it has been grown for several years in a more southern latitude. There can be no doubt that, so far as earliness is concerned, we should get our seed wheat from a more southern, rather than a northern latitude, and I have no doubt that should his Diehl wheat prove to be the Soules, it will ripen earlier for two or three years than the Soules grown from seed raised here.—*Genesee Farmer*.

An old man named Gibson, upwards of 80 years of age, a pensioner, was killed at Matilda Station, G. T. Railway, a few days ago. The old man was foolishly walking upon the track, and being deaf, was insensible of the whistle of the engine and the cries of those at the station who witnessed his danger. It was too late to stop the train and he was run over and shockingly mangled. He was an old resident and well known in that locality.

The Kingston *Whig* says: The ship carpenters of the Marine Railway struck on Thursday afternoon, on account of a couple of men being put to work along with them who were not journeyman carpenters, and work has been suspended in the yard. It appears that some of the Yankee dodges, such as Tradesmen's Unions, have been introduced into the yard, and the men have formed themselves into a "Ship Carpenters' Union," and one of its features is not to permit any one but a journeyman to work in the same yard. The sooner these notions are expelled the better, and we hope that the owners of the yard will not meet the desires of the strikers, as they are anything but reasonable.

FREE GRANTS.—The Government has returned to the free grant system on colonization roads. The ventilation of this subject last session, has doubtless produced this result. Until some extensive public works are undertaken settlement will be in a languishing condition.

THE AMENDED STAMP ACT.—This provides that after 1st January next, one cent shall be payable on every note of less than \$25, two cents on notes less than \$50, and three cents on \$100. Notes are not to be necessary after 1st October next, but the date is to be written upon the stamp at the time it is affixed, with a penalty for false dating.

Toronto, 2nd October.—A murder is said to have been perpetrated near Barford to-day. A boy driving into Barford picked up a man to give him a lift on his way. It is thought some difficulty arose between them, and that the man beat the boy to death with a club or stone. The investigation is going on.

ST. ALBANS BANKS AGAIN.—Mr. Sowle, the President of one of the St. Albans Banks, has written a letter stating that the money paid over by the Canadian Government has not satisfied the claim made by those institutions. He says they lost \$250,000, of which only \$90,000 were recaptured in the hands of the persons arrested. The Canadian Government made an appropriation to cover the latter sum only, of \$50,000 in gold at 230 to the dollar. As, however, they did not pay this money till gold had declined to 150, the banks were unable to realize the entire amount in currency. He adds that Mr. Neward has demanded the return, not only of the \$90,000 captured on the persons of the raiders, but of the whole \$350,000 stolen, on account of alleged collusion of Canadian officials with the raiders before and after the fact.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Charlottetown *Patriot* of the 23rd September contains a very interesting review of the trade of Prince Edward Island during the year 1864, from which we gather some important particulars concerning the agricultural resources and capabilities of that fertile Province.—The trade of the Island for the year 1864 exhibits a considerable increase over that of 1863. Comparing the value of the imports of the Colony for 1864 with those of 1863, there is an increase in the imports from New Brunswick, Newfoundland, West Indies, United States, and Great Britain; while there is a falling off in those from Canada, Nova Scotia, and St. Pierre.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Milton, J. Hackett, \$2; St. Regis, Rev Mr Marcoux, \$2; Starnesboro, Rev T. J. Prudhomme, \$2; St. Andrews, A. H. McDonald, \$6; St. Thomas de Pierreville, Rev J. Quian, \$3; Napanea, Rev J. Browne, \$2; L'Original, Rev Mr Brunet, \$2; St. Bridget, Capt Maguire, \$2; Muddy Branch, Rev F. S. Manoli, \$2; Greenville, A. Gallaher, \$5; St. Denis, Rev Mr O'Donnell, \$2; St. Julien, M. McDermott, \$1; Aylmer, J. Foran, \$4; St. Leon, J. Stanton, \$6; Huntingdon, Jas Flynn, \$3; Cornwall, M. McNery, \$3; St. Anne, de la Poutriere, Rev Mr Bourret, \$2; Brookville, J. Kelly, \$3; Perth, Very Rev Mr McDonough, \$2; Norton Creek, P. O'Sullivan, \$2.

Per W. Harty, Lacolle—Self, \$1; F. Lavery, \$1; Chas O'Neil, \$2.

Per A. S. McDonald Alexandria, T. Chisholm, \$3; McDonald, 24, 2 con. Leebell, \$4.

Per W. Farley Granby—Self, \$1; W. Harris \$2.

Per P. Hackett, Granby—Self, \$2; T. McKay, 2, 17c.

Per F. Ford, Prescott—Mrs Conway, \$2.

Per Rev K. J. McDonald, Arisaig, N. S.—H. McAdam, \$1.

Married.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Revd. B. McGauran, Pastor, assisted by the Revd. Thomas Walsh, Richard O'Neill, Esq., of Port Hope, O. W., to Miss Lizzie Jordan, of Quebec.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 4, 1865.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.60; Middlings, \$3.95 to \$4.20; Fine, \$4.45 to \$4.60; Super., No. 2 \$5.00 to \$5.25; Superfine \$5.50 to \$5.60; Fancy \$5.20 to \$5.35; Extra, \$6.50 to \$6.80; Superior Extra \$7.00 to \$7.55; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.20 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 10c.

Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$21.00 to \$23.00; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20.00; 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; Seconds, \$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. \$9.00 to \$9.50

Beef, live, per 100 lbs 4.50 to 6.00

Sheep, each, 3.50 to 5.00

Lamb, 2.00 to 2.50

Calves, each, \$0.00 to \$0.00

Hay, per 100 bundles \$6.00 to \$7.00

Straw, do. \$3.00 to \$5.00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

The above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st 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, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Defricheur.—The Nolette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Jobe 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.