factors in the prosperity of the Australasian Colonies.

It is, we think, important to insist on this, when we hear it so often repeated, that the material progress of Canada would be accelerated by Annexation to the United States; that the distress which occasionally prevails in our rural districts, and in our large cities, is the consearrant humbug, or buncombe, than this never fell actual results in the Australasian Colonies of the same connection, of the same dependent or Colonial position, and of political institutions almost identical with those of British North America, abundantly prove. Let us then be contented with our political lot; cay, rather should we say-if we contrast it with that of the people to the South of us, and if we compare our liberties with the vile despotism beneath which they groan-let us be thankful to heaven for our lot; let us appreciate the blessings of order, of personal liberty, and of freedom from military tyranny which we enjoy, but of which it is to be feared we are hardly worthy, or shall long remain to the enjoyment, if we listen to the wicked bab bling of the Rouges Annexationists with whom our country is cursed.

Some of our United States friends a:e laboring under the most strange misconceptions as to the nature of the changes which the new Constitution, given to these Colonies, and which comes into effect on the first of next month, will produce. For instance, we find in our respected contemporary the N. Y. Tablet, of the 15th inst., such phrases as these :-

"It was time for Canada, and New Brucswick, and Nova Scotia to cast of the chrysalid shell of the colonial state."

And again :-

"The British North American Colonies - Colonies now no longer" !!!

What does our friend mean? Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, when united under the new Constitution, will be just as much British Colonies, or Dependencies, as they were before: their people will still remain "British subjects," the subjects of Queen Victoria; and in the name of the Queen will justice still be executed amongst them. The relative positions as towards one another, of the three Colonies will indeed be changed; but as towards the Mother Country, and all foreign countries, everything will remain just as it was before the Ucion. So in like manner, when some quarter of a century or more ago, Upper and Lower Canada were united, they petther of them ceased to be Colonies, or British Dependencies; of rebellion" which we so readily recognise in ridicule to describe as an evangelist walking in destination. and neither of them then acquired any fresh the people of every State on the Continent of the footsteps of St. Paul, shot down two of his rights or duties, as towards the Empire, or towards foreign Powers.

What may be in store for us we do not pretend to know; the new Union may, as some his followers, will find no difficulty in framing his prophets of evil pretend that it will, lead to a reply. rupture of the Imperial tie, and bring about our independence. We are in no hurry to see this day; and we have certainly no intention to bar ter away our proud title of " British subjects," for that of Yankee citizens, or citizens of any other new fangled, mongrel nationality. The sovereign of Great Britain is our sovereign, and the only sovereign we care to acknowledge .-Colonies, these Provinces are, and Colonies, we trust, they long may remain, in spite of domestic traitors, and of alien foes; and British Colonies or Dependencies we cannot cease to be, till we set up on our own hook, hoist our own flag, and proclaim our Independence. Till then we are Dependent-and a Province, dependent, is a Colony; at all events, it is only in this sense that Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other British Dependencies, have been Colonies of their property, which they then transferred to

We cannot conceive whence the absurd idea arose, that, in the new Constitution for these North American Colonies, there is aught to change our subordinate position to the British law gave them, numbers who had no share in the Imperial authorities-in which subordinate position the Colonial state essentially consists. All that the new Constitution professes to do this:-So to unite the tiree Colonies, as that, instead of having, as heretofore, three Legislatures, all wronged, in order that the older wrong may be independent of one another indeed, but all alike righted? Can the State, which but yesterday exercising their functions subordinate to, and in guaranteed the present owner's title to the land, virtue of powers derived from, the Imperial Government; they shall have for the future one common Legislature, still holding from, and subordinate to, the same Imperial authority. There will moreover be a sort of local legislature, or municipal council for each section of the three United Colonies, to manage their several local or parish affairs, subordinate to the Central Colonial Executive. These changes are purely internal, and leave our relations as towards the British Empire, and Foreign States untouched.

And berein lies our rejoinder to the suggestion of the Tablet, that the Government of Canada and the Act of Settlement?" should show mercy to the Feman convicts, now undergoing penal servitude in the Penitentiary. Mercy is everywhere the special, or exclusive attribute, or prerogative of sovereignty-in Great | which it is enunciated, is insoluble? are questions Britain of the Crown; and can only be exer on which we are not rash enough to hazard an of the Reform party of Upper Canada, - Girbe.

their laws or political institutions, are the sole cised in the Colonies of British North America opinion. Any one, however simple, can state the by the Queen's representative, in the name, not problem: and every one must know, who has any of Canada - for Canada is a Colony, and not sovereign-but of the Queen, whose subjects we are, whose peace the unhappy convicts have disturbed, whose laws they have violated, and whose dignity they have outraged. That Her Ma lesty's advisers would recommend their sovereign to grant the petition of her subjects in Canada, quence of British connection, of our-dependent | praying for a remission in who'e or in part, of or Colonial position, and of our bad laws. More the sentences passed upon the Fenian raiders, is, of Cromwell," his fatal legacy to England. we think, very probable, and we should be glad from the lips of the political charlatan; as the to see the experiment tried. But being a Dependency of the Empire, not a sovereign and independent State; a Colony, and not a Nation, the ultimate decision would remain with the Queen, or Imperial authorities of the British | Empire on whom we depend, from whom we vited to keep it as a holiday. It is proposed hold, and have our political being.

We may add that, so long as American citimen ce Canada with another piratical attack, it is impossible for the British Government to show lemency to the first offenders.

They speak as men conscious that Ireland has co-operate. been wronged, but still as men sorely puzzled how to set about redressing those wrongs; and if they talk of the folly and wickedness of the Fenians, they are almost respectful as towards the brave but infatuated men who took part in the late disturbance—for it is absurd to dignity. late events with the name of rebellion.

In the first place, and this is a good sign, they deprecate all undue severity, all vindictive punishment. "We cannot," says the Times, too scrupulously avoid a repetition of the crue! blunder committed in 1798"—and the same Femanism effectually, consists in such treatment! Thus speaks the Herald :of Ireland as shall tend " to eradicate the memory ournal - in another article, indicates in a few

Future ages will read, as all mankind now hear, sees alien proprietors owning nearly all its land, and an alien Establishment drawing the whole of its religious revenues. In these broad outlines, which atone ind their way to all the earth, and to all future time, is as great a wrong as any hero of our political dolatry ever redressed "-London Times, May 28th.

Yes! There it is in a few words, so that all the world may read. And no such wrongs exist in any known country except Poland; no such wrongs in the Kingdom of Naples, in the Papal blade of Garibalds, the "hero of England's political idolatry." Thus stand the passed facts of the case: and so standing, the Times pertisently asks-how can we refuse to Ireland that " right Protestant Liberal to return a satisfictory answer: the Catholic, however, who does not concede the right of rebellion to Garibaldi, and to

All that Englishmen of the present day can urge is, that the "wrongs" above cited by the Times, are not the work of their hands; and that, if they still permit them to exist, it is because they know not how to grapple with them. The alien Church is comparatively an easy wrong to redress, were there indeed a hearty desire on the part of the English people to redress it : but the other " wrong;" that which as stated by the Times consists in this-that " alien proprietors own nearly all the land of Ireland," seems at the present day, so wide are its ramifications—and so deep are its roots, to be beyond cannot be eradicated by any tools known to the perous, and useful career. Constitution: and apparently nothing short of a social revolution, can effectually deal with it.

It has its origin in the wicked confiscations of Elizabeth, of James, and above all of Cromwell; who violently, and inequitously obsted the true strangers of their own race, creed, and country. Since then, however, centuries have elansed: new proprietary rights have, as it were, taken root; new interests in the soil have been created; and, trusting in the validity of the titles that the wicked acts of spoliation by which the Irish proprietors were reduced to beggary, have invested their capital, the proceeds of their industry, in the purchase of Irish estates. How shall these be dealt with? is the question. Must they be thereby inducing him to invest his capital thereon -tomorrow break faith with him, and retract its plighted word? And yet of this we may be sure: that so long as the Celtic race-the descendants, or even the imaginary descendants, of the original proprietors of the soil remain to Ireland, and see what they believe to be their rightful inheritance in the hands of aliens-so long will it be morally impossible to eradicate from the Celtic breast the memory-aot of past, but of present "wrong." The problem which the English statesman, intent upon the pacification of Ireland, has before him, is then this: "How, without injustice to the present alien proprietors of the Irish soil, to undo the work of Cromwell, a notice of the Correspondence of William IV.

The solution of this problem will task to their uttermost, the faculties of the greatest statesman. How it can be solved? whether it be not lique of Todd on Parliamentary Government. in short a problem that by the very terms in

knowledge of the past and present history of Ireland, that it is the problem on the solution of which the integrity of the British Empire depends. And should it prove to be insoluble, and should the mevitable penalty have to be paid, the world will then but witness another instance how the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children even to the remotest generations. Our now set on edge. This will be indeed the " curse

It is on Monday, the first of next month, that the new political arrangements for the Union of the several Colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, ane Nova Scotia, will come into play. To celebrate the day, the citizens of Montreal are mthat in the morning guns be fired, and the bells of the churches be rung; that there be a review demy of Sciences, at Paris, the summary of his zens, calling themselves Fenians, continue to of the troops at Logan's Farm, and a Lacrosse match; that there be steamboat and railway trips at reduced fares, and that bands of musict play in the evening in the public places; thar there be a display of fire-works at 10 p.m. near The tone of the English journals in general, the mountain; and that the public buildings be and of the London Times in particular, when illuminated for which purpose a sum of \$5 000 discussing the affairs of Ireland, in conciliatory. be appropriated. All citizens are requested to

The Montreal Hera'd is of opinion that by the working of some beautiful law of political compensation, the "sacrifices" which our political men make, in taking seats in Parliament, and in accepting office, are abundantly made up to them, as in the case of our sanctimonious friend Job Trotter. We think the Herald must be right, or why should seats in Parliament, or Government situations be so keenly contested by men wao, Lord knows, have little or nothing of himself, Sergeant Menard cent for the guard. In the writer sees that the only way of putting down their own which they can afford to sacrifice .-

"When we see gentlemen always at work with an of ancient wrongs." What those "wrongs" are, eye to the next election; present at all positical gahow grievous and deeply seated-the same therings; early in the field with personal addresses and explanations, and salutations and solicitations, we may be tolerably sure that for them the doctrine of natural compensation is in full force If they lose at all - and though we have heard of such losses, no that the poorest race in at least the West of Europe one seems much the poorer for them - they get the value of their money, as people do in horse racing or other excitem nt. No injury is due to a willing man; and it is of course only in a Pickwickian or a Noto episcopari sense that we talk of sacrifices which | are so imburiously invited."

The doubts expressed as to the truth of the eported death of Dr. Livingstone, are it seems set at rest. All hopes must be abandoned, for States, or in the dominions of the exiled Italian | if is now said to be quite certain that he was whom he was attacked. The bold traveller, who certainly had little or nothing of the spirit of the Christian missionary about him, and whom it is to Europe? It is not very easy for the English assailants with his revolver, but was himself cut down by a third.

> MONTREAL CENTRE. - This electoral district will be contested by Mr. Rose and Mr. Workman.

serial publication.

WASHINGTON GUARDIAN.—This is the title of a new Catholic weekly paper, published at Washington. From the appearance of the first number we should say that it deserves success. the reach of the legislature plough share. It and we heartily wish the Guardian a long, pres-

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-April, 1867. | smoke. He is still in a critical condition. Messrs, Dawson Bros., Montreal. - A very interesting number. It opens with the Memoires and rightful owners of the soil, and robbed them | du Comte Beugnot, who played an important nart in the Revolution under the Empire, and the Restoration, and whose early career was remarkable for his intimacy with the infamous Mde. Lamotte the heroine of the Diamond Necklace. A very interesting article on the Archaelogy of North America follows. Next sian Campaign of 1866: then an article on right he would perform his duties irrespective of Spontaneous Generation, to which succeeds a notice of the Life and Works of Hans Holbein. and conciliatory article enough, written from the dressing himself in all the vestiments authorized by Broad Church stand point, but strongly tainted with Erastianism; against which to its credit be it said Ritualism is an indignant protest; and whose spirit may be judged of by its eulogy of the Parliamentary Church of England, as a hundred and eighty-one, probaly with a ratio constanchurch which "was never infallible, and which, tly increasing in her favour, a popular party sent to with and through the State, desires to be formed Parliament from that Province will have a power with and through the State, desires to be formed and reformed anew by the spirit of each successive age." Had the early Church, the Church da and New Brunswick put together. Those are the of the catacombs, been inspired with this spirit, main features of the new situation though it is not she would scarce have Christianised the Roman Empire.

We have next a very excellent article on The Reign of Louis XV. that wretched voluptuary whose hideous life and reign explain, and offer the only possible excuse for, the French Revoluwith Earl Grey, another on Fatul Accidents

The new Constitution of 1st July, 1867, is the result of the fifteen years arduous and selfdenying labours

ST. PATRICE'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY - The followensuing half-year: President, Myles Murphy, reelected; 1st Vice-President, Thomas Jones; 2nd Vice-president, Thomas Driscoll; Secretary, Fe ix M. Oassidy; Assistant Secretary. George Byrne; Treasurer, Dan Harrey; Collecting Treasurer, Daniel Mullin; Assistant Collecting Treasurer John O'Leary ; Chief Marabal, John Lawlor ; Assistants, victual Clune and Robert Callaghan. Committee of Inquiry - St Ann's Ward, John Drew, John Sherhan and John Fitzgerald ; St. Antoine Ward, T. Cantrell fathers have eaten sour grapes, and our teeth are | and T Clarke; West Ward, Timothy McDonald : Centre Warl, Felix Melver; East Ward John Bourke. This association is we are happy to say, in a very in the funds, after paying on during the six months ending May, the sum of \$717 78 for benefits to sick and to families of deceased members. It is the only exclusively Irish benefit society in Montreal and ou Irish workingmen should lose no time in joining its ranks. By so doing they will be entitled to participate in the benefits conferred by being members such as weekly altowance during stckness, medical attandance, respeciable burial after death and assistance to those left after them.

Dr. Sterry Hunt lately read before the Aca researches upon e rtain reactions of magnesian salts and magnesian rocks. The author at acked the theory of MM. Hadinger and Suckov, who explain the efficience of sulphate of magnesia by the reaction of sulphate of lime and carbonate of magnesia. He believes representatives of the unaltered formation of the dolomites in the environs of Paris are that the magnesian silicates which form portion steatites; that the tales and serpentines are form d aqueously; that the greensands of the Paris basin are of the same Mr. O'Grady, P. P., of S: Catherines, District of composition as serpentines, &c.

PERSONAL - Sic William Logan and Mr. Richardson of the Geological Survey, returned to Montreal yesterday from Paris Dr. T. Sterry Hunt is not expected to return till late in the fall. We believe be contemplates making a geological tour through various European countries .- News of Saturday

Excitied Scene. - On Sunday night. Sergt Menard, of the City Police, when patrolling in Durham Street, saw a soldier of the Rille Brigade on the chimney of a house in that street, and from his appearance evidently in a very excited state. He tried threats and then coaxing, but neither was of any avail, and fearing the soldier would fall and injure meantime the soldier apparently seeing what was intended, tore off the ladders from the roof, and threw down those that were raised. The utmost caution had to be observed so as to prevent him if possible from doing bimself harm, but in spite of every care he fell comming down bearily, and bresking his leg. The unfortunate fellow whose name turns out to be Johnson was sent to the Mili tary Hospital.

SUPPORED CASE OF DECIMING -On Sunday morns ing, above the Grand Trunk bridge, a place often resorted to for bathing, the clothes of some bather, as it might be supposed, including a pair of long boots, such as are worn by gailors or watermen, were seen in the water, near the shore, but no owner ap peared. It was feared that the wearer might have entered the water and been drowned.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND THE IMMIGRANTS. - The Prescott Telegraph of June 12th says: Wa are glad to observe that the Grand Trunk Railway authorities have issued a circular to their agents and conductors requiring t'eir attention to certain wholesome regu lations therein contained having for their object the sovereigns, invoked the liberating, and avenging killed by a body of savages called Mavites, by the comfortable accommodation of the numerous immigrants who travel along the line. The due enfercement of these humans regulations cannot fail greatly to ameliorate the condition of the poor imm grants in their long journey along our great railroad from the seaboard to the far West which is their usual

The St John Telegraph says :- We have received information from private sources in the United States to the effect that the Government at Washington are auxious to bring about a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Colonies; ha a Mr. Young of the Treasury Depar men, Washington, has been ap pointed a Special Commissioner to enquire into the matter; and that, in addition to his trade mission, Mr. Young is charged to enquire as to the feelings of our people in reference to Annexation to the States, Mr. Young is said to be a Nova Scotian but is now THE YOUNG CATHOLIC GUIDE. - We have an American citizen. It is further stated that Mr. Young is at present somewhere in the Provinces to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Sadher prosecuting his enquiries We give these statements of the second number of this well conducted for what they may be worth. The fact that Mr. Derby's mission last year turned out to be as much political as commercial, would seem to justify the assumption that Brother Jonathan has something besides the interests of Trade in view in despatching this new Commission.

BELLYVILLE. Jude 15 .- The stone building on Front street, occupied by E. Harrison's brokstore and bindery, Gaorga Ritobio's dry goods sto e, Boine's photograph gailers, and A. R. Dougali's law office, was this morning destroyed by fire. Lora about \$15,000; mostly covered by insurance. The fire originated among come poper cuttings in the bindery. A son of Mr. Harrison was nearly suffice ted by

Tenonto 14th .- The discssion of the Ritual question in the Synod of the English Church has been b ought to a close. It was found that the Synod was incomplent to deal with the question by Oanon. A Committee, however, of four clergy and four laity were appointed to draft a memorial to the Provincial Synod, condemning all Ritualistic innovations. In the course of the debate, the Rev. W. S Darling, Huly Iri ity Church, acknowledged bimself a Ritualist. He said he believed that those who revived the practices complained of, had authority on their side. They had the law of the State and the law of the we have a review of the brief but decisive Prus- | Church for doing so. When he believed that he was what anydedy might say or do, and if the Synod were to pass that Canon, he would oppose them to the utmost of his power. He would set them at The sixth article is on Retualism, a moderate defiance; he would take the fir t opportunity of the Church. He knew the consequences. He would appeal to the Metropolitan, and the onactments of the Synod would be treated with contempt-

> It is nevertheless to be remarked that as Upper Canada is to have eighty-two members out of one very far greater than it ever had before, as Upper Capossible to forecast the numbers of each majority or tainty upon the complexion of the whole House of, Commons -- Montreal Herald.

aged 17 years, was, with several other boys, in bathing near Abbott's iouidry, below the slide. French and English languages. He with some others swam up to the slide, but to the Pupils. in Coal Mines, the number closing with a criMessrs. H. Byers, O. D. Cowan, O. Abbott, and D. Fairman for their exertions. They were on the spot with two boats, and had him up in a few minutes, but unfortunately too late, as life tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. was extinct.

Mr. Brown is very busy in his Globe lecturing th ing gentlemen have been elected officebearers for the | municipality of Toronto, which seems not to be aware of the fact, on his own enormous services in bringing about confederation, as distinguished from Mr. Macdonald's in the same behalf. Of course a great parade is made of Mr. Brown's Constitutional Committee of 1864, which reported that it could not report and turned over the wh le subject constitutional changes to another session. Does Mr. Brown (we ask for information) mean to say that in '64 he had the smal est conception of the Union Act of 1867? Does he mean to say he either then or since conceived or proposed one essential feature of the Quebec Conference scheme. He certainly had agitated for years, 'rep. by pop 'but he never saw but flourishing condition - having the sum of \$1,262.59 one side of his own case, -he never contemplated, or toreshadowed a s seem under which all sections might come in without injustice or magiving under Lew constitutional atrangements. - Montreal Gazette.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Paris N Hadigan, \$2, St H Acinthe J U Boulanget, S9 ; Rt Rev 1 LaRocque, S3 ; Rt Rev C LaRocque, \$3; Sandwich, Ray F Marzeille. \$2; Hartings J O'Reilly, S2; West Troy, E A & G it Mone ly, \$18, US cy; Joniette, Rev J O Giroux, \$2; O. matown, Rev Mr Vincit, \$450; Pontiac Mills, H Mulligan,

Per J Daley, South Gloucester, - M Fagan S4. Per O McKenna, Indiana . P Farrell, S4 Per Rev A McKenzie, Creignish, Cape Breton,-Self, \$2; J McEatyre, Coll Mines, \$2 Per L Lamping, Kemptville- P Malton, \$4.

Died.

At Frampton, on the 31st ult., after a long and painful illness which he bore with christian resignation, at the age of 60, Mr. James O'Grady, native of the County Wexford, Ireland, and brother to the Rev Qubec .- Requiescat in pace.

Boston Pilot please copy.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 17, 1867 Flour-Pollards, nominal \$0,00; Middlings, \$6,35 \$6,47; Fine, \$3,50 to \$6,75; Super., No. 2 \$6,75 to \$6,00; Superfine nominal \$0,00; Funcy \$8,00 to \$8,25; Extra, 48.50 to \$8.75; Superior Extra \$00 to \$9 25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$1,90 per100 lbs. On tmess | er brl. of 200 lbs. - \$5,50 to £5,75,

Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1 60

Peas per 60 lbs - 000c.

Onts per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or or delivery - Duli at 40c to 42c. Barley per 48 ibs .- Prices nominal, - worth about

Rye per 56 lbs. - 90c

First Pearls, \$7 70 to \$7.80.

Corn per 56 15s. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0.70 Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pote \$5.55 to \$5.60 ecouns, \$5,00 to \$5,05; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00.-

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$19, to \$19.00 :-Primo Mess, \$15,50; Prime, \$14. to \$14,50



A SPECIAL MEETINNG of the above Corporation will take place on FRIDAY EVENING 21st inst., to make arraig monts for Procession Sunday. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC

ON THE

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

BY the kind permission of the Major General Commanding, the ANNUAL PIC-NIO of the above ociety will take place on the ST. HELEN'S IS-

MONDAY, THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

Gantlemen's Tickets, 50 cents each ; Ladies and Children, 25 cents each. Full particulars in a faw days.

By Order,

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Ren. 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 minority with sufficient accuracy to decide with car- the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health. Gananoque, June 15.—This afternoon at of constant attention. The Course of instruction about 5.45, the eldest son of W. Potter, M. D. wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

A large and well selected Library will be OPEK

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

The Annual Session commences on the lat Sap-

Use of Library during stay, \$2. July 21st 1861.